

Practice 英语时态应用指导  
and Learn Tenses in English

奚宝芬 编著

外语教学与研究出版社

**Practice and Learn  
Tenses in English**  
英语时态应用指导

奚宝芬 编著

外语教学与研究出版社

**(京)新登字 155 号**

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

英语时态应用指导/奚宝芬编著. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 1997

ISBN 7-5600-1323-6

I. 英… II. 奚… III. 英语-时态(语法)-自学参考资料 IV. H314

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(97)第 18850 号

**英语时态应用指导**

奚宝芬 编著

\* \* \*

外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

北京外国语学院印刷厂印刷

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

开本 850×1168 1/32 8.5 印张 170 千字

1998 年 2 月第 1 版 1998 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1—10000 册

\* \* \*

ISBN 7-5600-1323-6

G·551

定价: 8.90 元

## 前 言

在英语里，要表达一件事情是发生在现在、过去还是将来，事情是已经完成还是仍在进行中等等，主要是靠动词的词形变化（如 speak, spoke; smile, smiled），以及使用特定的动词词组（如 will speak, is smiling, has spoken, has been smiling）。汉语则不同。汉语的词是没有词形变化的，也就是说汉语没有时态。我们讲汉语时，表达时间主要是用副词或状语（如将要讲话，已经讲过话，正在微笑）。由于这个缘故，以汉语为母语的人开始学英语，时态方面的错误是最多的，因为他们往往就用汉语的这种表达时间的方式来说英语。多年来，作者在大学基础英语执教中和对成人自学英语的指导中，深知英语时态是他们学习英语语言的难点之一。他们对不同的时态所代表的不同概念和使用规则等等自认为已经掌握，而在运用时则一错再错。例如，混淆不同时态不同的动词形式，混淆各种时态在不同时间情况下的运用，尤其是在成段英语口语和写作时容易暴露出来。这反映出：1、学生对时态的基本概念的掌握还不牢固，甚至一知半解。因而不能正确区别和运用；2、学生对不同时间背景下时态运用所积累的经验不够多，未能形成有逻辑、有层次的概念，因而难于取得举一反三的效果，也就无从由感性认识基础上升为理性知识并形成自己固有的习惯。

作者在多年的教学活动中，了解到大部分大学低年级学生在高中学习英语时态时是突击性的，主要是忙于记忆现成的例句，目的是为了应付高考，而忽略了语法，特别是时态方面扎实的基本功训练。为了能从根本上提高学生的基础水平，作者一直思索

和策划着编写一本针对已有一定英语基础的在校学生和正在自学英语的社会人员关于英语时态的书。既要拓宽读者英语基础，又能学好英语时态，是本书相辅相成的两个目的。因此，本书既是作者多年教学工作的总结，又是把学生容易发生错误的环节和关键所在予以系统的提示，并通过较多的练习使学生能巩固自己学到的时态知识。由于“时态”(tense)指的是表示时间的动词的词形变化 (variations in the morphological form of the verb)，国内外一些新编的英语语法认为英语只有两个时态，即过去时和现在时 (又称为“非过去时” [nonpast])，而没有将来时，因为构成将来时的 shall 和 will 尽管可以表示将来时间，在词形上却是现在时。此外传统的完成时 (perfect tenses) 和进行时 (progressive tenses) 一律称为“体” (aspect)。这是很有道理的。但是为了目前的学生使用方便，本书仍然沿用传统的名称。由于同一原因，本书仍然使用“现在分词” (present participle) 和“过去分词” (past participle) 这两个术语，而不称它们为 *-ing* participle 和 *-ed* participle。

本书内容有以下几个特点。

1、时态编排突出重点，并把有些容易混淆的时态有比较地安排在同一课内。如第1课一般现在时和现在进行时，第2课一般过去时和过去进行时，第3、4课现在完成时和现在完成进行时，以及第5课过去完成时和一般过去时等，通过对比性的学习、练习，使读者能更正确地掌握容易混淆的时态。

2、尽量简明扼要讲述语法理论和规则，既要突出重点又能通俗易懂、便于记忆。

3、重要的语法理论部分附有汉语译文，便于自学英语的读者理解原意。

4、理论和实践并重。为加深理解，每课都配有较多篇幅的练习。每课的练习形式多样，由易到难，由单句到成段练习，由单项练习到综合练习。

本书可作为专业英语大学低年级语法课学习时态的教材。在使用时请注意以下几点：

1、本书共 12 课。基本上每周一课，每课需 2—3 学时。但第 12 课虚拟语态需 2 周共 4—6 学时。在第 3、4 课现在完成时和现在完成进行时结束后以及第 8、9、10 课动词不定式、分词、动名词结束后各需一周综合复习的时间。

2、授课形式多样化。教师在讲授理论部分时应避免满堂灌，而采取师生共同讨论的方式。练习部分可先布置学生在课下完成，然后堂上讨论，通过讨论使学生进一步复习巩固所学语法及时态理论，这样效果更好。课堂讨论时可先分小组讨论，然后大班集中讨论重点和有质疑的练习。小组讨论时，教师应到各组巡视参与讨论，以便摸清问题、进行指导。

3、任选某个练习在堂上作小测验，检查学生对所学时态掌握情况。

本书中的许多资料虽在北京外国语大学英语系一年级语法课多次使用，但还不够成熟，敬请同行及读者不吝指出其缺点与不妥之处，以便改进。

奚宝芬

# CONTENTS

## 目 录

<b>Lesson One</b>	<b>The Simple Present and the Present Continuous</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Lesson Two</b>	<b>The Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Lesson Three</b>	<b>The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous ( I )</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Lesson Four</b>	<b>The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous ( II )</b> .....	<b>32</b>
<b>Lesson Five</b>	<b>The Past Perfect and the Past Indefinite</b> ...	<b>44</b>
<b>Lesson Six</b>	<b>Ways of Expressing Future Time</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>Lesson Seven</b>	<b>The Passive Voice</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>Lesson Eight</b>	<b>The Infinitive</b> .....	<b>86</b>
<b>Lesson Nine</b>	<b>The Participle</b> .....	<b>98</b>
<b>Lesson Ten</b>	<b>The Gerund</b> .....	<b>112</b>
<b>Lesson Eleven</b>	<b>The Indirect Speech</b> .....	<b>132</b>
<b>Lesson Twelve</b>	<b>The Subjunctive Mood</b> .....	<b>155</b>
<b>Key to Exercises</b>	.....	<b>179</b>

## Lesson One

### The Simple Present and the Present Continuous

#### I . *The Simple Present is used to express :*

1. *Repeated actions*, that is to say, actions that happen every day, every week, every now and then, from time to time, and so on.

一般现在时用来表示经常发生的动作，也就是每天、每周、经常发生的动作。

e.g. The postman *comes* at about ten every morning.

The bathroom *opens* twice every week.

He *smokes* too much.

2. *Facts* that are always true, and facts that are true at the moment of speaking.

用来表示永恒的真理，或者表示说话时确实的事实。

e.g. The earth *goes* round the sun.

Two and two *makes* four.

She *speaks* English with a very strong Chinese accent, but I'm sure she will improve.

3. *Customs, habits, and ability.*

用来表示风俗、习惯和能力。

e.g. The Tibetans *drink* a lot of tea.

He always *sleeps* with the window open.

She *speaks* English as fluently as she *speaks* her own language.



4. *The future action after if, when, until, as soon as, before, after, etc.*

在 *if, when, until, as soon as, before, after* 等引导的从句中表示将要发生的动作。

e.g. We'll go on an outing if the weather *is* fine tomorrow.

Let's wait until he *comes*.

We'll start as soon as the bell *rings*.

5. *A future action that is considered definite.*

表示将来一定要发生的动作。

e.g. I *leave* by the 6:35 train this evening.

## II . *The Present Continuous is used to express :*

1. *Actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.*

现在进行时用来表示说话时刻正在进行的动作。

e.g. I believe he *is writing* a letter at the moment.

Look! I'm *standing* on my head.

We *are having* a grammar lesson. The teacher *is explaining* the difference between the Simple Present and the Present Continuous.

2. *An action that extends over a period including the time of speaking.*

用来表示包括说话时在内的一段时间内发生的动作。

e.g. Wang *is studying* English at Beijing University. (Studying English takes several years, and the man we are talking about may not be actually studying while we are discussing him.)

My father *is attending* a conference in Beijing (though

he may actually be shopping in Wangfujing street at the moment).

3. A *future action* that is considered definite (but not so definite as that which is expressed with the Simple Present).

用来表示将来肯定要发生的动作，但是肯定的程度不如一般现在时。

e.g. I'm *leaving* by the 6:35 train this evening.

They're *showing* an American film tonight.

• Are you *going* home for the weekend?

NOTE: When the present continuous is used with *always*, *perpetually*, *forever*, and *continually*, it is used to emphasize repetition and to express annoyance.

注：现在进行时与 *always*, *perpetually*, *forever*, *continually* 等连用时，用来表示说话人懊恼的情绪或强调动作不断的重复。

e.g. You are *always* criticizing me!

**\* With the following groups of verbs, the Simple Present, instead of the Present Continuous, is used to express an activity or a state that is still continuing:**

下面几组动词与一般现在时连用时，用来表示动作或状态还在继续。

a) The verb "to be" when it expresses a state.

表示状态的系动词 "be".

e.g. He *is* very witty.

She *was* once the wife of a famous surgeon.

I *am* happy that you are well again.

b) Verbs of "Perception": to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to feel, etc.

表示感觉的动词，如 to see, to hear, to smell, to taste, to feel 等。

e.g. The coffee *tastes* delicious.

Your cough *sounds* bad.

*Do you hear* that noise?

I *smell* something burning.

I *feel* a sharp pain in my chest.

c) Verbs which express knowledge, opinions, doubts, etc.  
表示认识，意见，怀疑等的动词。

e.g. I *know* that he is right.

I *believe* you are telling the truth.

I *wonder* whether they're still here.

He *doubts* whether you will find it again.

*Do you think* (that) it will rain?

d) Verbs which express love, preference, dislike, etc.  
表示爱慕，喜好，讨厌等的动词。

e.g. John *hates* smoking.

She *prefers* theatre to cinema.

*Do you mind* my opening the window?

I *don't like* garlic when I smell it, but I *love* it when I taste it.

e) Verbs which express wish, desire, etc.  
表示愿望，渴望等的动词。

e.g. We *want* to leave now.

I *wish* I had not told you that.

The headmaster *desires* your immediate presence.

f) Certain miscellaneous verbs: to matter, to consist of, to possess, to have (in the meaning: to possess), to fit (in the meaning: to be the correct size), to belong to, to suit, to seem, to appear (in the meaning: to seem), etc.

其它一些动词, 如 to matter, to consist of, to possess, to have (意思为“有”时), to fit (意思为“合身”时), to belong to, to suit, to seem, to appear (意思为“似乎”时) 等。

e.g. You know very well that it *matters* a great deal.

Water *consists of* two parts of hydrogen to one part of oxygen.

He *has* (*possesses*) a fine set of jade.

This book *belongs to* you, I think.

Black *suits* you very well.

He *seems* (*appears*) to be a little excited.

## Exercises

I . Change the verbs in brackets into the Simple Present or the Present Continuous Tenses:

1. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) his office at 7 o'clock, but this week he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) later.
2. These two sisters already \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) two foreign languages. Now they \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a third.
3. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) about 6 o'clock, but this week he \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) on holiday and so he \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) later.
4. They left for Japan this morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) whether they \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by air or by train.
5. They tell me that your sister \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano very well now.
6. The house \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) awful because they are \_\_\_\_\_ (have it repainted).
7. Children always \_\_\_\_\_ (look forward to) their birthdays.
8. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not matter) how often you \_\_\_\_\_ (fail). If you \_\_\_\_\_ (persevere), you will succeed, sooner or later.
9. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (take) this dangerous road in the evening. Look, it's \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dark. Listen, the wind \_\_\_\_\_ (howl); and it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) heavily. You still \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of going home? Oh, no. Stay here tonight.
10. He generally \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in English, but today he

- \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in French.
11. The man in the black hat who \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) past our window \_\_\_\_\_ (live) next door.
12. Architects \_\_\_\_\_ (make) plans for building.
13. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (warm) the air and \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us light.
14. Wood \_\_\_\_\_ (float) on water, but iron \_\_\_\_\_ (not float).
15. He only \_\_\_\_\_ (pretend) to read the book. I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) what the book \_\_\_\_\_ (say).
16. Wang \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) this weekend with a friend of his in town. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there nearly every week.
17. —Why you \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) those clothes this morning?  
—Because the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine). I never \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) clothes when there are clouds in the sky.
18. —Is it true that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the east and \_\_\_\_\_ (set) in the west?  
—Well, that's what everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (say). Actually the sun neither \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) nor \_\_\_\_\_ (set). The earth \_\_\_\_\_ (rotate) from west to east once every 24 hours, and that \_\_\_\_\_ (make) it seem as if the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (come up) in the morning and \_\_\_\_\_ (go down) in the evening.

II . Translate the following:

1. 噢，又下雨了！这里每年这个时候常下雨吗？
2. 水在摄氏 100 度（100 degrees centigrade）烧开。
3. 听说你快要结婚了。
4. 他是个铁匠（blacksmith），为村民加工、修理农具。
5. 他读书很多。目前他正在读一本杰克·伦敦（Jack London）小说集。
6. 甲：客人什么时候来？  
乙：我们不知道，有几个同志在大门口等着，一直等到客人到来。
7. 甲：那个外国人说的是什么语言？听起来像汉语。  
乙：他说的的确是汉语。他的汉语讲得很好，几乎和我们任何人一样。
8. 甲：你听见什么没有？  
乙：我使劲在听，但是什么也没有听见。
9. 我哥哥在北京开会。他住在一家旅馆里。他在南京一家工厂工作，几乎每年都要来北京出差（on business）。
10. 甲：快点儿！电影 7 点开始，剩下时间不多了。  
乙：等一会儿，我这封信马上就写完。

III . Fill in the blanks of the following passages with the Simple Present or the Present Continuous:

1

Uncle John \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to get up early and have breakfast by himself. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast, he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the newspaper, \_\_\_\_\_ (fold) it in four and \_\_\_\_\_ (put) it in front of him. He \_\_\_\_\_ (lean) it against a tall coffee-pot, which he \_\_\_\_\_ (value) very

much. However, the pot \_\_\_\_\_ (be made) of rather cheap metal and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) only a sentimental value, I \_\_\_\_\_ (suppose). Uncle John \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) to be disturbed while he \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) but when the meal is over, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) off to work. While Aunt Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for his hat, coat, stick, and briefcase—a process that always \_\_\_\_\_ (take) some time—Uncle John \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in the hall and \_\_\_\_\_ (grumble) at the weather, whether it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) or whether the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine).

2

The Headmaster said to me: 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) you to go to see Mr Jones. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you to ask him about how long he \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) to stay in our college. He \_\_\_\_\_ (say) in his letter, which you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) here, that he \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of staying for two terms, or perhaps three. However, I \_\_\_\_\_ (need) to know which he \_\_\_\_\_ (intend). Moreover, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wish) to know whether he \_\_\_\_\_ (require) special tuition in French while he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) with us. To get to his hotel, you \_\_\_\_\_ (take) right on leaving the college; then you \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) the second turning to the left. At the hotel reception-desk, you \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) for Mr Andrew Jones, who \_\_\_\_\_ (come) from Trinidad and who \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at the hotel for a month. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) you find him in. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, understand) clearly what I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) you to do? I \_\_\_\_\_ (trust) you do.'



I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to South America next month. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the journey in the liner "Southern Belle", which \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) regularly between London and Brazil. I \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) travelling by ship to travelling by plane because a voyage \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a pleasant rest. The advantage of flying is, of course, that you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to your destination much faster. As I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for pleasure, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, need) to travel quickly. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, look forward to) my stay in South America, for I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) many friends there. They \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for my visit eagerly, they \_\_\_\_\_ (say) in their letters, and \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) to welcome me. When it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) in England, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (often, shine) in South America. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the fine tan I got last summer, and one reason for my voyage is that I \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) to get brown again while I \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach, under the southern skies. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, think) of how much I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to enjoy myself.

Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (always, make) careless spelling mistakes nowadays. It is most annoying, because in other things Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well. I know he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to copy out mis-spelt words correctly, ten times. Tom probably says: 'Oh, you \_\_\_\_\_ (always, find) fault with my spelling!' However, a person who \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) special attention to spelling at school soon \_\_\_\_\_ (real-

ize) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be sure) to make fewer mistakes in his future work. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to thank Mr Smith for helping Tom.

## Lesson Two

### The Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous

#### I. *The Past Indefinite Tense is used to show that:*

1. *An action began* at or after a given moment of past time, or at the same time as (or after) another action in the past.

一般过去时用来表示过去某个时间或者过去某个时间以后开始的动作；或者表示与过去另一个动作同时开始的，或在过去另一个动作发生后再开始的动作。

e.g. We *had* supper at 7 o'clock.

We *had* supper as soon as the film was over.

2. *An action happened and finished* at a moment of past time, or at the same time as another action happened or was happening.

表示过去某个时间发生并结束的动作，或者与过去另一个动作同时发生并结束的动作。

e.g. He *turned* out the light at midnight.

She *left* the room as I entered it.

3. *A series of actions* happened, or began to happen, one after another, in the past.

表示过去相继发生的或者相继开始发生的一系列动作。

e.g. He *entered* the reading room, found a seat, sat down and began to work.

4. *An action was habitual* in the past.

表示过去的习惯性的动作。

e.g. While her husband was in Australia, she *wrote* to him every week.

5. *An action happened* in the past over a period of time.

表示在过去一段时期内所发生的动作。

e.g. They *lived* with us for a year some years ago.

## II . *The Past Continuous Tense is used to show that :*

1. *An action had begun* before a given moment of past time, *was going on at the moment*, and probably continued after the moment.

一般过去进行时用来表示过去某个时间前开始的, 在那时间正在进行的, 并且在那时间后很可能继续的动作。

e.g. I *was having breakfast* at seven o'clock this morning.

(i.e. I had begun breakfast before 7, I was having it at 7, and I continued to have it after 7.)

Compare: I *had breakfast* at 7 this morning.

(i.e. I began to have breakfast at 7.)

It is not, however, necessary to express the actual time. A subordinate clause expressing another (shorter) action can take its place.

然而, 这里没有必要表示确切的时间。表示另一个(时间较短的)动作的从句可以来代替它。

e.g. I *was having breakfast* when my friend came/when I heard the loud noise/when they started to quarrel.

2. *An action was continuous* the whole of the time between two points, i.e. the time at which the action began and the time at which it ended.

表示从开始至其结束这段时间内一直在进行的动作。

e.g. You couldn't possibly have seen me at eight. Between ten to eight and ten past eight, I *was having breakfast* at home.

In such cases, expressions such as "all", "the whole of", etc., are often used.

在这种情况下, 经常用 "all", "the whole of" 等短语。

e.g. I was playing tennis *the whole of* yesterday afternoon.  
*All last week* he was working on his graduation thesis.

Sometimes expressions such as "last week", "yesterday", "last night" are used, provided that the whole (or the major part) of last week, yesterday, or last night, etc., is meant.

有时, 用 "last week", "yesterday", "last night" 等短语来表示上星期整个星期, 昨天整个一天, 或者昨晚整个晚上等。

Compare the following pairs of sentences:

- 1) She cooked a nice meal *yesterday*.

(Cooking the meal was only one of the things she did yesterday. It is quite impossible that she was cooking the meal all day long, from early morning until night.)

I was working in the library *yesterday*.

(Here *yesterday* means the whole of yesterday or major

part of yesterday. )

2) Martha did her homework *last night* .

(Martha had begun and finished her homework last night. )

We were watching a play on TV *last night* .

(We were watching a play on TV most of the time last night. )

NOTE: When the two points of time are clearly stated, *the Past Indefinite Tense* will do just as well.

在这种情况下，如果动作的继续按句子本身的意思已非常明显，那么，也可以用一般过去时表示如上的概念。

e.g. My tooth *ached* ( *or was aching* ) all night. It didn't let me sleep.

3. *One continuous past action* was happening at the same time as another continuous past action.

表示与另一个正在进行的过去的动作同时进行的动作。

e.g. They *were singing* happily while they *were walking* home after a day in the park.

It *was raining* while they *were driving* to the station.

Here, again, the Past Indefinite will do just as well if the continuity of the action(s) is/are shown clearly enough by the sense of the sentence.

在这种情况下，如果动作的继续按句子本身的意思

已非常明显，那么也可用一般过去时表示如上的概念。

e.g. They *sang* happily while they *walked*, etc.

They *were singing* happily while they *walked*, etc.

They *sang* happily while they *were walking*, etc.

NOTE: a) The Past Continuous Tense of the verb *to go* is often used to show past intention.

动词 *to go* 的过去进行时常常用来表示过去的打算，意图。

e.g. I *was going to* give it to you (i.e. It was my intention to give it to you) last night, but I didn't see you.

He *was going to* buy a new shirt, but he changed his mind.

b) The Past Continuous Tense is the past form of the Present Continuous Tense in the reported speech. 在间接引语中，过去进行时是现在进行时的过去形式。

e.g. He said he *was going to* the library this afternoon. (i.e. He said, "I am going to the library this afternoon.")

## Exercises

I . Change the verbs in brackets into the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous. Remember certain verbs have no continuous forms:

1. —What she \_\_\_\_\_ (do) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) there?  
—She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a letter.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to ask you to help me, but you \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) so peacefully when I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) into your room that I \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to do it alone.
3. The storm \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at half past ten while the class \_\_\_\_\_ (study) history.
4. Last night, a mosquito \_\_\_\_\_ (buzz) round my head from the time I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into bed until I \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to kill it — at least two hours!
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not keep) my appointment with you last Tuesday morning because, at the time of the appointment, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an interview with the Personnel Manager about a new job. And when the interview \_\_\_\_\_ (end), I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) there to learn whether I would be given the job or not.
6. The student \_\_\_\_\_ (not pay) attention to the lecture, he \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about something else.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in at the right moment: the play \_\_\_\_\_ (just, begin).
8. My sister is much older than I. When she \_\_\_\_\_



(teach) at college, I \_\_\_\_\_ (still, study) in a middle school.

9. He used to live in Beijing, but that summer he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at Beidaihe.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) across the street when he suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a shot.
11. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) her, she \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the waiter.
12. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) out the pictures, my wife \_\_\_\_\_ (paste) them into an album.
13. When our former French teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to us, she \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) only French.
14. When the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring), we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a test. When it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop), the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us to continue writing.
15. The moment he \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) the good news, he \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone) me.

II. Translate the following sentences:

1. 甲：那封信你是什么时候写的？  
乙：昨天晚上。
2. 甲：你昨晚没有来，你在干什么？  
乙：我在写信。
3. 甲：你昨晚写信了吗？  
乙：你忘了？你昨晚到我房间里来的时候，我不是正在写信吗？
4. 甲：你昨晚什么时候离开的？我没有注意。  
乙：我是在你和老吴谈话的时候离开的。他正在对你讲他是怎样抓住一个小偷的。你听得那么入神，我就没有

打扰你 (divert your attention)。

5. 我正在街上行走, 突然一辆车开上人行道 (mount the pavement), 闯进 (crash into) 一家商店。
6. 甲: 上星期日你干了些什么?  
乙: 我写了几封信, 洗了衣服, 看了看报纸, 到书店去买了几本书。
7. 甲: 上星期日你上哪儿去了?  
乙: 我哪儿也没去。我整天都在看一本小说, 那本小说写得真好。我上午 8 点左右开始看, 打铃吃饭的时候, 我已经在读最后一章 (chapter) 了。

III. Fill in the blanks of the following passages with the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous:

1

My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Salonika by air yesterday morning. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (take off) from Athens Airport at nine-fifteen and, a moment later, we \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the parthenon from five hundred feet up; it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a magnificent sight. Before we \_\_\_\_\_ (settle down) to our newspapers, we \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the stewardess to point out Mount Olympus when the time \_\_\_\_\_ (come). The plane \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very steady and I soon \_\_\_\_\_ (go to sleep) over my paper. I still \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when the stewardess \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to tell us that we \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) Olympus. We \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of our window and \_\_\_\_\_ (be) surprised to see it far away in the distance to our left. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not, fly) over it, as we had expected; we \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the sea. Fifteen minutes later, we \_\_\_\_\_ (land).

A car \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to take us into Salonika. We \_\_\_\_\_ (do) what we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to do. Later we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch at a restaurant and then we \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport. At half past five, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back in Athens.

2

While Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at the corner of the street, he noticed a man who \_\_\_\_\_ (take), it \_\_\_\_\_ (seem), great interest in a jeweller's display. The man \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be unaware that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be watched). He \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) by the window several times and then \_\_\_\_\_ (peer) at the display again. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this, his right hand \_\_\_\_\_ (creep) into the pocket of his raincoat; suddenly, he \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) something out and \_\_\_\_\_ (hurl) it at the window. Crash! the window \_\_\_\_\_ (be smashed) into a hundred pieces by the impact. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) at the man, who \_\_\_\_\_ (now, snatch) at the jewellery, \_\_\_\_\_ (leap) on him, and \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) him to the ground. Valuable things \_\_\_\_\_ (scatter) all over the pavement. While Bill and the thief \_\_\_\_\_ (struggle) on the ground, the jeweller came out, crying that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be robbed). Just then, fortunately, a policeman appeared, so the thief \_\_\_\_\_ (finally, be arrested).

3

Yesterday, when I \_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up, I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) rather unwell. My head \_\_\_\_\_ (throb) and my arms

and legs \_\_\_\_\_ (ache). I \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) in bed for a while and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (manage) to get up. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, feel) a little better but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, want) to give in so I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to shave. Just then the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring). I \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door: Dr Watson \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) there, smiling. 'Oh, doctor,' I said, 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to phone you but I couldn't remember your number. Come in.'

'You \_\_\_\_\_ (not, look) very well,' he said. 'I'm glad I \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) and \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of looking you up.'

He \_\_\_\_\_ (examine) me carefully and while he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) so I \_\_\_\_\_ (shiver) violently several times. 'Don't worry, it's only mild flu,' he \_\_\_\_\_ (say). 'You'll soon be well.'

4

One day, when the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) brightly and the air was warm, a shepherd \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to sleep while he \_\_\_\_\_ (mind) his flock. A lamb \_\_\_\_\_ (go stray) from the flock, and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to drink from a stream. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (drink), a wolf came down and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the lamb what he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) there, for the stream \_\_\_\_\_ (belong) to him, the wolf. The lamb \_\_\_\_\_ (reply) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, know) the stream was private property and anyhow he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, do) any harm. The wolf then \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) the lamb that he \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the water muddy, so that when the wolf (drink) further downstream, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be forced) to drink dirty water. He de-

clared that he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to punish the lamb. While the  
wolf \_\_\_\_\_ (threaten) the lamb, the shepherd fortunately  
\_\_\_\_\_ (wake) up, and \_\_\_\_\_ (shoot) the wolf.

## Lesson Three

### The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous ( I )

#### — “Finished” Use of the Present Perfect—

1. *The “Finished” Use of the Present Perfect* shows that an action happened and completed (or finished) at some time in the past but it says nothing at all to indicate *when*. Expressions such as “I have eaten” and “He has come back” belong to this use. The important idea indicated here is not the actions in themselves, but rather *condition or state as a result of the actions*: not that “I ate” or “He came back”, but that I am in the *condition* of having eaten (not hungry) or he is in the *condition* of having come back (not away).

现在完成时的“结束”的用法用来表示一个动作在过去某个时间发生并已完成（或者已结束）但并没说明在何时结束。比如，“I have eaten”和“He has come back”都属于这类用法。这里所说明的重要的概念并不是动作本身，而是动作所产生的表示结果的情况或状态，不是指“I ate”或“He came back”，而是指我在已经吃过的情况下也就是不饿或他在已经回来的情况下也就是没出门。

2. The same past and finished action can often be expressed in two different tenses – the Past Indefinite and the Present Perfect.

同一个表示过去已经结束的动作常常可用两种不同的时态来表示：一般过去时和现在完成时。

e. g. Professor Li *wrote* a dictionary some years ago (Past In-

definite).

Professor Li *has written* a dictionary (Present Perfect).

With the Past Indefinite, we suggest that we are thinking, at the moment of speaking, of the “pastness”, the “finished-ness”, of the action; we emphasize the fact that it happened and finished in the past and there is little or nothing more that we wish to say about it.

用一般过去时表示在说话时我们考虑的是这动作已过去，已结束。我们强调的是这动作已在过去发生并已结束，再也没有什么要说的了。

With the Present Perfect, on the other hand, we suggest that we are thinking of some result of the action, or some influence of the action, that has come from the past to the present; we want to emphasize the “living-ness”, in the present, of something about the past action.

而用现在完成时表示在说话时我们考虑的是过去所发生的动作对现在所产生的结果或者对现在所产生的影响。我们要强调的是目前这过去的动作尚还存在的一些情况。

Is there any difference in meaning or suggestion? There is a difference only in suggestion rather than in meaning.

这两种时态在意义上或者在含意上有没有区别呢？仅是在含义上有所不同。

When we say: “Prof Li *wrote* a dictionary some years ago”, we suggest that Li merely did such a thing in the past, that we are thinking, perhaps, of the big amount of work that he had to do in

**this past task**, or that the professor is now dead.

当我们说 “Prof Li wrote a dictionary some years ago”, 我们暗示李在过去仅干了这样一件事; 也许我们正在想着他在完成这任务中所投入的大量工作或者这个教授现在已经去世了。

But when we say, ‘Prof Li *has written* a dictionary’, we suggest that we are thinking of some result in the present, of his past action; perhaps the professor is well known as a result of it or there is at last a good dictionary for the language students.

但是当我们说 “Prof Li has written a dictionary”, 我们暗示我们正在想着他过去的动作对现在所产生的结果。也许这个教授因此而成名或者学语言的学生终于有了一本好词典。

More examples:

I *had* a very busy day today.

(I am thinking merely of the things or persons that made me so busy today, nothing at all about the present.)

I *have had* a very busy day today.

(I am thinking of some result, in the present, of my having been so busy; perhaps I am feeling good about having accomplished so much in a single day, or perhaps I am feeling very tired and think that I deserve some rest.)

I *forget* to tell you. (Past action; but I remember now.)

I *’ve forgotten* what he said in the letter.

(Present condition; my memory is a blank, nothing comes to mind however hard I try to remember.)

I *read* that book a long time ago.



(Past action; but I wish to read it again for I have forgotten all about what it says.)

I *have read* that book.

(Present condition; I know what it is all about.)

### 3. The Present Perfect and Adverbials of Time.

#### 现在完成时和时间状语

Since the Present Perfect is a present tense, referring primarily to a present condition as the result of some past action, it cannot be used with adverbs denoting past time such as “last month”, “in 1953”, “yesterday” etc., although we know very well that the action took place in the past.

鉴于现在完成时是现在时态，主要是指某个过去的动作对现在所产生的表示结果的情况，虽然我们不知道这个动作发生在过去，但是这个时态不能与表示过去时间的副词连用。比如，“last month”，“in 1953”，“yesterday”等。

e.g. Wrong: I have come back *yesterday*.

Correct: I have come back *now*. or I came back *yesterday*.

*Recently, lately, in the last few years, today, this afternoon, this week, this month, this year, etc.* are not regarded as adverbials of completely past time and therefore permitted with the Present Perfect.

Recently, lately, in the last few years, today, this afternoon, this week, this month, this year, 等不被认为是完全表示过去时间的状语，因此可以和现在完成时连用。

e.g. I have visited the Great Wall recently.  
(lately/this week/this month/this year)

On the other hand, because they are (at least) past in meaning, they are also used with Past Indefinite.

而另一方面它们至少在意义上是过去的意思，它们也能与一般过去时连用。

For the same reason, the Present Perfect is not used with adverbials of place connected with some past time or action.

由于同样的原因，现在完成时不能和与过去的时间或动作相关的表示地点的状语连用。

e.g. Wrong: I *have found* my pen under the desk.  
(because under the desk brings us back to the time at which the pen was found.)

Correct: I *found* my pen under the desk.

Both *just* and *now* are used with the Present Perfect, but *just now* is used with the Past Indefinite only.

*Just* 和 *now* 都能和现在完成时连用，但是 *just now* 只和一般过去时连用，意为“刚才”。

e.g. I have *just* seen him.  
*Now* I have seen him.  
I saw him *just now*.

## Exercises

I . Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the verb given in brackets:

1. The patient \_\_\_\_\_ (recover) and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) back to work. He \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the hospital only last Tuesday.
2. Those boys \_\_\_\_\_ (never, see) elephants. They \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that elephants \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like tigers.
3. a) —Where you \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?  
b) —I \_\_\_\_\_ (use up) my ink. I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new bottle.  
a) —But the shop \_\_\_\_\_ (close).  
b) —That's impossible. It's only 5:30.  
a) —I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a notice this afternoon saying that they \_\_\_\_\_ (close) an hour earlier today because they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting at six.
4. a) —You \_\_\_\_\_ (return) the book to the library?  
b) —Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (return) it last week, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) it again today for I want to read it a second time.
5. a) —Why is it so cold here? Oh, someone \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window.  
b) —Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window a minute ago to let in some fresh air.
6. a) —Anyone \_\_\_\_\_ (know) where Wang \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?

- b) —I think he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the post office.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) one letter after another  
this morning.
- a) —When he \_\_\_\_\_ (go)?
- b) —Half an hour ago, perhaps. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear)  
his door open and shut.
7. a) —Will you tell me what time it is?
- b) —My watch \_\_\_\_\_ (say) 8:30. What time is  
it by yours?
- c) —Mine \_\_\_\_\_ (stop). It \_\_\_\_\_ (stop)  
at a few minutes after seven. I \_\_\_\_\_ (just,  
get) it back from the watch-maker's, but I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (drop) it to the floor this morning and  
now it \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) again.

II. Translate the following sentences:

1. 甲：报告人 (speaker) 来了没有？  
乙：来了。我刚才 (just now) 看见他的。他们正把他领  
到大教室去。  
甲：报告开始了吗？  
乙：还没有，我想马上就要开始。
2. 甲：你的书找到没有？  
乙：还没有。我还在找哩！我忘记把它放在哪里了。  
甲：你老是忘记把你的东西放在哪儿了，然后又回来找。  
乙：我一直在设法改掉这个坏习惯，但是我觉得改起来很  
难。  
甲：你瞧，这不是那本书吗？我在你枕头 (pillow) 下面  
找到的。  
乙：我怎么会 (How in the world) 放到那里去了呢？

啊! 对了。我昨天晚上躺在床上看来着 (to read it in bed), 我忘了。

3. 甲: 李明在哪里?

乙: 他走了。

甲: 是吗? 我还不知道哩! 他什么时候走的?

乙: 他星期一就走了。我想他现在已经到了上海。

甲: 你听到他什么消息吗?

乙: 是的, 他从南京给我发来一封电报。

III. Fill in the blanks of the following passages with the correct tense of the verbs given in brackets:

1

I \_\_\_\_\_ (just, hear) that there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a jumble-sale next week, in aid of blind children. The organiser, Mr Pitts, \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that people \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very kind, so far, and that quite a lot of things \_\_\_\_\_ (be given) to him; moreover, many people \_\_\_\_\_ (still, look) amongst their oddments and \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) to hand in their gifts as soon as possible. Tom and I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, volunteer) to help at a stall. We \_\_\_\_\_ (unearth) some of our old play-things, which \_\_\_\_\_ (remain) untouched for many years now, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them round to Mr Pitts tomorrow. We \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) some posters to advertise the sale; they \_\_\_\_\_ (be dried) in the sun and later we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to put them up in some shops. The shopkeepers \_\_\_\_\_ (kindly, consent) to our doing this, and \_\_\_\_\_ (warmly, be thanked) by Mr Pitts. The sale \_\_\_\_\_ (be opened) by a famous filmstar, who \_\_\_\_\_ (come) all the way from Lon-

don. He \_\_\_\_\_ (often, give) his services to good causes,  
and now \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to help our little sale.

2

Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) my watch and \_\_\_\_\_  
(break) the glass. Luckily, no other damage \_\_\_\_\_ (be  
done). I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) this watch for many years, and it  
\_\_\_\_\_ (always, keep) good time. Father \_\_\_\_\_  
(give) it to me as a birthday present. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) after  
it carefully and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) it cleaned and oiled every two  
years. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) several other watches, but none is as  
good as this one. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the watchmaker earlier  
this morning but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, yet, be) in, so I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) a friend to take my watch to him later today. I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (always, take) my watch to the same watchmaker,  
whose shop I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) by chance long ago. I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (recommend) him to many friends, and they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (all, be satisfied) with his work. Once, when I was  
very young, I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a cheap watch to pieces. This  
was easy, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, manage) to put it together  
again. Since I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) that experiment, I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (never, try) to repeat it!

## Lesson Four

### The Present Perfect and the Present Perfect Continuous ( II )

#### —The “Unfinished” Use of the Present Perfect—

##### I . *The “Unfinished” Use of the Present Perfect*

1. This use shows that an action began to happen in the past *but has not finished*; it is still happening at the moment of speaking.

现在完成时“尚未结束”的用法表示某个动作在过去开始发生，但是还没有结束；它在说话时仍然在进行。

Compare the following:

a) She *has told* me all.

(She finished telling me some time ago. She has no more to tell me. I know all.)

His father *has read* all of Shakespeare's plays.

(He read all the plays and he finished reading them some time or many years ago. He knows all about the plays.)

b) She *has lived* with her uncle *since* last December.

(She began to live with her uncle about a year ago and she is still living with him.)

She *has lived* with her uncle *for* almost a year now.

(She is still living with her uncle at the present moment.)

Sentences a) belong to the “Finished” use: the actions are past, the telling and the reading were done once

for all; only the result remains. In sentences b), on the other hand, the actions are not wholly past, for she is still living with her uncle.

a) 组句子属于“结束”的用法：动作是过去发生的：“告诉”和“读”都结束了，但是对现在的结果还存在。而在 b) 组句子中的动作不完全是过去的，因为她仍然和她伯父住在一起。

In exactly the same way, an adverb of past time cannot appear with the “Unfinished” use. But with this use, *there must always appear a period of time* to show how long the action has been happening. If we use “since” followed by a definite or indefinite point of past time or by a past action, we lay emphasis on the time at which the period began; if we use “for” followed by a period, we lay emphasis on its length or how long the period has been.

同样，表示过去时间的副词不能和表示“尚未结束”用法的现在完成时连用。但是在这种用法中必须要有一段时间来表示这个动作已经进行了多久。如果我们用 *since* 短语表示过去某个肯定或不肯定的时间或者表示过去的动作，那么，我们所强调的是这一段时间的开始；如果我们用 *for* 短语表示过去一段时间，我们强调的是时间的长度也就是这段时间已有多久。

e. g. Zhang has been in Beijing *since* August last year/*since* she left school/*since* her marriage.

(While expressing the fact that Zhang *is still in Beijing now*, we lay emphasis on the time at which she began to be there.)

Zhang has been in Beijing *for* seven months and ten days/*for* about seven months/*for* some time now.



(While again expressing the fact that *Zhang is still in Beijing*, we lay emphasis now on the length of time she has been there.)

2. Compare the following two sentences:

Wang *has been* in England *for* about 6 months now.

(He is still in England.)

Wang *has been* in (or to) England.

(He is *not* there now.)

If the same tense is used to produce two entirely different meanings, how can one understand which meaning is intended? The key to the problem is *the period*. If there is an adverbial modifier showing the period with the present (or past, or future) perfect, we know it is being used in its “Unfinished” use; if there is not a period, we know it is being used in its “Finished” use.

如果同一个时态表示两个不同的意思，那么我们如何来辨别呢？问题的关键在于“这段时间”。如果有个状语用来表示和现在完成时（或过去完成时或将来完成时）连用的“一段时间”，我们就知道这是现在完成时的“尚未结束”的用法；如果句子中没有表示“一段时间”的状语，那我们知道这是现在完成时的“结束”的用法。

Thus

Wang has been in England for 6 months now.

(unfinished use)

Wang has been (or to) England.

(finished use)

But there are exceptions with English grammar. Sometimes this tense which is used with an adverbial modifier showing the period may indicate the “finished” use. Look at this one: “He lives in China permanently now but he *has been* in England *for about 30 years.*” Although there is a period here, which should indicate that he is still in England, the real meaning is clearly shown by the first part of the sentence (i. e. he is not in England now).

但是英语语法也有例外。有时和与表示一段时间的状语一起连用的现在完成时表示的是“结束”的用法。请看下面的例句：“He lives in China permanently now but he has been in England for 30 years.” 虽然句子有表示一段时间的状语，应该用来提示我们他仍在英格兰，但真正的意思已由句子的第一部分明确的表示了，也就是 He is not in England now.

More examples:

He has studied German.

(Finished, no longer studying)

He has studied German for quite some time now.

(Unfinished, still studying)

Mary has been ill for nearly a month.

(Unfinished, still ill.)

Mary has been ill.

(Finished, no longer ill.)

They have lived in the tropics.

(Finished)

They have lived in that tropical country for generations.

(Unfinished)

3. The Present Perfect is also used to indicate that an action or event has (or has not) frequently occurred or repeated within a period of time including the present time of speaking.

现在完成时也用来表示在一段时间内包括说话时在内某个动作或某个事件经常发生（或不发生）或者不断重复的发生。

e.g. I have met him twice today.

I have not seen much of him lately.

They have been to the Great Wall many times this year.

## II . *The Present Perfect Continuous*

This tense is used to express an action begun in the past and continued into present; the action may still be continuing at the moment of speaking or has just ceased to occur, depending on the context.

现在完成进行时用来表示某个动作在过去开始并且一直继续到现在；根据上下文来判断，这个动作可能在说话时仍在继续或者在说话时刚刚停止。

Compare (cf.)

I *have taught* that class. (finished)

I *have taught* that class *for 6 weeks*.

(unfinished, with emphasis on the period)

I *have been teaching* that class for 6 weeks.

(unfinished with emphasis on the continuity of the action; I am still teaching.)

Her eyes are red. She *has been crying*.

(No longer crying, but was still crying only a moment ago.)

I *have found* the book (finished, emphasis on the result)  
that I *have been looking for*.

(finished, emphasis on the continuity of action up to present moment)

My hands are dirty. I *have been peeling* potatoes.

(finished, emphasis on the continuity of action up to present moment)

(Cf. I *have peeled* the potatoes.)

He is panting. He *has been running*.

(Note: He has run.)

## Exercises

I . Fill in the blanks with the proper tense of the verbs given in brackets:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) for the last two hours, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) half the story yet.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) ever since I got up and I only \_\_\_\_\_ (write) three letters.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French for the last three years.
4. The picture \_\_\_\_\_ (hang) in the same place ever since I bought it.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a book for the last six months but \_\_\_\_\_ (make) very little progress so far.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (shop) all the morning, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) anything yet.
7. Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (take) my book. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for it for the last ten minutes but I can't find it anywhere.
8. You want to find out what Hyde Park is like?  
Go and ask Wang. He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in London during the Second World War.
9. Since they \_\_\_\_\_ (quarrel), they \_\_\_\_\_ (never, speak) to each other.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (once be bitten) by a dog during his childhood and since then he \_\_\_\_\_ (never, dare) to come near a dog.
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ (play) together as children and we \_\_\_\_\_ (work) together, and we \_\_\_\_\_

(quarrel) and \_\_\_\_\_ (make up) many times, but we have never ceased to be very fond of each other.

12. In his work as an interpreter, he \_\_\_\_\_ (shake) hands with labour heroes and model workers; he \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) many international conferences and \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the same table with kings and prime ministers. As he \_\_\_\_\_ (already, celebrate) his fiftieth birthday, he \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) whether he should change to some other kind of work.
13. Our lessons \_\_\_\_\_ (start) on September 1. Since then we \_\_\_\_\_ (study) four lessons. This week we \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the 5th lesson. We \_\_\_\_\_ (work) especially hard at listening and speaking and we think we \_\_\_\_\_ (make) some progress. We \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a number of simplified books, too. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) reading them all; others \_\_\_\_\_ (read) one or two.

II. Translate the following into English:

1. 他入团已经两年了。
2. 我们来到这里已经快两个月了。
3. 她刚刚加入共青团。
4. 我哥哥参军已经三年多了。
5. 我们来到这里之后，已经下过好几次雨了。
6. 雨已经下了三小时，还在下。
7. 这几个星期她一直在给我们讲欧洲国家。她已经讲了英国和法国。下星期她将要讲德国和意大利。
8. 一个中国新闻代表团 (delegation of Chinese journalists) 一直在拉丁美洲访问 (to tour) 他们是 10 月初出国的。

在国外已经两个月左右了。他们已经访问了三个国家，还要访问另外三个国家。报纸上一直在登载 (to carry) 他们寄回来的访问记 (reports)。

9. 甲：你的作业做完了吗？

乙：做完了。有什么事？

甲：我们出去散步吧。我们工作了将近三小时了。

乙：好的。啊，地面是湿的。下过雨吗？

甲：是的。你不知道吗？我们做作业的时候一直在下雨。可是雨现在已经停了。

10. 甲：你在看什么书？

乙：《居里夫人》(Madame Curie)

甲：你看了多久了？

乙：差不多一个星期了。我每天看几页，到现在才看完一章。

甲：你看完之后能借给我吗？

乙：当然。

III. Fill in the blanks of the following passages with the proper tense of the verbs given in the brackets:

1

A. You're late home. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be)?

B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the hairdresser's.

A. The hairdresser's? \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) there this week?

B. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) last Tuesday. But I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, like) the way he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it. As a matter of fact, this is the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it nicely.

A. It \_\_\_\_\_ (look) the same to me.

B. That's a typical man's remark. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, have) tea

yet?

- A. No. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you.
- B. Well, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not, get) much time, you know.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you, forget) we're going to the cinema?
- A. The cinema? This is the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) of it.
- B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you this morning. I mean I \_\_\_\_\_  
(ask) you, and you \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) to take me.

2

- A. Oh, there you are. I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you for half an  
hour. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do)?
- B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (shop). I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new hat.  
\_\_\_\_\_ (you, like) it?
- A. It's all right. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) the Wangs' son, Xiao  
Hu, while I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you. He \_\_\_\_\_  
(just, come) back from England.
- B. Yes, I know. Mrs Wang \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me. She's very  
proud of him. She says he \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English flu-  
ently.
- A. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (he, learn) it?
- B. I'm not sure.
- A. What did you say?
- B. I said I'm not sure. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English  
since he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) twelve.
- A. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English?
- B. Xiao Hu has. The Wangs' son. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, go) deaf  
or something?
- A. I can't hear a word you \_\_\_\_\_ (say). The noise of this  
traffic is absolutely awful.



B. Yes, it is, isn't it? Goodness, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) tired. I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) round the shops for nearly three hours.

A. Three hours? What do you mean? I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) since eight o'clock this morning.

3

I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, see) John for a long time, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to see us some time next week. They \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me he \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) a beard—allegedly to please Aunt Mary—and I \_\_\_\_\_ (wonder) what he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like with it. Aunt Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (always, pull) her leg, but I know that she \_\_\_\_\_ (joke) when she \_\_\_\_\_ (complain). I \_\_\_\_\_ (expect) John \_\_\_\_\_ (think) of coming here in his old car, which he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) for many years. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be believed) that he keeps it together with pieces of string. Anyhow, whether that is true or not, preparations \_\_\_\_\_ (now, be made) to welcome John. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party on the day he arrives, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, have) a word with most of his friends here. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (be done) to ensure that John \_\_\_\_\_ (be given) a memorable reception.

4

By noon little Paddy \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) for two hours; his mother \_\_\_\_\_ (search) for him frantically but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not, find) him, so of course she \_\_\_\_\_ (still, look) for him. After breakfast he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the back garden, where he \_\_\_\_\_ (usually, be allowed) to play,

while his mother \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the kitchen. Suddenly, when she \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window, she \_\_\_\_\_ (find) Paddy \_\_\_\_\_ (disappear). As he \_\_\_\_\_ (always, play) tricks, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) upset. However, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the garden to see where he \_\_\_\_\_ (hide). When she had searched the garden thoroughly, she had to admit that Paddy had vanished. she \_\_\_\_\_ (explore) the front garden, but her search there \_\_\_\_\_ (no better, be rewarded). The postman and the milkman, going on their rounds, \_\_\_\_\_ (report) that they had not seen Paddy.

5

Now Mary, Paddy's mother, \_\_\_\_\_ (get) really worried. She \_\_\_\_\_ (call) upon the neighbours and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) them if they \_\_\_\_\_ (see) little Paddy. None of them \_\_\_\_\_ (have). When she \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back, she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to call the police and the fire-brigade and the United Nations! However, I \_\_\_\_\_ (prevail) upon her to wait a little. I \_\_\_\_\_ (often, hear) of a child disappearing for a time but later being discovered in its own home. '\_\_\_\_\_ (You, search) all over the house itself?' I asked Mary, when she \_\_\_\_\_ (calm down) a little. 'Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, think) of that!' she said. 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to do so at once.' 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with you,' I said. 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (search) the ground floor while you \_\_\_\_\_ (search) upstairs.' So now we both \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for Paddy, in the house, for ten minutes. He \_\_\_\_\_ (certainly, not, hide) anywhere downstairs. However, a shout I \_\_\_\_\_ (at last, hear) told me that Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (find) Paddy up in his own bedroom!

## Lesson Five

### The Past Perfect and the Past Indefinite

#### I. The “Finished” Use of the Past Perfect

1. This use shows that an action had happened *and finished* before some point of past time, or before some other past and finished action happened.

过去完成时的“结束”用法是表示一个动作已经发生，而且在过去某个时间前已经结束，或者表示在另一个过去发生并结束的动作前发生的动作。

e.g. By two o'clock we *had had* lunch.

(i.e. We had finished lunch before 2 o'clock.)

We *had had* lunch when she arrived.

(i.e. We had finished lunch before she arrived.)

Compare the meaning of the following examples when the main verb is in the Past Indefinite:

比较下面主要动词为一般过去时的例句的意思：

At two o'clock we *had* lunch.

We *had* lunch when she arrived.

(i.e. We *began* to have lunch at two o'clock – or when she arrived.)

Another example:

I *had left* the room when the chairman began to speak.

(i.e. I was not in the room when the chairman began to speak.)

Now compare:

I *left* the room when the chairman began to speak.

(i.e. I left the room at the moment, or shortly after, he began to speak.)

2. The fundamental difference between the Past Indefinite and the "Finished" Use of the Past Perfect: The Past Indefinite shows that an action happened (or began to happen) at or after a point of past time given in the sentence, while the Past Perfect Tense shows that an action had happened and finished before the point.

一般过去时与过去完成时“结束”的用法之间的根本区别是：一般过去时用来表示一个动作在句子中过去某一个特定的时间里或者在这时间后发生的或者开始发生的动作，而过去完成时用来表示一个动作在句子中某一特定的时间前发生并且已经结束。

Read the following passage and choose the tenses for the verbs in relation to the point of past time that is given: "at noon yesterday":

阅读下列短文并选择与句子中过去特定的时间“at noon yesterday”相关的动词的时态：

When Richard (arrive 1) unexpectedly at the airport at noon yesterday, Jane, of course, (be 2) delighted. He (say 3) that he would not be away long, but she (not expect 4) him back for another week. The telegram announcing his arrival (be delivered 5) after breakfast and she (have 6) barely time to get to the airport to meet his plane. As they (be brought 7) into town by the air company's bus, they (be 8) full of questions and news for each other.

1 at noon	}	therefore Past Indefinite
2 at noon		
3 before noon	}	therefore Past Perfect
4 before noon		
5 before noon		
6 before noon		
7 after noon	}	therefore Past Indefinite
8 after noon		

The passage should consequently read as follows:

因此短文中谓语动词的时态表示如下:

When Richard *arrived* unexpectedly at the airport at noon yesterday, Jane, of course, *was* delighted. He *had said* that he would not be away long, but she *had not expected* him back for another week. The telegram announcing his arrival *had been delivered* after breakfast and she *had had* barely time to get to the airport to meet his plane. As they *were brought* into town by the air company's bus, they *were* full of questions and news for each other.

## II. The "Unfinished" Use of the Past Perfect

This use shows that an action had begun to happen before, *but had not finished happening when*, some other action happened or some point of past time arrived. A period of time is again indispensable with this use.

过去完成时的“尚未结束”的用法是表示一个动作在另一个动作发生前或者在过去某一个时间来临以前已经开始发生，但是在另一个动作发生时或者在过去某一个时间来临时还没有结束。在使用这种用法时，表示一段时间的状语同样不可缺少。

e.g. By December 1st last year, he *had been working* (or

*had worked*) at the school for twenty years.

(i.e. he was still working there on December 1st last year.)

He *had stayed* at the hotel for two weeks when he got my letter.

(i.e. he was still staying in the hotel at the time.)

She *had waited* (or *had been waiting*) for two hours when the visitor arrived.

The wind *had blown* for two hours when the rain began to fall.

When I began to teach him English, he *had studied* the language for two years.

Once again, the period of time is indispensable because it is the only thing which distinguishes the “Unfinished” Use from the “Finished” Use.

同样，这里不可缺少表示一段时间的状语，因为这是唯一能用来区别“尚未结束”与“结束”这两种用法的。

## Exercises

I . Fill in the blanks with the proper tense form of the verbs given in brackets:

1. He didn't come to the film with us yesterday, because he \_\_\_\_\_ (already, see) it.
2. After she \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) her supper, she went to bed.
3. It was the second time I \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the novel.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) for two hours before we realized we were on the wrong train.
5. He said he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard all day.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (only just, leave) the house when her husband phoned.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) outside for an hour when it began to rain.
8. He told me he was tired because he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) since eight o'clock this morning.
9. Was it the first time you \_\_\_\_\_ (ever, be) there?
10. Although he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English before he went to England, he \_\_\_\_\_ (never, hear) the language spoken so quickly. At first he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, understand) anything, but when he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there about six months, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to carry on a conversation.
11. Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in India for several years when the Second World War broke out, but he returned home at once. He then \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) four years in the Army.

12. Yesterday afternoon, he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football for an hour and then, after a shower, he \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for half an hour or so. Then he sat down to do his homework. When his teacher arrived, he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for about two and a half hours.
13. In December 1943, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (be rescued) from a German concentration camp in France by members of the Guerrilla forces. Although he was English, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at that time in the Army and \_\_\_\_\_ (be captured) by the Germans in Paris. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very glad that he \_\_\_\_\_ (be rescued) for he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a very hard time in the concentration camp. He \_\_\_\_\_ (break) one of his legs and there he \_\_\_\_\_ (be taken) on board an American ship which \_\_\_\_\_ (be sent) to meet him. After several weeks, he \_\_\_\_\_ (be taken) to a military hospital where he \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the next year recovering from the various things that \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to him.

II. Translate the following:

1. 他们迟到了，他们到达音乐厅 (concert hall) 时，贝多芬的第三交响乐 (Beethoven's Symphony No.3) 已经演奏 (play) 完毕。错过了它，他们非常失望。
2. 她昨天下午买了一件新毛衣 (woolen sweater)，因为她那件旧的被虫咬了。
3. 我肯定 (sure) 那个正在吸烟的人就是我那一天在火车上遇到的那个人。他只是假装不认识我。
4. 当天色已经黑下来，而他仍然没有到达的时候，人人都担



心他是否迷了路。

5. 他读了 10 页的时候, 发现这本书根本不值得一读。(not worth reading)

6. 她病了两天我们才知道。

7. 到了该把书还给图书馆的时候, 我才读了三分之一。

8. 她十分生气, 因为她等我等了将近两小时。

我向她道歉 (apologize), 但是我告诉她会议比原来预料的要长。

9. 布朗老头 (old Mr Brown) 十分焦急地等待他回家。

他本来预料这孩子 20 分钟就会回来, 可是, 他离家已经四小时。老头是派他送几本书到一家书店去, 并且很清楚地告诉他书店在哪里。可是孩子没有回来。他是迷了路吗? 不可能! 老头开始怀疑那些小偷是否又把孩子弄去了。(get hold of him)

III . Fill in the blanks with the Present Perfect or the Past Perfect tense form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, play) tennis for a long time.

2. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not, dance) for a long time, have we?

3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not, live) there for long, before they moved to Shenzhen.

4. He made a lot of mistakes, because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, speak) French for months.

5. The teacher was very angry when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) what the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (do).

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, do) any homework for months.

7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not, swim) for long before she began to feel cold.

8. This is the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to England for

- many years. Actually, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) there since the war.
9. I wanted to go to the theatre because I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) there for a long time.
  10. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (not, live) in Beijing for long before he had to move to Xi'an.
  11. I wrote him a long letter as I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, hear) from him for a long time.
  12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) this cold for two weeks.
  13. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) here? I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here for an hour.
  14. Our teacher told us that he \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English since he was twenty.
  15. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, have) his new car for long before he had an accident.
  16. \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be) on holiday? Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Hainan.
  17. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you, be)? I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, see) you for ages.
  18. Although I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) German at the night school since last April, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) very good at it yet.
  19. By the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there, most of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
  20. I'm sorry. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you.

IV . Fill in the blanks of the following passages with the proper tense form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1

The clock \_\_\_\_\_ (strike) four as the man reached his home. He \_\_\_\_\_ (light) a cigarette and \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) at the table thinking of the meeting he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) an hour before. Then he \_\_\_\_\_ (put) down his cigarette, \_\_\_\_\_ (undress) and \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into bed. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep at once.

At that moment, the cigarette which he \_\_\_\_\_ (put down) and \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to put out, \_\_\_\_\_ (drop) from the ash-tray and \_\_\_\_\_ (burn) a hole in the table cloth. When the man \_\_\_\_\_ (to wake up) the next morning, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to find) that the cigarette not only \_\_\_\_\_ (burn) a hole in the cloth, it also \_\_\_\_\_ (make) an ugly mark on the wood.

2

Yesterday Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (turn) up late at the office, and after he \_\_\_\_\_ (apologize), he \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) what \_\_\_\_\_ (make) him late. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) down the Main Avenue when suddenly a lorry beside him \_\_\_\_\_ (lurch) into his car. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) his car against a lamp-post, and it \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) severe damage. He \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) senseless for a couple of minutes. When he came to, he found a large crowd \_\_\_\_\_ (collect). There was a police car there, for someone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) up the police to report the accident. After the police \_\_\_\_\_ (see) his docu-

ments and those of the lorry-driver, an ambulance \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive). Fortunately, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not, need), for Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (only, bruise) and \_\_\_\_\_ (not, break) any bones. Tom said that after he \_\_\_\_\_ (recover) a little from the shock, he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his car taken to a garage; he added that he \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) thousands of miles before and \_\_\_\_\_ (never, have) any sort of accident.

3

I arrived in the city very late, and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to find a taxi, as the subway trains \_\_\_\_\_ (cease) to run an hour previously. After I \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) outside the station for nearly a quarter of an hour, I saw a taxi coming. When the passenger in it \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out, I asked the driver to take me to my hotel. We \_\_\_\_\_ (hardly, go) a couple of miles, when the taxi \_\_\_\_\_ (stop), after wobbling ominously. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ (get) down, and after he \_\_\_\_\_ (inspect) the vehicle, he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) me that one of the tyres \_\_\_\_\_ (burst). He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a new set of tyres put on the previous week, and he was most annoyed that such an accident \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) so soon after. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out to help him put on the spare wheel; when we \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this, we \_\_\_\_\_ (set) off again, and at last I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at my hotel. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) my fare, I \_\_\_\_\_ (offer) the driver a tip, but he politely \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) it, saying that I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, tip) him by helping him change the wheel.

At the battle of Hastings in 1066, the Saxon English \_\_\_\_\_  
 (defeat) by the Norman invaders. After the Saxons \_\_\_\_\_  
 (fight) for many hours, they \_\_\_\_\_ (withdraw) within the  
 defence-works at the top of a hill, and there they \_\_\_\_\_  
 (hold) off the Norman attack. Indeed, every assault \_\_\_\_\_  
 (successfully, repulse), so much so that the Normans \_\_\_\_\_  
 (begin) to lose heart. Then Duke William, their leader,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (order) them to retire, as if in confusion. The  
 Saxons, who \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that the Normans \_\_\_\_\_  
 (admit) defeat, \_\_\_\_\_ (rush) out of their secure position.  
 They \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) into Duke William's trap, and they  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) dearly for doing so. They \_\_\_\_\_ (beat)  
 by the Normans and their king \_\_\_\_\_ (slay) while he  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (fight) against great odds. It is said that after the  
 battle Duke William \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) his friends that he  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (never, be) so near defeat as when his men  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) in scores around the Saxon defence-works. Af-  
 ter the dead \_\_\_\_\_ (bury), the Normans \_\_\_\_\_  
 (march) on London.

## Lesson Six

### Ways of Expressing Future Time

#### I . *The Simple Future Tense*

1. In the Simple Future Tense which expresses general futurity, "shall" and "will" are used. "shall" is used in the first persons, and "will" in the second and third.

我们泛指将要发生的动作时用一般将来时。在这时态中助动词用 shall 和 will。第一人称单复数用 shall, 第二, 第三人称单复数用 will。

I shall	we shall
you will	you will
he, she, it will	they will

2. In conversation *will* is generally shortened to 'll, e.g. *He'll, You'll, etc.*, and the negative *will not* to *won't*. The interrogative is made by inversion, e.g. *Shall I? Will they?*

在对话中, will 通常缩写成 'll, 比如 He'll, You'll 等。否定式 will not 缩写成 won't。疑问式是 Shall I? Will they?。

e.g. I *shall* be eighteen on Friday.

If we take the eight o'clock train, we *shall* be in Tianjin at 12.

I don't think it *will* rain tomorrow.

Next year the National Day *will* be on a Tuesday.

You *'ll* catch a cold if you go out without an overcoat in such terrible weather.

When *shall* I see you again?

When *will* you be in Beijing again?

I suppose they *won't* be in time for the train.

### 3. Special uses of “shall” and “will”

However, in addition to expressing general futurity, “shall” and “will” have other special uses. They are used to express:

然而，除了表示一般将要发生的动作外，shall 和 will 还有其他一些特殊的用法。它们用来：

#### a) Determination

表示决心

e.g. I *shall* go there if I want to.

I *will* make the machine run whatever cost it may be.

“We *shall* defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We *shall* fight on the beaches, we *shall* fight on the landing-grounds, we *shall* fight in the fields and in the streets, we *shall* fight in the hills; we *shall* never surrender” — (From a speech by Winston Churchill, June 1940)

#### b) Willingness—In this case “will” is used in all persons.

表示意愿——在这种情况下 will 用于所有的人称。

e.g. “*Will* you take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife?” “I *will*.”

She says she *will* come to our New Year party.

They *will* pay you at the rate you ask.

#### c) An Offer/Request—In this case “shall” is used in the first persons to express an offer while “will” is used in the second persons to express a request.

表示建议或者请求——shall 用于第一人称单复数表

示建议，而 *will* 用于第二人称单复数表示请求。

e. g. *Shall* I open the window? (an offer)

*Shall* we begin our class now? (an offer)

*Will* you help me carry this bag? (a request)

*Will* you (please) close the window for me? (a request)

*Will* you have another cup of tea, please? (a request)

Here *Shall I?* (*shall we?*) often has the meaning of “Would you like me (us) to...?”, whereas *Will you?* often has the meaning of “Would you like to...?” or “Are you willing to...?”

这里 *shall I* (*shall we?*) 经常有 *would you like me (us) to...?* 的意思，而 *will you?* 经常有 *would you like to...?* 或 *Are you willing to...?* 的意思。

d) A Promise / Threat—In this case, “*shall*” is used in the second and third persons.

表示许诺或者威胁——在这种情况下，*shall* 用于第二和第三人称单复数。

e. g. If you work hard you *shall* have a holiday on Monday. (promise)

You *shall* have the money as soon as I get it from the bank. (promise)

The boy *shall* be punished for this, I can assure you. (threat)

If you children won't do (willingness) what I tell you, you *shan't* go to the party. (threat)

## II . The *be going to* form

The *be going to* form or the present continuous tense of the verb



**to go** is used to express:

1. The speaker's intention to perform a certain future action.

be going to 形式或者动词 to go 的现在进行时用来表示说话人打算或旨意将来作某个动作。

e.g. I'm going to write home *tomorrow*. (I intend to write home tomorrow.)

She's going to lend me her bicycle. (She intends to lend me her bicycle.)

He's going to be an interpreter *after he has graduated*. (He intends to be an interpreter after he has graduated.)

From the examples above, we can see that the **be going to** form can be used with an adverbial of time such as *tomorrow* or without an adverbial of time for an immediate or near future, or with a time clause to express a future intention such as *after he has graduated*.

从以上例子我们看出 be going to 形式可以用 tomorrow 等时间状语或不用时间状语来表示即将发生或近期发生的动作；它也可以与时间状语从句 (after he has graduated) 连用表示说话人将来的打算。

2. The speaker's prediction or his feeling that something is expected to happen in the near future.

它用来表示说话人感觉到或者猜测、预测到某件事或动作即将发生。

e.g. Look at those clouds! It's *going to* rain.

How pale she looks! I believe she's *going to* faint.

My wife *is going to* have a baby.

Note: The **be going to** form can be used with all verbs except *to go* and *to come*.

注：be going to 结构除了动词 to go, to come 以外可以与其它一切动词连用。

e.g. I *am going to go* to the cinema tonight.

She *is going to come* to see me on Friday.

The meaning of the two examples above is expressed simply by the Present Continuous Tense of *to go* and *to come* :

以上两个例句的意思可直接用动词 to go 和 to come 的现在进行时来表示。

I *am going* to the cinema tonight.

She *is coming* to see me on Friday.

### III . *The Present Continuous Tense*

1. The Present Continuous Tense is used to express an arranged or planned action in the near future:

现在进行时用来表示已安排好的或已计划好的即将发生的动作。

e.g. I'm *taking* an entrance exam in early July.

(It means that I have already entered for it.)

Mary and John *are getting* married on the first of May.

(It implies that they have arranged this.)

What *are you doing* next Sunday?

(The speaker is asking about their plans.)

The neighbours *are coming* in to watch television.

2. Certain verbs such as verbs of senses (feel, hear, smell, etc.) and verbs expressing feelings and emotions (desire, hate, like, mind, want, etc.) cannot use this tense to express future time. They should use "shall" and "will" instead.

某些动词如 *feel*, *hear*, *smell* 等感官动词以及表示情感的动词如 *desire*, *hate*, *like*, *mind*, *want* 等动词不能用这个时态来表示将来时间, 而要用 *shall* 和 *will* 来表示。

e.g. They will *know* about it soon.

I shall/will *think* it over.

We won't *mind* your coming late tomorrow for the wedding if you have a very important meeting to attend.

#### IV. *The Simple Present Tense*

1. The Simple Present Tense is used with an adverbial of time to express a definite future arrangement, especially when we are talking about a plan for a journey.

一般现在时与时间状语连用来表示一个肯定的已经安排好的将要发生的动作。尤其是在我们谈论一个旅行计划时, 通常用这个时态。

e.g. The boys *start* school on Monday.

I *leave* tonight.

We *leave* at eight, *arrive* at the airport at nine and the plane *takes* off at 10:30 for Guangzhou.

2. The difference between the Simple Present and the Present Continuous:

一般现在时与现在进行时的区别:

a) The simple present is more impersonal than the present continuous.

一般现在时比现在进行时更客观, 与说话人无直接的关系。

Compare:

*I'm leaving* tonight. (It implies that I have decided to leave.)

*I leave* tonight. (This is part of a plan that is probably made by someone else for me.)

- b) The simple present may sound more formal than the present continuous.

一般现在时比现在进行时听起来可能更正式些。

Compare:

*We are opening* a supermarket next week. (less formal, though it's part of a plan)

The new supermarket in our neighbourhood *opens* tomorrow. (more formal)

### 3. The Simple Present Tense in "if clause" and the clause of time

在条件状语从句和时间状语从句中的一般现在时

In *the if clause* or *the clause of time*, the simple present is used to express future time.

在条件状语从句或时间状语从句中，一般现在时用来表示将来的时间。

e.g. *If I have time*, I shall go and see you next weekend.

I will let you know *as soon as I have any news of her*.

## V. *The Future Continuous Tense*

1. The Future Continuous Tense is formed by using shall/will be + present participle. It is used to express a future action, beginning before and finishing after some given time in the future.

将来进行时由 shall/will be + 现在分词组成。它用来表示

某个动作在将来某个时间前开始，又在这时间后结束。

e.g. What *will you be doing* this time tomorrow?

This time tomorrow I *shall be leaving* for New York. My friend *will be waiting* for me at the Kennedy Airport. I hope the plane will arrive on time. If it is late, he *will be wondering* what has happened.

2. It is also used to indicate future plans that have already been decided on.

它也用来表示已经决定了的将来的计划。

e.g. The Youngs *will be staying* with us for the Spring Festival this year.

Tomorrow is Sunday, but *I'll be working* in my lab.

You could come and see me there.

In this case, this tense may seem similar to the present continuous tense but in fact they are different. The future continuous tense implies a future action which will take place in the normal course of events. Therefore, it is less definite and more casual than the present continuous.

在这种情况下，这个时态似乎与现在进行时相同，但事实上它们有区别。将来进行时表示某个动作在将来发生是顺其自然发展的。因此，它比现在进行时所表示的将来的动作更不肯定，更加随意。

Compare :

I am meeting her tomorrow.

(I have deliberately arranged to meet her.)

(我特意安排与她会面。)

I shall be meeting her tomorrow.

(I will meet her in the ordinary course of events.  
Perhaps we work together.)

(我自然会见到她的，也许我们在一起工作。)

However, this difference is not always important and very often either tense can be used.

然而，这区别并不总是很重要，而且常常这两个时态都可用。

e.g. We shall be taking our exam next week.

We are taking our exam next week.

She won't be coming to our party.

She is not coming to our party.

## Exercises

I . Discuss the meaning of the future tense form of the verb given in each sentence :

1. *I'm going* to buy a new car next year.
2. They *will not pass* .
3. You *shall have* a rise in pay next month if business is good.
4. He *shall* never *marry* my daughter since he is such an irresponsible person.
5. It *is not going* to rain as long as this wind keeps up.
6. *I'm seeing* Professor Crook *off* at the station tomorrow.
7. The orchestra *will be giving* six concerts during their tour in China this month.
8. He *sets sail* tomorrow for South Africa and *comes back* next month.
9. John and I *will share* the driving as it is a long journey.
10. What play *are you seeing* at the theatre on Saturday?
11. A week today I *shall be crossing* the Atlantic Ocean.
12. I *shall think* of you while you are away on holiday.
13. He has made up his mind that he *will succeed* this time.
14. The Crooks *arrive* at 7 o'clock this evening.
15. Tell him that I *shall* never *speak* to him again.
16. I *shall be staying* here for a couple of months.
17. He *will take* his graduation examinations next summer.
18. If all goes well, we *shall leave* for home on Friday.
19. ——— *Will you help* me with this crossword puzzle?  
——— *Certainly I will* .

20. —*Shall* I *make* you some tea and *bring* it to your room?  
 —Please don't bother. I *will* do it myself.
21. *Will* you *be going* downtown next week? If so, perhaps you could buy something for me.
22. You look so pale. *Shall* I *call* a doctor?
23. Look out. The milk *is going* to boil over.
24. The house is full, so you *are sleeping* next door.
25. I *shall pay* you the money back on the first day of next month.

II . Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate future tense form of the verbs given in the brackets. Change the word order where it is necessary:

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a cup of coffee?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) that for you?
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be able) to speak English well next year.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it if they \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) him.
5. Where we \_\_\_\_\_ (go) tonight?
6. We can't move into our new house until it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready.
7. If the train \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) at Fengtai, I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) off there.
8. —You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home later tonight? There's something I want to ask you. I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a ring about eight, if that \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all right with you.  
 —Can't you tell me now?  
 —I haven't time now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the dentist's.



He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) angry with me if I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.

—O.K.

9. You \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a drink while we \_\_\_\_\_ (wait)?  
I don't think my wife \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready for at least half an hour. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) and ask her to hurry, if you like, but I don't think it \_\_\_\_\_ (do) any good.
10. This is your first offence, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) lenient with you this time; but if you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) before me in this court again on a similar charge, you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to prison for twelve months. Is that quite clear? I \_\_\_\_\_ (repeat) it?
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back again tomorrow, please? I'm terribly sorry, but your repair is still not finished. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) really ready for you tomorrow, though. You may blame me personally if it \_\_\_\_\_ (not be).
12. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) as quick as you can, please? The concert \_\_\_\_\_ (start) in fifteen minutes and we \_\_\_\_\_ (not get) in until the interval if we \_\_\_\_\_ (not hurry). The manager is very strict; he \_\_\_\_\_ (not let) people in after the music has begun.
13. I have told him that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not be overlooked) when the time \_\_\_\_\_ (come) for promotions. But I'm afraid nobody knows when that \_\_\_\_\_ (be).
14. —You \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Tom tomorrow?  
—Yes, why?  
—Harry \_\_\_\_\_ (come) for a meal tomorrow night, and I wanted to ask you and Tom as well.  
—Oh, I see. As a matter of fact, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be)

- here. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) away for the weekend.
- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (go) with you?
- No. He's got to work late at the office, so he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in town till Saturday. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy to come, I'm sure.
15. Mr Adler said to me, 'I want you to go to see Mr Jones. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you to ask him about how long he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in our college. Moreover, I wish to know whether he requires special tuition in French while he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) with us.'
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to South America next month. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the journey in the Liner 'Southern Belle', which \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) regularly between London and Brazil. As I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for pleasure, I do not need to travel quickly. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already, look forward to) my stay in South America, for I have many friends there.

III. Translate the following:

1. 尝尝我做的蛋糕好吗?
2. 快吃午饭了。
3. 他们不愿借钱给我。
4. 这活我们得重干。
5. 如果我不坐出租车, 永远不会及时赶到那里。
6. 我想他们不会付钱给他。
7. 他不能肯定何时能回来。
8. 他们一到我们就能吃了。
9. 如果我有时间, 我就干。
10. 你来时, 他们就不在了。
11. ——今年你到哪里去度假?

——我想到北戴河去。

12. 让我请我秘书给你重打(字)一下好吗? 要看懂这些修改过的地方有些困难, 是吗?

13. 我请楼上那家尽量安静一些, 但是看来他们不听, 你自己去对他们说吧。

14. 下星期二我们 10 点离开伦敦, 下午 1 点到达巴黎。在巴黎停留两小时, 下午 3:30 离开巴黎, 晚上 7:30 到达罗马, 在罗马待两天, 下周四返回伦敦。

15. ——下周一是我的生日。我差点忘了。

——哪你该多大了?

——我该 25 岁了。

——你计划举行生日庆祝吗?

——当然喽。你来吗?

——你还没请我呢!

——我现在请你。顺便提一句, 这两天你能见到小林吗?

——要我代你邀请她吗? 我明天晚上能见到她。

——太好了, 请你让她带一些她的唱片来, 好吗? 她收藏了一批棒极了的唱片。

IV. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs given in the brackets in the following passages.

1

I sometimes wonder what I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) like when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) old. I expect I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) white hair and that few of my teeth \_\_\_\_\_ (be left). I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) thinner and my voice \_\_\_\_\_ (be) different. The world \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very different, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my best to

adapt myself to it. I hope I \_\_\_\_\_ (not become) a bore and that people \_\_\_\_\_ (still, want) to talk to me. I hope people \_\_\_\_\_ (look forward to) hearing some of my stories, and that I \_\_\_\_\_ (not tell) the same story too often. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) happy to listen to other people's jokes and I promise you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh) at even the poorer ones. Perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ (die) laughing!

2

- We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk this afternoon?
- Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot to do, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) you later. I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with you if I can. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home until four o'clock?
- Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out shopping this morning, and this afternoon I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home if you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to call me. I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, keep) me too long on the phone or I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) mad. I cannot and \_\_\_\_\_ (not, put up) with long telephone conversations.
- Very well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) an effort to be brief. I trust you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, mind) my talking half an hour.
- Half an hour! I \_\_\_\_\_ (tear) my hair out after twenty minutes if you do. Oh, I see: you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) your little joke! Well, I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, keep) me waiting long for your phone call.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ not. By the way, I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) at the photographer's and buy a film. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to take some photos with my new camera, and I've no doubt you \_\_\_\_\_ (treasure) them as much as I \_\_\_\_\_

(treasure) your remarks about phone calls.

3

I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the road the other day when I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) an old girl friend of mine. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a fur coat and \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very prosperous.

‘What you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) these days?’ I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her.

‘I \_\_\_\_\_ (just, finish) making my first film,’ she \_\_\_\_\_ (say). ‘Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a great success when it \_\_\_\_\_ (come out). In my next film I (play) the lead.’

‘I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, know) you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to be an actress,’ I \_\_\_\_\_ (answer). ‘How long you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in films?’

‘I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, act) for very long,’ she \_\_\_\_\_ (reply). ‘But when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Rome last summer, I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall in love) with a film producer.’

‘That \_\_\_\_\_ (be) lucky, \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) it?’ I \_\_\_\_\_ (say) rather bitterly.

‘What you \_\_\_\_\_ (mean) by lucky?’ she \_\_\_\_\_ (reply), angrily. ‘I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard to become an actress.’

I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) bitter, because I \_\_\_\_\_ (always, want) to be an actor but I (never, have) the opportunity. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in love with that girl five years ago. I \_\_\_\_\_ (always, like) her, although I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) a little jealous at the moment.

# Lesson Seven

## The Passive Voice

### 1. *Voice*

Voice is the form of the verb that shows the relations between the subject and the verb of the sentence, indicating whether the subject is the doer or the receiver of the action expressed by the verb. If the subject is the doer, the verb should be in the active voice. Otherwise, that is, if the subject is the receiver, the verb should be in the passive voice.

语态是表示一个句子中主语与谓语动词之间关系的动词形式，说明主语是行为者（也就是做这动作的人或物）还是承受者（也就是承受动作的人或物）。如果主语是行为者，动作应用主动语态，如果主语是承受者，动词应用被动语态。

Compare: Simon *gave* himself up to the Trojans. (the verb *gave* is in the active voice.)

Simon *was captured* by the Trojans. (the verb *was captured* is in the passive voice.)

### 2. *Formation of the Passive Voice*

The Passive Voice is formed by using the appropriate tense of the auxiliary verb *to be* and the past participle of the verb. To illustrate its rules, let us take the following Active sentences:

被动语态是由助动词 *to be* 适当的时态加上动词的过去分词而组成。为了说明其规律，我们以下列主动语态的句子为例：

Albert cleaned *the car* last weekend.

The Central Philharmonic Orchestra will be playing *Beethoven* tonight.

- a) Make the object of the Active sentence the subject of the Passive:

变主动句的宾语为被动句的主语。

*The car . . .*

*Beethoven . . .*

- b) Change the Active verb into its Passive equivalent—its exactly corresponding Passive form.

变主动语态的动词为相应的被动语态。

*The car was cleaned . . .*

*Beethoven will be being played . . .*

- c) Examine the subject of the Active sentence to see whether there is any logical need for its inclusion in the Passive sentence. If there is, make it the “agent” after the preposition “by”.

查看主动句的主语是否在逻辑上需要包括在被动句中。如果需要，变它为介词“by”的宾语。

*The car was cleaned (by Albert) . . .*

*Beethoven will be being played by the Central Philharmonic Orchestra . . .*

(It may or may not be important to add “by Albert” —but “by the Central Philharmonic Orchestra” would usually be added.)

- d) Fill in the other words of the Active sentence, if there are any.

如果主动句中还有其它词，放在被动句中。

*The car is being cleaned (by Albert) last weekend .*

*Beethoven will be being played by the Central Philharmonic Orchestra tonight .*

In some cases the subject in the Active sentence would be omit-

ted in the Passive because the subject is not only of no importance, it is also understood or unknown.

在有些情况下，主动句中的主语在被动句中可以省掉，因为它不仅不重要，而且说话人很清楚它是指什么或者说话人不知道它是指什么。

e.g. People in Brazil  *speak*  Portuguese. (the Active sentence)

Portuguese is  *spoken*  in Brazil (by people). (The Passive equivalent,  *by people*  is omitted because it is understood.)

The following examples will illustrate this point further:

下面的例句将更清楚的说明这一点：

Active	Passive
No one has used that door for twenty years.	That door hasn't been used for twenty years.
Readers must not take away books in the Reference Room.	Books in the Reference Room must not be taken away.
Someone stole my watch this morning.	My watch was stolen this morning.
We use pure butter in these cakes.	Pure butter is used in these cakes.
They make cotton goods in Lancashire.	Cotton goods are made in Lancashire.
Have you fed the baby yet?	Has the baby been fed yet?

Compare the following changes of a verb in the active and the parallel changes of the verb  *to be*  in the passive and see how exactly they correspond:



比较主动句中某动词的变化和被动句中助动词 to be 相应的变化并且观察它们不同时态形式上的变化是完全相同的。

I teach	I am taught
I taught	I was taught
I will teach	I will be taught
I have taught	I have been taught
I had taught	I had been taught
I will have taught	I will have been taught
I am teaching	I am being taught
I was teaching	I was being taught
I will be teaching	I will be being taught
I would teach	I would be taught
I would be teaching	I would be being taught
I would have taught	I would have been taught
I can teach	I can be taught
I may teach	I may be taught
I must teach	I must be taught

3. a) Usually only transitive verbs can be put in the passive voice:

通常只有及物动词才能用于被动语态。

e.g. Jack killed Jill. (the Active)

Jill was killed by Jack. (the Passive)

b) Intransitive verbs with prepositions following, however, may be treated as transitive verbs and very easily be put in the passive, as *The problem must be looked into* (from the active *We must look into the problem.*)

然而后面有介词的不及物动词可以以及物动词来对待，则很容易地用于被动语态，比如，*The problem must*

be looked into. 这是由 We must look into the problem. 这主动句变来的。

More examples:

They *sent for* a doctor.

A doctor *was sent for* .

They *dealt with* the question properly.

This question *was dealt with* properly.

They *have operated on* her twice for that disease.

She *has been operated on* twice for that disease.

c) Some verbs, such as *give, tell, show, lend, get, write, play, sell, buy, bring, make, promise, teach* take two objects, a direct object and an indirect object. If a sentence containing two objects is turned into the passive, either of these objects may become the subject, though it is perhaps more usual to make the personal object the subject of the passive sentence.

有些动词如 *give, tell, show, lend, get, write, play, sell, buy, bring, make, promise, teach* 等有两个宾语：直接宾语和间接宾语。如果一个含有两个宾语的句子变为被动句，这两个宾语中的任何一个都能成为被动句的主语。但是，间接宾语用来作为主语的更为通常。

e.g. They *offered* the man a job. (the active voice)

The man *was offered* a job. or A job *was offered* the man. (the passive voice)

He *gave* us a nice meal. (the active voice)

We *were given* a nice meal. or A nice meal *was given* us. (the passive voice)

#### 4. Use of the *Passive Voice*

Generally the passive voice is weaker than the active, and should not be used without very good reasons. The Passive Form is necessary or more preferable in the following cases:

一般来说，被动语态要比主动语态弱，而且没有充分的理由绝不要用。在下面的情况下，我们需要用被动语态或者更喜欢用被动语态：

- a) The doer is unknown or very indefinite.

我们对行为者不清楚或者不很肯定。

e.g. My watch *was stolen* this morning.

The city *is well supplied* with vegetables.

Visitors *are requested* not to smoke in the hall.

- b) The receiver of the action is of more interest than the doer.

我们对动作承受者比对行为者更感兴趣。

e.g. The man *was run* over by a car.

The tree *was struck* by lightning.

The man waited while his luggage *was being examined*.

- c) The speaker wishes to avoid mentioning the doer.

说话人希望回避提行为者。

e.g. The work *wasn't done* half as well as it should.

I'll have to go, I suppose, since I'm *not allowed* to stay.

## Exercises

I . Turn the following sentences into the passive voice:

1. Old Man Li delivers the newspapers.
2. Old Man Li is delivering the newspapers.
3. Old Man Li has delivered the newspapers.
4. Old Man Li delivered the newspapers.
5. Old Man Li was delivering the newspapers.
6. Old Man Li had delivered the newspapers.
7. Old Man Li will deliver the newspapers.
8. Old Man Li is going to deliver the newspapers.
9. I finished my work at about five o'clock.
10. They gave him a very handsome present when he retired.
11. Do people speak English in that part of the world?
12. Somebody built this house in 1858.
13. They blamed me for something I hadn't done.
14. They are sending Wang abroad on a fact-finding trip.
15. People will forget the incident in a few weeks.
16. People are talking about the film everywhere.
17. You must plan your work carefully.
18. They told me you had gone to town.
19. It's time someone told him what is wrong.
20. They took him to hospital in an ambulance.
21. They shall not treat me as if I were a baby.

II . Put the verbs in brackets into a correct form, using the Passive Voice wherever possible:

1. The room \_\_\_\_\_ (not, clean) since last week.

2. The room \_\_\_\_\_ (still, clean) when I arrived.
3. If he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) guilty, he \_\_\_\_\_ (send) to prison.
4. I should \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it a long time ago.
5. Why \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, tell) about this yesterday?
6. It must \_\_\_\_\_ (take) while I was out.
7. When the house \_\_\_\_\_ (paint), it will look different.  
(two possibilities)
8. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (do) since he \_\_\_\_\_ (take) to hospital.
9. By the time we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive), the children \_\_\_\_\_ (put) to bed.
10. I expect you \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) in everything that \_\_\_\_\_ (do) here.
11. The house \_\_\_\_\_ (change) hands three times since it \_\_\_\_\_ (first, build).
12. The dinner \_\_\_\_\_ (still, cook) when we \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive); but since the table \_\_\_\_\_ (already, lay), we \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) to be seated.
13. If the letter \_\_\_\_\_ (not find) by tomorrow, he may \_\_\_\_\_ (dismiss).
14. Great changes \_\_\_\_\_ (take place) in this town since we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave).
15. Several people \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) before one \_\_\_\_\_ (finally, select).
16. The animals \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) at the same time every morning.
17. The paintings \_\_\_\_\_ (must hang) by an expert. They

are really well arranged.

18. It \_\_\_\_\_ (must steal) while the house \_\_\_\_\_ (paint).
19. One day, while I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for a bus, I \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) an old colleague of mine. Although I \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) his name, I would have never recognized him, if he had not spoken to me. He \_\_\_\_\_ (change) very much since I \_\_\_\_\_ (last, see) him. He told me that he \_\_\_\_\_ (badly, injure) in a road accident and only recently \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out of hospital.
20. Before men \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) in space, no one \_\_\_\_\_ (be) quite sure of the dangers that \_\_\_\_\_ (may meet) there. Therefore animals \_\_\_\_\_ (send up) first, and among these \_\_\_\_\_ (be) small monkeys. One of these little animals, the first to go up into space on the front of a rocket \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a monkey that \_\_\_\_\_ (know) by the name Miss Baker. She \_\_\_\_\_ (become) very famous as the result of her space journey and her life history \_\_\_\_\_ (write) into a book called *Space Monkey* by Olive Burt.

III. Put the following sentences into the Passive Voice. Use 'by' only when you think it is necessary:

1. Did the explosion frighten you?
2. You should answer all the questions.
3. I must sharpen the knives.
4. They sent an invitation to every member.
5. Who composed this piece of music?

6. My brother wrote this poem.
7. We ought to do something about it.
8. I wrote the letter in French.
9. How often do you water the plants?
10. Are you sure that Byron wrote this poem?
11. Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.
12. She is writing the letter on company stationery.
13. The company pays all employees on Friday.
14. The executive manager encourages the employees to take short coffee breaks.
15. The new owner discovered an old diary in the house.

III . Fill in the blanks with the proper voice and tense form of the verbs given in brackets:

1

Bret Harte \_\_\_\_\_ (write) bittersweet stories about the Old West. He \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) Greek as a young boy and \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the great writers of England and America. At the age of thirteen, his education \_\_\_\_\_ (interrupt) and at eighteen he \_\_\_\_\_ (accompany) his widowed mother to California where he \_\_\_\_\_ (employ) as a typesetter for a time. Gradually he \_\_\_\_\_ (become) well-known as an editor and writer. However, he \_\_\_\_\_ (dismiss) by one newspaper for his protests against the murder of Indians. But eventually he \_\_\_\_\_ (give) the secretaryship of the California mint.

His first books \_\_\_\_\_ (publish) around 1867. A year later he \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) editor of the *Overland Monthly*. This magazine \_\_\_\_\_ (print) his best stories, among which tales like

“The Luck of Roaring Camp” \_\_\_\_\_ (be) fantastically popular. Readers \_\_\_\_\_ (shed) tears over “The Outcasts of Poker Flat”.

Bret Harte \_\_\_\_\_ (acclaim) on both seaboard. He \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the father of the “human interest” story. His stories of the West \_\_\_\_\_ (still, read). In 1878 Harte \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) consul in Germany. Later he \_\_\_\_\_ (transfer) to Glasgow. His works \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the flavor of an interesting period in American history.

2

It \_\_\_\_\_ (estimate) that more than 1,500,000,000 people \_\_\_\_\_ (depend on) rice as their main source of food. It may therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that half of the human race are rice eaters.

The grains usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) by boiling in water. Sometimes the grains \_\_\_\_\_ (grind) into flour and \_\_\_\_\_ (use) for making cakes.

Rice \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in the East for thousands of years. It \_\_\_\_\_ (cultivate) mainly in China and other east and south-east Asian countries. But it also successfully \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) into Spain, Portugal, Italy, southern Russia and other European countries.

There are few more thirsty plants than rice. It is so thirsty that water must actually \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) round its roots while it \_\_\_\_\_ (grow). It therefore \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) in low-lying fields that can easily \_\_\_\_\_ (flood). The fields \_\_\_\_\_ (surround) by low banks of earth to prevent the water from running away.

In some countries the rice seeds \_\_\_\_\_ (sow) where the crop \_\_\_\_\_ (grow); but in China, Burma, Indonesia and Thai-



land, the seeds \_\_\_\_\_ (sow) in special seed beds. After the fields \_\_\_\_\_ (plough) and \_\_\_\_\_ (flood), the young plants \_\_\_\_\_ (transplant) into the fields. This work used to \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by hand, now it \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by machine in many places.

While the plants \_\_\_\_\_ (grow), more water has to \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) into the fields. When the grains \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to form, the water \_\_\_\_\_ (drain off), for rice needs dry ground while it \_\_\_\_\_ (ripen).

When the rice is ready to \_\_\_\_\_ (harvest), the stalks \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) with sickles. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (cut), the stalks must \_\_\_\_\_ (dry) before they \_\_\_\_\_ (thresh). This may \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by hand, The stalks \_\_\_\_\_ (beat) to knock out the grains.

### 3

It is easy to say when motor cars \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) but it is difficult to say who \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) them. Cars \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) towards the end of the 19th century. We do not know for certain who \_\_\_\_\_ (invent) the first one, but we do know that Karl Benz, a German engineer, \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the first car that \_\_\_\_\_ (sell).

This first car had only three wheels and \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) by a petrol engine. It \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in 1885. It \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very much like a carriage that \_\_\_\_\_ (pull) by horses.

Britain \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to manufacture cars later than some countries. The first British car \_\_\_\_\_ (make) by Mr. Lanchester in 1899. These Lanchester cars quickly \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) by Sunbeams, Humbers, Singers and others. The first Rolls Royce \_\_\_\_\_ (make) in 1904.

After the First World War cars \_\_\_\_\_ (make) rapid progress. Henry Ford in America and William Morris in Britain \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to make cheap and small cars. They \_\_\_\_\_ (manufacture) in the thousands. Car manufacturers \_\_\_\_\_ (go on) improving their designs and today cars \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very different from those in 1885.

4

We do not know how the first fire \_\_\_\_\_ (make). Early fires on the earth certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by nature, not by Man. Some \_\_\_\_\_ (cause) by lightning in a storm; others, perhaps, by the hot material which \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out of a volcano. Quite possibly, at times, the heat of the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (set light) to some dry grass or leaves. At first Man, like other animals, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) probably afraid of fire. He \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that fire \_\_\_\_\_ (can destroy) a forest; he \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that fire \_\_\_\_\_ (can hurt) his body. So great was the power of fire that he \_\_\_\_\_ (fear) it and \_\_\_\_\_ (worship) it. Gradually, however, with his better powers of thinking, he \_\_\_\_\_ (overcome) his fear. Probably he \_\_\_\_\_ (overcome) most of his fear when he \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) how to make fire for himself, but, undoubtedly, he \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) some of the uses of fire before he \_\_\_\_\_ (can make) one when and where he \_\_\_\_\_ (wish). Throughout the ages he \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) more about fire: how to control it, and how to use it in many ways. Now fire \_\_\_\_\_ (be) no longer a master or a god; it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a servant.

5

At some early date, Man \_\_\_\_\_ (find) how fire \_\_\_\_\_

(can use) to make certain metals from the rocks. Perhaps he \_\_\_\_\_ (rest) his cooking pot on stones in the fire and once he \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) to use some pieces of copper ore among his stones. After the fire \_\_\_\_\_ (die down), he \_\_\_\_\_ (find) some little pieces of shiny, brown metal among the ashes. He \_\_\_\_\_ (heat) a mixture of copper ore and charcoal; this is a common way of getting certain metals from their ores. After this discovery, of course, he purposely \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the metal by heating the ore in his fire. Some time later, he \_\_\_\_\_ (find out) how to make the metal which we now \_\_\_\_\_ (call) bronze. This is a mixture of copper and tin. In some parts of the world copper ore and tin ore \_\_\_\_\_ (find) in the ground together. Perhaps by accident at first, he \_\_\_\_\_ (put) both kinds of ore in his fire.

V. Put the following passage into the Passive, using the verbs underlined and making any other necessary changes.

They say that money causes most of the miseries of the world, but it also encourages a great deal of ingenuity and hard work. A sufficient income breeds an independent spirit. Friends and colleagues admire a man with money and tolerate, even approve strange behaviour in him that they would deplore in a poorer man. The possession of money means power and others will frequently estimate his intelligence and humanity precisely according to how much a man has in the bank. It is small wonder then that people have come to regard the acquisition of money as a thing worthy in itself. Yet what, after all, can one do with money except spend it and that quickly, before inflation depreciates its value? And how poor a thing it is! If we are honest with ourselves, we need to answer this question: do scraps of paper and worn bits of metal really represent our

heart's desire? We spend our lives worrying about money. Some people occupy their entire working life in counting it. Why do we believe that money can buy happiness, when the reverse is so obviously the case?

# Lesson Eight

## The Infinitive

### 1. *The Infinitive*

A verb, usually, not always, with the sign *to* is called the infinitive of the verb. *Infinitive* means *not limited*, it is so called because it expresses a general action and does not belong to any subject. It is opposed to the *finite* or *limited verbs*, which are limited by their subjects. Compare: *to sing*/ *She sings*/ *He sang*. / *We are singing*.

前面通常带有 *to* 的原形动词称为动词不定式。有时，动词不定式前面不带 *to*。动词不定式意思没有限定，这样称呼它是因为它表达的是一般的动作，并不属于任何一个主语。它和被它主语所限定的限定动词恰恰相反。比较：*to sing*/ *She sings*. / *He sang*. / *We are singing*.

### 2. *Uses of the Infinitive*

An infinitive may be used:

动词不定式有以下一些用法：

a) As the subject of a sentence.

可作句子的主语。

e.g. *To teach* is to learn.

*To know* all about English is one thing; *to know* English is quite another.

b) As the object of a verb.

可作句子的宾语。

e.g. I want *to know* the answer.

Do you like *to read*?

He promised me never *to do* it again.

- c) As the object of a preposition (chiefly *about*, *than*, *except*,  
*and but*.)

可作介词宾语。

e.g. They are about *to leave*.

There was nothing we could do but (except) *wait*.

They would rather die than *surrender*.

- d) As predicative.

可作表语。

e.g. The report proved *to be* true.

To see is *to believe*.

The situation appears *to be* improving.

- e) As objective complement.

可作宾语补语。

e.g. He asked me *to come*.

I made him *go*.

I have never known him *to behave* so badly before.

- f) To modify a noun or a pronoun.

可修饰名词或代词作定语。

e.g. They had something *to eat*.

I have two letters *to write*.

Is there someone *to look* after these children?

- g) To modify an adjective.

可修饰形容词作状语。

e.g. German is difficult *to learn*.

He appeared very glad *to see* me.

The child is very happy *to be* with its mother.

- h) To modify a verb, generally expressing purpose.

可修饰动词作状语，一般用来表示一个目的。

- e.g. You should eat *to live*, not live *to eat*.  
She's gone *to get* some water.  
Each one came *to laugh*, but remained *to whitewash*.

### 3. *Tenses of the Infinitive* (动词不定式的时态)

- a) To show that the action expressed by the infinitive takes place at the same time as the action expressed by the main verb, the continuous form is used.

进行时形式用来表示由动词不定式表示的动作与主要动词所表示的动作发生在同一个时间。

Compare:

The situation appears *to be improving*.

(= It appears that the situation is improving.)

The patient happened *to be sleeping*.

(= It happened that the patient was sleeping.)

- b) To indicate that the two actions happen at the same time, the indefinite form is used when the main verb is *help*, *see*, *hear*, *watch* or *notice*, etc.

当主要动词是 *help*, *see*, *hear*, *watch* 或 *notice* 等时, 用不定式形式来表示两个动作在同一个时间发生。

e.g. I know him *to be* a good student.

I helped him *to carry* the box.

They saw her *cross* the street.

- c) In connection with the present tense of such verbs as *expect*, *hope*, *intend*, *want*, etc., the infinitive form refers to an action in the future.

与 *expect*, *hope*, *intend*, *want* 等动词的现在时连用时, 不定式的形式用来表示将来的动作。

e.g. I *expect* to go there tomorrow.

I *hope* to see you again in a few days.

She *wants* to go home for the Spring Festival.

- d) The perfect infinitive shows that the action indicated happened before the action expressed by the main verb.

用不定式的完成时表示所指的动作发生在主要动词所表示的动作之前。

Compare:

He seems *to be ill*. (= It seems that he *is* ill.)

He seems *to have been* ill. (= It seems that he *has been* ill.)

I'm glad *to meet* you. (This is said on being introduced.)

I'm glad *to have met* you. (This is said on parting.)

She seems *to know* some German. (= It seems that she *knows* some German.)

She seems *to have studied* German. (= It seems that she *has studied* German.)

- e) In many cases, however, the infinitive merely names the action without reference to time.

然而在很多情况下，动词不定式仅仅指动作而不表示任何时间。

It is easier *to talk* than to act.

He likes *to sleep* with the window open.

#### 4. **Voices of the Infinitive** (动词不定式的语态)

Infinitives may also be either in the active or in the passive voice.

动词不定式也可用于主动语态或被动语态。

Compare the following:



You've got *to tell* him the news. (He's got *to be told* the news.)

They're going *to paint* the windows green. (The windows are going *to be painted* green.)

There were four boys *to pick* up the balls and at least three dozen balls *to be picked* up.

She did not come *to see*, but *to be seen*.

Help yourself to the food: it's there *to be eaten*.

## Exercises

I . Pick out the infinitives in the following sentences and describe the function of each:

1. To complete the work in three months was a great achievement.
2. That seems hard to do but is less difficult than it looks.
3. Why didn't you persuade him to come with us?
4. It is easy to criticize.
5. Will you teach me to play chess?
6. The old man sat in the sun and watched the children play.
7. That dog wants something to eat.
8. Tom was about to agree when he changed his mind.
9. The boys came to laugh but remained to whitewash.
10. He has never been known to tell a lie.
11. I have never known him to tell lies.
12. We could do nothing but wait.
13. They found it impossible to finish the work in so short a time.
14. It seems necessary to wait a few more days.
15. They have gone to the airport to meet a plane.

II . Change the underlined finite verbs into infinitives, making other necessary changes:

1. He is so inexperienced that he cannot do this.
2. I heard that the clock struck four.
3. I am sorry that I must trouble you again.
4. I am sorry that I have taken up so much of your time.

5. I will come again this evening so that I may discuss the question with you.
6. He hurried off in order that he might be in time for the train.
7. I was surprised when I found he had left.
8. They imagined that the winner of the prize was me.
9. I expect that they will come in a few days.
10. This is a matter so important that it should not be neglected.
11. It seems that he has left for Australia.
12. Can you get something that we can eat?
13. He is so independent that he will not be led by the nose.
14. She shuddered even when she thought of it.
15. It does appear that the work is going on well.
16. It is indeed bad luck that you should have had your watch stolen.
17. He has a large family that he must provide for.
18. It is high time that you learned the use of infinitives.
19. He expected that he could be back for the final exams.
20. He pretended that he didn't know me.
21. I am glad when I hear of your success.
22. That a person should sometimes make mistakes is only natural.
23. He must be blind if he doesn't see that.
24. It is necessary that the meeting should be put off.
25. It is better that you should stay here a few more days.

III . For each of the following sentences, write a new sentence as similar as possible in meaning to the original sentence. Use the

word given with the infinitive form or followed by the infinitive form.

把以下各句中用所给的词重写成含有动词不定式的句子，而且句意尽量与原句的相同。

Example:

She is not very talented, so she cannot get a place at Art School.

ENOUGH

She is not talented enough to get a place at Art School.

1. I did a lot of painting when I was at school.

USED

2. The Art Gallery will exhibit some of Xu Beihong's paintings next month.

BE

3. Have you come to any decision about moving to our house?

DECIDED

4. "You'd better make careful notes of Professor Liu's lecture," said the teacher.

ADVISED

5. The museum authorities refuse admittance to anyone with a camera.

ALLOW

6. When he saw the illustrations to the new edition of *Grimms' Fairy Tales*, he was disappointed.

SO

7. He spoke so fast that I could not understand him.

TOO

8. He went to the concert because his wife wanted him to.

PLEASE

9. Why do you have such difficulty in understanding Shakespeare's poems?

SO

10. The critics did not find his new book on the Renaissance helpful.

HELP

11. I think you'd better bring your new music composition with you next time.

OUGHT

12. As I hope I will complete my research on the Mayan Civilization in time, I am taking a year's sabbatical leave.

IN ORDER

13. We felt delighted when we heard you passed the exam.

BE

14. Why are the children so interested in visiting the museum?

WANT

15. You should not take any bag with you when you shop in this store.

ALLOW

16. He says he will come and see me whenever he has time.

PROMISE

17. They organized a spring fair so that they could raise the money for the homeless children.

SO AS

18. I am sorry I don't like pop music.

REGRET

19. This is amazing. What a marvelous painting this child has painted!

AMAZED

20. Our university press will publish the revised edition of the Chinese-English dictionary in December.

BE

IV. Translate the following:

1. 学生们好像听不懂老师的话。
2. 他们好像误解了我的意思。
3. 他不喜欢在公共场所 (public place) 遇见我们。
4. 他不喜欢在公共场所被人看见。
5. 他们好像把书还到图书馆去了。
6. 我必须把这些书还到图书馆去。
7. 这里有几本书要还到图书馆去。
8. 印象太深, 他忘不了。
9. 学一种外语不容易。
10. 小孩子学外语比较容易。
11. 成为一名有经验的老师需要很长的时间。
12. 成年人学外语需要的时间长得多。
13. 要说服他是不可能的。
14. 我发现要说服他是不可能的。
15. 病人好像痊愈得很快。

16. 病人好像已经好了，准备出院。
17. 那块石头太重，一个人举不起来。
18. 他虽然病了，可是太忙，没有时间去看医生。
19. 他说得太快，多数学生跟不上。



## Lesson Nine

### The Participle

#### 1. *Verbs Used as Modifiers*

The present and the past participles are two of the several forms of the verb. A participle, whether present or past, is simply a verb turned into an adjectival or an adverbial modifier. The present participle expresses active or incomplete action, while the past participle expresses passive or complete action.

现在分词和过去分词是动词一些形式中的两种。分词，不论是现在分词还是过去分词，只是变为形容词或副词修饰辞的动词。现在分词表示主动的或尚未完成的动作，而过去分词表示被动的或已经完成的动作。

e.g. boiling water——hot water that is still boiling  
仍在开的水

boiled water——water that has been boiled, which may or may not be hot. We can have iced boiled water, but we can never have iced water that is still boiling.

煮开的水，也许是或许不是烫的，我们可以有冰开水，但没法有还在开的冰水。

a drowning man——a man that is just going down the water and not yet dead

a drowned man——a man that has already been drowned and is no longer alive

Compare the following:

a *washing* woman

the *washed* clothes

the <i>invading</i> troops	an <i>invaded</i> country
the <i>changing</i> times	the <i>changed</i> world
a <i>printing</i> machine	a <i>well-printed</i> book

## 2. *The Present (Active) Participle*

The use of the present participle may be summed up as follows:  
现在分词的用法可总结如下:

a) As an adjective modifier

作形容词, 修饰名词

e.g. <i>running</i> water	<i>dripping</i> taps
<i>growing</i> crops	a <i>funny-looking</i> man
a <i>heartbreaking</i> story	a <i>wandering</i> people
<i>ill-smelling</i> chemicals	

b) After verbs of sensation (*see, feel, hear, watch, notice, etc.*) as object complement.

用于 *see, feel, hear, watch, notice* 等感观动词后面, 作宾语补语。

e.g. I heard the rain <i>beating</i> against the window-panes.
I felt the house <i>shaking</i> .
They watched the girls <i>dancing</i> .
The little girl noticed the man <i>wearing</i> bedroom slippers.

When infinitives are used after verbs of this kind, the action is represented as complete. The present participle is used usually for incomplete actions.

当动词不定式用在这类动词的后面时, 它所表示的是已经完成的动作。现在分词通常用来表示未完成的动作。

Compare:

I heard him *tell* the boys what to do in case of an earthquake. (This implies that I heard *all* the instructions.)

I heard him *telling* the boys what to do, etc. (This implies that I heard only part of the instruction.)

- c) After *go* and *come* and such verbs as *keep*, *catch*, *spend*, *waste*, etc.

可用在动词 *go* 或者 *come*, 或者 *keep*, *catch*, *spend*, *waste* 等动词的后面。

e.g. They are going *swimming*.

We went *shopping* together.

They kept us *waiting* a long time.

They spent seven years *working* on the dictionary.

We wasted hours *looking* for him.

- d) When two actions by the same subject happen at the same time, it is usually possible to express one of them by the present participle.

当同一主语的两个动作发生在同一时间时, 通常很可能用现在分词来表示其中一个动作。

e.g. He walked away. He *hummed* a tune. = He walked away *humming* a tune.

The boys rushed out of the hall. They *laughed* and *shouted*.

= The boys rushed out of the hall *laughing* and *shouting*.

Present Participles used in this way are said to modify the finite verbs adverbially.

这样用法的现在分词被认为是修饰谓语动词的状语。

e) When two actions by the same subject immediately follow each other, the first action can be expressed by a present participle, and the present participle must be placed first:

当同一主语的两个动作紧密相随时，第一个动作可用现在分词来表示，但它必须放在句首。

He *opened* the drawer and *took* out a thick notebook.

= *Opening* the drawer, he took out a thick notebook.

We *took* off our shoes and *crept* quietly along the passage.

= *Taking* off our shoes, we crept quietly along the passage.

Note:

a. It would seem logical here to use the perfect participle and say *having opened*, *having taken off*, but this is not necessary unless the use of the present participle might lead to misunderstanding. "Eating his dinner, he rushed out of the house" would give the impression that he left the house with his bowl in his hand. Here, therefore, it would be better to say "having eaten his dinner."

这里用现在分词的完成时 *having opened*, *having taken off* 似乎合乎逻辑，但是这没有必要。除非不用现在完成时会引起误解。比如，“Eating his dinner, he rushed out of the house”会给人一种印象：他手里拿着碗离开了房间。因此这里最好说“having eaten his dinner”。

b. The simple participle is used either when the two actions happen at the same time or when they follow each other so closely that they may be regarded as happening almost at the same time. The perfect participle, however, must be used when there is an interval of time between the two actions.

当两个动作在同一个时间发生或者当两个动作相随如此紧密以至被认为几乎在同一个时间发生，这时，应该用现在分词一般

时。但是，当两个动作之间有一定的时间间隙时，就要用现在分词的完成时。

Compare:

*Looking* out of the window, she saw that it had started raining.

*Having looked* the new word up in the dictionary, he went on reading.

*Having failed* twice, he *did not want* to try again.

- f) When the second action forms part of the first, is a result of it or the cause of it, we can express the second action by a present participle.

当第二个动作是第一个动作的一部分，是第一动作的结果或者是它的原因时，我们可用现在分词来表示第二个动作。

e.g. He *went out*, *slamming* the door.

He *fired*, *killing* one of the enemy officers.

*Knowing* that it was a trick, Laccoon *warned* the Trojans not to drag the horse into the city.

*Being* a student, he *was* naturally interested in books.

### 3. *The Past (Passive) Participle*

The use of the past participle may be summed up as follows:

过去分词的用法可总结如下：

- a) As an adjective.

作形容词

e.g. *stolen* goods

*a written* report

*undeveloped* resources

*a much-needed* rest

*a well-dressed* man

*a wounded* soldier

b) The past participle can replace a “subject-passive verb” just as the present participle can replace a “subject-active verb.”  
用来替代“主语加被动语态动词”结构。

e.g. She *entered*. She *was accompanied* by her mother.

= She entered, *accompanied* by her mother.

He *was woken* up by the noise. He *jumped* out of bed.

= *Woken* up by the noise, he jumped out of bed.

The bridge *had been weakened* by the storms and *was* no longer safe.

= *Weakened* by the storms, the bridge was no longer safe.

He *had once been bitten* by a snake, he *was frightened* even at the sight of a rope.

= *Having once been bitten* by a snake, he was frightened even at the sight of a rope.

**4. As we stated previously, both the present and the past participles can be used as an adjective. As such they can be used not only attributively, but predicatively.**

如前所述，现在分词和过去分词能作形容词。它们不仅可在句子中作定语，也能作表语。

e.g. The story was *exciting*.

The news is *disappointing*.

He is very *good-looking*.

The windows were *broken*.

He is *clean-shaven*.

She is *tired*.

However, students very often find it difficult to distinguish the

*predicative* use of the Past Participle and the Present Participle.

然而，学生经常感到很难掌握过去分词和现在分词作表语  
的用法。

- a. The predicative use of the Past Participle describes how a *person* is affected by the *Object* of the sentence. It is really a form of Passive.

过去分词作表语表示某人是如何受句子中的物的影响，实际上这是被动语态的一种形式。

e.g. I *am interested* in literature.

He *was bored* by the Dean's speech.

- b. The predicative use of the Present Participle describes the quality of the *Subject or Object* itself. In fact the participle Adjective placed in front of the Noun in the normal way gives the same meaning.

现在分词作表语表示人或物本身的性质。这与通常放在名词前面的分词形容词的含意相同。

e.g. His speech was very *interesting*. (He made an interesting speech.)

That book is very *boring*. (That is a very boring book.)

- c. The Past Participle used predicatively is normally followed by a Preposition, e.g. interested in, bored by, etc.

用作表语的过去分词通常后面有个介词。比如，interested in, bored by 等。

Following are 20 of these *participle Adjective* forms most commonly confused.

absorbed in

absorbing

alarmed at / by

alarming

amazed at / by	amazing
amused at / by	amusing
annoyed at / by	annoying
astonished at / by	astonishing
bored by	boring
confused by	confusing
disappointed by / at	disappointing
disgusted at / by	disgusting
distressed by / at / about	distressing
embarrassed by / at	embarrassing
excited about / by	exciting
exhausted by	exhausting
interested in	interesting
irritated by	irritating
pleased at / by	pleasing
puzzled by	puzzling
shocked at / by	shocking
surprised at / by	surprising



## Exercises

I . Join up the following sentences, turning one of the finite verbs into a present or a past participle and making other changes where necessary:

1. He told us a story. The story touched us deeply.
2. I stood there. I was amazed. I did not know what to do.
3. The family was at dinner. They were chatting merrily.
4. She alone remained at home. She cleaned the kitchen and washed the clothes.
5. The man was drowning. He felt that he was sinking deeper and deeper towards the bottom.
6. She followed the man. She kept at a distance in order not to let the man know it.
7. The man arrived at the place. He dismounted from his bicycle.
8. We had had our supper, and we went for a walk by the lake.
9. He had taken his degree, and he thought himself a learned man who did not need to study any more.
10. He entered the room. He left the door open.
11. The birds were singing in the trees. They filled the air with music.
12. The astronauts had received their final physical check up, and they went on board the spacecraft.
13. Parts of the plane fell on to a village. It narrowly missed a group of children. They were playing quite nearby.
14. When it is seen from across the river, the village looks very

beautiful.

15. They showed us the book. The book was opened at the first page.
16. They felt the building shake, and they ran out into the garden.
17. They climbed up the small hill. They were able to see the river beyond.
18. The worker discovered that he had a talent for music. He gave up his job to become a professional singer.
19. A hotel is being built there. It will be one of the largest in Beijing.
20. He was asked when he could finish the work, and he said he would need at least another week.

II . Fill in the blanks with participle form of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I want you to get the homework \_\_\_\_\_ (do) by tomorrow.
2. Professor Wang keeps his students \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard.
3. I hope you'll have it \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at once.
4. She likes to see her students \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well.
5. When thoroughly \_\_\_\_\_ (mix), the ingredients form a brown paste.
6. Two or three men, \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) earnestly together, stopped as he approached.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her written work, she handed it in.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (return) from abroad, he came to see me.
9. I'm only an \_\_\_\_\_ (interest) spectator; I'm not taking part in the game.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the novel, I don't think it very interesting.
11. Get you hair \_\_\_\_\_ (cut).
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (fill) in the form, he posted it to the company at once.
13. Darkness \_\_\_\_\_ (fall), they drew the curtains and turned on the lights.
14. From the letter \_\_\_\_\_ (receive), I learn that my application has been approved.
15. The steps \_\_\_\_\_ (take) at this moment should prove successful.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to disturb her, Jimmy walked out of the room quietly.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the trap, he dropped the noose over the big snake's head and tightened the thong.
18. Time is a dressmaker \_\_\_\_\_ (specialize) in alterations.
19. The archeologist studied the \_\_\_\_\_ (break) vase.
20. The tremors \_\_\_\_\_ (shake) the building subsided.
21. Fred approached, \_\_\_\_\_ (hold) the dead snake gingerly in one hand.
22. His big yellow eyes, \_\_\_\_\_ (narrow) with hate, looked straight ahead.
23. The janitor staggered down the stairway, \_\_\_\_\_ (stun and gasp).
24. The little boat, \_\_\_\_\_ (lift) by each towering wave, and \_\_\_\_\_ (splash) viciously by the crests, made progress that in the absence of seaweed was not apparent to those in her.
25. The path no longer looked the same. \_\_\_\_\_ (come),

they had watched another face of it. Now, \_\_\_\_\_ (retreat), they hardly recognized their course.

III . Using Participle Adjective forms, rewrite the following sentences, keeping as closely as possible to the original meaning. The beginning of each answer is given.

用分词形容词的形式重写下列各句，句意尽量与原句的相近。下面各句都已开了头。

Example:

It is very exciting to know that the Chancellor of West Germany will visit our university tomorrow.

I am very excited about the news that the Chancellor of West Germany will visit our university tomorrow.

1. The telephone operator was so irritating that I put down the receiver.

I was \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The university president said that he was very disappointed at the attitude of the staff to the new housing reform plan.

The attitude \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 'The new immigration laws are disgusting,' said John.

John said he \_\_\_\_\_.

4. The news of the President's assassination was so shocking that many people refused to believe it at first.

Many people were \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Professor Huang is so absorbed in his research into the psychology of pre-schooling children that he spends nearly all his time in the university library.

His research into the psychology of pre-schooling children is \_\_\_\_\_.

6. The Police Chief Officer declared that he was astonished at the young offender's apparent indifference to the consequences of his crime.  
'Your apparent indifference \_\_\_\_\_.'
7. My friend Paul said it was very annoying being interrupted by someone when he was busy writing his paper.  
I was \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The increase of the inflation rate in the first half of the year was very alarming.  
I was \_\_\_\_\_.
9. She is very excited about the result of her university entrance examinations.  
The result \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Michael said the debate procedure on TV was very interesting.  
'I was \_\_\_\_\_.'

IV. Translate the following:

1. 他未能活着看见他的著作的最后一卷出版。
2. 他把帽子一直拉到眉毛 (eye - brows), 企图藏着 (conceal) 他的脸不让他对面坐着的人看见。
3. 他下了决心之后, 就感觉心情平静多了。
4. 你知道要参加我们英语晚会客人的数目吗?
5. 老师试着用较简单的英语给学生讲了特洛伊木马的故事。
6. 说完了他想要讲的话之后, 他就坐下了。
7. 走进房间时, 我感到气氛有些变化。(atmosphere)
8. 他们走到那幢房屋时, 发现它是锁着的。
9. 他们跑出房子, 就好像害怕迟到的小学生似的。

10. 我对我自己词汇的贫乏感到震惊，就决心多读一些书。  
(poverty of vocabulary)
11. 他坐在书桌旁不停地写，他四周都是书。(surround)
12. 登山队员 (mountaineers) 被告知有坏天气。他们就决定转回营地。(camp)
13. 我认为他们不会来了，就回家了。
14. 我们那天呆在家里，在电视上看英国电影《雾都孤儿》。
15. 做完练习之后，他又看了一遍，看有没有做错的地方。
16. 到达河边时，他们决定休息一下。
17. 邻居被疯跑着的割草机碰伤了。
18. 刚打过蜡的地板被他满是泥的脚踩脏了。
19. 去年我六岁的儿子有一只八哥，它引起了各种各样的麻烦。由于主人的宠爱，它不吃普通的鸟食，而爱吃从远处带来的精美的食品。这烦人的鸟最爱吃的是枣。(sulk  
v. 愠怒，生气)

# Lesson Ten

## The Gerund

### 1. *What is a gerund?*

A noun in *ing* with verbal meaning, or with verbal meaning and function combined is called a gerund. In other words, a gerund has most of the characteristics of a noun and some characteristics of a verb.

以-ing 结尾的具有动词含意的或者有动词含意并起动词作用的名词称为动名词。也就是说，动名词具有名词的大部分的特性，也具有动词的一些特性。

The gerund and the present participle look in form exactly the same, but in fact they are different. It is important to be able to tell a gerund from a present participle and not to imagine that all verbs ending in *-ing* are present participles.

在形式上动名词和现在分词看起来完全一样，但事实上它们有区别。要能够辨别动名词与现在分词，这很重要。而且不要误认为一切以-ing 结尾的动词都是动名词。

e. g. I need some *running* water. (*running* is a present participle used as an adjective)

He was *running* down the road. (*running* is a present participle forming a continuous tense)

Do you mind *running* the machine for me for a while?  
(*running* is a gerund)

For the difference between the gerund and the present participle we shall deal with it later.

关于动名词与现在分词的区别，我们将在后面详述。

## 2. Use of the Gerund

a) As the gerund has most of the characteristics of a noun, it can be used:

鉴于动名词具有名词的大部分特性，它有以下用法：

1) as the subject of a sentence

可用作句子的主语

e.g. *Smoking* is harmful to the health.

*Reading* without understanding is no good.

2) as the predicative

可用作系动词的表语

e.g. Her job is *raising* pigs.

What I hate most is *making* a great fuss about nothing.

3) as the object of a sentence

可用作句子的宾语

e.g. Let's stop *arguing* about it.

Would you mind *turning* the light on?

Try to avoid *travelling* in the rush hour.

We suggested *putting* off the meeting till next week.

Verbs like *stop*, *finish*, *prevent*, *avoid*, *admit*, *deny*, *delay*, *postpone*, *enjoy*, *excuse*, *suggest*, *keep* (= *continue*), *mind* (= *object*), *consider*, *miss*, etc. can often take a gerund as the object.

动词 *stop*, *finish*, *prevent*, *avoid*, *admit*, *deny*, *delay*, *postpone*, *enjoy*, *excuse*, *suggest*, *keep* (继续), *mind* (反对), *consider*, *miss* 等可以动名词作宾语。

4) as the object of a preposition

可用作介词宾语



e.g. She insisted on *seeing* us to the bus stop.  
 She is very fond of *dancing*.  
 I'm looking forward to *seeing* you in Beijing.  
 He left without *saying* anything.  
 You must check your homework before *handing*  
 it in.  
 We learned a great deal by *listening* to spoken  
 English.

5) as an adjective modifier

可作形容词，修饰名词

e.g. a *swimming* pool  
 a *dining*-car  
*sleeping* pills  
 a *singing* competition

6) It can take a possessive adjective (*my, your, etc.*), an objective personal pronoun (*me, him, etc.*), a noun or a noun in the possessive case as its modifier.

它前面可跟 *my, your* 等物主代词，*me, him* 等人称代词的宾格或者名词及名词的所有格作为它的定语。

e.g. I don't mind *his (him)* coming home late.  
 It's no use (good) *your (you)* telling me not to worry.  
 I'm afraid of *John's (John)* losing the way.  
 Please excuse *my (me)* interrupting you.  
 They are looking forward to *Mary's (Mary)* coming.

In formal English the possessive adjective (*my, your, his, etc.*) is used with the gerund, but in spoken and less formal

English, it is very common to use the objective personal pronoun (me, you, him, etc.) instead.

在规范的英语中动名词前面用物主代词 my, your, his 等作定语, 而在非正式英语或口语体英语中通常用人称代词的宾格 me, you, him 等作定语。

Similarly in formal English, nouns denoting persons are put into the possessive case when used with gerunds. But in informal English nouns are usually used.

同样, 在规范的英语中作动名词定语的名词通常使用其所有格的形式, 而在非正式英语中通常用名词来代替。

e.g. I'm afraid of *John's* / *John* losing the way.

They are looking forward to *Mary's* / *Mary* coming.

- b) As we stated previously, the gerund has some characteristics of a verb:

如前所述, 动名词具有一些动词的特性:

- 1) It can take a direct object.

动名词后面可跟宾语。

e.g. My hobby is collecting *stamps*. (*stamps* is the object of collecting)

He left without saying *anything*. (*anything* is the object of saying)

Meeting *you* has been a great pleasure. (*you* is the object of meeting)

- 2) It can be modified by an adverb.

动名词可用副词来修饰。

e.g. He likes driving *fast*.

Reading poetry *well* needs a lot of practice.

### 3. *Difference between the Present Participle and the Gerund Used as a Modifier :*

现在分词和动名词作定语时，它们之间的区别：

- a) The present participle, which is partly an adjective, can often be turned into an adjective clause while a gerund usually cannot be turned into a clause in the same way as a present participle.

鉴于现在分词具有形容词的特性，它常常能转换成定语从句，而动名词却不能如现在分词那样转换成定语从句。

Compare the following:

Present Participle	Gerund
a <i>sleeping</i> child (a child that is sleeping)	a <i>sleeping</i> car (a car for sleeping)
a <i>running</i> stream	<i>running</i> shoes
<i>working</i> people	<i>working</i> conditions
<i>changing</i> circumstances	a <i>changing</i> room
<i>boiling</i> water	<i>boiling</i> point
a <i>singing</i> bird	a <i>singing</i> teacher

- b) Phonetically both the present participle and the noun it qualifies take a strong stress. But in the gerund construction only the gerund takes a stress.

现在分词和它修饰的名词在读音时，两者都要重读，而在动名词结构中，只有动名词要重读。

### 4. *Difference between the Infinitive and the Gerund :*

动词不定式和动名词的区别：

- a) Both infinitive and gerund can be the subject of a sentence.

There is little difference between these two forms, but the

gerund usually implies that the speaker has a personal experience of the action.

动词不定式和动名词都能作句子的主语，两者在意义上没多大区别。但动名词通常表示说话人对所指的动作曾有过亲身的经历。

e.g. It is easier *to read English* than to speak it. (The speaker may only be expressing an opinion or theory. 说话人可能只表达一种观点或意见。)

*Reading English* is easier than speaking it. (The speaker can or has tried to read and speak English. 说话人能读写英语或曾尝试过读写英语。)

b) The gerund can also imply that the action is being considered as a habit.

动名词还能表示它所指的动作是种习惯性的动作。

e.g. *Smoking* too much is bad for one's health. (The gerund emphasizes the idea of habit.)

(动名词强调的是这个习惯动作。)

It is bad for one's health *to smoke* too much.

c) The gerund is more general in meaning while the infinitive is usually used to refer to special occasions.

在含意上动名词指的是一般的情况，而动词不定式通常用来指一些特殊的情况。

e.g. *Riding* a bicycle is quicker than *walking*. (The speaker is comparing the two activities.)

(说话人在比较两种活动。)

You'll find it better *to take* a bus than (to) *walk*.

(The speaker is talking about some person's actions for journey.)

(说话人在谈论某人要出门时的行动。)

I hate *telling* lies. (The speaker is talking about the act of lying in general.)

(说话人泛指说谎这一行为。)

I hate to *tell* you this, but... (The speaker is referring to this particular thing he must tell.)

(说话人特指他必须告诉的这件事。)

I prefer *staying* at home to *going* to the cinema.  
(general)

—Come and see a film tonight.

—No, thanks. I prefer *to stay* home. (a particular occasion)

- d) In some cases the infinitive points to the future while the gerund points to the past.

在一些场合中动词不定式指的是将来的动作，而动名词指的是过去的动作。

Compare the following pairs of sentences:

I paid him for repairing my watch. (The action of *paid* takes place after the action of *repairing*)

(repairing 这动作发生在 paid 这动作之前。)

I paid him to repair my watch. (The action of *paid* takes place before the action of *to repair*.)

(to repair 这动作发生在 paid 这动作之后。)

The boy was kept indoors for being naughty.

The boy was kept indoors to do his homework.

- e) Following are verbs after which infinitive and gerund have different meanings:

下列动词的动词不定式和动名词的意思不相同：

- 1) Try + Infinitive = attempt, make an effort  
+ Gerund = test, experiment

He *tried to read* the poem aloud, but it was too difficult for him.

You may understand that poem better if you *try reading* it aloud.

2) *Remember/forget* + Infinitive

= past or future reminder

+ Gerund

= past recollection

Did you *remember to bring* your camera?

I mustn't *forget to bring* my camera tomorrow.

I *remember seeing* that painting in the Louvre.

He *forgot calling* me.

3) *Like* + Infinitive = (a) want, wish, desire

(b) think it's a good

idea

+ Gerund = enjoy, take pleasure in

Would you *like to see* that new horror film?

I *like to take* plenty of exercise every day.

I *like watching* horror films.

4) *Stop* + Infinitive

= stop one action in order to  
start another

+ Gerund

= stop an action already begun,  
cease

He was walking through the gallery, when he *stopped to look* at one of Leonardo da Vinci's paintings.

I wish he would *stop pretending* to be an expert on Byzantine Art.

5) *Regret* + Infinitive = present regret

+ Gerund = past

I *regret to say* I don't like pop music.

I shall always *regret not seeing/not having seen* the Mexican Exhibition when it was in Beijing.

6) *Go on* + Infinitive

= introduce a new subject or  
extension of subject

+ Gerund

= continue an action  
already begun

After telling us something about the origin of WWI, the lecturer *went on to discuss* its effects on the world of that period.

The guide *went on talking* although most of the tourists had drifted away.

## 5. *The Perfect Gerund and the Passive Gerund*

完成时形式的动名词和被动形式的动名词

- a) The present form of the gerund is used when we are referring to an action in general or an action happening at the same time as the action denoted by the main verb. But the perfect gerund is usually used when we are referring to an action happening before the action denoted by the main verb.

动名词的现在时形式用来表示一个泛指的动作，或者表示与主要动词所表示的动作同时发生的一个动作。但是，动名词的完成时形式通常用来表示在主要动词所指的动作发生前所发生的动作。

e.g. They are all interested in *climbing* mountains.  
He took a great delight in *helping* others.  
I regret *having taken* his advice.  
He was praised for *having made* such a contribution to the country.

- b) After certain verbs (such as excuse, remember, apologize, thank, etc.), we usually use the present form of the gerund instead of the perfect gerund.

在某些动词（如 excuse, remember, apologize, thank 等）后面，我们通常只用动名词现在时形式而不用完成时形式。

e.g. Excuse me for *coming* late.  
I don't remember ever *seeing* him anywhere.  
He apologized for *interrupting* us.  
Thank you for *giving* us so much help.

- c) The passive gerund is used when we are referring to a passive action.

动名词的被动形式用来表示一个被动的动作。

e.g. He did it without *being asked*.  
He doesn't like *being flattered*.  
They insisted on *their being treated* as ordinary workers.  
I don't remember *having ever been given* a chance to try this method.

But after verbs such as want, need, deserve, require, we use the active form of the gerund though the gerund used here has a passive meaning.

但是在 want, need, deserve, require 等一些动词后面，我们用动名词的主动形式，虽然它们表示的是被动



的意思。

e.g. Your watch needs *repairing*.

She deserves *praising*.

This problem requires *studying* with great care.

## Exercises

I . Tell whether the -ing forms are participles or gerunds and state their functions:

1. Our house stood out from the others because it was up on the hill, overlooking the farms.
2. Adline was a crying baby about six or seven months.
3. That evening we sat on the porch waiting, as we did every evening, for Mama and Daddy to come up the hill.
4. As we approached the porch, Daddy saw George Lee walking down the hill.
5. If Adline wakes up crying, give her the bottle.
6. We were on the porch only a short time when I heard a lot of shouting coming from the foot of the hill.
7. The shouting and crying got louder and louder.
8. George Lee stood on the porch trembling.
9. Screaming, kicking and yelling, all I could think of was George Lee.
10. This didn't stop him from going to Florence's place.
11. He was always grumbling about us being there.
12. He had been out there almost an hour, giggling and making fun of Reverend Cason, when all of a sudden we heard him right outside.
13. I don't remember ever seeing him out of his bed.
14. He came through the door puffing and shouting, but he was so tired yelling and chasing us that he didn't even beat us.
15. There were a lot of people standing around on the porch.

16. Suddenly I recognized Daddy, squatting in the yard in front of the house.
17. As they stood there staring at each other, I got very frightened.
18. Sometimes Uncle Ed would take us hunting.
19. Ed had a way of making you feel so much a part of everything about the woods.
20. At first, it was like being in heaven to have less than a mile to walk to school.
21. "There is a secret to it besides being white," I thought.
22. All day long I was hungry but it was better than being laughed at by my classmates.
23. Pretty soon the old lady even had me sweeping the inside of the house downstairs where she lived and dusting the furniture.
24. It made me feel good earning money.
25. Instead of looking sad and sick as usual, she seemed so happy.
26. Dripping wet, I stood in the door a long time, just looking at her.
27. Neither of them was the competing kind.
28. In a way, working for her was a challenge for me.
29. By the middle of August, things began looking up again.
30. I knew I couldn't talk Doris and Lenora into giving the guns back.

II . Use the verb given, making it either an infinitive or a gerund:

1. a) She began \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the factory when she was twelve.

- b) Now she began \_\_\_\_\_ (see) she was wrong.
2. a) The chair needs \_\_\_\_\_ (repair).  
b) We need \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it over more carefully.
3. a) Remember \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the door.  
b) I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (write) to him last month.
4. a) I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her about it.  
b) I've completely forgotten ever \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) her anywhere.
5. a) Can you help \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) these boxes upstairs?  
b) I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) sorry for them.
6. a) I like \_\_\_\_\_ (swim).  
b) I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a talk with you.
7. a) Try \_\_\_\_\_ (come) a little earlier.  
b) Try \_\_\_\_\_ (do) it some other way.
8. a) I regret \_\_\_\_\_ (go) there.  
b) I regret \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that we have no news for you.
9. a) I mean \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder next term.  
b) He is determined to get a seat for the ballet even if it means \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in a queue all night.
10. a) The librarian doesn't allow us \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) here.  
b) The librarian doesn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) here.

III. Rewrite the following sentences, using the verbs in brackets in the gerund, participle, or infinitive form. Note where alternatives are possible.

1. After \_\_\_\_\_ (get) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) him better, I regretted \_\_\_\_\_ (judge) him unfairly.
2. I can't bear the thought of you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home without someone \_\_\_\_\_ (accompany) you.

3. "A job worth \_\_\_\_\_ (do) is worth \_\_\_\_\_ (do) well."
4. I should prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema rather than \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) here \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio.
5. Don't stand there \_\_\_\_\_ (do) nothing.
6. He tried \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) German but found that he couldn't.  
His attempts at \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish were equally unsuccessful.
7. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) eggs and bacon together, and found this was a much quicker way of \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) a meal.
8. Surely you recollect him \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that he would agree to me \_\_\_\_\_ (borrow) his car if I didn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for the petrol?
9. I would advise you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) before \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ (accept) his offer.
10. You know I hate \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) you, but much as I would like \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out this evening, I have to finish \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) this room.
11. If I catch you \_\_\_\_\_ (cheat) again. I shall make you \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in after school \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some extra work.
12. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (blame) him really. You know he had no choice but \_\_\_\_\_ (do) as he was told.
13. She can't bear \_\_\_\_\_ (be left) alone in the dark, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) used as a child to \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a light on all night.
14. He does nothing but complain when he is asked \_\_\_\_\_

- (do) anything that means \_\_\_\_\_ (put) himself out.
15. Surely you remember \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) him the money? I hope, at least, that he won't forget \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) you back, for he has a habit of \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) things he doesn't want \_\_\_\_\_ (remember).
16. The fire needs \_\_\_\_\_ (make up). Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) to it?
17. I usually manage \_\_\_\_\_ (escape) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) asked to these meetings, but this time I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (think up) a good excuse in time.
18. Forgive me \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) you up so late, but I couldn't allow your birthday \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) without \_\_\_\_\_ (congratulate) you.
19. "Did you remember \_\_\_\_\_ (post) my letter on your way home?"  
"I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the post office for some stamps, but even then I'm afraid I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (post) it."
20. I should like you \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that it's no use \_\_\_\_\_ (blame) me for your delay. I can't help you \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) allowed \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for America without first \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) your doctor's thesis.

IV. Translate the following:

1. 在大海中游泳比在游泳池更有趣。
2. 她最讨厌的是抽烟喝酒。
3. 做这样的试验值得吗?
4. 有人建议组织一次到西山去的活动。

5. 当他看着这些图片时, 他禁不住想到在长征中牺牲的战友。
6. 我记得在那里见过这本书。
7. 他们一定要给我们开一个欢迎会。
8. 你们制造这种机器成功了没有?
9. 请原谅我来晚了。
10. 你们执行这项计划有什么困难吗?
11. 她坚持要人家把她当作普通工人看待。
12. 我们在你房间里开会你有意见吗?
13. 他们试试这个新方法, 没有害处。
14. 他们反不反对你和我一道去新疆?
15. 他后悔没有接受你的忠告。
16. 我记得已经把书还给他了。
17. 她坚持一定要给她分配更重要的工作做。
18. 他不喜欢受人奉承。
19. 约翰那样表现使我们大吃一惊。
20. 我们有没有可能获得冠军?

V. Fill in the blanks with the verbs given in brackets in the following passages. Use the infinitive, participle or gerund.

1

Dear Alice,

We look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you again next week. You need \_\_\_\_\_ (be) careful in \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the underground to come here: you should take a train \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Apple Garden, because the trains \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the Westgate do not come to the Trading Centre. You ought \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the train-indicator on the platform. If you prefer

\_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by bus, take a Number One but be careful  
\_\_\_\_\_ (ask) the conductor \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you where to get  
off. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by bus to \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) by  
tube, but it takes longer. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) me up  
just before you start out, as I intend \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the station  
or bus stop to meet you. I am used to \_\_\_\_\_ (find) my way  
about the Trading Centre, but you might keep \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the  
wrong turning, as many of the streets are very similar. Few things  
are more infuriating than \_\_\_\_\_ (keep) on \_\_\_\_\_ (go) the  
wrong way when you know you are near your destination. I will see  
to \_\_\_\_\_ (get) in some of your favourite wine, and I hope  
\_\_\_\_\_ (find) you fit and thirsty when we meet.

Yours ever,

Mary

2

I hope you remembered \_\_\_\_\_ (post) the letter I gave you.  
I regret \_\_\_\_\_ (say) I meant \_\_\_\_\_ (post) it myself yester-  
day, but I forgot \_\_\_\_\_ (do) so, as I was busy \_\_\_\_\_  
(shop) for the weekend. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) my Christ-  
mas shopping until the last moment last year, and I needn't tell you  
that that is something that needs \_\_\_\_\_ (do) early, for  
comfort's sake. I object to \_\_\_\_\_ (put) off \_\_\_\_\_ (do) ur-  
gent things but last year I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (postpone) some  
things, owing to Jim's illness. I'm used to \_\_\_\_\_ (do) things in  
an orderly way, and I remember \_\_\_\_\_ (promise) myself, be-  
fore Jim was ill, that I'd start \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the Christmas ar-  
rangements early. This year I've resolved \_\_\_\_\_ (begin)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (get) things in order well before time. In that way I can



really look forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) an unhurried Christmas. I'm not given to \_\_\_\_\_ (boast), but I can say that with four weeks \_\_\_\_\_ (go) still, my preparations are far more advanced than anyone else's and I can \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a rest now and then.

3

'Fancy \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) you here again, Yang! I thought you said you couldn't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for that firm you were with!'

'I don't recollect actually \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that but it's true that they have ceased \_\_\_\_\_ (provide) me with employment: I gave up \_\_\_\_\_ (work) with them some time ago. Imagine \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to work ten hours a day for a poor salary! Wouldn't you have seen to \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a better job as soon as possible? You know, they expected me \_\_\_\_\_ (do) two men's jobs for one man's pay.'

'Did you have difficulty in \_\_\_\_\_ (find) another job?'

'No. Almost before I had begun \_\_\_\_\_ (make) inquiries I heard of a firm who had been trying \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a man of my experience for some time. I didn't have to beg \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the job: they almost implored me \_\_\_\_\_ (take) it.'

'Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for them?'

'I really enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ (work) for them. I wouldn't mind \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the job for a smaller salary, but there's no need \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) them that.'

'Well, if you've finished \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) their praises, let's \_\_\_\_\_ (go) and have a meal together, shall we?'

'Good! I confess \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a healthy appetite today.'

My brother would rather \_\_\_\_\_ (bathe) in fresh water than \_\_\_\_\_ (bathe) in the sea. He says the waves always try \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) him over and the salt water attempts \_\_\_\_\_ (go) up his nose. My father told him \_\_\_\_\_ (try) \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) with underwater swimmer's gear, but Brother says he hates \_\_\_\_\_ (have) anything over his face. He is a good swimmer, who learnt \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) when he was a child; he says that \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) keeps you \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) all your muscles and so you keep fit. He looks forward to \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a morning swim whatever the weather, and is inured to \_\_\_\_\_ (plunge) into cold water even in winter. After \_\_\_\_\_ (bathe) he has a good appetite and enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ (put) away an enormous breakfast. He can't resist \_\_\_\_\_ (repeat) to all his friends that they should devote half an hour a day to \_\_\_\_\_ (swim), preferably out of doors, and he has indeed persuaded many of us \_\_\_\_\_ (take) up this sport. However, when he suggests \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out to break the ice in winter most of us can't help \_\_\_\_\_ (remark) that this is going too far, though we don't wish \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) him from doing as he wants.

## Lesson Eleven

### The Indirect Speech

#### I . *Direct and Indirect ( Reported ) Speech*

1. There are two ways of retelling what a person has said—*Direct Speech and Indirect Speech*. In direct speech, we have the speaker's exact words, whereas in indirect or reported speech we give the exact meaning of his remarks but in a different form. We do not use the speaker's exact words.

英语中有两种方法来引述或转述某人的话：直接引语和间接引语。直接引语是引用说话人的原话而间接引语不引用原话，而是用不同的形式转述说话人说的话的意思。

Compare:

*Direct Speech* : He said, 'I've lost my watch.'

*Indirect Speech* : He said that he had lost his watch.

*Direct Speech* : He asked me, 'Have you eaten?'

*Indirect Speech* : He asked me whether I had eaten.

2. There is no difference in meaning between direct speech and indirect speech, but they are different in use: Indirect speech is normally used in reporting conversation, though direct speech is used to give a more dramatic effect.

直接引语与间接引语意思上没有区别，但用法上有不同。虽然直接引语更具有戏剧性的效果，但在转述别人说话时，通常用间接引语。

## II. *Indirect Statements*

When we turn direct statements into indirect statements the following changes are made:

直接引语为陈述句时，变为间接引语时需作以下的改变：

### 1. Changes in punctuation

标点符号方面的改变

With indirect statements we put a conjunction *that* after such reporting verbs as *said* or *told*, instead of putting a comma and quotation marks.

间接引语中在 *said* 或者 *told* 等转述性动词后面不加逗号及引号，但需加连词 *that*。

e.g. He said, 'I've lost my watch.'

He said *that* he had lost his watch.

She said, 'I'm coming tomorrow.'

She said *that* she was coming the next day.

### 2. Changes in pronouns

代词方面的改变

a) To make the meaning clear we have to change pronouns and possessive adjectives as follows:

为了使意思更清楚，人称代词与物主代词需作以下的变更：

<i>Direct Speech</i>		<i>Indirect Speech</i>	
I, me	my, mine	he (she), him (her)	his (her), his (hers)
we, us	our, ours	they, them	their, theirs
you	your, yours	they, them	their, theirs

e.g. He said, 'I've lost *my* watch.' (direct speech)

*He* said that *he* had lost *his* watch. (indirect speech)

*He* said, 'The watch on the office desk is *mine*.'

(direct speech)

*He* said that the watch on the office desk was *his*.

(indirect speech)

*She* said, 'I take *my* child to the school every day.'

(direct speech)

*She* said that *she* took *her* child to the school every day. (indirect speech)

*They* said, 'We shall bring *our* photos tomorrow.'

(direct speech)

*They* said that *they* would bring *their* photos the next day. (indirect speech)

b) Demonstrative pronouns *this* and *these* usually become *that* and *those*.

指示代词 *this* 和 *these* 通常变为 *that* 和 *those*。

e.g. *He* said, 'She is coming *this* week.' (direct speech)

*He* said that she was coming *that* week. (indirect speech)

*She* said, 'I'm going to take *these* books away.' (direct speech)

*She* said that she was going to take *those* books away. (indirect speech)

3. Changes in words and phrases showing place and time

表示地点和时间的词和短语的改变

a) Words and phrases showing time change as follows:

表示时间的词和短语变更如下:

*Direct*

*Indirect*

today

that day

yesterday

the day before

the day before yesterday

two days before or earlier

tomorrow

the next day or the following  
day

the day after tomorrow

in two days' time

next week, year

the following week, year

last week, year

the previous week, year

a year ago

a year before, the previous year

now

then

e.g. He said, 'I saw him *today*.' (direct speech)

He said that he had seen him *that day*. (indirect speech)

She said, 'I spoke to them *yesterday*.' (direct speech)

She said that she had spoken to them *the day before*. (indirect speech)

He said, 'I will teach a new lesson *tomorrow*.' (direct speech)

He said that he would teach a new lesson *the next day*. (indirect speech)

b) Words showing place such as *here* becomes *there*.

表示地点的词如 *here* 变为 *there*。

e.g. Tom said, 'He will do it *here* and now.' (direct speech)

Tom said that he would do it *there* and then. (indirect speech)

#### 4. Changes in tense

时态方面的改变

The tense of a verb changes as follows:

动词的时态改变如下:

<i>Direct</i>		<i>Indirect</i>	
		He said that:	
he is	Simple Present	he was	Simple Past
he makes	Simple Present	he made	Simple Past
he can	Simple Present	he could	Simple Past
he may	Simple Present	he might	Simple Past
he is making	Present Continuous	he was making	Past Continuous
he has found	Present Perfect	he had found	Past Perfect
he found	Simple Past	he had found	Past Perfect
he was playing	Past Continuous	he had been playing	Past Perfect Continuous
he will write	Future Tense	he would write	Future in the Past
he will have finished	Future Perfect	he would have finished	Future Perfect in the Past
he would help	Future in the Past	he would have helped	Future Perfect in the Past

NOTE:

a. If the reporting verb is in the Simple Present Tense, or Present Continuous, or Present Perfect or Future Tense, the verb in the reported sentence will not change.

如果引述性动词是一般现在时，或是现在进行时，或是现在完成时，或是一般将来时，间接引语中的动词时态不变。

e.g. He *says*, "The current *is* too strong for swimming."

He *says* that the current *is* too strong for swimming.

He *is saying*, "The work *is* too difficult."

He *is saying* that the work *is* too difficult.

b. If the direct speech contains a statement which is always true, the tense of the verb in the reported sentence will not change.

如果直接引语中的陈述句表示一个永恒的真理，间接引语中的动词的时态不变。

e.g. He *said*, 'The sun *rises* in the east.'

He *said* that the sun *rises* in the east.

c. If the direct speech contains a statement which expresses a repeated or habitual action, the Present Tense is usually used in the reported sentence.

如果直接引语中的陈述句表示一个不断重复或习惯性的动作，间接引语中的动词通常用一般现在时。

e.g. He *said*, 'I *get* up at six every morning.'

He *said* that he *gets* up at six every morning.

She *said*, "My husband always *comes* home late."

She *said* that her husband always *comes* home late.



### III . *Indirect Questions*

When we turn direct questions into indirect speech, the following changes are necessary:

直接引语中的问句转为间接引语时，需作以下的改变：

1. Change the interrogative form of the direct question to the statement form. The changes in pronouns, tense, words showing place and time follow the same rules as for statements. Omit auxiliary verbs such as *do/does*, *have/has*, *did* and the question mark (?).

直接引语中的问句形式变为陈述句形式。代词、时态、表示地点、时间的词与短语等的变更与陈述句中的变更规则一样。*do/does*, *have/has*, *did* 等助动词需去掉，问号也要去掉。

e.g. He asked, 'Where does she live?' (direct question)  
He asked where she lived. (indirect question)

2. The reporting verb is *asked* or some similar verbs such as *inquired*, *wondered*, *wanted to know*, etc.

转述性动词必须是 *asked* 或者是 *inquired*, *wondered*, *wanted to know* 等其他类似的动词。

e.g. He said, 'Where is the nearest bus station?' (direct question)  
He asked where the nearest bus station was. (indirect question)

3. If the direct question begins with a question word, such as *when*, *where*, *who*, *how*, *why*, etc., the question word is repeated in the indirect question.

如果直接引语中的问句是以疑问词 *when*, *where*, *who*, *how*, *why* 等开头的特殊问句，在间接引语中要保留疑问词。

e.g. He asked, 'Where does she live?' (direct question)  
He asked *where* she lived. (indirect question)

4. If there is no question word, *if* or *whether* is put after the reporting verb.

如果直接引语中的问句是一般问句，间接引语中把连词 *if* 或 *whether* 放在转述性动词后面。

e.g. He asked, 'Have you ever been there?' (direct question)  
He asked *if/whether* I had ever been there. (indirect question)

NOTE: There is not much difference in meaning between *whether* and *if* in indirect questions. *If* may be commoner in informal use.

*whether* 和 *if* 在间接引语中意思没有多大区别。在非正式英语中通常用 *if*。

5. Questions beginning with *Shall I/we*, or *Will you*, *Would you*, *Could you*, expressing a suggestion or an offer, or a request change as follows:

以 *Shall I/we* (表示建议, 提议) 或 *Will you*, *Would you*, *Could you* (表示请求) 等开始的问句, 在转为间接引语时作如下的改变:

e.g. He said, 'Shall we meet at the gate?' (a suggestion)  
He *suggested* meeting at the gate.

He said, 'Shall I bring you some tea? (an offer)'  
He *offered* to bring me some tea.

He said, 'Will you post this letter for me?' (a request)

He *asked if I would* post the letter for him.

or He *asked* me to post the letter for him.

#### IV. *Indirect Commands*

When we turn direct commands into indirect commands, the following changes are necessary:

直接引语中的祈使句转为间接引语时，需作如下的改变：

1. The reporting verb *say* changes to a verb of command or request, such as *tell*, *order*, *command*, *ask*, *etc.*

转述性动词 *say* 改变为表示命令或请求的 *tell*, *order*, *command*, *ask* 等动词。

e.g. He said, 'Sit down, Mary.'

He told Mary to sit down.

2. In direct commands the person addressed is often not mentioned. But in indirect commands the person addressed must be included.

直接引语中祈使句的主语经常省略，但在间接引语中一定要包括进去。

e.g. He said, 'Go away.'

He told *me* (*him*, *her*, *etc.*) to go away.

3. Negative commands are expressed by *not + infinitive*.

直接引语中否定式祈使句在间接引语中以 not + 动词不定式 来表示。

e.g. He said, 'Don't move, boys.'

He told the boys *not to move*.

## V . *Exclamations and yes and no*

1. Exclamations must become statements in indirect speech. See following examples:

直接引语中的惊叹句在间接引语中改变为陈述句。请看下面例句：

He said, 'What a lovely day!'      He said that it was a lovely day.

He said, 'How disappointing!'      He said that it was very disappointing.

He said, 'Thank you.'      He thanked me.

He said, 'Good morning!'      He greeted me or wished me a good morning.

He said, 'Happy New Year!'      He wished me a happy new year.

He said, 'Congratulations!'      He congratulated me.

2. *Yes* and *no* are expressed in indirect speech by *subject + auxiliary verb*.

直接引语中的 *Yes* 和 *No* 在间接引语中以主语 + 助动词表示。

e.g. He said, 'Can you skate?' and I said, 'No.'

He asked me if I could skate and I said that I *couldn't*.

He said, 'Will you have time to do it?' and I said, 'Yes.'

He asked me if I would have time to do it and I said that I *would*.

## Exercises

I .Put into indirect speech:

### A

1. 'We shall be with you the day after tomorrow.'  
(In their letter they said. . .)
2. 'I'll never change my mind.'  
(She told us again and again. . .)
3. 'It's going to clear up in the afternoon.'  
(He didn't think. . .)
4. 'We can manage without your help, thank you.'  
(They thanked us but said. . .)
5. 'One of your students has taken the tape-recorder to the classroom.'  
(She explained. . .)
6. 'We'll do everything we can to help you out.'  
(He promised. . .)
7. 'My daughter is staying in a hospital for appendicitis, but she'll be back at school next week.'  
(The mother wrote that. . .)
8. 'We'll take good care of your machine.'  
(They promised. . .)
9. 'My husband and I may go to Hainan for holiday.'  
(She told me. . .)
10. 'I'm sorry I'm late.'  
(Richard apologized. . .)
11. 'You can come with me if you like.'  
(Jane said. . .)
12. 'This is the book I've been looking for.'

(Tom was so happy and said. . .)

13. 'I must go to the post office before it closes.'

(Richard told Mary. . .)

14. 'I shall be doing exactly the same work next week as I'm doing today.'

(He told me. . .)

15. 'This book was lent to him weeks ago and he has only just returned it.'

(The librarian said. . .)

#### B

1. 'Where have you been? What have you been doing?'

(Xiao Yang asked me. . .)

2. 'How many of you are going to join us?'

(They wanted to know. . .)

3. 'Where is the post office? Is it open now?'

(I was wondering. . .)

4. 'How do we get there? How long will it take?'

(He told me to find out. . .)

5. 'Have they decided on the date of the meeting?'

(I had no idea. . .)

6. 'Shall we be able to get enough raw material?'

(They weren't sure. . .)

7. 'Why did you decide to put the match off?'

(He didn't say. . .)

8. 'When will you be able to get everything ready?'

(Did she tell you. . .)

9. 'May I have another cake, please?'

(Mary asked her mother. . .)

10. 'Can you tell me where Mr Wang lives?'  
(Henry asked me. . .)
11. 'Did you hear the roar of a lion?'  
(The hunter asked Tom. . .)
12. 'May I borrow your bike?'  
(Peter asked Bill. . .)
13. 'Which hotel in Beijing is considered the best?'  
(The visitor asked the guide. . .)
14. 'Is it true that George is getting married?'  
(Wang wanted to know. . .)
15. 'I cannot find my purse. Can you lend me 50 *yuan*?'  
(Mary said. . . and she asked me. . .)

II . Turn the following into indirect questions and change the reporting verbs where necessary:

1. George said, 'Shall we go and visit Uncle John?'
2. My sister asked me, 'Shall I send the letter by airmail?'
3. My brother asked, 'Shall I lock the door when I come to bed?'
4. I said, 'Shall I switch off the radio now?'
5. John said, 'Shall we start off at 8 am tomorrow?'
6. My friend asked me, 'Shall we go to the sports stadium and watch the semifinals?'
7. They said, 'Shall we have time to finish?'
8. Jeff wondered, 'Will you be back on time?'
9. Paul said to me, 'Will you please come to see me again next week?'
10. She said, 'Shall I get you a cup of tea?'
11. His mother said, 'Will you help me to carry this heavy

bag, please?’

12. Old Maggie said, ‘Could you open the door for me?’

13. The stranger said, ‘Could you tell me the right time?’

14. Jane said, ‘Would you like a cup of coffee?’

15. My sister said, ‘Will you be able to come to my wedding?’

III . Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs in each of the indirect speech versions of the given passages in direct speech.

用正确的动词形式在下列间接引语的段落中填空。每段落附有直接引语的原文，以供参考。

#### A

Direct Speech Version:

‘Tom, what will you do when you leave school?’ asked Ian.

‘Well, Ian, I really don’t know yet,’ replied Tom, ‘but I suppose that I shall get an idea. I may even get one tomorrow, when I shall be seeing Mr McFee, who often helps young people to decide what career they should take up. Yesterday he telephoned to say that he would like to see me and would be glad if I could stay for tea. But perhaps he wants to see me about some arrangements for the football match that is being played next week.’

‘I hope our side wins though I know the other team is very strong and have won several matches recently,’ said Ian.

Indirect Speech Version:

Ian asked Tom what he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) when he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) school.

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (reply) that he really \_\_\_\_\_ (not, yet,



know) but he \_\_\_\_\_ (suppose) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) an idea. He went on to say that he \_\_\_\_\_ (may) even get one on the following day, when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Mr McFee, who, he said, \_\_\_\_\_ (often, help) young people to decide what career they \_\_\_\_\_ (take) up. The previous day he, Mr McFee, \_\_\_\_\_ (telephone) to say that he \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to see him, Tom, and \_\_\_\_\_ (be) glad if he \_\_\_\_\_ (can) stay for tea. But perhaps, Tom added, he \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see him about some arrangements for the football match that \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the following week.

Ian said that he \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) their side \_\_\_\_\_ (win), though he knew that the other team \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very strong and \_\_\_\_\_ (win) several matches shortly before then.

## B

Direct Speech Version:

‘Good morning, Miss Crow,’ said Mr Fox.

‘Good morning, Mr Fox, how nice it is to see you again. We haven’t seen you for a long time. Have you been travelling?’

‘Yes, I have, and I have seen many fine cities and elegant ladies, but of the ladies I have seen none was so elegant as you.’

‘Mr Fox, you are a terrible flatterer!’

‘Miss Crow, I have been informed that I have a certain facility in the use of words. However, in speaking to you I should not dream of trying to flatter, for your elegance needs no flattery. By the way, that is a lovely piece of cheese you have by you: you should eat it before some wicked jay steals it.’

‘I will indeed,’ said Miss Crow and took the cheese in her beak.

Mr Fox looked up hopefully and said: 'If your singing voice matches your elegance, you must be the finest of our woodland singers.'

The vain crow opened her mouth to sing and the cheese fell down and was taken by Mr Fox. He went off, saying, 'People should be ware of flatterers.'

Indirect Speech Version:

Mr Fox wished Miss Crow a good-morning.

Miss Crow wished him a good-morning and added that it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very nice to see him again. They, she said, \_\_\_\_\_ (not, see) him for a long time. She asked him whether he \_\_\_\_\_ (travel).

He replied affirmatively, saying that he \_\_\_\_\_ (have), and that he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) many fine cities and elegant ladies, but of the ladies he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) none was so elegant as she.

Miss Crow exclaimed that Mr Fox was a terrible flatterer.

Mr Fox said that he \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a certain facility in the use of words. However, he continued, in speaking of Miss Crow he \_\_\_\_\_ (not, dream) of trying to flatter, for her elegance \_\_\_\_\_ (need) no flattery. As an afterthought, he added that it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a lovely piece of cheese that she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) by her; he advised her she \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) it before some wicked jay \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) it.

Miss Crow said that she certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (will), and \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the cheese in her beak.

Mr Fox looked up hopefully and said that if Miss Crow's singing voice \_\_\_\_\_ (match) her elegance, she \_\_\_\_\_ (must) be the finest of their woodland singers.

## C

### Direct Speech Version:

'As our sales in this area have been so successful,' said the Managing Director, 'we have considered opening a new branch here, and I am glad to announce that this will soon be in operation. One pleasant effect of this development will be the promotion of several members of our staff who might otherwise have had to wait for a few years before they could be moved up. It is always regrettable to see good men held down through no fault of their own; moreover, such men may understandably seek employment with a rival firm whose gain is our loss. Those of you who have had the pleasure of working with Mr James Greig will be delighted to hear that he has been appointed Manager of the new branch, on the plans for which he had been working even before he suspected that we should promote him. I am sure you will wish to add your congratulations and good wishes to mine, and I now have pleasure in asking Mr Greig, who is modestly hiding behind that large blue vase, to speak to us.'

### Indirect Speech Version:

The Managing Director said that as the Company's sales in that area \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so successful, they \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) opening a new branch there, and he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) glad to announce that that \_\_\_\_\_ (soon, be) in operation. One pleasant effect of that development, he added, \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the promotion of several members of their staff who \_\_\_\_\_ (may) otherwise have had to wait for a few years before they \_\_\_\_\_ (can) be moved up. He went on to say that it \_\_\_\_\_ (always, be) regrettable to see good men held down through no fault of their own; moreover, such men \_\_\_\_\_ (may) understandably seek employment with a

rival firm whose gain \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the Company's loss. Those of them who \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the pleasure of working with Mr James Greig \_\_\_\_\_ (delight) to hear that he \_\_\_\_\_ (appoint) Manager of the new branch, on the plans for which he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) even before he \_\_\_\_\_ (suspect) that the Company \_\_\_\_\_ (promote) him. The Managing Director said he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sure his audience \_\_\_\_\_ (wish) to add their congratulations and good wishes to his, and concluded by saying that he now \_\_\_\_\_ (have) pleasure in asking Mr Greig, who \_\_\_\_\_ (modestly, hide) behind a large blue vase, to speak to them.

IV . Assume that you have just received the telephone message shown below. In each case write down the message in reported speech, putting at the top the name of the person to whom the message is addressed.

Example:

*direct*: "Please ask your father if it will be convenient for me to come and see him this evening. I understand that he wants to sell his TV set and I might be interested in buying it. Ask him to phone 6221466 to let me know if it is O.K. My name is William."

*indirect*: Father,

A man called William phoned this morning. He says he understands that you want to sell your TV set and he might be interested in buying it. He wants to know if it is convenient for him to come to see you this evening. Will you please phone 6221466 to let him know if it is all right.

Peter

1. 'Please ask Peter to phone me as soon as he comes in. Tell him it's urgent,' said Margaret.
2. 'Please tell your brother that his bicycle is ready for collection. We've finished the repairs. You'd better remind him that we close at half past five,' the man from the repair shop said to me.
3. 'Ask your mother not to come for her appointment tomorrow morning; the dentist, Mr Coles, has got the flu and won't be able to work for at least a week. I'll let her know when Mr Coles is back at work again,' the receptionist said on the phone.
4. 'Ask your brother to come to the police station as soon as possible,' the police sergeant said on the phone. 'Tell him to bring his driving licence with him.'
5. 'This is Mrs Williams. Will you please tell your mother that I can't meet the children when they come out of school? My car's broken down. Tell her not to worry though. My husband is going to collect them in a taxi. They may be a few minutes late. Many thanks.'
6. 'There are two crates addressed to your father here at the railway station. Does he want us to deliver them or will he pick them up? They're not very big—about 2 feet by one foot. Get him to ring me at 3155,' the man in the Goods Department of the railway said to me.
7. 'Please ask Susan whether she would like to come on a picnic with us tomorrow. We're leaving at eight o'clock in the morning and returning in the evening. My uncle's taking us in his car. Ask her to phone me when she gets home,' Mar-

garet said to me.

V . Here is a conversation between Sue and the manager of the Rex Cinema. Write down what Sue told Mike later.

Manager (picks up telephone) Rex Cinema. Can I help you?

Sue Can you tell me what's on tonight, please?

Manager We're showing "The Sound of Music".

(a) He told me they were showing "The Sound of Music".

Sue When does it start?

Manager It starts at eight o'clock.

(b) He said it started at eight o'clock.

Sue How long does it last?

Manager It lasts three and a half hours.

1 He said that...

Sue I didn't know it was such a long film.

Manager Well, there's an interval at 9:30.

2 But he did say...

Sue How much are the tickets?

Manager The best seats cost a pound.

3 He told me...

Manager There are cheaper seats downstairs, but of course they sell first.

4 He warned me that the cheaper seats...

Manager It's a very popular film and the cinema's been full every night.

5 He told me that the cinema...

Sue Who's in it? I've forgotten.

Manager It has Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer in it.

6 He said it...

Sue It sounds very good. What's it about, exactly?  
Manager It's about a singing family in Austria.  
7 He said. . .  
Monager In fact I recommend it strongly, but I advise you to book  
seat.  
8 He told me that. . .  
9 But he said he. . .  
Sue It sounds lovely, and I certainly want to see it.  
10 I told him I. . .  
Sue I'll talk to my husband when he comes home from work  
and ring back later. Thank you very much. Goodbye.

VI. Rewrite the passage in reported speech:

A

JACK: Was it a very exciting match you saw yesterday,  
Tom?  
TOM: The first half was rather slow; it seemed as if both  
teams were trying to conserve their energy, and no  
goals were scored.  
JACK: I hope things improved in the second half.  
TOM: There was no doubt about that! Immediately after  
they had kicked off, Salisbury United surged for-  
ward and within two minutes they had scored a  
goal.  
JACK: The crowd must have cheered loudly, especially as  
they were playing on their home ground. By the  
way, was it a large crowd?  
TOM: You could have heard the cheers ten miles away.

There was a very good attendance as the Salisbury people support their team well, and besides, coachfuls of supporters of the other side were present. I've never seen so many people turn out for a relatively unimportant match.

### B

'Have you been here long?' the newcomer asked another person in the hotel lounge.

'No, just over a week; that's all.'

'You don't know the place very well, then?'

'I'm a stranger in these parts. But of course even a stranger learns a few things in a week.'

'Would you mind telling me if anybody's been here called Perlark?'

'Perlark?' said the middle-aged man. 'It's odd you should mention that name. I remember the man well: a big tall fellow, with a dark moustache. He went off this morning.'

'Do you know where he went?' asked the newcomer.

'Well, he said he was going to London.'

VII. Rewrite the passage in direct speech:

### A

Tom asked Jack where he intended to go for his holiday.

Jack replied that that year he was going to have a real holiday; he was not going away. He added that he would stay at home, for he remembered how the previous year his holiday had utterly exhausted him.



Tom asked what Jack's wife and children would say to that. He wagered they would be dead against it: they would want to go away.

Jack said that he had talked things over with them and they quite understood his point of view. Of course they wanted to get away, and so they should. The point was that he would not go with them. They would get a real rest and his holiday would cost him far less than if he went away. He, Tom, must come round to see him.

## B

The man sitting opposite David asked him what time the train arrived at Parning Junction. David answered cheerfully that it arrived at three-fifteen if they were lucky, though the time-table said it was due in at three o'clock. The man asked David if he was sure of this: it seemed to him a very long time for such a short distance. Agreeing, David explained that the train stopped at every station. He knew this, as he had to make that journey once a week. The train suddenly stopped with a jerk. The man expressed concern at this, and wondered what was happening. He felt that at that rate they wouldn't get to Parning before midnight. David told him not to worry, explaining with matter-of-fact calm that either a cow had wandered on to the line, or the guard had seen someone running down the hill to catch the train.

# Lesson Twelve

## The Subjunctive Mood

### I. Mood

1. Mood is a grammatical term used to denote the forms that a verb takes to show the way in which the action or state is thought of by the speaker.

语气是语法术语，用来表示不同的动词形式，以此表示说话人对某一行为或状态的看法和态度。

2. Generally there are three moods: *Indicative*, *Imperative* and *Subjunctive*.

语气一般可分为三种：直陈语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。

a) The indicative mood is used to make statements and ask questions. All the tenses we have discussed are in this mood and what is stated or asked is fact.

直陈语气用来陈述某些事实或者用来问问题。本书所讨论的时态都是这种语气，表示所陈述的或所问的都是事实。

b) The imperative mood is used to give orders or commands or to make requests.

祈使语气用来表示说话人的命令或请求。

e.g. Open the door, please. (a request)

Put down your weapons and don't move. (an order)

c) The subjunctive mood will be discussed in this chapter.

虚拟语气即在本课讨论。

## II . *The Subjunctive Mood*

The subjunctive mood refers to special forms a verb takes to express a hypothesis, or a supposition, or a pure wish, etc. which is often contrary to fact or unlikely to be fulfilled.

虚拟语气是动词的特殊形式，用来表示说话人所说的通常不是事实或者不太可能实现，而仅仅是一种假设、猜测、或愿望等等。

e.g. I wish it *weren't raining* right now. (The truth is: It *is raining right* now.)

但愿现在不在下雨。(事实是：现在正在下着雨。)

If only I *could fly*. (The truth is: I *cannot fly*.)

如果我能飞就好了。(事实是：我不能飞。)

### 1. The subjunctive mood in spoken English

In spoken English the subjunctive mood of the verb *would* or *could* or *might* is often used to soften the tone, making it more polite or tactful.

在口语英语中动词的虚拟语气 *would*, *could* 或者 *might* 经常表示说话人的语气更婉转或更讲策略。

e.g. *Would you care* for a cup of tea? (More polite than *Do you care* for a cup of tea?)

您想来杯茶吗? (语气比 *Do you care for a cup of tea?* 更客气)

*Could you come* closer? (More polite than *Can you come* closer?)

您能走近点吗? (比 *Can you come closer?* 更客气)

David *might know* her address. (It implies less certainty than David *may know* her address.)

大卫可能知道她的地址。(说话人的语气比 *David may*

know her address. 更不肯定)

*I would like to ask you a question. (Less abrupt than I want to ask you a question.)*

我想问您一个问题。(语气没有 I want to ask you a question. 那么唐突)

All these sentences refer to the present situation and the verbs are not in the past tense, but in the subjunctive mood.

所有这些句子所表示的都是现在的情况，动词不是过去时而是虚拟语气。

2. Use of the subjunctive in the object clause after the verb *wish*

The verb form in the object clause after the verb *wish* is in the subjunctive mood.

动词 *wish* 后面的宾语从句中的动词要用虚拟语气。

a) A wish about the future

To express a wish about the future the verb form in the object clause is in the future in the past, such as *would do*, *could do*, or *was (were) going to do*, etc.

表达一个将来的愿望，宾语从句中的动词用过去将来时的形式，如 *would do*, *could do*, 或者 *was (were) going to do* 等。

Verb Form Following *Wish*

Verb Form in the Indicative

e.g. I wish(that)she *would tell* me. She *will not tell* me.

I wish she *was(were) going to* be here. She *isn't going to be* here.

I wish she *could come* tomorrow. She *can't come* tomorrow.

b) A wish about the present

To express a wish about the present, the verb form in the ob-

ject clause is in the past tense or the past continuous tense.

表达一个现在的愿望，宾语从句中的动词用过去时的形式或者过去进行时的形式。

<u>Verb Form Following Wish</u>	<u>Verb Form in the Indicative</u>
e.g. I wish I <i>knew</i> German.	I <i>don't know</i> German.
I wish it <i>wasn't (weren't)</i> <i>raining</i> right now.	It <i>is raining</i> right now.
I wish I <i>could speak</i> Russian.	I <i>can't speak</i> Russian.

Note: For the first or third person singular, either *was* or *were* is used. *Were* is more formal than *was*.

单数第一人称或第三人称的动词或助动词 be 用 *was* 或 *were* 都行。但 *were* 比 *was* 更正式些。

c) A wish about the past

To express a wish about the past the verb form in the object clause is in the past perfect tense.

表示一个对过去的愿望，宾语从句中的动词用过去完成时的形式。

<u>Verb Form Following Wish</u>	<u>Verb Form in the Indicative</u>
e.g. I wish I <i>had gone</i> to the party.	I <i>didn't go</i> to the party.
I wish Mary <i>could have come</i> .	Mary <i>couldn't come</i> .

3. Use of the subjunctive mood with *as if* or *as though*

The subjunctive mood is used in the clause introduced by *as if* or *as though* as in the clause after the verb wish

由 *as if* 或 *as though* 引导的从句中和动词 *wish* 后的宾语从句中一样，动词也要用虚拟语气。

<u>Verb Form after as if or as though</u>	<u>True Statement</u>
e.g. She talked to him as if/though he <i>was/were</i> a child.	He <i>is not</i> a child.

When she came in from the rainstorm, she looked as if/though she <i>had taken</i> a shower with her clothes on.	She <i>did not take</i> a shower with her clothes on.
They are talking happily together as though/if nothing <i>had happened</i> .	Something <i>has</i> <i>happened</i> .
He acted as though/if he <i>had</i> <i>never met</i> her.	He <i>has met</i> her.
She spoke as if/though she <i>wouldn't be</i> here.	She <i>will be</i> here.

Note: The indicative may also be used in some cases, especially after the verb *look* or *seem*, to express probability.

在有些情况下，特别是在动词 *look* 或者 *seem* 后面也可用直陈语气，用来表达一种可能性。

e.g. It looks as if/though it *is going* to rain.

It seems as if/though I'll *have* to go without her.

The milk smells as if/though it *is* sour.

It sounds as if/though the telephone *is ringing*.

4. In object clauses after the verbs *suggest*, *order*, *demand*, *propose*, *request*, *insist*, etc. the verb form is also in the subjunctive mood. It is either a bare infinitive or should + an infinitive.

在动词 *suggest*, *order*, *demand*, *propose*, *request*, *insist* 等后面的宾语从句中动词也要用虚拟语气。动词形式是不带 to 的不定式或者是should + 动词不定式。

e.g. I suggest that we (*should*) *divide* into four groups.

They demanded that the workers (*should*) *get* a raise.

He proposed that a committee (*should*) *be set up* to investigate the air crash.

We insisted that there (*should*) *be* another hearing of the case.

5. With other expressions such as It's (high) time (that)..., Suppose (that)..., I'd rather (that)..., etc. the subjunctive mood is also used. The verbs following the expressions are in the past tense form.

在 It's (high) time (that)..., Suppose (that)..., I'd rather (that)... 等句型中, 从句中的动词也要用虚拟语气, 形式为过去时的形式。

e.g. It's (high) time we *went* home.

It's (high) time we *left* for the airport.

Suppose (that) he *accepted* our offer.

Suppose (that) we *lost* the game.

I'd (would) rather (that) you *stayed* at home.

I'd rather (that) you *didn't tell* him about it.

6. In the subject clauses after *It is important (that)...*, *It is a pity (that)...*, etc, the subjunctive mood of the verb can also be used to express the speaker's emotion.

在 It is important (that)..., It is a pity (that)... 等后面的主语从句中的动词也能用虚拟语气来表示说话人的情绪。

e.g. It is important (that) this mission (*should*) *be carried out* immediately.

It is quite natural (that) boys (*should*) *like* toy

guns.

It is a pity (that) you (*should*) *stay* indoors as a punishment.

### III . *Sentences of Unreal Condition*

There are two types of conditional sentences: *Sentences of Real Condition* and *Sentences of Unreal Condition*.

英语中有两种条件句：真实条件句和非真实条件句（或虚拟条件句。）

#### 1. Sentences of real condition

If the conditional clause expresses a hypothesis that is likely or possible to be fulfilled, the sentence is one of real condition.

如果条件从句所假设的情况是可能发生的或者可能完成、实现的，这样的句子称为真实条件句。

e.g. If I *have* enough time, I *write* to my parents every week.

(I may not have time sometimes.)

If you *haven't finished* the book, you *can keep* it for another week.

(It's quite possible that you haven't finished the book.)

Unless we *hurry up*, we *may miss* the train.

(It's possible for us to hurry up and catch the train.)

If I *had* enough time, I *would write* to my parents.

(Possibly I had the time to write to my parents.)

In the above examples, the verbs are in the indicative mood.

在上面的例子中，动词是直陈语气。



## 2. Sentences of unreal condition

If the conditional clause expresses a hypothesis which is unlikely to be fulfilled or is contrary to fact, the sentence is one of unreal condition. The verbs used are usually in the subjunctive mood.

如果条件从句所假设的情况是不可能发生或者与事实完全相反, 这样的句子称为非真实条件句 (或虚拟条件句)。

e.g. If I *had* enough time now, I *would write* to my parents.

(In fact I do not have enough time, so I will not write to them.)

If I *had had* enough time, I *would have written* to my parents.

(In fact I did not have enough time, so I did not write to them.)

### a) Sentences of unreal condition in the present

When we refer to a present situation, the subjunctive mood of the verb is shown as follows:

如果表示现在的情况, 非真实条件句的动词虚拟语气表示如下:

<u>Verb Form in the "if clause"</u>	<u>Verb Form in the Main Clause</u>
the past tense or the past continuous	would/should + infinitive

e.g. If I *taught* this class, I *would do* better.

(The truth is: I don't teach this class.)

If he *was/were* here right now, he *would help* us.

(The truth is: He is not here right now.)

If I *were* your age, I *would be* active in sports.

(The truth is: I am not your age.)

If it *were not snowing* heavily, I *would be* in the

office typing.

Note: In the conditional clause either *was* or *were* can be used though *were* is more formal.

在条件从句中 *was*, *were* 都可使用, 但 *were* 更正式些。

b) Sentences of unreal condition in the future

The subjunctive mood of the verbs for the future is shown as follows:

表示将来情况的非真实条件句内动词的虚拟语气表示如下:

<u>Verb Form in the "if clause"</u>	<u>Verb Form in the Main Clause</u>
the past tense or the past continuous	would/should + infinitive

e.g. If the plane *were leaving* Beijing punctually at noon, I *would be able* to meet my sister in Guangzhou before she goes back to Hong Kong.

(The truth is: I will not be able to meet my sister.)

If Jane *worked* hard next term, she *would pass* the examination.

(The truth is: she will not work hard next term.)

If Jack *were* at home tomorrow evening, I *should call on* him.

(The truth is: Jack will not be at home tomorrow evening.)

Note: In referring to future time, was/were + infinitive may also be used in the *if* clause.

表示将来情况时，在条件从句中也可用was/were + 动词不定式来表示。

e.g. If this *was to happen* again, we *wouldn't let* you off so easily.

If we *were to do* it, I *would use* an entirely different method.

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

c) sentences of unreal condition in the past

The subjunctive mood of the verbs for the past is shown as follows:

表示过去情况的非真实条件句中动词的虚拟语气表示如下：

<u>Verb Form in the "if clause"</u>	<u>Verb Form in the Main Clause</u>
the past perfect tense	would/should + the perfect infinitive

e.g. If Jack *had been* at home last night, I *would have called* on him.

(In fact Jack was not at home last night.)

He *would have come* if he *had been invited*.

(The truth is: He was not invited.)

If it *hadn't been* for your advice we *would have got* into trouble.

(The truth is: We didn't get into trouble.)

I *should have never done* that work if you *had not helped* me.

(In fact I did that work with your help.)

d) For situations in a), b) and c), *could* and *might* can also be used in the main (result) clause.

在 a), b) 和 c) 的情况下, 主句中动词的虚拟语气也采用 *could* 和 *might* 来表示。

e.g. If I *were* a bird, I *could fly* home.

If I *had had* enough money, I *could have gone* to Xingjiang for the vacation.

If you *were* a better student, you *might get* better grades.

If you *had told* me about your problem, I *might have been able* to help you.

e) conditional sentences of mixed time

Very often the time in the “*if* clause” and the time in the main clause are different: One clause may be in the present and the other in the past. The present and past times are mixed in the conditional sentences. Such sentences are called conditional sentences of mixed time.

条件从句表示的动作发生的时间经常和表示结果的主句中动作发生的时间不一致, 一个可能是现在的情况, 而另一个是过去的情况, 两种不同时间的情况在同一个句子中发生, 这类句子称为错综时间条件句 (或混合时间条件句)。

e.g. If I *had eaten* dinner, I *would not be* hungry now.

(past) (present)

If she *were* a good student, she *would have studied*

(present) (past)

for the exam.

If they *hadn't given* me a ride, I *would still be*

(past) (present)

*standing* in the rain.

If I *were* in better health, I *could have done* more

(present)

(past)

for our society.

If it *hadn't rained*, the ground *wouldn't be* wet.

(past)

(present)

Note: Apart from clauses introduced by *if*, there are conditional clauses introduced by *unless*, *even if*, *supposing*, *etc.*

除了由 if 引导的条件从句外, unless, even if, supposing 等引导的也是条件从句。

e.g. The situation wouldn't improve *unless* we took drastic measures.

*Even if* I had been free I would not have gone to the party.

*Supposing* you had missed the bus, what would you have done?

f) Omitting *if*

When the verb form in the *if* clause is *were*, or *had done* or *should do*, sometimes *if* is omitted and the subject and verb are inverted.

当条件从句中的动词是 *were*, *had done* 或者 *should do* 时, 有时连词 *if* 可以省掉, 从句中谓语动词 *were*, 助动词 *had*, 情态动词 *should* 则放在主语前面。

e.g. *Were I you* (= If I were you), I wouldn't do it.

*Had I known* (= If I had known), I would have told you.

*Should anyone call* (= If anyone should call), please take a message. (This is a sentence of real condition.)

### 3. Sentences of implied condition

Sometimes the “*if* clause” is implied, not stated. In this case, the subjunctive verb form is still used in the main (result) clause. Such a sentence is called a sentence of *implied condition*.

有时句子中并没有表示假设情况的条件从句，但从上下文可以知道它的存在。在这种情况下，表示结果的主句中的动词仍要用虚拟语气。这样的句子称为含蓄条件句。

e.g. I *would have gone* with you, but I had to study.

(Implied condition: . . . *if I hadn't had to study*)

I *would have answered* the phone, but I didn't hear it ring.

(Implied condition: . . . *if I had heard it ring*)

I *would never have succeeded* without your help.

(Implied condition: . . . *if you hadn't helped me*)

I *would have done* the same in that position.

(Implied condition: . . . *if I had been in that position*)

She ran; otherwise, she *would have missed* her bus.

(Implied condition: *If she had not run, . . .*)

I'm really very busy, otherwise I *would* certainly go with you.

(Implied condition: . . . , *if I weren't so busy, . . .*)

## Exercises

I . Complete the following sentences with correct verb forms.

1. I don't know how to swim. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) how to swim.
2. I am not at home. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at home.
3. It is raining. I wish it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).
4. She didn't go shopping. I wish she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping.
5. It's cold today. I'm not wearing a coat. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a coat.
6. Jane is tired because she went to bed late last night. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed earlier last night.
7. I can't go with you. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (can go) with you tomorrow.
8. The Smiths aren't coming to dinner with us tonight. I wish they \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to dinner with us.
9. You can't meet my parents. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (can meet) them.
10. Jack didn't come to the meeting. I wish he \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the meeting.
11. I am not lying on a beach in Beidaihe. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on a beach in Beidaihe.
12. You didn't tell them about it. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) them about it.
13. The boy wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) 18 years old; then he \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to join) the army.
14. He said something rude. He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (not say) it.

15. I do wish all of them \_\_\_\_\_ (pass) the final examination.

II . Put the verbs in the right form.

1. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) his name.
2. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home now.
3. It's about time you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) the tea ready.
4. Suppose I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) there late.
5. Don't you wish you \_\_\_\_\_ (come) earlier?
6. He acts as if he \_\_\_\_\_ (know) English perfectly.
7. If only he \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) so much garlic!
8. If only he \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) so much garlic last night!
9. A person who \_\_\_\_\_ (refuse) to eat would be dead in a month.
10. I feel as if my head \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on fire.
11. I'd rather you \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a new watch instead of having it repaired as you did.
12. You look as if you \_\_\_\_\_ (can do) with a drink.
13. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) earlier, I'd have sent you a telegram.
14. It's high time you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a haircut!
15. Suppose you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) only one year to live. What would you do?
16. He talks as if he \_\_\_\_\_ (be) an expert.
17. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) French; then I \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to sing) the Internationale in the original words.
18. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ (can run) as fast as you!
19. How I wish the wind \_\_\_\_\_ (not blow); then we \_\_\_\_\_ (be able to play) volleyball.



20. She feels as though her heart \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) beating.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. I suggested that we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) the whole thing re-planned.
2. Someone proposed that the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (be put off).
3. The battalion commander ordered that we \_\_\_\_\_ (sur-round) the enemy strong point before dawn.
4. I recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ (apply) to at least three universities.
5. It is suggested that we \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the second question for our next meeting.
6. They insisted that we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) the vacation with them.
7. He proposed that we \_\_\_\_\_ (build) a dam here.
8. She requested that I \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) her wedding ceremony.
9. The doctor demanded that that patient \_\_\_\_\_ (take good care of).
10. She insisted that we \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) half of a month's rent for the lease.

III . Translate into Chinese and point out the time each sentence refers to.

1. If he had some money on him, he could buy the book.
2. I would be very happy if some of them were here at the party tomorrow.
3. If I had my sweater on, I would not feel so cold.

4. If he had seen her, he would have given her the message.
5. We would not have succeeded if we had not made repeated attempts.
6. If I had been careful enough, I would not have made such silly mistakes.
7. If the doctor hadn't come, he'd be dead by now.
8. If it hadn't stopped raining, they would be wet through.
9. He wouldn't be repairing the tape recorder unless they had asked him.
10. If she had taken the doctor's advice, she wouldn't be in hospital now.
11. If he had worked harder at his lessons, he would be at college now like the others.
12. The world would be very different if writing hadn't been invented. First, there would be no books. Then we wouldn't know much about the past. Ideas would not spread far. Moreover, there would be no scientific development and we wouldn't have machines. Life would probably be as primitive as it was thousands of years ago.

IV .Change the following statements into conditional sentences.

1. I don't speak French, so I don't understand what they are saying.  
*If I spoke French, I would understand what they are saying.*
2. I don't have enough apples, so I shall not bake an apple pie this afternoon.
3. I can't fix your bicycle because I don't have a screwdriver of the proper size.

4. The tomatoes in my garden are not ripe yet, so I shall not make a tomato salad for the picnic tomorrow.
5. It is snowing, so I won't go with you.
6. Sally will not answer the phone because she is not in the office right now.
7. You got into so much trouble because you didn't listen to me.
8. The woman didn't die because she received immediate medical attention.
9. Jack came, so I wasn't disappointed.
10. Patricia didn't pass the entrance examination, so she wasn't admitted to the university.
11. They ran out of gas because they didn't stop at the service station.
12. There are so many bugs in the room because there isn't a screen on the window.
13. You didn't understand the directions because you were not listening.
14. I couldn't go and see her because I didn't know her address.
15. I'm hungry now because I didn't eat dinner.
16. English is not my native language, so I have been a student in this class.
17. I haven't finished my report, so I can't begin a new project today.
18. I'm not you, so I didn't tell him the truth.
19. The room is full of flies because you left the door open.
20. I don't know anything about plumbing, so I didn't fix the leak in the sink myself.

V. Put the verbs in the right form.

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there, everything \_\_\_\_\_ (be) all right.
2. How happy I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) three languages!
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) so nervous, I \_\_\_\_\_ (may do) a little better.
4. When \_\_\_\_\_ the plane \_\_\_\_\_ (land) if it \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) on time?
5. If we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) her telephone number, we \_\_\_\_\_ (can ring) her up.
6. Supposing you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in her position, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the same?
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) if this rain \_\_\_\_\_ (continue) for one more week?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not buy) such an expensive coat, even if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money on me that day.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) this unless the boss \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her to.
10. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) for your help, we \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into great trouble.
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) him if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) him before.
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) cards with you if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) my work.
13. If Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) the doctor's orders she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sick.
14. You \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) tired if you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to bed earlier last night.

15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (consider) taking the job you have offered if I \_\_\_\_\_ (not receive) a good job offer from the oil company.

VI. Change the following, using a conditional clause.

1. Given better attention, the apple crop could have been even better.
2. Another man in his position would have lost confidence in himself.
3. With better equipment we could have finished the job even sooner.
4. Kate turned down the volume on the tape player. Otherwise, the neighbors probably would have called to complain about the noise.
5. Of course they have made adequate preparations. Otherwise they wouldn't have called the conference.
6. I couldn't have finished the work without your help.
7. Further delay would cause us even greater loss.
8. That is a step we should never take. It would give rise to a lot of problems.
9. It wouldn't have been a good meeting without Rosa.
10. I stepped on the brakes. Otherwise, I would have hit the child on the bicycle.

VII. Translate the following:

1. 我希望我能讲的和你一样好。
2. 你要把你女儿带来就好了。
3. 他们希望你们都能参加婚礼。
4. 我要能懂得像你一样多有多好。

5. 他讲话像个外国人似的。
6. 他好像根本不认识我似的。
7. 有人建议我们就在这里排练。
8. 鱼好像有烧糊的味道。
9. 要是可能我们自然会帮助你。
10. 早知道他不来我也不等这么久了。
11. 万一不能及时完成计划怎么办?
12. 如果你没开着窗子睡觉也不至于着凉。
13. 如果你明天早上忙, 我就不给你打电话了。
14. 要是我来做这事, 我要采取另一种办法。
15. 万一有人来找我, 请告诉他在这里等我。
16. 我们要是早一点动身, 现在也不会在雨里走了。
17. 要不是走了一天的路, 他们现在不会这样疲倦。
18. 如果她不是一贯练习, 她现在英语不会讲的这么好的。
19. 如果你昨天动身, 现在就会和你妈一块谈话了。
20. 要是他没有受过适当的训练, 他怎么能开这样的机器。
21. 要是没有党的正确领导, 我们不会取得如此伟大的成就。
22. 要不是做完了充分的准备工作, 我们不敢在下星期开始这项工程。
23. 要是在别的同志指导之下他们或许会取得更大的进步。
24. 我在给我的学生辅导, 否则我就会来帮助你的。
25. 我本来可以早些时候给你回信, 但是我最近太忙了。

VIII. Put the verbs in the right form in the following passages.

A

Some people think that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (do) to change our way of life; they argue that if changes \_\_\_\_\_ (make), every-

thing \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) into chaos. 'Nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the same, we \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) unhappy and we \_\_\_\_\_ (not, know) how to adapt ourselves. Moreover, there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a breakdown of moral values,' they say. They \_\_\_\_\_ (perhaps, do) well to remember that progress demands that changes \_\_\_\_\_ (make), but this does not mean that everything \_\_\_\_\_ (alter). The world \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very different if no changes \_\_\_\_\_ (ever, make). We \_\_\_\_\_ (still, live) in caves and we \_\_\_\_\_ (dress) in the skins of animals.

Another type of person \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to get rid of all traditions. 'We \_\_\_\_\_ (now, live) in a much better world if we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) not hampered by out-of-date methods,' such people contend. 'We \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to change almost everything.' The best results \_\_\_\_\_ (obtain), I feel, if we \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the middle course between these views.

## B

I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Paul earlier yesterday if his car \_\_\_\_\_ (not, have) a breakdown. When he at last arrived, he said, 'I \_\_\_\_\_ (really, have) the car examined last week, then I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, have the trouble I have just had. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) short of cash, I \_\_\_\_\_ (certainly, have) the car examined, but if I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to pay a heavy bill, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) very little left for my everyday expenses.'

'I \_\_\_\_\_ (help) you if I \_\_\_\_\_ (know),' I said. 'My friend Carl has a garage and he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) the job for you and \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) you to pay only at the end of the month. That \_\_\_\_\_ (save) you a good deal of worry.'

'I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) that,' replied Paul. 'Not only

\_\_\_\_\_ (it, save) me worry, but I expect it \_\_\_\_\_ (save) me some money too, as the garage I went to just now is expensive. I know my car is old, and if I \_\_\_\_\_ (win) a lot of money somehow or other, I \_\_\_\_\_ (long ago, buy) another car and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, have) to worry about breakdowns until I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) many miles of carefree motoring.'

### C

- I don't think they are in. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (be), the door \_\_\_\_\_ (not, lock) and the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on,  
—But they told us to come at this time. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not, come) if they \_\_\_\_\_ (not, tell) us to. They \_\_\_\_\_ (can, at least, leave) us a note. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (do) so, we \_\_\_\_\_ (know) where they are now.  
—Let's wait for a little while. Maybe they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) back soon. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to be away for long, they \_\_\_\_\_ (certainly, leave) us a note. Look! They \_\_\_\_\_ (come). They \_\_\_\_\_ (run). Something \_\_\_\_\_ (must, happen).

### D

I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) all the way to the station only \_\_\_\_\_ (find) that the train \_\_\_\_\_ (already, leave). I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) that there \_\_\_\_\_ (be) another one in twenty minutes. \_\_\_\_\_ (See) that I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some time \_\_\_\_\_ (spare), I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the newsstand \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a newspaper. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (glance) through it, I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) someone \_\_\_\_\_ (call) my name. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my friend Alfred, who I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the ear-



lier train. He, too, \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) it. He \_\_\_\_\_ (say) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) it if his watch \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) slow.

## E

—Would you like to go to the theatre tonight? There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a good play on at China Theatre.

—I wouldn't mind. But if we \_\_\_\_\_ (go), I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a babysitter.

—That \_\_\_\_\_ (not, be) difficult, will it?

—I don't know. Betty \_\_\_\_\_ (come) if she \_\_\_\_\_ (can), but I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (go away) for the weekend.

—You \_\_\_\_\_ (can ring) her up and \_\_\_\_\_ (find out), \_\_\_\_\_ you?

—Yes. But we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to pay her more money if she \_\_\_\_\_ (come). Last time she \_\_\_\_\_ (say) we \_\_\_\_\_ (not, pay) her so much as the Crooks do next door.

—Well, \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her that if we \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to pay her more she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) to get here on time. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here at seven last Saturday and she \_\_\_\_\_ (not, turn up) till half past.

—She \_\_\_\_\_ (say) she \_\_\_\_\_ (can't get) away from the office early.

—She \_\_\_\_\_ (can get away) if she \_\_\_\_\_ (try).

—She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) here on time if her boss \_\_\_\_\_ (not, give) her some extra work at the last minute. Anyway, I \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) her to be here by seven. So if she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) here on time, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) able to catch the 7:20 train.

# Key to Exercises

## Lesson One

### I .

1. He usually *leaves* his office at 7 o'clock, but this week he *is working* later.
2. These two sisters already *speak* two foreign languages. Now they *are learning* a third.
3. He usually *gets up* about 6 o'clock, but this week he *is* on holiday and so he *is getting up* later.
4. They left for Japan this morning. I *wonder* whether they *are travelling* by air or by train.
5. They tell me that your sister *is playing* the piano very well now.
6. The house *smells* awful because they *are having it re-painted*.
7. Children always *look forward to* their birthdays.
8. It *does not matter* how often you *fail*. If you *persevere*, you will succeed sooner or later.
9. Nobody *takes* this dangerous road in the evening. Look, it's *getting* dark. Listen, the wind *is howling*; and it's *raining* heavily. *Are you* still *thinking* of going home? Oh, no. Stay here tonight.
10. He generally *sings* in English, but today he *is singing* in French.
11. The man in the black hat who *is walking* past our window *lives* next door.
12. Architects *make* plans for building.
13. The sun *warms* the air and *gives* us light.

14. Wood *floats* on water, but iron *does not float*.
15. He's only *pretending* to read the book, I'm sure he *doesn't understand* what the book says.
16. Wang *is spending* this weekend with a friend of his in town. He *goes* there nearly every week.
17. —Why *are* you *washing* those clothes this morning?  
—Because the sun *is shining*. I never *wash* clothes when there are clouds in the sky.
18. —Is it true that the sun *rises* in the east and *sets* in the west?  
—Well, that's what everybody *says*. Actually the sun neither *rises* nor *sets*. The earth *rotates* from west to east once every 24 hours, and that *makes* it seem as if the sun *comes up* in the morning and *goes down* in the evening.

## II .

1. Oh, it's raining again. Does it often rain here at this time of the year?
2. Water boils at 100 degrees centigrade.
3. I hear you're getting married soon.
4. He's a blacksmith and makes and repairs farm tools for the villagers.
5. He reads a great deal. At present he's reading a collection of novels by Jack London.
6. —When are the guests coming?  
—We don't know. Some people are waiting at the gate till they arrive.
7. —What language does that foreigner speak? It sounds

like Chinese.

—What he speaks is Chinese. He speaks very good Chinese, almost as good as anyone of us does.

8. —Do you hear anything?

—I'm listening very hard, but hear nothing.

9. My brother is having a meeting in Beijing and staying at a hotel. He works at a factory in Nanjing and comes to Beijing on business almost every year.

10. —Hurry up! The film starts at seven. There isn't much time left.

—Wait a moment. The letter will be finished in a minute.

### III.

#### 1

Uncle John *likes* to get up early and have breakfast by himself. While he *has* breakfast, he *takes* the newspaper, *folds* it in four and *puts* it in front of him. He *leans* it against a tall coffee-pot, which he *values* very much. However, the pot *is made* of rather cheap metal and *has* only a sentimental value, I *suppose*. Uncle John *hates* to be disturbed while he *eats* but when the meal is over, he *goes* off to work. While Aunt Mary *looks* for his hat, coat, stick, and briefcase—a process that always *takes* some time—Uncle John *stands* in the hall and *grumbles* at the weather, whether it *rains* or whether the sun *shines*.

#### 2

The Headmaster said to me: 'I *want* you to go to see Mr

Jones. I'm *sending* you to ask him about how long he *means* to stay in our college. He *says* in his letter, which you *have* here, that he *is thinking* of staying for two terms, or perhaps three. However, I *need* to know which he *intends*. Moreover, I *wish* to know whether he requires special tuition in French while he *is studying* with us. To get to his hotel, you *take* right on leaving the college; then you *turn* the second turning to the left. At the hotel reception-desk, you *ask* for Mr Andrew Jones, who *comes* from Trinidad and who *stays* at the hotel for a month. I *hope* you find him in. *Do you understand* clearly what I *want* you to do? I *trust* you do.'

3

I *am travelling* to South America next month. I *am making* the journey in the liner 'Southern Belle', which *sails* regularly between London and Brazil. I *prefer* travelling by ship to travelling by plane because a voyage *gives* you a pleasant rest. The advantage of flying is, of course, that you *get* to your destination much faster. As I *am going* for pleasure, I *do not need* to travel quickly. I *am already looking forward to* my stay in South America, for I *have* many friends there. They *are waiting* for my visit eagerly, they *say* in their letters. and *are preparing* to welcome me. When it *rains* in England, the sun *often shines* in South America. I *am losing* the fine tan I got last summer, and one reason for my voyage is that I *hope* to get brown again while I *lie* on the beach, under the southern skies. I *am already thinking* of how much I *am going* to enjoy myself.

Mr Smith *says* that Tom *is always making* careless spelling mistakes nowadays. It is most annoying, because in other things Tom *is doing* well. I know he *is going* to copy out misspelt words correctly, ten times. Tom probably says: ‘Oh, you *are always finding* with my spelling!’ However, a person who *pays* special attention to spelling at school soon *realizes* that he *is* sure to make fewer mistakes in his future work. I *am writing* to thank Mr Smith for helping Tom.

## Lesson Two

### I .

1. – What *was* she *doing* when you *arrived* there?  
– She *was writing* a letter.
2. I *went* to ask you to help me, but you *were sleeping* so peacefully when I *looked* into your room that I *decided* to do it alone.
3. The storm *began* at half past ten while the class *was studying* history.
4. Last night, a mosquito *was buzzing* round my head from the time I *got* into bed until I *managed* to kill it—at least two hours!
5. I *did not keep* my appointment with you last Tuesday morning because, at the time of the appointment, I *was having* an interview with the Personnel Manager about a new job. And when the interview *ended*, I *waited* there to learn whether I would be given the job or not.
6. The student *did not pay* attention to the lecture, he *was thinking* about something else.
7. He *came* in at the right moment; the play *was just beginning*.
8. My sister is much older than I. When she *taught* at college, I *was still studying* in a middle school.
9. He used to live in Beijing, but that summer he *was staying* at Beidaihe.
10. He *was walking* across the street when he suddenly *heard* a shot.

11. When I *saw* her, she *was speaking* to the waiter.
12. While I *was cutting* out the pictures, my wife *was pasting* them into an album.
13. When our former French teacher *spoke* to us, she *spoke* only French.
14. When the bell *rang*, we *were doing* a test. When it *stopped*, the teacher *told* us to continue writing.
15. The moment he *heard* the good news, he *was telephoning* me.

## II .

1. —When did you write the letter?  
—Yesterday evening.
2. —You didn't come last night. What were you doing?  
—I was writing a letter.
3. —Did you write a letter last night?  
—Have you forgotten? Wasn't I writing it when you came to my room last night?
4. —When did you leave last night? I didn't notice it.  
—I left when you were talking with Lao Wu. He was telling you how he caught a thief. You were so carried away that I wouldn't divert your attention.
5. I was walking on the street when suddenly a car mounted the pavement and crashed into a shop.
6. —What did you do last Sunday?  
—I wrote a few letters, did some washing, read the papers and went to the bookshop to get some books.
7. —Where did you go last Sunday?  
—I didn't go anywhere. I was reading a novel the whole



day. It was a very good book. I started reading it at 8 in the morning and when the bell rang for lunch I was already reading the last chapter.

III .

1

My friend and I *went* to Salonika by air yesterday morning. The plane *took off* from Athens Airport at nine-fifteen and, a moment later, we *saw* the parthenon from five hundred feet up; it *was* a magnificent sight. Before we *settled down* to our newspapers, we *asked* the stewardess to point out Mount Olympus when the time *came*. The plane *was* very steady and I soon *went to sleep* over my paper. I *was* still *sleeping* when the stewardess *came* to tell us that we *were passing* Olympus. We *looked* out of our window and *was* surprised to see it far away in the distance to our left. We *were not flying* over it, as we had expected; we *were flying* over the sea. Fifteen minutes later, we *landed*. A car *was waiting* to take us into Salonika. We *did* what we *had* to do. Later we *had* lunch at a restaurant and then we *drove* to the airport. At half past five, we *were* back in Athens.

2

While Bill *was standing* at the corner of the street, he noticed a man who *took*, it *seemed*, great interest in a jeweller's display. The man *appeared* to be unaware that he *was being watched*. He *walked* by the window several times and then *peered* at the display again. While he *was doing* this, his right hand *crept* into the pocket of his raincoat, suddenly, he *pulled* something out and

*hurled it* at the window. Crash! The window *was smashed* into a hundred pieces by the impact. Bill *rushed* at the man, who *was now snatching* at the jewellery, *leapt* on him, and *brought* him to the ground. Valuable things *scattered* all over the pavement. While Bill and the thief *were struggling* on the ground, the jeweller came out, crying that he *was robbed*. Just then, fortunately, a policeman appeared, so the thief *was finally arrested*.

3

Yesterday, when I *woke* up, I *felt* rather unwell. My head *was throbbing* and my arms and legs *were aching*. I *lay* in bed for a while and then I *managed* to get up. I *was now feeling* a little better but I *did not want* to give in so I *went* to shave. Just then the bell *rang*. I *opened* the door: Dr Watson *was standing* there, smiling. 'Oh, doctor,' I said, 'I *was going* to phone you but I couldn't remember your number. Come in.'

'You *don't look* very well,' he said. 'I'm glad I'm *passing* and *thinking* of looking you up.'

He *examined* me carefully and while he *was doing* so I *shivered* violently several times. 'Don't worry, it's only mild flu,' he *said*. "You'll soon be well."

4

One day, when the sun *shone* brightly and the air was warm, a shepherd *went* to sleep while he *was minding* his flock. A lamb *went* astray from the flock, and *went* to drink from a stream. While he *was drinking*, a wolf came down and *asked* the lamb what he *was doing* there, for the stream *belonged* to him, the wolf. The lamb *replied* that he *did not know* the stream was pri-

vate property and anyhow he *did not do* any harm. The wolf then *told the lamb that he made* the water muddy, so that when the wolf *drank* further downstream, he *was forced* to drink dirty water. He declared that he *was going* to punish the lamb. While the wolf *was threatening* the lamb, the shepherd fortunately *woke* up, and *shot* the wolf.

## Lesson Three

### I .

1. The patient *has recovered* and *has gone* back to work. He *left* the hospital only last Tuesday.
2. Those boys *have never seen* elephants. They *think* that elephants *look* like tigers.
3. a) —Where *are* you going?  
b) —I've *used up* my ink. I'm *going to buy* a new bottle.  
a) —But the shop *has closed*.  
b) —That's impossible. It's only 5:30.  
a) —I *saw* a notice this afternoon saying that they *would close* an hour earlier today because they *would have* a meeting at six.
4. a) —*Have* you *returned* the book to the library?  
b) —Well, I *returned* it last week, but I'm *going to borrow* it again today for I want to read it a second time.
5. a) —Why is it so cold here? Oh, someone *has opened* the window.  
b) —Sorry, I *opened it* a minute ago to let in some fresh air.
6. a) —*Does* anyone *know* where Wang's *gone*?  
b) —I think he's *gone* to the post office. He *wrote* one letter after another this morning.  
a) —When *did* he go?

- b) —Half an hour ago, perhaps. I *heard* his door open and shut.
7. a) —Will you tell me what time it is?
- b) —My watch *says* 8:30. What time is it by yours?
- a) —Mine's *stopped*. It *stopped* at a few minutes after seven. I *just got* it back from the watch-maker's, but I *dropped* it to the floor this morning and now it's *stopped* again.

## II .

1. a) —Has the speaker come?
- b) —Yes. I saw him just now. They were just taking him to the big classroom.
- a) —Has the talk begun?
- b) —No, not yet. I think it'll begin in a moment.
2. a) —Have you found your book?
- b) —Not yet. I'm still looking for it . I've forgotten where I put it.
- a) —You're always forgetting where you put your things and then come back to look for them.
- b) —I've been trying to get rid of this bad habit. But it's very difficult to do it.
- a) —Look, isn't this the book? I found it under your pillow.
- b) —How in the world could I put it there? Oh, yes. I was reading it in bed last night. I forgot *that*.
3. a) —Where's Li Ming?
- b) —He's gone.
- a) —Has he? I've no idea yet. When did he go?

- b) ——On Monday. I think he's in Shanghai now.  
a) ——Have you heard anything about him?  
b) ——Yes. He sent me a cable from Nanjing.

III .

1

I *have just heard* that there *will be* a jumble-sale next week, in aid of blind children. The organizer, Mr Pitts, *says* that people *are* very kind, so far, and that quite a lot of things *have been given* to him; moreover, many people *are still looking* amongst their oddments and *have promised* to hand in their gifts as soon as possible. Tom and I *have already volunteered* to help at a stall. We *have unearthed* some of our old playthings, which *have remained* untouched for many years now, and we *will take* them round to Mr Pitts tomorrow. We *have prepared* some posters to advertise the sale; they *are being dried* in the sun and later we *are going* to put them up in some shops. The shopkeepers *have kindly consented* to our doing this, and *have been warmly thanked* by Mr Pitts. The sale *will be opened* by a famous filmstar, who *will come* all the way from London. He *often gives* his services to good causes, and now *is going* to help our little sale.

2

Yesterday I *dropped* my watch and *broke* the glass. Luckily, no other damage *was done*. I *have had* this watch for many years, and it *always keeps* good time. Father *gave* it to me as a birthday present. I *look* after it carefully and *have* it cleaned and oiled every two years. I have several other watches, but none is as good as this

one. I *went* to the watchmaker earlier this morning but he *was not yet* in, so I *asked* a friend to take my watch to him later today. I *always take* my watch to the same watchmaker, whose shop I *found* by chance long ago. I *have recommended* him to many friends, and they *are all satisfied* with his work. Once, when I was very young, I *took* a cheap watch to pieces. This was easy, but I *did not manage* to put it together again. Since I *made* that experiment, I *have never tried* to repeat it!

## Lesson Four

### I .

1. I *have been reading* for the last two hours, but I *haven't finished* half the story yet.
2. I *have been writing* ever since I got up and I *have* only *written* three letters.
3. I *have been studying* French for the last three years.
4. The picture *has been hanging* in the same place ever since I bought it.
5. He *has been writing* a book for the last six months but *has made* very little progress so far.
6. I *have been shopping* all the morning, but I *haven't bought* anything yet.
7. Someone *has taken* my book. I *have been looking* for it for the last ten minutes but I can't find it anywhere.
8. You want to find out what Hyde Park is like? Go and ask Wang. He *has lived* in London. He *was* in London during the Second World War.
9. Since they *quarreled*, they *have never spoken* to each other.
10. He *was once bitten* by a dog during his childhood and since then he *has never dared* to come near a dog.
11. We *played* together as children and we *have worked* together, and we *have quarreled* and *made up* many times, but we have never ceased to be very fond of each other.
12. In his work as an interpreter, he *has shaken* hands with labour heroes and model workers; he *has attended* many



international conferences and *sat* at the same table with kings and prime ministers. As he *has already celebrated* his fiftieth birthday, he *is considering* whether he should change to some other kind of work.

13. Our lessons *started* on September 1. Since then we *have studied* four lessons. This week we *are studying* the 5th lesson. We *have been working* especially hard at listening and speaking and we think we *have made* some progress. We *have read* a number of simplified books, too. Some *have finished* reading them all; others *have read* one or two.

## II .

1. He has been in the Youth League for two years already.
2. We have been here for almost two months.
3. She has just joined the Communist Youth League.
4. My brother has been in the Army for over three years.
5. It has rained for quite a few times since we came here.
6. It has been raining for three hours already and it is still raining.
7. She has been giving us lectures on European countries these weeks. She has covered Britain and France already and will talk about Germany and Italy next week.
8. A delegation of Chinese journalists has been touring Latin America. They went abroad in early October and have been away for two months. They have visited three countries and are going to visit another three countries. The newspaper has been carrying their reports mailed from abroad.
9. a) —Have you done your homework?

- b) —Yes. What's the matter?
- a) —Let's go out for a walk. We've been working for nearly three hours.
- b) —All right. Ah, the ground is wet. Has it rained?
- a) —Yes. Don't you know that? It was raining when we were doing the homework. But now it has stopped.
10. a) —What are you reading?
- b) —I'm reading *Madame Curie*.
- a) —How long have you been reading it?
- b) —I've been reading it for nearly one week. I read a few pages every day and now I've just finished one chapter.
- a) —Could you lend it to me when you've finished?
- b) —Yes, of course.

### III .

#### 1

- A. You're late home. Where *have you been*?
- B. I've *been* to the hairdresser's.
- A. The hairdresser's? *Haven't you been* there this week?
- B. Yes, I *went* last Tuesday. But I *didn't like* the way he *did* it. As a matter of fact, this is the first time he's *done* it nicely.
- A. It *looks* the same to me.
- B. That's a typical man's remark. *Have you had* tea yet?
- A. No. I've *been waiting* for you.
- B. Well, we *haven't got* much time, you know. *Have you*

*forgotten* we're going to the cinema.?

- A. The cinema? This is the first time I've *heard* of it.
- B. I *told* you this morning. I mean I *asked* you, and you *promised* to take me.

2

- A. Oh, there you are, I've *been waiting* for you for half an hour. What *have you been doing*?
- B. I've *been shopping*. I've *bought* a new hat. Do you *like* it?
- A. It's all right. I *met* the Wang's son, Xiao Hu, while I *was waiting* for you. He's *just come* back from England.
- B. Yes, I know. Mrs Wang's *told* me. She's very proud of him. She says he *speaks* English fluently.
- A. How long *has he learned* it?
- B. I'm not sure.
- A. What did you say?
- B. I said I'm not sure. I think he's *been studying* English since he *was* twelve.
- A. Who's *studied* English?
- B. Xiao Hu has. The Wang's son. *Don't you go* deaf or something?
- A. I can't hear a word you've *said*. The noise of this traffic is absolutely awful.
- B. Yes, it is, isn't it? Goodness, I'm *tired*. I've *been walking* round the shops for nearly three hours.
- A. Three hours? What do you mean? I've *been working* since eight o'clock this morning.

I *haven't* seen John for a long time, but I *hear* he's *coming* to see us some time next week. They *told* me he *has grown* a beard—allegedly to please Aunt Mary—and I *wonder* what he'll *look* like with it. Aunt Mary *complained* that he's *always pulling* her leg, but I know that she's *joking* when she's *complaining*. I *expect* John *will think* of coming here in his old car, which he *has had* for many years. It *is believed* that he keeps it together with pieces of string. Anyhow, whether that is true or not, preparations *are being made* to welcome John. We *are having* a party on the day he arrives, and I *have already had* a word with most of his friends here. Everything *has been done* to ensure that John *will be given* a memorable reception.

By noon little Paddy *has been missing* for two hours; his mother *has been searching* for him frantically but she *has not found* him, so of course she *is still looking* for him. After breakfast he *played* in the back garden, where he is *usually allowed* to play, while his mother *is working* in the kitchen. Suddenly, when she *looked* out of the window, she *found* Paddy *disappear*. As he *is always playing* tricks, she *was not* upset. However, she *went* into the garden to see where he *was hiding*. She *explored* the front garden, but her search there *was no better rewarded*. The postman and the milkman, going on their rounds, *reported* that they had not seen Paddy.

Now Mary, Paddy's mother, *got* really worried. She *called* upon the neighbours and *asked* them if they *had seen* little Paddy. None of them *had*. When she *came* back, she *went* to call the police and the fire-brigade and the United Nations! However, I *prevailed* upon her to wait a little. I *often hear* of a child disappearing for a time but later being discovered in its own home. 'Have you *searched* all over the house itself?' I asked Mary, when she *calmed down* a little. 'Oh, I *haven't thought* of that!' she said. 'I'm *going* to do so at once' 'I'll *come* with you,' I said. 'I'll *search* the ground floor while you *search* upstairs.' So now we both *looked* for Paddy, in the house, for ten minutes. He *certainly did not hide* anywhere downstairs. However, a shout I *heard at last* told me that Mary *had found* Paddy up in his own bedroom!

## Lesson Five

I .

1. He didn't come to the film with us yesterday, because he *had already seen* it.
2. After she *had eaten* her supper, she went to bed.
3. It was the second time I *had read* the novel.
4. We *had travelled* for two hours before we realized we were on the wrong train.
5. He said he *had been working* hard all day.
6. She *had only just left* the house when her husband phoned.
7. The children *had played* outside for an hour when it began to rain.
8. He told me he was tired because he *had been driving* since eight o'clock this morning.
9. Was it the first time you *had ever been* there?
10. Although he *had studied* English before he went to England, he *had never heard* the language spoken so quickly. At first he *did not understand* anything, but when he *had been* there about six months, he *was able* to carry on a conversation.
11. Peter *had been* in India for several years when the Second World War broke out, but he returned home at once. He then *had spent* four years in the Army.
12. Yesterday afternoon, he *played* football for an hour and then, after a shower, he *slept* for half an hour or so. Then he sat down to do his homework. When his teacher

arrived, he *had worked* for about two and a half hours.

13. In December 1943, Tom *was rescued* from a German concentration camp in France by members of the Guerrilla forces. Although he was English, he *was* at that time in the Army and *was captured* by the Germans in Paris. He *was* very glad that he *was rescued* for he *had had* a very hard time in the concentration camp. He *had broken* one of his legs and there he *was taken* on board an American ship which *had been sent* to meet him. After several weeks, he *was taken* to a military hospital where he *would spend* the next year recovering from the various things that *had happened* to him.

## II .

1. They were late. When they got to the concert hall, Beethoven's Symphony No.3 had already been played. They were disappointed that they had missed it.
2. Yesterday afternoon she bought a new woolen sweater, because her old one had been eaten by moths.
3. I'm sure the man who's smoking is just the man I met in the train that day. He's pretending not to know me.
4. When it turned dark and he had not yet showed up, everybody was worried that he might have been lost/might have lost his way.
5. After he had covered ten pages, he found that book was not at all worth reading.
6. We didn't know it until she had been ill for two days.
7. I had only read one third of the book when it was the time to return it to the library.

8. She was very angry as she had waited for me for nearly two hours. I apologized to her, but told her that the meeting was/lasted longer than we had expected.
9. Old Mr Brown was anxiously waiting for his return. He had expected the boy would be back in 20 minutes, but he had been away from home for nearly 4 hours. He had sent him with some books to a bookshop, and told him clearly where the shop was. But the boy had not returned. Was he lost? Impossible! The old man began to wonder if the thieves had got hold of him again.

### III .

1. I *haven't played* tennis for a long time.
2. We *haven't danced* for a long time, have we?
3. They *had not lived* there for long, before they moved to Shenzhen.
4. He made a lot of mistakes, because he *had not spoken* French for months.
5. The teacher was very angry when he *saw* what the boys *had done*.
6. He *hasn't done* any homework for months.
7. She *had not swum* for long before she began to feel cold.
8. This is the first time he *has gone* to England for many years. Actually, he *has not been* there since the war.
9. I wanted to go to the theatre because I *had not been* there for a long time.
10. My brother *had not lived* in Beijing for long before he had to move to Xi'an.
11. I wrote him a long letter as I *had not heard* from him for a



long time.

12. I *have had* this cold for two weeks.

13. How long *have you been* here? I *'ve been* for an hour.

14. Our teacher told us that he *had been teaching* English since he was twenty.

15. He *had not had* this new car for long before he had an accident.

16. *Have you been* on holiday? Yes, I *'ve been* to Hainan.

17. Where *have you been*? I *haven't seen* you for ages.

18. Although I *'ve been studying* German at the night school since last April, I *haven't been* very good at it yet.

19. By the time we *get* there, most of the guests *will have arrived*.

or By the time we *got* there, most of the guests *had arrived*.

20. I'm sorry. I think I *'ve told* you.

#### IV.

#### 1

The clock *struck* four as the man reached his home. He *lit* a cigarette and *sat* at the table thinking of the meeting he *had left* an hour before. Then he *put* down his cigarette, *undressed* and *got* into bed. He *fell* asleep at once. At that moment, the cigarette which he *had put down* and *forgotten* to put out, *dropped* from the ash-tray and *burned* a hole in the table cloth. When the man *woke up* the next morning, he *found* that the cigarette *had not* only *burned* a hole in the cloth, it *had also made* an ugly mark on the wood.

Yesterday Tom *turned* up late at the office, and after he *apologized* he *explained* what *had made* him late. He *was driving* down the Main Avenue when suddenly a lorry beside him *lurched* into his car. Tom *drove* his car against a lamp-post, and it *suffered* severe damage. He *was knocked/had been knocked* senseless for a couple of minutes. When he came to, he found a large crowd *was collected*. There was a police car there, for someone *had rung* up the police to report the accident. After the police *saw* his documents and those of the lorry-driver, an ambulance *arrived*. Fortunately, it *was not needed*, for Tom *had* only *been bruised* and *had not broken* any bones. Tom said that after he *recovered* a little from the shock, he *would have* his car taken to a garage; he added that he *had driven* thousands of miles before and *had never had* any sort of accident.

I arrived in the city very late, and *had* to find a taxi, as the subway trains *had ceased* to run an hour previously. After I *had stood* outside the station for nearly a quarter of an hour, I saw a taxi coming. When the passenger in it *got* out, I asked the driver to take me to my hotel. We *had hardly gone* a couple of miles, when the taxi *stopped*, after wobbling ominously. The driver *got* down, and after he *inspected/had inspected* the vehicle, he *told* me that one of the tyres *had burst*. He *had had* a new set of tyres put on the previous week, and he was most annoyed that such an accident *happened* so soon after. I *got* out to help him put on the spare wheel; when we *had done* this, we *set off* again, and at last I *ar-*

rived at my hotel. When I *paid* my fare, I *offered* the driver a tip, but he politely *refused* it, saying that I *had already tipped* him by helping him change the wheel.

4

At the battle of Hastings in 1066, the Saxon English *were defeated* by the Norman invaders. After the Saxons *had fought* for many hours, they *withdrew* within the defence-works at the top of a hill, and there they *had held* off the Norman attack, Indeed, every assault *was successfully repulsed*. so much so that the Normans *began* to lose heart. Then Duke William, their leader, *ordered* them to retire, as if in confusion. The Saxons, who *thought* that the Normans *had admitted* defeat, *rushed* out of their secure position. They *fell* into Duke William's trap, and they *paid* dearly for doing so. They *were beaten* by the Normans and their king *was slain* while he *was fighting* against great odds. It is said that after the battle Duke William *told* his friends that he *had never been* so near defeat as when his men *fell* in scores around the Saxon defence-works. After the dead *were buried*, the Normans *marched* on London.

## Lesson Six

### I .

1. *I'm going* to buy a new car next year. (intention)
2. They *will not pass*. (prediction)
3. You *shall have* a rise in pay next month if business is good.  
(promise)
4. He *shall never marry* my daughter since he is such an irresponsible person. (threat)
5. It *is not going* to rain as long as this wind keeps up.  
(prediction)
6. *I'm seeing* Professor Crook *off* at the station tomorrow.  
(part of an arrangement)
7. The orchestra *will be giving* six concerts during their tour in China this month. (part of an arrangement)
8. He *sets sail* tomorrow for South Africa and *comes* back next month. (a planned action)
9. John and I *will share* the driving as it is a long journey.  
(willingness / general futurity)
10. What play *are you seeing* at the theatre on Saturday?  
(a planned action)
11. A week today I *shall be crossing* the Atlantic Ocean.  
(a planned action that has already been decided on)
12. I *shall think of* you while you are away on holiday. (general futurity)
13. He has made up his mind that he *will succeed* this time.  
(determination)
14. The Crooks *arrive* at 7 o'clock this evening. (arrangement)

for the future action)

15. Tell him that I *shall* never *speak* to him again. (threat)
16. I *shall be staying* here for a couple of months. (a planned action that has already been decided on)
17. He *will take* his graduation examinations next summer. (general futurity)
18. If all goes well, we *shall leave* for home on Friday. (general futurity)
19. — *Will you help* me with this crossword puzzle?  
(request)  
— Certainly I *will*. (willingness)
20. — *Shall I make* you some tea and *bring* it to your room?  
(offer)  
— Please don't bother. I *will do* it myself. (willingness)
21. *Will you be going* downtown next week? (a planned action that has already been decided on) If so, perhaps you could buy something for me.
22. You look so pale. *Shall I call* a doctor? (offer)
23. Look out. The milk *is going* to boil over. (prediction)
24. The house is full, so you *are sleeping* next door. (part of an arrangement)
25. I *shall pay* you the money back on the first day of next month. (promise)

## II .

1. Will you have a cup of coffee, please?
2. I shall do that for you?
3. You will be able to speak English well next year.
4. He will do it if they pay him.

5. Where shall we go tonight?
6. We can't move into our new house until it is ready.
7. If the train stops at Fengtai, I shall get off there.
8. ——Will you be at home later tonight? There's something I want to ask you. I'll give you a ring about eight, if that's all right with you.
- Can't you tell me now?
- I haven't time now. I'm going to the dentist's. He'll be angry with me if I'm late.
- O. K.
9. Will you have a drink while we wait? I don't think my wife will be ready for at least half an hour. I'll go and ask her to hurry; if you like, but I don't think it'll do any good.
10. This is your first offence, so I'll be lenient with you this time; but if you come before me in this court again on a similar charge, you shall go to prison for twelve months. Is that quite clear? Shall I repeat it?
11. Will you come back again tomorrow, please? I'm terribly sorry, but your repair is still not finished. It really shall be ready for you tomorrow, though. You may blame me personally if it isn't.
12. Will you be as quick as you can, please. The concert will start in fifteen minutes and we shall not get in until the interval if we don't hurry. The manager is very strict; he will not let people in after the music has begun.
13. I have told him that he shall not be overlooked when the time comes for promotions. But I'm afraid nobody knows when that will be.
14. ——Will you be seeing Tom tomorrow?

—Yes, why?

—Harry is coming for a meal tomorrow night, and I wanted to ask you and Tom as well.

—Oh, I see. As a matter of fact, I won't be here. I'm going away for the weekend.

—Is Tom going with you?

—No. He's got to work late at the office, so he'll be staying in town till Saturday. He will be happy to come, I'm sure.

15. Mr Adler said to me, 'I want you to go to see Mr Jones. I'm sending you to ask him about how long he'll be staying in our college. Moreover, I wish to know whether he requires special tuition in French while he studies/is studying with us'.

16. I am travelling to South America next month. I am making the journey in the Liner 'Southern Belle', which sails regularly between London and Brazil. As I am going for pleasure, I do not need to travel quickly. I am already looking forward to my stay in South America, for I have many friends there.

### III.

1. Try the cake I've made, will you?

2. It will soon be lunch time.

3. They won't lend him the money.

4. We'll have to do it again.

5. If I don't take a taxi, I will never be able to get there in time.

6. I don't think they will pay him.

7. He is not sure when he will be back.

8. We shall eat as soon as they arrive.
9. I will do it if I have the time.
10. They will not be here when you come.
11. —Where will you go/are you going for the holidays this year?  
—I think I shall go/am going to Beidaihe.
12. Shall I ask my secretary to retype this for you? It will be a little difficult to understand it with all these corrections, won't it?
13. I've asked the people in the flat above to try to be more quiet, but it seems that they will not. Will you go and ask them yourself?
14. We leave for London at 10 am next Tuesday and arrive in Paris at 1 pm. We stay at Paris for two hours and leave it at 3:30 pm. We arrive in Rome at 7:30 pm and stay there for two days. And we come back to London next Thursday.
15. —Next Monday will be my birthday. I almost forgot.  
—How old will you be then?  
—I'll be twenty-five.  
—Are you having a birthday party?  
—Yes, of course. Are you coming?  
—You haven't invited me yet.  
—I'm inviting you now. By the way, will you be seeing Xiao Ling these days?  
—Yes, I shall be seeing her tomorrow evening. Do you want me to invite her for you?  
—That'd be fine. Will you please ask her to bring some records with her? She has an excellent collection of records.



IV.

1

I sometimes wonder what I *shall look* like when I *am* old. I expect I *shall have* white hair and that few of my teeth *will be left*. I *shall be* thinner and my voice *will be* different. The world *will be* very different, and I *will do* my best to adapt myself to it. I hope I *shall not become* a bore and that people *will still want* to talk to me. I hope people *will look forward to* hearing some of my stories, and that I *shall not tell* the same story too often. I *shall be* happy to listen to other people's jokes and I promise you, I *shall laugh* at even the poorer ones. Perhaps I *shall die* laughing!

2

—*Shall we go* for a walk this afternoon?

—Well, I *have* a lot to do, but I'll *call* you later. I *will come* with you if I can. *Will you be* at home until four o'clock?

—Yes, I'll *go* out shopping this morning, and this afternoon I'll *be* at home if you *want* to call me. I hope you *will not keep* me too long on the phone or I *will go* mad. I cannot and *will not put up* with long telephone conversations.

—Very well. I'll *make* an effort to be brief. I trust you *will not mind* my talking half an hour.

—Half an hour! I *shall tear* my hair out after twenty minutes if you do. Oh, I see: you *were having* your little joke! Well, I hope you *will not keep* me waiting long for

your phone call.

—I *will* not. By the way, I'll *call* at the photographer's and buy a film. We'll *be* able to take some photos with my new camera, and I've no doubt you *will treasure* them as much as I *treasure* your remarks about phone calls.

3

I *was walking* along the road the other day when I *met* an old girl friend of mine. She *was wearing* a fur coat and *looking* very prosperous.

'What *have* you *been doing* these days?' I *asked* her.

'I *have just finished* making my first film,' she *said*. 'Everyone *thinks* it *will be* a great success when it *comes out*. In my next film I *will play* the lead.'

'I *didn't know* you *wanted* to be an actress,' I *answered*. 'How long *will* you *be working* in films?'

'I *will not act* for very long,' she *replied*. 'But when I *was* in Rome last summer, I *fell in love* with a film producer.'

'That *was* lucky, *wasn't* it?' I *said* rather bitterly.

'What *do* you *mean* by lucky?' she *replied*, angrily. 'I *had been working* hard to become an actress.'

I *felt* bitter, because I *had always wanted* to be an actor but I *had never had* the opportunity. I *was* in love with that girl five years ago. I *had always liked* her, although I *felt* a little jealous at the moment.

## Lesson Seven

### I .

1. The newspapers are delivered by Old Man Li.
2. The newspapers are being delivered by Old Man Li.
3. The newspapers have been delivered by Old Man Li.
4. The newspapers were delivered by Old Man Li.
5. The newspapers were being delivered by Old Man Li.
6. The newspapers had been delivered by Old Man Li.
7. The newspapers will be delivered by Old Man Li.
8. The newspapers are going to be delivered by Old Man Li.
9. My work was finished at about five o'clock.
10. He was given a very handsome present when he retired.
11. Is English spoken in that part of the world?
12. This house was built in 1858.
13. I was blamed for something I hadn't done.
14. Wang is being sent abroad on a fact-finding trip.
15. The incident will be forgotten in a few weeks.
16. The film is being talked about everywhere.
17. Your work must be planned carefully.
18. I was told you had gone to town.
19. It's time he was told what is wrong.
20. He was taken to hospital in an ambulance.
21. I shall not be treated as if I were a baby.

### II .

1. The room *has not been cleaned* since last week.
2. The room *was still being cleaned* when I arrived.

3. If he *is found/was found* guilty, he *will be/would be sent* to prison.
4. I should *have done* it a long time ago.
5. Why *was I not told* about this yesterday?
6. It must *have been taken* while I was out.
7. When the house *is painted/has been painted*, it will look different.
8. Nothing *has been done* since he *was taken* to hospital.
9. By the time we *arrived*, the children *had been put* to bed.
10. I expect you *are interested* in everything that *is being done* here.
11. The house *has changed* hands three times since it *was first built*.
12. The dinner *was still being cooked* when we *arrived*; but since the table *had already been laid*, we *were told* to be seated.
13. If the letter *has not been found* by tomorrow, he *may be dismissed*.
14. Great changes *have taken place* in this town since we *left*.
15. Several people *will be/had been* interviewed before one *is/was finally selected*.
16. The animals *are fed* at the same time every morning.
17. The paintings *must have been hung* by an expert. They are really well arranged.
18. It *must have been stolen* while the house *was being painted*.
19. One day, while I *was waiting* for a bus, I *happened to see* an old colleague of mine. Although I *remembered* his name, I would have never recognized him, if he had not spoken to me. He *had changed* very much since I *last saw* him. He

told me that he *had been badly injured* in a road accident and only recently *had come* out of hospital.

20. Before men *travelled* in space, no one *was* quite sure of the dangers that *might be met* there. Therefore animals *were sent up* first, and among these *were* small monkeys. One of these little animals, the first to go up into space on the front of a rocket *was* a monkey that *was known* by the name Miss Baker. She *has become* very famous as the result of her space journey and her life history *has been written* into a book called *space Monkey* by Olive Burt.

### III .

1. Were you frightened by the explosion?
2. All the questions should be answered.
3. The knives must be sharpened.
4. An invitation was sent to every member.
5. By whom was this piece of music composed?
6. The poem was written by my brother.
7. Something ought to be done about it.
8. The letter was written in French.
9. How often are the plants watered?
10. Are you sure that this poem was written by Byron?
11. America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492.
12. The letter is being written on company stationery.
13. All employees are paid on Friday.
14. The employees are encouraged to take short coffee breaks.
15. An old diary was discovered in the house by the new owner.

#### IV.

##### 1

Bret Harte *wrote* bittersweet stories about the Old West. He *had been taught* Greek as a young boy and *had read* the great writers of England and America. At the age of thirteen, his education *was interrupted* and at eighteen he *accompanied* his widowed mother to California where he *was employed* as a typesetter for a time. Gradually he *became* well-known as an editor and writer. However, he *was dismissed* by one newspaper for his protests against the murder of Indians. But eventually he *was given* the secretaryship of the California mint.

His first books *were published* around 1867. A year later he *was appointed* editor of the *Overland Monthly*. This magazine *printed* his best stories, among which tales like "The Luck of Roaring Camp" *were* fantastically popular. Readers *shed* tears over "The Outcasts of Poker Flat".

Bret Harte *was acclaimed* on both seaboards. He *was called* the father of the "human interest" story. His stories of the West *are still being read*. In 1878 Harte *was appointed* consul in Germany. Later he *was transferred* to Glasgow. His works *caught* the flavor of an interesting period in American history.

##### 2

It *was estimated* that more than, 1,500,000,000 people *depend on* rice as their main source of food. It may therefore *be said* that half of the human race are rice eaters.

The grains *are usually cooked* by boiling in water. Sometimes the grains *are ground* into flour and *are used* for making cakes.

Rice is *grown* in the East for thousands of years. It is *cultivated* mainly in China and other east and south-east Asian countries. But it *has* also successfully *been introduced* into Spain, Portugal, Italy, southern Russia and other European countries.

There are few more thirsty plants than rice. It is so thirsty that water must actually *lie* round its roots while it *is growing*. It therefore *grows* in low-lying fields that can easily *be flooded*. The fields *are surrounded* by low banks of earth to prevent the water from running away.

In some countries the rice seeds *are sown* where the crop *will be grown*; but in China, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand, the seeds *are sown* in special seed beds. After the fields *are ploughed* and *flooded*, the young plants *are transplanted* into the fields. This work used *to be done* by hand, now it *is done* by machine in many places.

While the plants *are growing*, more water has *to be brought* into the fields. When the grains *begin* to form, the water *is drained off*, for rice needs dry ground while it *is ripening*.

Then the rice is ready *to be harvested*. The stalks *are cut* with sickles. After they *are cut*, the stalks must *be dried* before they *are threshed*. This may *be done* by hand. The stalks *are beaten* to knock out the grains.

### 3

It is easy to say when motor cars *were invented* but it is difficult to say who *invented* them. Cars *were invented* towards the end of the 19th century. We do not know for certain who *invented* the first one, but we do know that Karl Benz, a German engineer, *made* the first car that *was sold*.

This first car had only three wheels and *was driven* by a petrol engine. It *was made* in 1885. It *looked* very much like a carriage that *was pulled* by horse.

Britain *began* to manufacture cars later than some countries. The first British car *was made* by Mr Lanchester in 1899. These Lanchester cars *were* quickly *followed* by Sunbeams, Humbers, Singers and others. The first Rolls Royce *was made* in 1904.

After the First World War cars *made* rapid progress. Henry Ford in America and William Morris in Britain *began* to make cheap and small cars. They *were manufactured* in the thousands. Car manufacturers *went on* improving their designs and today cars *look* very different from those in 1885.

4

We do not know how the first fire *was made*. Early fires on the earth *were* certainly *caused* by nature, not by Man. Some *were caused* by lightning in a storm; others, perhaps, by the hot material which *came* out of a volcano. Quite possibly, at times, the heat of the sun *set light* to some dry grass or leaves. At first Man, like other animals, *was* probably afraid of fire. He *saw* that fire *could destroy* a forest; he *knew* that fire *could hurt* his body. So great was the power of fire that he *feared* it and *worshipped* it. Gradually, however, with his better powers of thinking, he *overcame* his fear. Probably he *overcame* most of his fear when he *discovered* how to make fire for himself, but, undoubtedly, he *had learned* some of the uses of fire before he *could make* one when and where he *wished*. Throughout the ages he *learned* more about fire, how to control it, and how to use it in many ways. Now fire *was* no longer a master or a god; it *was* a servant.



At some early date, Man *found* how fire *could be used* to make certain metals from the rocks. Perhaps he *rested* his cooking pot on stones in the fire and once he *happened* to use some pieces of copper ore among his stones. After the fire *died down*, he *found* some little pieces of shiny, brown metal among the ashes. He *heat-ed* a mixture of copper ore and charcoal; this is a common way of getting certain metals from their ores. After this discovery, of course, he purposely *made* the metal by heating the ore in his fire. Some time later, he *found out* how to make the metal which we now *call* bronze. This is a mixture of copper and tin. In some parts of the world copper ore and tin ore *are found* in the ground together. Perhaps by accident at first, he *put* both kinds of ore in his fire.

V.

It *is said* that most of the miseries of the world *are caused* by money, but a great deal of ingenuity and hard work *is also encour-aged* by it. An independent spirit *is bred* by a sufficient income. A man with money *is admired* and strange behaviour in him *is toler-ated, even approved* that *would be deplored* in a poorer man. Power *is meant by* the possession of money and intelligence and hu-manity *will be frequently estimated* precisely according to how much a man has in the bank. It is small wonder then that the acqui-sition of money *has come to be regarded* as a thing worthy in itself. Yet what, after all, *can be done* with money except *being spent* and *spent* quickly, before its value *is depreciated* by inflation? And how poor a thing it is! If we are honest with ourselves, this ques-

tion *needs to be answered*: is our heart's desire really *represented* by scraps of paper and worn bits of metal? Our lives *are spent* worrying about money. Some people's entire working life *is occupied* in counting it. Why do we believe that happiness *can be bought* with money, when the reverse is so obviously the case?

## Lesson Eight

I .

1. *To complete* (subject) the work in three months was a great achievement.
2. That seems hard *to do* (modifying *hard*) but is less difficult than it looks.
3. Why didn't you persuade him *to come* (object) with us?
4. It is easy *to criticize* (modifying *easy*).
5. Will you teach me *to play* (object) chess?
6. The old man sat in the sun and watched the children *play* (object).
7. That dog wants something *to eat* (modifying *something*).
8. Tom was about *to agree* (object of preposition *about*) when he changed his mind.
9. The boys came *to laugh* (adverbial of purpose, modifying *came*) but remained *to whitewash* (adverbial of purpose, modifying *remained*).
10. He has never been known *to tell* (subject complement) a lie.
11. I have never known him *to tell* (object complement) lies.
12. We could do nothing but *wait* (object of the preposition *but*).
13. They found it impossible *to finish* (object of *found*) the work in so short a time.
14. It seems necessary *to wait* (subject) a few more days.
15. They have gone to the airport *to meet* (adverbial of purpose) a plane.

## II .

1. He is too inexperienced to do this.
2. I heard the clock strike four.
3. I am sorry to trouble you again.
4. I am sorry to have taken up so much of your time.
5. I will come again this evening to discuss the question with you.
6. He hurried off in order to be in time for the train.
7. I was surprised to find he had left.
8. They imagined the winner of the prize to be me.
9. I expect them to come in a few days.
10. This is a matter too important to be neglected.
11. He seems to have left for Australia.
12. Can you get us something to eat?
13. He is too independent to be led by the nose.
14. She shuddered even to think of it.
15. The work does appear to be going on well.
16. It is indeed bad luck for you to have had your watch stolen.
17. He has a large family to provide for.
18. It is high time for you to learn the use of infinitives.
19. He expected to be back for the final exams.
20. He pretended not to know me.
21. I am glad to hear of your success.
22. It is only natural for a person to make mistakes sometimes.
23. It is blind of him not to see that. /He must be blind not to see that.
24. It is necessary for the meeting to be put off.
25. It is better for you to stay here a few more days.

### III .

1. I used to do a lot of painting when I was at school.
2. The Art Gallery is to exhibit some of Xu Beihong's paintings next month.
3. Have you decided to move to our house?
4. The teacher advised us to make careful notes of Professor Liu's lecture.
5. No one is allowed to come to the museum with a camera.
6. He was so disappointed to see such illustrations to the new edition of *Grimms' Fairy Tales*.
7. He spoke too fast for me to understand him.
8. He went to the concert only to please his wife.
9. Why is it so difficult for you to understand Shakespeare's poems?
10. The critics find that his new book does not help to understand the Renaissance.
11. I think you ought to bring your new music composition with you next time.
12. I am taking a year's sabbatical leave in order to complete my research on the Mayan Civilization in time.
13. We were delighted to hear that you passed the exam.
14. Why do the children want to visit the museum?
15. You are not allowed to take any bag with you when you shop in this store.
16. He promises to come and see me whenever he has time.
17. They organized a spring fair so as to raise the money for the homeless children.
18. I regret to say that I don't like pop music.
19. I am amazed to learn that this child has painted such a mar-

velous painting.

20. Our university press is to publish the revised edition of the Chinese-English dictionary in December.

#### IV .

1. The students don't seem to understand what the teacher says.
2. They seem to have misunderstood me.
3. He doesn't like to see us in public places.
4. He doesn't like to be seen in public places.
5. They seem to have returned the books to the library.
6. I have to return these books to the library.
7. Here are some books to be returned to the library.
8. It is too impressive for him to forget about it.
9. It is not easy to learn a foreign language.
10. It is easier for a child to learn a foreign language.
11. It takes long to be an experienced teacher.
12. It takes a much longer time for an adult to learn a foreign language.
13. It is impossible to convince him.
14. I find it impossible to convince him.
15. The patient seems to be recovering fast.
16. The patient seems to be well again and ready to leave.
17. That stone is too heavy to be lifted up by one person.
18. Although he is ill, he is too busy to see the doctor.
19. He spoke too fast to be followed by most of the students.

## Lesson Nine

I .

1. We were touched by the story told by him.
2. I stood there, amazed and not knowing what to do.
3. The family was at dinner, chatting merrily.
4. She alone remained at home, cleaning the kitchen and washing the clothes.
5. The man was drowning, feeling that he was sinking deeper and deeper towards the bottom.
6. She followed the man, keeping at a distance in order not to let the man know it.
7. Having arrived at the place, the man dismounted from his bicycle.
8. Having had our supper, we went for a walk by the lake.
9. Having taken his degree, he thought himself a learned man who did not need to study any more.
10. Having entered the room, he left the door open.
11. Singing in the trees, the birds filled the air with music.
12. Having received their final physical check up, the astronauts went on board the spacecraft.
13. Parts of the plane fell on to a village and narrowly missed a group of children, playing quite nearby.
14. Seen from across the river, the village looks very beautiful.  
(or The village looks very beautiful, seen from across the river.)
15. They showed us the book, opened at the first page.
16. Feeling the building shake, they ran out into the garden.

17. Having climbed up the small hill, they were able to see the river beyond.
18. Having discovered that he had a talent for music, the worker gave up his job to become a professional singer.
19. Being built there, the hotel will be one of the largest in Beijing.
20. Being asked when he could finish the work, he said he would need at least another week.

## II .

1. I want you to get the homework *done* by tomorrow.
2. Professor Wang keeps his students *working* hard.
3. I hope you'll have it *done* at once.
4. She likes to see her students *doing* well.
5. When thoroughly *mixed*, the ingredients form a brown paste.
6. Two or three men, *talking* earnestly together, stopped as he approached.
7. *Having finished* her written work, she handed it in.
8. *Having returned* from abroad, he came to see me.
9. I'm only an *interested* spectator; I'm not taking part in the game.
10. *Having read* the novel, I don't think it very interesting.
11. Get your hair *cut*.
12. *Having filled* in the form, he posted it to the company at once.
13. Darkness *having fallen*, they drew the curtains and turned on the lights.
14. From the letter *received*, I learn that my application has



been approved.

15. The steps *taken* at this moment should prove successful.
16. *Not wanting* to disturb her, Jimmy walked out of the room quietly.
17. *Opening* the trap, he dropped the noose over the big snake's head and tightened the thong.
18. Time is a dressmaker *specializing* in alterations.
19. The archeologist studied the *broken* vase.
20. The tremors *shaking* the building subsided.
21. Fred approached, *holding* the dead snake gingerly in one hand.
22. His big yellow eyes, *narrowed* with hate, looked straight ahead.
23. The janitor staggered down the stairway, *stunned* and *gasp-  
ing*.
24. The little boat, *lifted* by each towering wave, and *splashed* viciously by the crests, made progress that in the absence of seaweed was not apparent to those in her.
25. The path no longer looked the same. *Coming*, they had watched another face of it. Now, having retreated, they hardly recognized their course.

### III.

1. I was so irritated with the operator that I put down the receiver.
2. 'The attitude of the staff to the new housing reform plan was so disappointing,' said the university president.
3. John said he was disgusted with the new immigration laws.
4. Many people were so shocked at the news of the President's

assassination that they refused to believe it at first.

5. His research into the psychology of pre-schooling children is so absorbing that he spends nearly all his time in the university library.
6. 'Your apparent indifference to the consequences of your crime is astonishing,' said the Police Chief Officer to the young offender.
7. 'I was very annoyed at being interrupted by someone when I was busy writing my paper,' said my friend Paul.
8. I was very much alarmed by the increase of the inflation rate in the first half of the year.
9. The result of her university entrance examinations is very exciting.
10. 'I was so interested in the debate procedure on TV,' said Michael.

#### IV.

1. He did not live to see the last volume of his works published.
2. He drew his hat to the eye-brows, trying to conceal his face from being seen by the man sitting opposite.
3. Having made up his mind, he felt much more at ease.
4. Do you know the number of guests coming to our English evening?
5. Using simple English, the teacher told the students the story of Trojan Horse.
6. Having finished what he wanted to say, he sat down.
7. Entering the room, I felt the atmosphere was somewhat different.
8. Approaching the house, they found it locked.

9. They ran out of the house, looking as if they were pupils afraid of being late.
10. Amazed at my poverty of vocabulary, I was determined to read more.
11. Surrounded by books, he sat at the desk, writing continuously.
12. Having been told that the weather would turn bad, the mountaineers decided to return to the camp.
13. Thinking that they would not come, I went home.
14. We stayed at home that day, watching the English film *Oliver Twist* on TV.
15. Having done the exercises, he went over them once again to see whether he made any mistakes.
16. Arriving at the river bank, they decided to take a rest.
17. A neighbor was injured by a lawn mower running wild.
18. A floor freshly polished is ruined by muddy feet.
19. Last year my six-year-old son had a mynah bird causing various problems. Spoiled by its master, it refused ordinary bird food, but preferred delicacies brought from the far corners of the globe. Dates were the favorite food of this sulking creature.

## Lesson Ten

### I .

1. Our house stood out from the others because it was up on the hill, *overlooking* (participle, adverbial) the farms.
2. Adline was a *crying* (gerund, attributive) baby about six or seven months.
3. That evening we sat on the porch *waiting* (participle, adverbial), as we did every evening, for Mama and Daddy to come up the hill.
4. As we approached the porch, Daddy saw George Lee *walking* (participle, object complement) down the hill.
5. If Adline wakes up *crying* (participle, adverbial), give her the bottle.
6. We were on the porch only a short time when I heard a lot of *shouting* (gerund, object) *coming* (participle, object complement) from the foot of the hill.
7. The *shouting* (gerund, subject) and *crying* (gerund, subject) got louder and louder.
8. George Lee stood on the porch *trembling* (participle, adverbial).
9. *Screaming, kicking and yelling* (participle, adverbial), all I could think of was George Lee.
10. This didn't stop him from *going* (gerund, prepositional object) to Florence's place.
11. He was always *grumbling* (participle, predicate) about us *being* (gerund, prepositional object) there.
12. He had been out there almost an hour, *giggling* (participle,

- adverbial) and *making* (participle, adverbial) fun of Reverend Cason, when all of a sudden we heard him right outside.
13. I don't remember ever *seeing* (gerund, object) him out of his bed.
  14. He came through the door *puffing* and *shouting* (participle, adverbial), but he was so tired *yelling* and *chasing* (participle, adverbial) us that he didn't even beat us.
  15. There were a lot of people *standing* (participle, adjective, modifying *people*) around on the porch.
  16. Suddenly I recognized Daddy, *squatting* (participle, adverbial) in the yard in front of the house.
  17. As they stood there *staring* (participle, adverbial) at each other, I got very frightened.
  18. Sometimes Uncle Ed would take us *hunting* (participle, object complement).
  19. Ed had a way of *making* (gerund, prepositional object) you feel so much a part of everything about the woods.
  20. At first, it was like *being* (gerund, prepositional object) in heaven to have less than a mile to walk to school.
  21. 'There is a secret to it besides *being* (gerund, prepositional object) white,' I thought.
  22. All day long I was hungry but it was better than *being* (gerund, prepositional object) laughed at by my classmates.
  23. Pretty soon the old lady even had me *sweeping* (participle, object complement) the inside of the house downstairs where she lived and *dusting* (participle, object complement) the furniture.
  24. It made me feel good *earning* (gerund, subject) money.

25. Instead of *looking* (gerund, prepositional object) sad and sick as usual, she seemed so happy.
26. *Dipping* (participle, adverbial) wet, I stood in the door a long time, just *looking* (participle, adverbial) up again.
27. Neither of them was the *competing* (participle, adjective) kind.
28. In a way, *working* (gerund, subject) for her was a challenge for me.
29. By the middle of August, things began *looking* (gerund, object) up again.
30. I knew I couldn't talk Doris and Lenora into *giving* (gerund, prepositional object) the guns back.

## II .

1. a) She began working in the factory when she was twelve.  
b) Now she began to see she was wrong.
2. a) The chair needs repairing.  
b) We need to think it over more carefully.
3. a) Remember to lock the door.  
b) I remember writing to him last month.
4. a) I forgot to tell her about it.  
b) I've completely forgotten ever meeting her anywhere.
5. a) Can you help to carry these boxes upstairs?  
b) I can't help feeling sorry for them.
6. a) I like swimming.  
b) I'd like to have a talk with you.
7. a) Try to come a little earlier.  
b) Try doing it some other way.
8. a) I regret going there.

- b) I regret to say that we have no news for you.
- 9. a) I mean to work harder next term.  
b) He is determined to get a seat for the ballet even if it means standing in a queue all night.
- 10. a) The librarian doesn't allow us to talk here.  
b) The librarian doesn't allow talking here.

### III .

1. After getting to know him better, I regretted judging him unfairly.
2. I can't bear the thought of you going home without someone accompanying you.
3. 'A job worth doing is worth doing well.'
4. I should prefer going to the cinema rather than sitting here listening to the radio.
5. Don't stand there doing nothing.
6. He tried to speak German but found that he couldn't.  
His attempts at speaking Spanish were equally unsuccessful.
7. I tried cooking eggs and bacon together, and found this was a much quicker way of preparing a meal.
8. Surely you recollect him saying that he would agree to me borrowing his car if I didn't mind paying for the petrol?
9. I would advise you to wait before deciding to accept his offer.
10. You know I hate to disappoint you, but much as I would like to go out this evening, I have to finish cleaning this room.
11. If I catch you cheating again, I shall make you stay in after school doing some extra work.
12. It's no use blaming him really. You know he had no choice but do as he was told.

13. She can't bear being left alone in the dark, being used as a child to having a light on all night.
14. He does nothing but complain when he is asked to do anything that means putting himself out.
15. Surely you remember lending him the money? I hope, at least that he won't forget to pay you back, for he has a habit of forgetting things he doesn't want to remember.
16. The fire needs making up. Would you mind attending to it?
17. I usually manage to escape being asked to these meetings, but this time I forgot to think up a good excuse in time.
18. Forgive me ringing you up so late, but I couldn't allow your birthday to pass without congratulating you.
19. 'Did you remember to post my letter on your way home?'  
'I remember going into the post office for some stamps, but even then I'm afraid I forgot to post it.'
20. I should like you to know that it's no use blaming me for your delay. I can't help you not being allowed to leave for America without first finishing writing your doctor's thesis.

#### IV .

1. It's more interesting to swim in the sea than in the swimming pool.
2. What she hates most is smoking and drinking.
3. Is such an experiment worth doing?
4. Someone suggests organizing a trip to the Western Hills.
5. Looking at those pictures, he could not help thinking of those comrades of his who lay down their lives in the long march.
6. I remember seeing that book there.
7. They insisted on holding a meeting to welcome us.



8. Did you succeed in making such a machine?
9. Please *forgive* me for being late.
10. Do you have any difficulty in carrying out this plan?
11. She insisted on being treated as an ordinary worker.
12. Do you object to our holding the meeting in your room?
13. It's no harm trying this new method.
14. Do they object to our going to Xinjiang together?
15. He regretted not accepting your advice.
16. I remember returning the book to him already.
17. She insisted on being assigned the most important work to do.
18. He doesn't like being flattered.
19. We were shocked at his behaving like that.
20. Is it possible for us to win the championship?

V .

1

Dear Alice,

We look forward to *seeing* you again next week. You need *to be* careful in *getting* the underground to come here: you should take a train *going* to the Apple Garden, because the trains *going* to the Westgate do not come to the Trading Centre. You ought *to stop to look* at the train-indicator on the platform. If you prefer *travelling* by bus, take a Number One but be careful *to ask* the conductor *to tell* you where to get off. I prefer *travelling* by bus to *travelling* by tube, but it takes longer. You had better *ring* me up just before you start out, as I intend *to come* to the station or bus stop to meet you. I am used to *finding* my way about the Trading Centre, but

you might keep *taking* the wrong turning, as many of the streets are very similar. Few things are more infuriating than *keeping* on *going* the wrong way when you know you are near your destination. I will see to *getting* in some of your favourite wine, and I hope *to find* you fit and thirsty when we meet.

Yours ever,

Mary

2

I hope you remembered *posting* the letter I gave you. I regret *to say* I meant *to post* it myself yesterday, but I forgot *to do* so, as I was busy *shopping* for the weekend. I remember *leaving* my Christmas shopping until the last moment last year, and I needn't tell you that that is something that needs *to be done* early, for comfort's sake. I object to *putting off doing* urgent things but last year I couldn't help *postponing* some things, owing to Jim's illness. I'm used to *doing* things in an orderly way, and I remember *promising* myself, before Jim was ill, that I'd start *making* the Christmas arrangements early. This year I've resolved *to begin to get* things in order well before time. In that way I can really look forward to *spending* an unhurried Christmas. I'm not given to *boasting*, but I can say that with four weeks *to go* still, my preparations are far more advanced than anyone else's and I can *stop to have* a rest now and then.

3

'Fancy *meeting* you here again, Yang! I thought you said you couldn't stand *working* for that firm you were with!'

‘I don’t recollect actuall *saying* that but it’s true that they have ceased *to provide* me with employment: I gave up *working* with them some time ago. Imagine *having* to work ten hours a day for a poor salary! Wouldn’t you have seen *to getting* a better job as soon as possible? You know, they expected me *to do* two men’s jobs for one man’s pay!’

‘Did you have difficulty in *finding* another job?’

‘No. Almost before I had begun *to make* inquiries I heard of a firm who had been trying *to get* a man of my experience for some time. I didn’t have to beg *to get* the job: they almost implored me *to take it*.’

‘Do you like *to work* for them?’

‘I really enjoy *working* for them. I wouldn’t mind *doing* the job for a smaller salary, but there’s no need *to tell* them that.’

‘Well, if you’ve finished *singing* their praises, let’s *go* and have a meal together, shall we?’

‘Good! I confess *having* a healthy appetite today.’

4

My brother would rather *bathe* in fresh water than *bathe* in the sea. He says the waves always try *to sweep* him over and the salt water attempts *to go* up his nose. My father told him *to try to swim* with underwater swimmer’s gear, but Brother says he hates *to have* anything over his face. He is a good swimmer, who learnt *to swim* when he was a child; he says that *swimming* keeps you *exercising* all your muscles and so you keep fit. He looks forward to *going* for a morning swim whatever the weather, and is inured to *plunging* into cold water even in winter. After *bathing* he has a

good appetite and enjoys *putting* away an enormous breakfast. He can't resist *repeating* to all his friends that they should devote half an hour a day to *swimming*, preferably out of doors, and he has indeed persuaded many of us *to take* up this sport. However, when he suggests *going* out to break the ice in winter most of us can't help *remarking* that this is going too far, though we don't wish *to stop* him from doing as he wants.

## Lesson Eleven

I .

A

1. In their letter they said that they would be with us in two days' time.
2. She told us again and again that she would never change her mind.
3. He didn't think that it was going to clear up that afternoon.
4. They thanked us but said that they could manage without our help.
5. She explained that one of our students had taken the tape-recorder to the classroom.
6. He promised to do everything they could to help us out.
7. The mother wrote that her daughter was staying in a hospital for appendicitis, but she would be back at school the following week.
8. They promised to take good care of our machine.
9. She told me that she and her husband might go to Hainan for holiday.
10. Richard apologized for being late.
11. Jane said that I could go with her if I wanted to/liked.
12. Tom was so happy and said that that was the book he had been looking for.
13. Richard told Mary that he should go to the post office before it closed.
14. He told me that he would be doing the same work the follow-

ing week as he was doing that day.

15. The librarian said that that book had been lent to him weeks before and he had only just returned it.

## B

1. Xiao Yang asked me where I had been and what I had been doing.
2. They wanted to know how many of us were going to join them.
3. I was wondering where the post office was and whether it was open then.
4. He told me to find out how we got there/how to get there and how long it would take.
5. I had no idea if they had decided on the date of the meeting.
6. They weren't sure whether they would be able to get enough raw material.
7. He didn't say why they had decided to put the match off.
8. Did she tell you when they would be able to get everything ready?
9. Mary asked her mother if she could/was allowed to have another cake.
10. Henry asked me if I could tell him where Mr Wang lived.
11. The hunter asked Tom if he heard the roar of a lion.
12. Peter asked Bill if he could borrow his bike.
13. The visitor asked the guide which hotel in Beijing was considered the best.
14. Wang wanted to know whether it was true that George was getting married.
15. Mary said that she could not find her pruse and she asked me

if I could lend her 50 *yuan*.

II .

1. George suggested that we go and visit Uncle John.
2. My sister asked me/inquired if she should send the letter by airmail.
3. My brother asked me/inquired if he should lock the door when he went to bed.
4. I offered to switch off the radio.
5. John suggested that we start off at 8 am the following day.
6. My friend suggested that we go to the sports stadium and watch the semifinals.
7. They wondered if they had time to finish.
8. Jeff wondered if I should/would be back on time.
9. Paul requested that I go to see him again the following week.
10. She offered to get me a cup of tea.
11. His mother asked him to help her to carry that heavy bag.
12. Old Maggie requested that I open the door for her (or Old Maggie asked me to open the door for her.)
13. The stranger asked me to tell him the right time.
14. Jane asked me/inquired if I wanted a cup of coffee.
15. My sister asked me/inquired if I would be able to go to her wedding.

III .

A

Ian asked Tom what he *would do* when he left school.

Tom replied that he really *did not know yet* but he *supposed*

that he *would get* an idea. He went on to say that he *might* even get one on the following day, when he would *be seeing* Mr McFee, who, he said, *often helped* young people to decide what career they *should take up*. The previous day he, Mr McFee, *telephoned* to say that he *liked* to see him, Tom, and *was glad* if he *could* stay for tea. But perhaps, Tom added, he *wanted* to see him about some arrangements for the football match that *was being played/would be played* the following week.

Ian said that he *hoped* their side *would win/won*, though he knew that the other team *was* very strong and *had won* several matches shortly before then.

## B

Mr Fox wished Miss Crow a good-morning.

Miss Crow wished him a good-morning and added that it *was* very nice to see him again. They, she said, *had not seen* him for a long time. She asked him whether he *had been travelling*.

He replied affirmatively, saying that he *had*, and that he *had seen* many fine cities and elegant ladies, but of the ladies he *had seen* none was so elegant as she.

Miss Crow exclaimed that Mr Fox was a terrible flatterer.

Mr Fox said that he *had been informed* that he *had* a certain facility in the use of words. However, he continued, in speaking to Miss Crow he *should not dream* of trying to flatter, for her elegance *needed* no flattery. As an afterthought, he added that it *was* a lovely piece of cheese that she *had* by her; he advised her she *should eat* it before some wicked jay *stole* it.

Miss Crow said that she certainly *would*, and *took* the cheese in her beak.



Mr Fox looked up hopefully and said that if Miss Crow's singing voice *matched* her elegance, she *must have been* the finest of their woodland singers.

## C

The Managing Director said that as the Company's sales in that area *had been* so successful, they *had considered* opening a new branch there, and he *was* glad to announce that that *would soon be* in operation. One pleasant effect of that development, he added, *would be* the promotion of several members of their staff who *might* otherwise have had to wait for a few years before they *could* be moved up. He went on to say that it *was always* regrettable to see good men held down through no fault of their own; moreover, such men *might* understandably seek employment with a rival firm whose gain *was* the Company's loss. Those of them who *had had* the pleasure of working with Mr James Greig *would be delighted* to hear that he *had been appointed* Manager of the new branch, on the plans for which he *had been working* even before he *suspected* that the Company *would promote* him. The Managing Director said he *was* sure his audience *wished* to add their congratulations and good wishes to his, and concluded by saying that he now *had* pleasure in asking Mr Greig, who *was modestly hiding* behind a large blue vase, to speak to them.

## IV.

### 1. Peter,

Margaret called this morning. She asks you to phone her as soon as you come home. She says it's urgent.

Tom

2. Brother,

The man from the repair shop called just now. He says that your bicycle is ready for collection. They've finished the repairs. He wants me to remind you that they close at half past five.

Bill

3. Mother,

The receptionist from the dentist, Mr Coles called this morning. She says that Mr Coles has got the flu and won't be able to work for at least a week. She asks you not to go for your appointment and says she will let you know when Mr Coles is back at work again.

Rose

4. Brother,

The police sergeant called this morning. He wants you to go to the police station as soon as possible. He tells you to take your driving licence with you.

Paul

5. Mother,

Mrs Williams called just now. She wants me to tell you that she can't meet the children when they come out of school, because her car has broken down. But she wants me to tell you not to worry. Her husband is going to collect them in a taxi and they may be a few minutes late.

Mary

6. Father,

The man in the Goods Department of the railway called this morning. He says there are two crates addressed to you there

at the railway station. He wants to know if you want them to deliver them or you will pick them up. He says they are not very big—about 2 feet by one foot. He wants you to call him at 3155.

Jack

7. Susan,

Margaret called just now. She wants me to ask you if you would like to go on a picnic with them tomorrow. They're leaving at eight o'clock in the morning and returning in the evening. Her uncle's taking them in his car. She asks you to phone her when you come home.

Jane

V.

Manager (picks up telephone) Rex Cinema. Can I help you?

Sue Can you tell me what's on tonight, please?

Manager We're showing "The Sound of Music".

(a) He told me they were showing "The Sound of Music".

Sue When does it start?

Manager It starts at eight o'clock.

(b) He said it started at eight o'clock.

Sue How long does it last?

Manager It lasts three and a half hours.

1 He said that it lasted three and a half hours.

Sue I didn't know it was such a long film.

Manager Well, there's an interval at 9:30.

2 But he did say that there was an interval at 9:30.

Sue How much are the tickets?

Manager The best seats cost a pound.  
3 He told me that the best seats cost a pound.  
Manager There are cheaper seats downstairs, but of course they  
sell first.  
4 He warned me that the cheaper seats downstairs sold  
first.  
Manager It's a very popular film and the cinema's been full ev-  
ery night.  
5 He told me that the cinema had been full every night  
as it was a very popular film.  
Sue Who's in it? I've forgotten.  
Manager It has Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer in it.  
6 He said it had Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer  
in it.  
Sue It sounds very good. What's it about, exactly?  
Manager It's about a singing family in Austria.  
7 He said it was about a singing family in Austria.  
Manager In fact I recommend it strongly, but I advise you to  
book seats.  
8 He told me that he recommended it strongly.  
9 But he said he advised me to book seats.  
Sue It sounds lovely, and I certainly want to see it.  
10 I told him I certainly wanted to see it.  
Sue I'll talk to my husband when he comes home from  
work and ring back later. Thank you very much.  
Good-bye.

VI.

A

Jack asked Tom whether it was an exciting match he saw the previous day.

Tom replied that the first half was rather slow and that it seemed as if both teams were trying to conserve their energy and no goals had been scored.

Jack said that he hoped things improved in the second half.

Tom replied affirmatively, saying that there was no doubt about that. He went on to say that immediately after they had kicked off, Salisbury United surged forward and in two minutes they had scored a goal.

Jack said that the crowd must have cheered loudly, especially as they were playing on their home ground. And he asked if it was a large crowd.

Tom said that loud cheers could have been heard ten miles away. He added that there was a very good attendance as the Salisbury people supported their team well, and that coachfuls of supporters of the other side were present as well. He concluded that he had never seen so many people turn out for a relatively unimportant match.

B

The newcomer asked another person in the hotel lounge if he had been there long.

The man replied that he had been there just over a week.

The newcomer then said that he supposed that the man did not know the place very well.

The man told him that he was a stranger in those parts. But he added that even a stranger learned a few things in a week.

The newcomer asked the man if anybody called Perlark had been there.

The middle-aged man replied that it was odd that he should have mentioned that name, as he remembered the man very well. He added that it was a big tall fellow with a dark moustache, but he had gone off that morning.

The new comer then asked if the man knew where he had gone.

The man replied that he said he was going to London.

VII.

A

Tom: Where are you going for your holiday, Jack?

Jack: I'm going to have a real holiday this year. I'm not going away. I will stay at home for I remember my holiday last year utterly exhausted me.

Tom: But how would your wife and children say to that? I bet they want to go away and would be dead against it.

Jack: I've talked things over with them and they quite understand my point of view. Of course, they want to get away and they should. But the point is that I will not go with them. Anyway, they will get a real rest and my holiday will cost me far less than if I go away. You must come round to see me, Tom.

B

Stranger: (Sitting opposite David) Excuse me, what time does the train arrive at Parning Junction?

David: (Replying cheerfully) If we are lucky, it arrives at 3:15, though the time-table says it is due in at 3 o'clock.

Stranger: Are you sure? It seems to me it's a very long time for such a short distance.

David: Yes, you're quite right. But I know the train stops at every station, because I have to make this journey once a week.

Stranger: (The train suddenly stops with a jerk) Oh, what's happening? I'm afraid we won't get to Parning before midnight at this rate.

David: Don't worry! Be calm! Probably a cow has wandered on to the line or the guard has seen someone running down the hill to catch the train.

## Lesson Twelve

### I .

1. I don't know how to swim. I wish I *knew* how to swim.
2. I am not at home. I wish I *was/were* at home.
3. It is raining. I wish it *was/were not raining*.
4. She didn't go shopping. I wish she *had gone* shopping.
5. It's cold today. I'm not wearing a coat. I wish I *was/were wearing* a coat.
6. Jane is tired because she went to bed late last night. She wishes she *had gone* to bed earlier last night.
7. I can't go with you. I wish I *could go* with you tomorrow.
8. The Smiths aren't coming to dinner with us tonight. I wish they *were coming* to dinner with us.
9. You can't meet my parents. I wish you *could meet* them.
10. Jack didn't come to the meeting. I wish he *had come* to the meeting.
11. I am not lying on a beach in Beidaihe. I wish I *was/were lying* on a beach in Beidaihe.
12. You didn't tell them about it. I wish you *had told* them about it.
13. The boy wishes he *was/were* 18 years old; then he *would be able to join* the army.
14. He said something rude. He wishes he *had not said* it.
15. I do wish all of them *would pass* the final examination.

### II .

1. I wish I *knew* his name.



2. I'd rather you *didn't go* home now.
3. It's about time you *got* the tea ready.
4. Suppose I *got* there late.
5. Don't you wish you *had come/would come* earlier?
6. He acts as if he *knew* English perfectly.
7. If only he *did not eat* so much garlic!
8. If only he *had not eaten* so much garlic last night!
9. A person who *refused* to eat would be dead in a month.
10. I feel as if my head *was/were* on fire.
11. I'd rather you *had given* me a new watch instead of having it repaired as you did.
12. You look as if you *could do* with a drink.
13. If only I *had known* earlier; I'd have sent you a telegram.
14. It's high time you *had* a haircut!
15. Suppose you *had* only one year to live. What would you do?
16. He talks as if he *was/were* an expert.
17. I wish I *knew* French; then I *would be able to sing* the Internationale in the original words.
18. If only I *could run* as fast as you!
19. How I wish the wind *was/were not blowing*; then we *would be able to play* volleyball.
20. She feels as though her heart *stopped* beating.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. I suggested that we *should have/have* the whole thing re-planned.
2. Someone proposed that the meeting *should be/be put off*.
3. The battalion commander ordered that we *should surround/*

*surround* the enemy strong point before dawn.

4. I recommended that he *should apply/apply* to at least three universities.
5. It is suggested that we *should leave/leave* the second question for our next meeting.
6. They insisted that we *should come/come* and *spend* the vacation with them.
7. He proposed that we *should build/build* a dam here.
8. She requested that I *should attend/attend* her wedding reception.
9. The doctor demanded that that patient *should be/be taken good care of*.
10. She insisted that we *should pay/pay* half of a month's rent for the lease.

### III.

1. 如果他有钱的话，他会买这本书的。(过去)
2. 如果他们当中的几个明天来参加聚会的话，我会非常高兴的。(将来)
3. 如果我穿毛衣的话，我就不会冷了。(现在)
4. 如果他见着她，他就把留条给她了。(过去)
5. 如果我们没有作出不断的努力，我们是不会成功的。(过去)
6. 如果我足够仔细的话，我不会犯这种愚蠢的错误的。(过去)
7. 如果医生没来的话，他现在已经死了。(过去及现在)
8. 如果雨一直不停的话，他们现在已经湿透了。(过去及现在)
9. 他们不叫他的话他是不会修理录音机的。(过去及现在)

10. 如果她听取医生的建议的话，她现在就不会在医院里了。  
(过去及现在)
11. 如果他当时用功读书的话，他现在也和其他人一样在上大学了。(过去及现在)
12. 如果没有文字书写，世界将会十分不同。首先，我们就不会有书本；其次，我们对过去的历史将一无所知。思想也将不会流传很广。另外，也就不会有科学的发展，我们也就不会有机器。生活将会原始得如同几千年前一样。(过去及现在)

#### IV.

1. *If I spoke French*, I would understand what they are saying.
2. *If I had enough apples*, I would bake an apple pie this afternoon.
3. *If I had a screwdriver of the proper size*, I could fix your bicycle.
4. *If the tomatoes in my garden were ripe*, I would make a tomato salad for the picnic tomorrow.
5. *If it were not snowing*, I would go with you.
6. Sally would answer the phone *if she were in the office right now*.
7. You would not have got into so much trouble *if you had listened to me*.
8. The woman would have died *if she had not received immediate medical attention*.
9. *If Jack had not come*, I would have been disappointed.
10. *If Patricia had passed the entrance examination*, she would have been admitted to the university.
11. They would not have run out of gas *if they had stopped at the*

*service station .*

12. There would not be so many bugs in the room *if there were a screen on the window .*
13. You would have understood the directions *if you had been listening .*
14. I could have gone and seen her *if I had known her address .*
15. I would not be hungry now *if I had eaten dinner .*
16. *If English were my native language ,* I would not have been a student in this class.
17. *If I had finished my report ,* I could begin a new project today.
18. *If I were you ,* I would have told him the truth.
19. The room would not be full of flies *if you had not left the door open .*
20. *If I knew anything about plumbing ,* I would have fixed the leak in the sink myself.

V .

1. If you *had been* there, everything *would have been* all right.
2. How happy I *would be* if I *knew* three languages!
3. If I *had not been* so nervous, I *might have done* a little better.
4. When *would* the plane *land* if it *had left* on time?
5. If we *had/had had* her telephone number, we *could ring/could have rung* her up.
6. Supposing you *were* in her position, *would* you *do* the same?
7. What *would* happen if this rain *should continue/were to continue* for one more week?

8. I *would not have bought* such an expensive coat, even if I *had had* enough money on me that day.
9. She *would not do* this unless the boss *asked* her to.
10. If it *had not been* for your help, we *would have gone* into great trouble.
11. I *would not know* him if I *had not seen* him before.
12. I *would not play* cards with you if I *had not finished* my work.
13. If Helen *had followed* the doctor's orders, she *would not be* sick.
14. You *would not feel* tired if you *had gone* to bed earlier last night.
15. I *would consider* taking the job you have offered if I *had not received* a good job offer from the oil company.

## VI.

1. If the apple crop had been given better attention, it could have been even better.
2. If another man had been in his position, he would have lost confidence in himself.
3. If we had been provided with better equipment, we could have finished the job even sooner.
4. If Kate had not turned down the volume on the tape player, the neighbors probably would have called to complain about the noise.
5. If they had not made adequate preparations, they wouldn't have called the conference.
6. If it had not been for your help, I couldn't have finished the work.

7. If there were further delay, it would cause us even greater loss.
8. If we took that step, it would give rise to a lot of problems.
9. If Rosa had not come, it wouldn't have been a good meeting.
10. If I had not stepped on the brakes, I would have hit the child on the bicycle.

## VII .

1. I wish I could speak as well as you.
2. If only you had brought your daughter with you.
3. They wish you could all come to their wedding.
4. If only I knew as much as you do.
5. He speaks as if he was/were a foreigner.
6. He acts/looks as if he did not know me.
7. It is suggested that we rehearse here.
8. The fish smells as if it was/were burnt.
9. If it were possible, we would naturally help you. (or the subjunctive in the past)
10. If I had known that he will not come, I would not have waited him for so long.
11. What should be done if that could not be fulfilled in time?
12. If you had not slept with the windows open, you would not have caught a cold.
13. If you are busy tomorrow morning, I will not ring you up.
14. If I were asked to do this, I would take another method.
15. If someone comes to see me, tell him to wait for me here.
16. If we had started off earlier, we would not be walking in the rain.
17. They would not be so tired if they had not had a day's walk-

ing.

18. If she had not kept practising, she could not speak English so well.
19. If you had started off yesterday, you would be talking with your mother now.
20. If he had not been properly trained, he would not be able to use the machine.
21. Without the Party's correct leadership, we would not have achieved so much.
22. If we had not made thorough preparations, we would not dare to start the project next week.
23. With others' supervision, they might have made more progress.
24. I was coaching my students; otherwise I would have come to help you.
25. I could have written back earlier, but I have been too busy lately.

## VII.

### A

Some people think that nothing *could be done* to change our way of life; they argue that if changes *were made*, everything *would be thrown* into chaos. 'Nothing *would be* the same, we *would feel* unhappy and we *would not know* how to adapt ourselves. Moreover, there *would be* a breakdown of moral values,' they say. They perhaps *would do* well to remember that progress demands that changes *be made*, but this does not mean that everything *will alter*. The world *would be* very different if no changes

*had ever been made. We would be still living in caves and we would be dressed in the skins of animals.*

Another type of person *likes* to get rid of all traditions. 'We would now be living in a much better world if we *had not been hampered* by out-of-date methods,' such people contend. 'We would like to change almost everything.' The best results *will be/would be obtained*, I feel, if we *take/took* the middle course between these views.

## B

I *would have met* Paul earlier yesterday if his car *had not had* a breakdown. When he at last arrived, he said, 'I *should have really had* the car examined last week; then I *would not have had* the trouble I have just had. If I *had not been* short of cash, I *should certainly have had* the car examined, but if I *had had* to pay a heavy bill, I *would have had* very little left for my everyday expenses.'

'I *would have helped* you if I *had known*,' I said. 'My friend Carl has a garage and he *would have done* the job for you and *asked* you to pay only at the end of the month. That *would have saved* you a good deal of worry.'

'I wish I *had known* that,' replied Paul. 'Not only *would it have saved* me worry, but I expect it *would have saved* me some money too, as the garage I went to just now is expensive. I know my car is old, and if I *had won* a lot of money somehow or other, I *would have long ago bought* another car and then I *would not have had* to worry about breakdowns until I *have done* many miles of carefree motoring.'



## C

- I don't think they are in. If they *were*, the door *would not be locked* and the lights *would be on*,
- But they told us to come at this time. We *would not have come* if they *had not told* us to. They *could at least have left* us a note. If they *had done* so, we *would know* where they are now.
- Let's wait for a little while. Maybe they *will be* back soon. If they *were* to be away for long, they *would certainly have left* us a note. Look! They *are coming*. They *are running*. Something *must have happened*.

## D

I *ran* all the way to the station only to *find* that the train *had already left*. I *was told* that there *would be* another one in twenty minutes. *Seeing* that I *had* some time to spare, I *went* to the newsstand to *buy* a newspaper. While I *was glancing* through it, I *heard* someone *calling* my name. It *was* my friend Alfred, who I *thought had caught* the earlier train. He, too, *had missed* it. He *said* that he *would have caught* it if his watch *had not been* slow.

## E

- Would you like to go to the theatre tonight? There *is* a good play on at China Theatre.
- I wouldn't mind. But if we go, I'll *have to get* a babysitter.
- That *won't be* difficult, will it?
- I don't know. Betty *would come* if she *could*, but I think she

has *gone away* for the weekend.

—You *could ring* her up and *find out*, *couldn't* you?

—Yes. But we'd *have* to pay her more money if she *came*. Last time she *said* we *didn't pay* her so much as the Crooks do next door.

—Well, *tell* her that if we *have* to pay her more she'll *have* to get here on time. She *should have been* here at seven last Saturday and she *didn't turn up* till half past.

—She *said* she *couldn't get* away from the office early.

—She *could have got away* if she *had tried*.

—She'd *have been* here on time if her boss *hadn't given* her some extra work at the last minute. Anyway, I'll *ask* her to be here by seven. So if she *gets* here on time, we'll *be* able to catch the 7:20 train.

[ General Information]

书名=英语时态应用指导

作者=奚宝芬编著

页数=259

SS号=10307301

出版日期=1998年02月第1版

前言

目录

Lesson One The Simple Present and the Present  
Continuous

Lesson Two The Past Indefinite and the Past Continuous

Lesson Three The Present Perfect and the Present  
Perfect Continuous ( I )

Lesson Four The Present Perfect and the Present  
Perfect Continuous ( II )

Lesson Five The Past Perfect and the Past Indefinite

Lesson Six Ways of Expressing Future Time

Lesson Seven The Passive Voice

Lesson Eight The Infinitive

Lesson Nine The Participle

Lesson Ten The Gerund

Lesson Eleven The Indirect Speech

Lesson Twelve The Subjunctive Mood

Key to Exercises