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〔快读笔记本〕

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随书附赠 〈语法快读〉 小本书

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原MMAL基础语法 〔快读笔记本〕

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Chapter 1 be 如何

CD1 Track1

主题句1

am a student.

我是学生。

重点 1: 动词有哪几种?

英文的动词分为"be 动词"与"一般动词":

[be 动词] am, is, are, was, were [一般动词] "be 动词"以外的动词,如: eat(吃), make(做), cough(咳嗽), give(给)

重点 2: "be 动词"的肯定句

单数

(复数)

為

I	am	a student.	We	are	students.
You	are	a boy.	You	are	boys.
He/She	is	a teacher.	They	are	teachers.
It	is	a cat.	They	are	cats.
This/That	is	a pencil.	These/Those	are	books.

- 一)中文不管单复数,动词、名词形式都一样,都说"我是学生","我们是学生","你是男生","你们是男生","他是老师","他们是老师"。
 - ② 但是英文单复数有别,如果是单数名词,前面要加冠词 a,如 a student/a teacher(一位学生/一位老师),用单数 "be 动词" am/is; 如果是复数名词,词尾要加 s, 如: students/teachers(学生们/老师们),用复数 "be 动词" are。

补充说明: "You"和"they"的用法

- ② 英文里, you(你)的复数还是 you(你们), 要看后面的名词决定意思是"你"还是"你们"。如"You are a student."因为"a student"是单数名词,所以应该解释为:"你"是一个学生。
- 如果是第三人称的 he(他)/she(她)/it(它), 复数都用 they。

英式区域

CD1 Track1

主题句 2

10

am not a soccer fan. [500]

我不是足球迷。

重点 3: "be 动词"的否定句

单数

复数

not a student. am We not students are You are not a boy. You not boys. are not a teacher. He/She is They not teachers. are It is not a cat. They not cats. are This/That is not a pencil. Thes/Those not books. are

- "be 动词"的否定句要加"not",而且是加在"be 动词"的后面。中文说"我不是学生","我们不是学生","你不是男生","你们不是男生","他不是老师","他们不是老师。"
- ② 英文则是把"not"放在"是"后面,也就是"be 动词"后面。单数、复数的变化则和肯定句完全一样。



补充说明: "be 动词"的缩写

"be 动词"的缩写形式有两种:

- 1) [be 动词 + not]。
- 2) [主语(代词) + be 动词]。 正式的文章里,通常不用缩写:口语里则多用缩写。
- [be 动词 + not]

is not = isn't was not = wasn't are not = aren't were not = weren't

注意:一般情况下,"am not"通常不缩写。

2) [主语(代词) + be 动词]

it's it is I'm I am we're you're we are you are they're they are he's he is that's that is she's she is

注意:"this is"没有缩写

Are you tired?

你累了吗?

重点 4: "be 动词"的疑问句与回答

单 数

Am I <u>a</u> student? Yes, you are. No, you aren't.

复数

Are we students?
Yes, you are.
No, you aren't

主题

句3

Are you a boy?

碰

Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.

Are you boys?

Yes, we are.

No, we aren't.

Is he/she a teacher?

Yes, he/she is.
No, he/she isn't.

Are they teachers?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

Is it a cat?

Yes, it is.
No. it isn't.

Are they cats?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

Is this/that a pencil?

Yes, it **is**. No, it **isn't**. Are these/those books?

Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

一)中文的问句通常在句尾加个"吗",字的排列顺序不变;但是英文则把"be 动词"和主语互换,放到最前面。

② 用代词 this/that 提问时, 回答用 "it"; 用 these/those 提问时, 回答用"they"。

(*) "Yes, he's."。否定的简略回答时,"主语与 be 动词"不能缩写。如(×)"Yes, he's."。否定的简略回答时,除了"be 动词与 not 缩写"外,也可写成"主语与 be 动词缩写"。如"No, he isn't" = "No, he's not."

补充说明: "be 动词"的疑问句写法

"be 动词"的疑问句,是将肯定句的主语及"be 动词"互换,后面再加"问号"。

〔肯定句〕 They are teachers. (他们是老师。)

〔疑问句〕 Are they teachers?(他们是老师吗?)

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CD1 Track2

主题句

4

The cat is under the table.

猫在桌子下。

重点 5: "be 动词"的功用

- 主语 + "be 动词" + 名词:〔主语〕 = 〔名词〕 She is my daughter. (她是我女儿。) she = my daughter
- ② 主语 + "be 动词" + 形容词:[主语]的性质、状态 Today is hot. (今天很热。) today→hot Today is heat. (×)
- **主语** + "be **动词"** + **介词词组(场所)**:[主语]在…地方 My uncle is in Tainan now. (我叔叔现在在台南。) Marsha is not at home now. (玛莎现在不在家。)

补充说明: "be 动词"的意义

"be 动词"最常见的翻译就是:[主语]是~

② ~ 是名词的时候,表示主语的身份等于~,也就是主语和~完全相等。

He is my brother. (他是我弟弟。) This is my fault. (这都是我的错。) These are your weaknesses. (这些是你的弱点。)

10

2

~是形容词的时候,表示主语的状态、地位、情况等于~,但不代表主语就是~,~通常是一种状态。

I am **fine**. (我很好。) She is **happy**. (她很快乐。) He is **tired**. (他很累。)

CD1 Track3

主题句5

There are five people in my family.

我家有五口人。

重点 6:There is/are 的句型

[肯定句] There is/are + 主语 + 介词词组(场所)

有[主语]在[场所]

There is a dog in the classroom.

(教室里有只狗。)

There are a few students on the playground.

(操场上有几个学生。)

[否定句] There is/are not + 主语 + 介词词组(场所)

没有[主语]在[场所]

There is not a teacher in the lounge. [aund3] (休息室里没有老师。)

1

There are not many cats under the table. (桌子底下的猫不多。)

[疑问句] Is/Are there +主语+介词词组(场所)

Is there a pen in your bag? (你书包里有钢笔吗?) Yes. there is. (有。) No, there isn't/there's not. (没有。)

补充说明:there is/are 的前法

- there is/are 的句子和"be 动词"肯定、否定、疑问句一样。主语为单数时,动词用"is";主词为复数时,动词用"are"。
- ② There is/are 是"有"的意思,与"那里"无关。如果要讲"那里有……",要在句尾加"there"。

There are bees **there.** (那里有蜜蜂。)

- There is/are 后面的主语不能加以限制,主语前面只能用 "a" "an""some。"a lot of"等不定冠词或数量词,不能用定冠词"the"、或修饰语"these""those"、所有格"my""your"等。
 - (○) There is a book on the desk. (桌上有本书。)
 - (\times) There is my/the book on the desk.
- 者是主语有限定的话,就不能用 there is/are, 而是用"主语 + is/are + 介词词组(场所)"。

My/The book is on the desk. (我的书在桌上。)

CD1 Track3

颞 句 6

How many chapters

there in the book?

这本书一共有几章?

重点7:数量疑问句的用法

[问句》 How many + 复数名词 + are there + 介词词组(场所)?

[回答] There are + 数量 + (名词 + 场所)

[场所]有多少[主语]?

[问句] How may clerks are there in this shop?(这家商店有多少职员?)

[回答] There are 15(clerks in the shop). (有 15 个。)

如果回答只有一个,动词就用"is"。

[回答] There is one. (有一个。)

重点%:"(场所)有什么东西?"的疑问句

[问句] What is + 介词词组(场所)?

[回答] There is/are + 主语 + 介词词组(场所)

[场所]有什么东西?

pond?

[问句] What is(there) at the pond?(池塘边有什么?)

[回答] There are some cows(at the pond). (有几头乳牛。)

问句时,不管答案如何,动词一律用"is"。



补充说明: "How many ~ "与"What is ~ "的不同

[How many ~]表示"数量有多少": 回答时要有数量词,只要超过一个,名词、动词都用复数。

[What is ~]表示"有什么东西":
问时用单数,回答时用 There is/are, 但主语若有限定,则用"主语 + is/are + 介词词组(场所)"。
What is under the table?(桌子底下有什么?)
My cat is under the table. (我的猫。)

[Extra 大补帖]

There is/are~补充说明

补充说明:比较"there is/are"和"has/have"

"There is/are"和"has/have"都表示"有",但是用法并不相同。而且,绝对不能写成"there has/have"。请看以下的例句:

There are four seasons in a year.

= A year has four seasons.

(一年有四季。)

There are 48 students in my class. = My class has 48 students. (我班上有 48 位学生。)

- There is some money in my pocket.

 = My pocket has some money.
 (我口袋里有些钱。)
- There is a big church in our city.

 = Our city has a big church.

 = We have a big church in our city.

 (我住的城市里有座大教堂。)

补充说明: 1/2s there any ~ "的问句与回答

"any"(任何)有强调的意味,用于问句或否定句,不用于肯定句,后面通常接单数名词。

Is there any boy in a black shirt here?

(这里有没有穿黑衬衫的男生?)

Yes, there are some (boys in black shirts here).

(有一些。)

No, there isn't any/there's not any(boy in black shirt here).

(没有。)

15