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疯狂英语

STEP BY STEP

英语语法入门

【Normal】

(中级篇)

张俊钊
李红娟 主编

Step 2 Today's Mission

精心梳理语法，建立
语法思维

Step 3 Let's Learn More

语法扩展，保证无漏洞

Step 1 Look and Learn

通过简单句型，了解
语法构成

Step 4 Let's Practice

课上练习，随时巩固所学



中山大学出版社
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Step by Step

英语语法入门

【Normal】



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Preface

学习语法的目的在于更好地进行听、说、读、写等语言实践活动。为了帮助英语自学者系统地掌握英语基础语法知识，提高语言运用能力，我们编写了这本《Step by Step 英语语法入门 Normal》。在学习了《Step by Step 英语语法入门 Basic》之后，再学习这本语法书就容易多了。对于任何一个想把英语学好的人而言，学好语法都是一个非常关键的环节。

本书共分为二十一个单元，每个单元课数不一，短的单元有三课的，长的单元有七课的。这些内容几乎涉及了要达到高考水平的所有相关的语法点，由浅入深，归纳完整，讲解清晰；并且每课后面都设有一页相关练习，每个单元后面还设有单元配套练习，所有练习都附有参考答案。因此，这本书结构合理，内容丰富，紧扣与高考相关的知识点，相信对读者有很大的帮助。由于编者水平有限，时间仓促，难免有些疏漏之处，还望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编者



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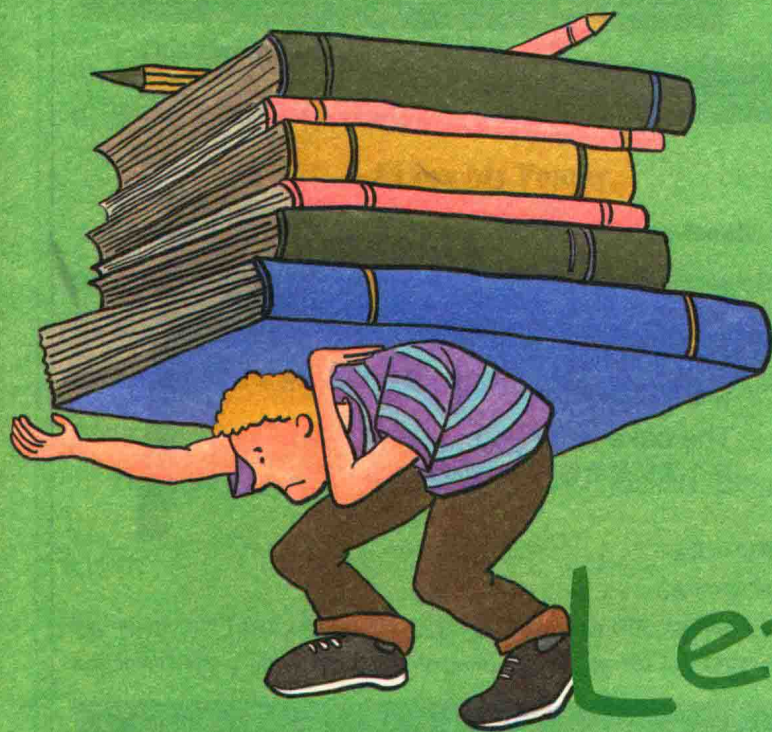
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Step by Step

英语语法入门

【Normal】



Let's See!

第一单元 常用代词

Lesson 1 I am a worker. 人称代词

1. Look and Learn

- (1) I am a worker. 我是一个工人。
- (2) She is a teacher. 她是一个老师。
- (3) It is a desk. 这是一张书桌。
- (4) We are good friends. 我们是好朋友。
- (5) They look the same. 他们看起来一样。
- (6) Thank you. 谢谢你。
- (7) Look after him. 照看他。
- (8) Give us some water, please. 请给我们些水。
- (9) They are new here. 他们是新来的。

3. Let's Learn More

- (1) 人称代词的主格在句子中作主语，宾格在句子中作宾语。

①一般情况下，人称代词的主格作主语，
放在句子的开头。

I am a teacher.

我是一名教师。(I 作主语)

You are 11 years old.

你 11 岁了。(You 作主语)

He is my friend.

他是我的朋友。(He 作主语)

It is hot today.

今天好热。(It 作主语)

2. Today's Mission

人称代词是表示我、你、他 / 她 / 它、我们、你们和他（她 / 它）们的词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化，详见下表：

数 格 人 称	单 数		复 数	
	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

②宾格作宾语，通常放在动词或介词的后面。

Can you help me?

你能帮我吗？(me 作宾语)

The cake is for you.

这个蛋糕是给你的。(you 作宾语)

(2) 人称代词 it 的特殊用法：一般 it 指“它”，但在表示天气、时间、距离等时，用 it 来代替，此时的 it 并不译为“它”。

(3) 当三个人称代词（单数）同时出现时，其先后顺序为 you, he, I。而复数一般采用 we, you, they 的顺序。

4. Let's Practice

A. 请在右边方框中找出与主格相对应的宾格。

B. 写出下列代词主格或宾格。

I _____ you _____ her _____ he _____
it _____ us _____ they _____ him _____

C. 根据汉语提示, 用适当形式填空。

- (1) _____ (我) am Li Ming.
- (2) _____ (她) is Linda.
- (3) This is my cat. _____ (它) is very nice.
- (4) I know _____ (她), _____ (她) is a good girl.
- (5) Please join _____ (我们).
- (6) The boy is between _____ (你) and _____ (他).
- (7) She wants _____ (they) to sing English songs.
- (8) Are these your pens? No, _____ (它们) aren't.

D. 填入正确的人称代词。

- (1) —Mike, is that _____ ruler? —Yes, _____ is.
- (2) These are your books, Kate. Put _____ in the desk, please.
- (3) It's Lin Tao's bag. Give _____ to _____.
- (4) —This box is too heavy. I can't carry _____.
—Don't worry. Let _____ help _____.

E. 找出短文中的代词, 并画上横线。

I Love My Family

I have a happy family. There are four people in my family. They are my father, my mother, my brother and I. My father is a doctor. He is very tall. He likes reading books. My mother is a teacher. She likes watching TV. My brother and I are pupils. We study in the same school. My brother is strong. He likes playing football.

They love me, and I love them, too. I love my family. Do you love it?

主格

I
you
he
she
it
we
they

宾格

it
us
them
you
him
her
me

Tips:

cat 猫

know 知道, 认识

between 在两者之间

sing 唱

song 歌曲

put 放

heavy 重的

help 帮助

nice 好的

join 加入, 参加

want 想要

English 英语

these 这些

give 给

worry 担心

Tips:

love 爱

have 有

people 人们

mother 母亲

doctor 医生

tall 高的

read 读

watch 观看

study 学习

school 学校

play football 踢足球

family 家庭

happy 愉快的

father 父亲

brother 哥哥

very 非常

like 喜欢

teacher 老师

pupil 小学生

same 相同的

strong 强壮的

Keys:

A.
I
you
he
she
it
we
they
me
her
him
you
them
us
it

B. I me
you you
her she
he him
us we
it it
they them
him he

C. (1) I (2) She (3) It (4) her, she (5) us (6) you, him (7) them (8) they
D. (1) you, it (2) them (3) it, him (4) it, me, you

E. I have a happy family. There are four people in my family. They are my father, my mother, my brother and I. My father is a doctor. He is very tall. He likes reading books. My mother is a teacher. She likes watching TV. My brother and I are pupils. We study in the same school. My brother is strong. He likes playing football. They love me, and I love them, too. I love my family. Do you love it?

第一单元 常用代词

Lesson 2 She is fifteen. 人称代词与 be

1. Look and Learn

- (1) She is fifteen. 她 15 岁了。
- (2) I am young. 我很年轻。
- (3) You are beautiful. 你很美丽。
- (4) He is clever. 他很聪明。
- (5) We are classmates. 我们是同学。
- (6) They are friendly. 他们很友好。
- (7) I'm not shy. 我不害羞。
- (8) She isn't his sister. 她不是他的妹妹。
- (9) They aren't twins. 他们不是双胞胎。

2. Today's Mission

人称	单数 be 动词的形式	缩写	复数 be 动词的形式	缩写
第一人称	I am	I'm	we are	we're
第二人称	you are	you're	you are	you're
第三人称	he is	he's	they are	they're
	she is	she's		
	it is	it's		

在应用中，常遇到否定情况：
am not, is not 和 are not, 在句中常缩写为：
I am not = I'm not; is not = isn't; are not = aren't.

3. Let's Learn More

人称代词的主格如果是单数，相应谓语用单数；人称代词的主格如果是复数，相应谓语就要用复数。例如：

He is a worker.
他是一个工人。

They are workers.
他们是工人。

be 与人称代词连用时的用法口诀：
我用 am, 你用 are, is 连着他、她、它；
单数名词用 is, 复数名词全用 are。

4. Let's Practice

A. 用 am, is, are 填空。

- (1) I _____ a boy.
- (2) _____ you a boy? No, I _____ not.
- (3) She _____ at home.

Tips:

uncle 叔叔
China 中国

- (4) He _____ my uncle.
 (5) We _____ good friends.
 (6) You, he and I _____ from China.

B. 用 am, is, are 的否定形式 (be +not) 填空。

- (1) It _____ on the desk.
 (2) They _____ from Australia.
 (3) He _____ tall.
 (4) I _____ well today.
 (5) You _____ fat.
 (6) We _____ listening to music.

C. 选用恰当的 be 动词填空。

- (1) She _____ (am, is, are) beautiful.
 (2) It _____ (am not, isn't, aren't) sunny today.
 (3) _____ (Am, Is, Are) you a doctor?
 (4) I _____ (am, is, are) fifteen years old.
 (5) How _____ (am, is, are) they?
 (6) We _____ (am not, isn't, aren't) at school on weekends.

D. 改正句中的错误。

- (1) I amn't a student. (_____ → _____)
 (2) You is in Class 4. (_____ → _____)
 (3) They isn't Chinese. (_____ → _____)
 (4) She aren't tired. (_____ → _____)
 (5) We is happy now. (_____ → _____)

E. 连词成句。

- (1) watch, is, this, your
 _____ ?
 (2) are, on, books, his, desk, those
 _____ .
 (3) is, Row 5, in, Mary
 _____ .
 (4) for, the, are, ready, birthday, party, you
 _____ ?

Tips:

Australia 澳大利亚
 well 健康的
 really 真的
 listen 听
 music 音乐

Tips:

beautiful 美丽的
 sunny 晴天的
 weekends 周末

Chinese 中国人
 tired 累的
 happy 高兴的

Tips:

row 排
 ready 准备
 birthday 生日
 party 聚会

- D. (1) amn't → am not (2) is → are (3) isn't → aren't
 (4) aren't → isn't (5) is → are
 E. (1) Is this your watch?
 (2) Those books are on his desk.
 (3) Mary is in Row 5.
 (4) Are you ready for the birthday party?

- A. (1) am (2) Are, am (3) is (4) is (5) are (6) are
 B. (1) isn't (2) aren't (3) isn't (4) am not (5) aren't (6) aren't
 C. (1) is (2) isn't (3) Are (4) am (5) are (6) aren't

Keys:

第一单元 常用代词

Lesson 3 His mother cooks well.

物主代词

1. Look and Learn

- (1) His mother cooks well. 他妈妈做饭很好。
(2) Is this your bike? 这是你的自行车吗?
(3) We love our motherland. 我们热爱我们的祖国。

- (4) You may use my pencil. I'll use hers. 你可以用我的铅笔, 我用她的。
(5) This is Tom's cap, not yours. 这是汤姆的帽子, 不是你的。
(6) Our family is a big one. 我们的家庭是一个大家庭。
(7) Is that old black cat yours? 那只老黑猫是你们的吗?
(8) This is your pencil. Mine is in the pencil-box. 这是你的铅笔, 我的在铅笔盒里。
(9) He is a close friend of ours. 他是我们的一位亲密朋友。

2. Today's Mission

物主代词是表示所有关系的代词。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种, 其人称和数的变化见下表:

词 义	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他 / 她 / 它们的
类 型								
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

教你巧学巧记:

物主代词分两家, 形、名词性各一霸;
his, its 无变化, my, mine 特殊记牢它;
其余变形规律化, 形容词(性)后加尾巴(-s)。

如: He likes his car very much. 他非常喜欢他的小汽车。
Our school is here, and theirs is there. 我们的学校在这儿, 他们的在那儿。

3. Let's Learn More

物主代词的用法:

形容词性物主代词后面一定要跟一个名词。
名词性物主代词可作主语、表语、宾语。

(1) 形容词性物主代词具有形容词的特征, 一般位于名词前, 用作定语。例如:

His parents are in England.
他的父母在英国。(his 作定语)

(2) 名词性的物主代词具有名词的特征, 在句中作主语、表语、宾语。例如:

May I use your bike? Mine is at school.
我可以用你的自行车吗? 我的在学校。(mine 作主语)

—Whose glasses are these? —这是谁的眼镜?

—They are hers. —是她的。(hers 作表语)

My dictionary is lost. Can I use yours?
我的词典丢了。我能用你的吗? (yours 作宾语)

(3) 名词性物主代词可以与of连用, 作定语。例如:

A friend of ours is waiting for us.
我们的一个朋友在等我们。