



英语语法入门系列

Barbara Ściborowska
Joanna Zarańska

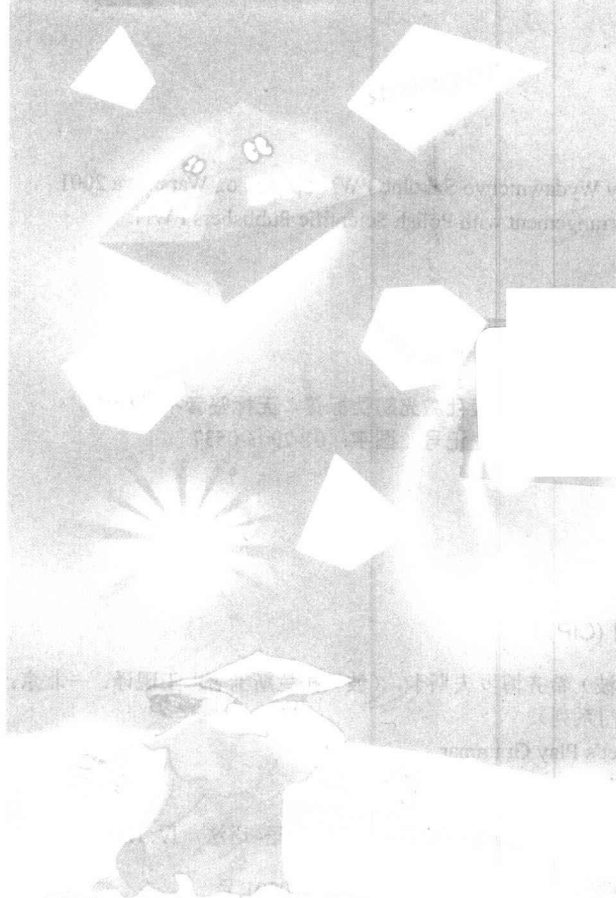
编著

Let's play GRAMMAR

欢乐语法



清华大学出版社



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Let's play **GRAMMAR**

欢乐语法

王 昶 译

王晓波 校

清华大学出版社

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出版说明

本书是从波兰引进的一本系统学习、操练初级语法的优秀图书，具有如下几个特点：

1. 它寓教于乐，丰富多彩的游戏能使学生们在轻松愉快的氛围当中学习语法知识，在欢乐放松的精神状态下自觉自愿地练习语法。
2. 作者思路开阔，所选用的材料小到句子，大到短文都活灵活现、诙谐幽默，能充分激发、调动学生的学习热情。
3. 本书并不只是停留在单纯的语法知识的学习层面上，还具有传播多方面知识的作用，不仅如此，还能使学生们在潜移默化中熟悉其他国家的的风土人情、文化背景。
4. 练习形式多种多样，不枯燥，不乏味。
5. 绘图细腻幽默，别具一格。

本书是中小学的同学们，尤其是小学阶段的同学们学习语法知识不可多得的教科书。

但是，由于本书引自波兰，因此书中的有些人名和地名是从波兰文音译为英语的。所以，希望同学们在学习的过程中，要注意区分，千万不要想当然地把这些人名和地名当作英语中的人名和地名来记忆，否则是要出“乱子”的哦。还有一点需要说明的是：书中有些部分牵涉到波英两种语言的比较，因此在英文上方有面英国国旗，波文上方有面波兰国旗。在把波文翻译为中文后，保留了波兰国旗。

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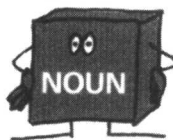
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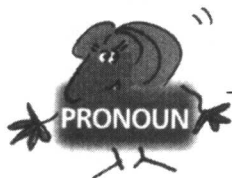
— 不定冠词



— 定冠词



— 名词



— 人称代词



— 形容词



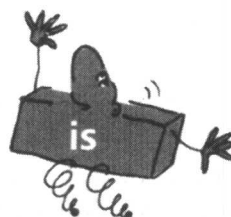
— 副词



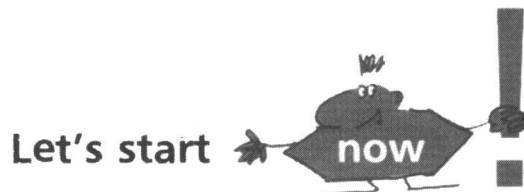
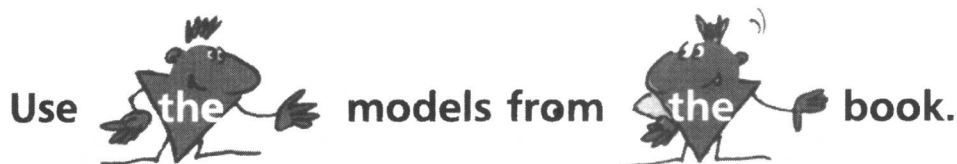
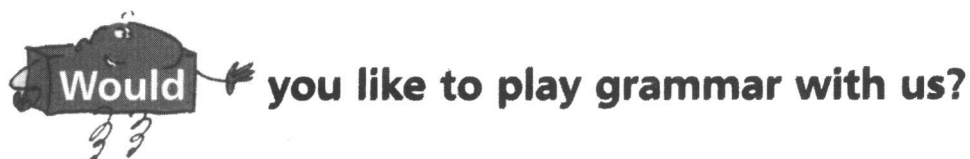
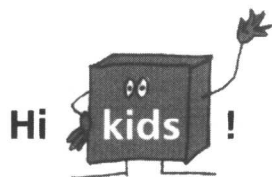
— 动词



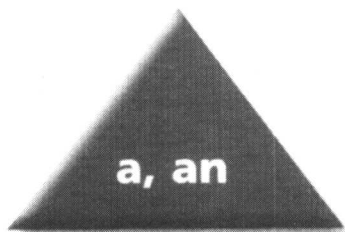
— 助动词



— “特殊的” 动词



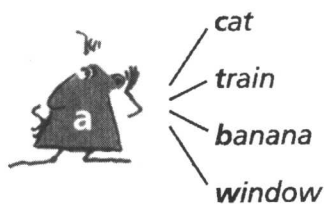
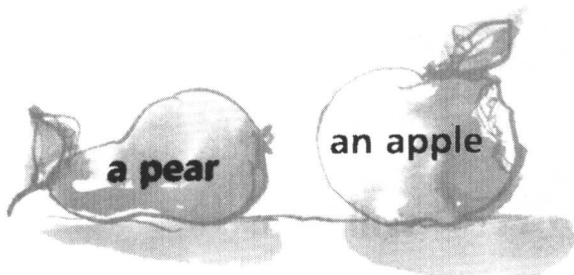
Articles (1) 不定冠词 a/an



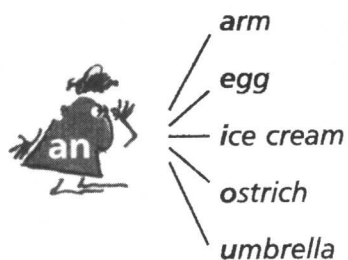
出现在单数可数名词前

在单数的可数名词前面要加 A 或 an:

- 当我们第一次谈及某人某物时,
I can see a monkey on a banana tree.
- 当我们概括地谈及某物或某人时,
An orange is sweeter than a lemon.
- 当我们说某人或某物是什么时,
Coffee is a drink.
Joe is a gardener.
- 当我们说出数字、数量、重量、大小时,
I have got an apple (= one apple) and three plums in my lunch box.
I'd like a pound of grapes. (= one pound)
- 当我们使用 **there is**. 这一句型时,
There is a car in the street.



当一个词以辅音开头时, 在它的前面要加 A。



当一个词以元音开头时, 在它的前面要加 An。



注意!

a uniform
a European country

- 你读到的是辅音节 [ju:]

an hour
an honest man

- 你读到的是元音 [ɔ]

记 住!

如果在一个名词前面你用了形容词，那么要根据那个形容词来决定用 *a* 或 *an*。

a book

good

= *a* good book

an idea

good

= *a* good idea

a book

interesting

= *an* interesting book

an idea

interesting

= *an* interesting idea

A/AN

An ambulance, an alien,
an angel and an ant,
an armchair, an umbrella,
an uncle and an aunt.

A watch, a book, a flower,
a candle and a pen,
a shoe, a cup, a penguin,
a T-shirt and a hen.

An ugly princess, an open door,
an easy question, an empty store,
a flying eagle, a funny clown,
a silver earring, a golden crown.



Practice



- 1** 找出相互合适的两部分组成一个词，填入旁边的格里，想想看，该给它们加上 *a* 呢？还是 *an* 呢？

ost	dian	ele	form
prin	lope	ln	guin
umb	pus	uni	rella
ante	rich	octo	phant
pen	phin	dol	cess

an ostrich

.....

.....

.....

.....

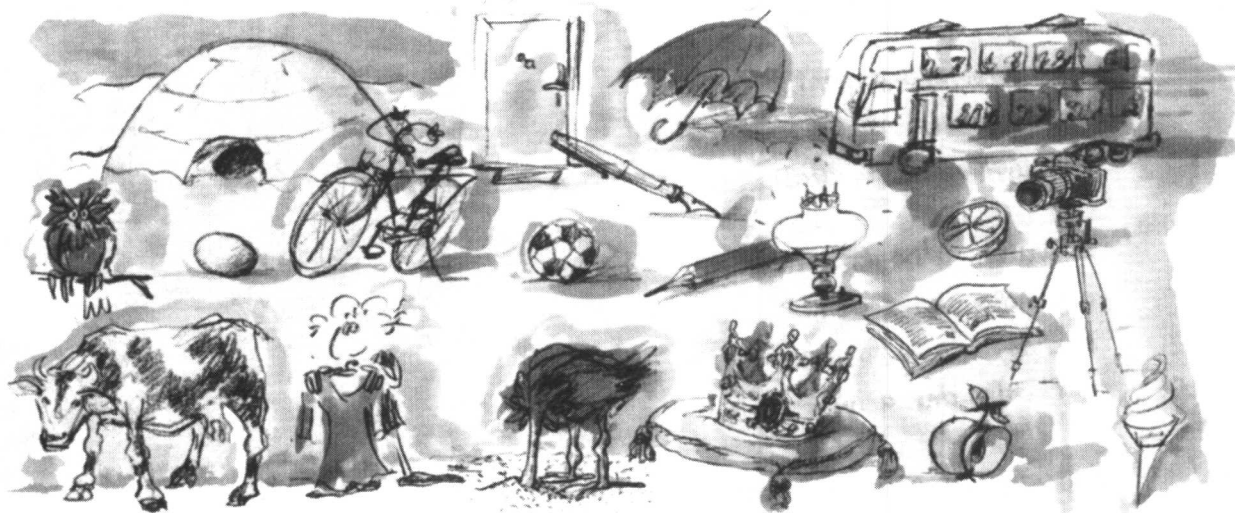
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.....

- 2** 用 30 秒钟观察下面的图，尽可能多地记住画面上的东西，然后合上书，将你记得的东西写在一张纸上或者告诉你的同学。看看你记住了多少东西？



- 3** 选择方框中的词填入下面各句中的虚线上，并加上 *a* 或 *an*。

umbrella	ostrich	apple pie
apple	dictionary	

☐ I have an apple for lunch every day.

1. In our local ZOO there is

2. I hope Martha has got
It's going to rain.

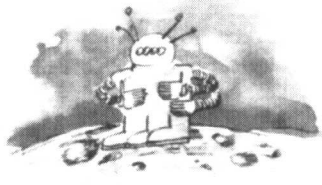
3. If you don't know what *refrigerator*
means, take

4. I'd like with ice cream for
dessert today.

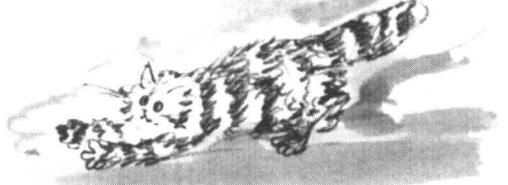
4 填充下列各句，记住加上 *a* 或 *an*。



☐ Ms Smile is ...*a doctor*.....



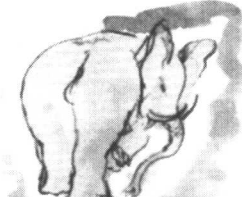
1. Dargon



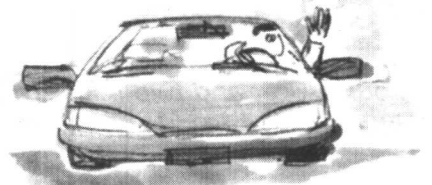
2. Tabby



3. Blue Bull



4. Jumbo



5. Jim

5 从方框中选出适当的形容词加在下列的名词之前，但要记住，有时需要把 *a* 换成 *an*，或把 *an* 换成 *a*。

angry sharp empty vanilla old ~~big~~

☐ an apple



big

a big apple

1. a cat



.....

2. a pencil



.....

3. an ice cream



.....

4. an Eskimo

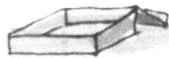


.....

5. a box



.....



.....

6 将下列句子中各词的顺序加以调整后，组成句子。

☐ a is boy Tommy.

Tommy is a boy.

1. Jennifer playing a is friend with.

2. pair like new I'd jeans of a.

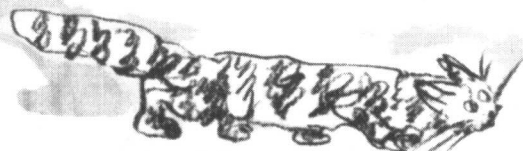
3. I a of open can bottle coke?

4. eats bar Mary chocolate a every of day.

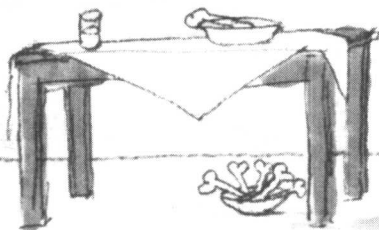
5. English language an easy is.

Articles (2) 定冠词

the



Look! A cat and two mice. **The** mice are in a hole. **The** cat is trying to catch them.



The dog is in **the** kitchen.

The Earth goes around **the** Sun.



Andy is **the** fastest runner in our team.



Andy is standing in **the** middle of **the** road.

在下列情况下，我们把 **The** 加在单数或复数名词前面：

- 当我们说的是在此前已经提到过的，也就是说，是已知的，已经确定的某人或某物时：

- 当我们说的是在当地仅有的某个人或某物时：
- 当我们说的是某个特种的，不可能重复出现的人或物时：

- 当一个名词的前面已经有最高级形容词或序数词时：

- 当我们要确定某人或某物所处的地方或位置时：



我们出现在某些地理名词前面:

天体: **the Sun, the Moon**
 大洋: **the Pacific, the Atlantic**
 大海: **the Baltic, the Mediterranean**
 河流: **the Thames, the Vistula**
 山脉: **the Alps, the Himalayas**
 群岛: **the Shetlands, the Bahamas**
 沙漠: **the Sahara, the Gobi**



也出现在下面表达中, 如:

go to the cinema/the disco/the theatre
listen to the radio/the CD player
play the guitar/the violin/the piano
in the morning/the afternoon/the evening
in the sky
in the picture



注意!

在国家和城市的前面
 我们不加 **the** 但也有
 例外, 如 **the USA**

the USA,
the UK,
the Netherlands,
the Hague



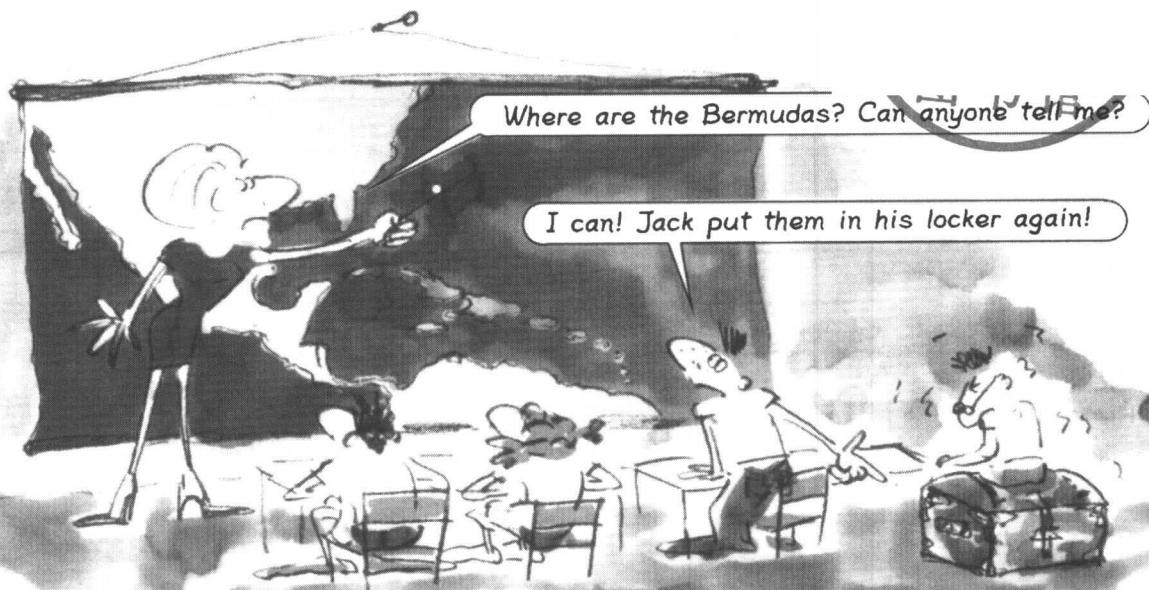
注意!

in bed	for breakfast
at home	on foot
at school	at night
in hospital	at noon
in prison	on TV



记 住!

你将会在以后的学习阶段中慢慢地了解到, 在使用 **the** 方面有着许多例外和特殊规则。如果你 ~~不确定是否使用 the~~ 没有把握, 最好去问问你的老师或者



Practice



1 请你决定对下列各句使用哪个规则。

☐ **The Moon goes around the Earth.** **c**

1. Go to **the** end of **the** street.

2. My dad has a car and a van. **The** car is a Volvo, and **the** van is a Mercedes.

3. Can you open **the** door, please?

4. **The** third boy is **the** tallest.

a **the** = 已经提到过它

b **the** = 是在当地仅有的

c **the** = 特种的, 不可能重复出现的

d **the** + 形容词的最高级

the + 序数词

e **the** + 所处的位置, 地方

2 填字游戏:

将下列各词 (按照字母的数目) 填入适当的方格中

5 letters:

the UK

6 letters:

the USA,

the Sun

7 letters:

the Nile,

the Alps

8 letters:

the Tower,

the Hague

9 letters:

the Amazon

10 letters:

the Vistula,

the Pacific,

the Bahamas

11 letters:

the North

Sea,

the Atlantic

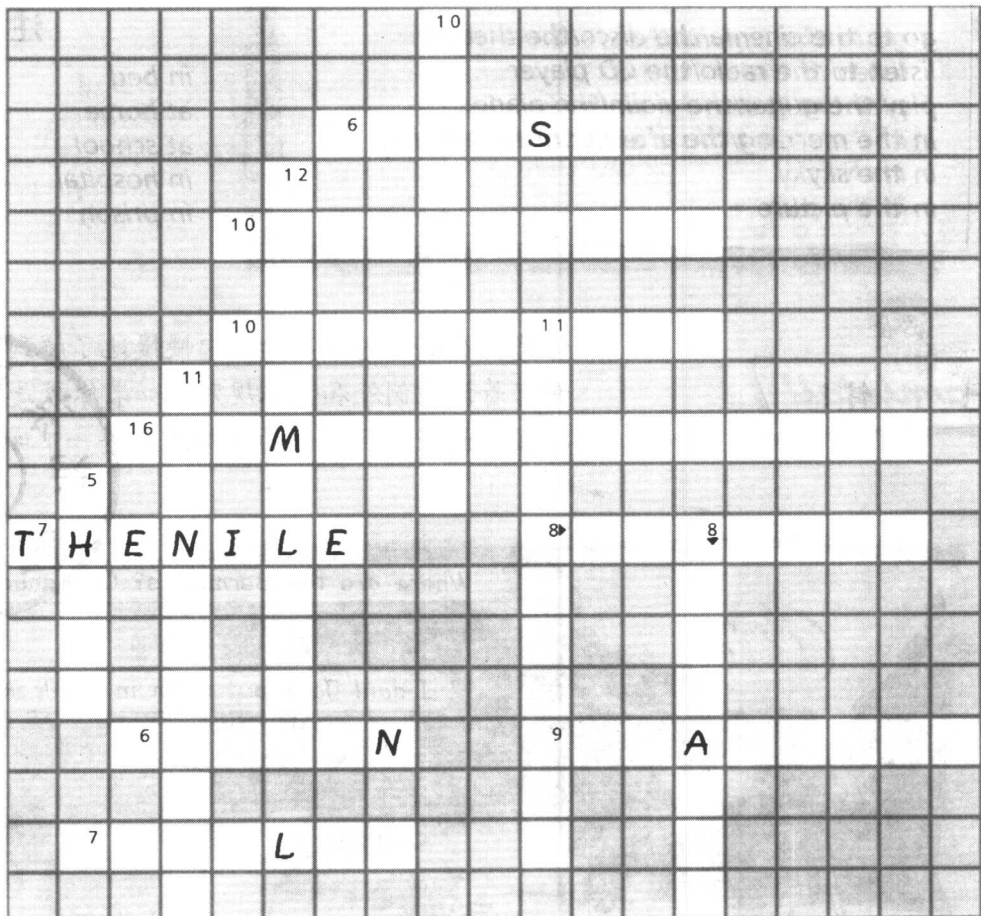
12 letters:

the

Himalayas

16 letters:

the Mediterranean



3 将右侧列出的地理名词填入相应的句子里，在需要的地方加上 *the*。

☐ *The Himalayas* are the highest mountains in the world.

1. is a long river in Africa.
2. Budapest is the most beautiful city in
3. is an ocean between Europe and America.
4. is the capital of Japan.
5. The Hawaiian islands belong to
6. is a small town in England.
7. is a desert in Asia.
8. Cairo is the capital of
9. is the longest river in South America.

Gobi

Egypt

Tokyo

Nile

Amazon

Sutton

Hungary

USA

Atlantic

~~Himalayas~~

4 在下列各句中加上 *a, an, the* 或者 “-”。 **5** 将方格中的字填入下列句子中。在需要的地方加上 *the*。

☐ - Poland is *a* big country in
- Europe.

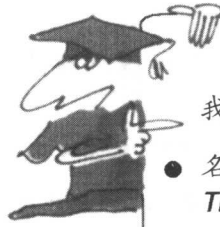
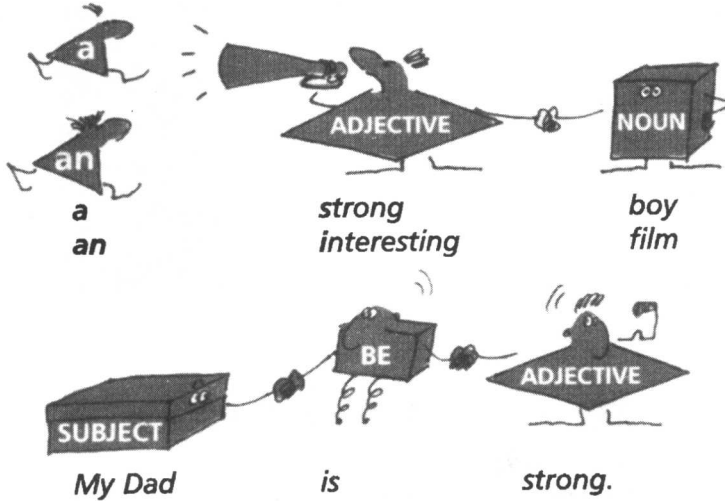
1. Nile is longer than Vistula.
2. Where is Mount Everest? It's in Himalayas.
3. Gdańsk is big city in north of Poland.
4. Washington is capital of United States of America.
5. Scotland is part of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
6. Jungfrau is beautiful mountain in Alps.
7. Belfast is capital of Northern Ireland.

TV	foot	piano	disco	bed	radio
sky	hospital	prison			

- ☐ My grandfather is ill in *hospital*.
1. Are there many clouds in
 2. There are lots of interesting films on this evening.
 3. My house is so close to the city centre that we can go there on
 4. John loves dancing and he often goes to
 5. You've got a cold. You must stay in for two or three days.
 6. They play a lot of good music on
 7. My sister is a singer, but she can't play
 8. They want to dig a tunnel and escape from

Adjectives (1) 形容词

**big, bigger,
the biggest**



我们把形容词加在:

- 名词的前面
*This is an **interesting** book.*
- 动词 *to be* 的后面
*This book **is** **interesting**.*

- 在英语中形容词不分单复数, 也不分性别。

*a **new** dress, **new** shoes*

- 我们把形容词放在 *a, an* 或 *the* 与名词之间。

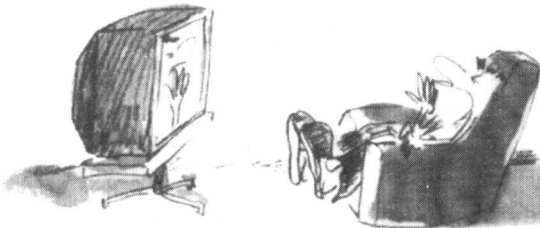
*a **hungry** dog
the **blue** sky*



注意!

boring or bored?

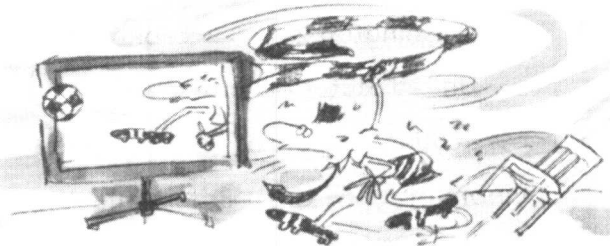
是乏味的、无聊的, 还是被搞得心烦意乱的?



*a **boring** film
He is **bored** with the film.
在多大程度上……?*



*an **interesting** game
He is **interested** in the game.*



*an **exciting** match
He is **excited** with the match.*

