Grammar Is Easy

便捷
英语语法

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前　　言

　　引进版《便捷英语语法》是专为非英语国家英语初学者设计、编写的英语语法书。书中介绍的语法内容简单实用，重点突出；所用语言深入浅出，简洁明了；版面格式新颖独特，层次分明。

　　为了体现原作品的内容特色和语言风格，编译作品基本保留了原作品的总体内容和编写体例，只是根据国内读者的学习特点，对书中部分内容作了适当的增删和修改，对每个单元的重点内容和练习的标题进行了翻译。

　　全书共分 17 个单元，每一单元中前一部分是语法规则的介绍，后一部分设有相应的语法练习，语法练习的答案放在书后的附录里。有一点需要说明的是，有几项英译汉翻译练习，其主要目的是让读者掌握必要的语法内容，由于练习答案非常简单，读者很容易就能准确无误地翻译出来，因此就没有给出参考译文。

　　本书具有以下特色——

　　特色之一：语法内容的讲解侧重点分明，一般语法规则的讲解简明扼要，重点内容的讲解详尽全面，并配有大量例句和图表。

　　特色之二：每一单元都设计了丰富多样的语法练习，练习形式活泼有趣，很多都是通过同学间的配合和协作来一起完成的。这样既能帮助学生进一步掌握和巩固前面学到的语法内容，又能激发学生与他人共同分享各自的看法和观点。因此本书不但适用于教师组织课堂教学，同时也适合自学者课外使用。

　　特色之三：练习答案附在书后，便于学生自我检查学习效果。

　　衷心希望本书能够帮助读者掌握基本的英语语言规则，在英语学习方面更上一层楼。

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编译者

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THE VERB "BE"
动词 BE

In the present, the verb **BE** has three forms:

动词 BE 有三种一般现在时形式：

I	am
he, she, it	is
we, you, they	are

SINGULAR

单数

first person   **I am young.**

第一人称

second person   **You are strong.**

第二人称

third person   **He is clever.**

第三人称   **She is pretty.**

    It is cheap.

PLURAL

复数

first person   **We are happy.**

第一人称

second person   **You are kind.**

第二人称

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third person　　**They are rich.**

第三人称

EXERCISE 1 A

Write the missing sentences.

写出省略的句子。

I am happy.	I am clever.	I am careful.
You are happy.	_____	_____
He is happy.	_____	_____
She is happy.	_____	_____
We are happy.	We are clever.	_____
You are happy.	_____	_____
They are happy.	_____	They are careful.

EXERCISE 1 B

Make sentences , combining the words from each column.

用三个栏里的单词组合句子。

		here
I		there
you		out
he	am	back
she	is	at home
we	are	at work
you		asleep
they		awake
		upstairs
		downstairs

EXERCISE 1 C

Change the sentences , replacing the names with the pronouns **he**, **she** *or* **they**.

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用人称代词 he，she 或 they 替代句中的人名。

Lucy is clever. →She is clever.

Bill and Ken are there. →They are there.

1. Mary is pretty. 2. Tom is young. 3. Tom and Ben are glad. 4. Mr Webb is late. 5. Roger and Mark are here. 6. Wendy is a student. 7. Peter is a teacher. 8. Bill is a businessman. 9. Ron and Ben are tall. 10. Liz is a nurse.

EXERCISE 1 D

Use the right form of **BE**.

用动词 BE 的正确形式填空。

1. My name _____ Gregory Hill. 2. I _____ a doctor. 3. I _____ thirty-five. 4. My wife _____ thirty. 5. Her name _____ Jessie. 6. Our home _____ in Oxford. 7. We _____ very happy here. 8. Bill Douglas _____ my friend. 9. He _____ a doctor too. 10. His brother Jack _____ a student. 11. Bill and Jack _____ in London now. 12. I _____ in Oxford.

EXERCISE 1 E

Use the word (s) in brackets to make new sentences. Add **too** *at the end of each sentence.*

用括号里的单词重新造句，并在句末加"too"。

I am late. (You)→You are late too.

Sally is at home. (I)→I am at home too.

1. Mary is pretty.   (Susan and Helen)
2. She is a good typist.   (You)
3. Jane is late.   (Paul and Fred)
4. This dress is cheap.   (The coat)
5. Tom is a good swimmer.   (I)
6. Maggie is very kind.   (You)
7. Jack is a bright student.   (Jackie)
8. Peter and Fred are absent.   (David)

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9. He is busy.   (I)

10. Mr White is in Boston.   (My mother and father)

2 In conversational language, short forms of **BE** are preferable:

口语中,人们更喜欢用动词 BE 的缩写形式:

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

EXERCISE 2 A

Read the sentences, using short forms of **BE**.

用动词 BE 的缩写形式读这些句子。

1. It is very dark.
2. I am fine.
3. We are busy today.
4. They are late.
5. He is lucky.
6. You are very kind.

7. She is in New York.
8. He is away.
9. I am angry with you.
10. They are old.
11. We are here.
12. It is difficult.

3 **INTERROGATIVES** are formed by changing the word order:

改变词序可构成疑问句:

He   is   lazy.

Is   he   lazy?

Usually, the reply to this question is in the short form. Because of that, this type of question is called a yes/no question:

人们通常用省略形式回答此类问题,因此这种问句被称为 yes/no 问句:

Is he young?   — Yes, he is./No, he is not.

Interrogative 疑问句	Affirmative 肯定回答	Negative 否定回答
Am I happy?	Yes, I am.	No, I am not.
Are you strong?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
Is he clever?	Yes, he is.	No, he is not.
Is she pretty?	Yes, she is.	No, she is not.
Is it cheap?	Yes, it is.	No, it is not.
Are we famous?	Yes, we are.	No, we are not.
Are you kind?	Yes, you are	No, you are not.
Are they rich?	Yes, they are.	No, they are not.

EXERCISE 3 A

Write the missing questions.

写出省略的问句。

Am I sure?	Am I late?	Am I ready?
Are you sure?	_____	_____
Is he sure?	_____	_____
_____	Is she late?	_____
Are we sure?	_____	_____
_____	_____	Are you ready?
Are they sure?	_____	_____

I

EXERCISE 3 B

Complete the answers.

完成答案部分。

1. Are you sure?   No, I am not.
2. Are they here?   Yes, they _____
3. Is Mary at home?   Yes, she _____
4. Are we late?   No, _____
5. Is he honest?   No, _____
6. Are you hungry?   Yes, _____

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7. Is Tom fat?   Yes, _____

8. Is your house large?   Yes, _____

9. Is the bag heavy?   No, _____

10. Are they tired?   Yes, _____

11. Is Jane tall?   Yes, _____

12. Is the weather cold?   No, _____

EXERCISE 3 C

Ask (an) other student (s) :

向他人提问：

1. Is she present?
2. Are you English?
3. Is the door shut?
4. Is it winter now?
5. Is the room small?
6. Are you tired?
7. Is this exercise easy?

8. Is your house near here?
9. Am I right?
10. Are you sure?
11. Is the floor clean?
12. Is Chicago in Europe?
13. Are you twenty?
14. Are we good at English?

EXERCISE 3 D

Make questions. Ask others to reply.

提出问题，请他人回答。

1. It is important.
2. The lesson is over.
3. I am afraid.
4. The situation is hopeless.
5. This letter is for me.
6. They are absent.
7. The water is hot.

8. Mr Hill is in Leeds.
9. Mother is tired.
10. You are ready.
11. I am late.
12. They are here.
13. This book is interesting.
14. Their house is near the park.

4   **THE NEGATIVES** are formed by using **not** after the verb :

动词后面加 not 构成否定句：

I am angry.
I am **not** angry.

In the conversational language, short forms are preferable:

口语中，人们更喜欢用缩写形式：

is not = isn't
are not = aren't

EXERCISE 4 A

Make negative sentences.

给出否定句。

I am not right.	I am not hungry.	I am not lazy.
You are not right.	_____	_____
He _____	_____	_____
She _____	_____	_____
We _____	_____	_____
You _____	_____	_____
They _____	_____	_____

I

EXERCISE 4 B

Make the sentences negative.

把下列句子改为否定句。

1. You are ill.
2. Kate is a secretary.
3. This book is interesting.
4. I am hungry.
5. It is cold.
6. The door is open.
7. Alice is English.
8. The cake is good.
9. They are back.
10. Wendy is at home.
11. He is a bright student.
12. Ken is strong.
13. We are pleased with you.
14. She is abroad.

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5 The **PAST SIMPLE** of the verb BE is **was** for the singular and **were** for the plural:

动词 BE 的过去式单数为 was,复数为 were:

I, he, she, it	was
we, you, they	were

Affirmative 肯定句	Interrogative 疑问句	Negative 否定句
I was there.	Was I there?	I was not there.
You were there.	Were you there?	You were not there.
He was there.	Was he there?	He was not there.
She was there.	Was she there?	She was not there.
It was there.	Was it there?	It was not there.
We were there.	Were we there?	We were not there.
You were there.	Were you there?	You were not there.
They were there.	Were they there?	They were not there.

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In the conversational language, short forms of the negative are preferable:

口语中,人们更喜欢用缩写形式的否定句:

was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

EXERCISE 5 A

Make sentences. using the past simple.

用一般过去时造句。

I was at home.	I was not at home.	Was I at home?
You _____	_____	_____
He _____	_____	_____
She _____	_____	_____

We _____ _____ _____
You _____ _____ _____
They _____ _____ _____

EXERCISE 5 B

Put the sentences into the past simple.

把下列句子变成一般过去时。

1. I am very hungry.
2. Are you hungry too?
3. The room isn't dark.
4. They are in a hurry.
5. Are your neighbours noisy?
6. I am ashamed.
7. Are you afraid of ghosts?

8. He is wrong.
9. They are very quiet.
10. I am not angry with you.
11. Is the water deep?
12. We are not sure.
13. Is it cold outside?
14. He isn't a sailor, he is a soldier.

EXERCISE 5 C

Make sentences. Give negative answers. Use the present tense.

用一般现在时造句,然后给出否定回答。

Are you a postman? →No, I am not, I'm a student.

1. _____ twenty?   _____ twenty-three.
2. _____ a taxi-driver?   _____ a barber.
3. _____ lazy?   _____ hard-working.
4. _____ happy?   _____ unhappy.
5. _____ busy?   _____ idle.
6. _____ married?   _____ single.
7. _____ American?   _____ Chinese.
8. _____ blue-eyed?   _____ black-eyed.

EXERCISE 5 D

Make questions in the past tense. Give affirmative answers. Replace nouns with pronouns and add **quite** *or* **very**.

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THE VERB "BE"

用一般过去时完成下列问句,然后给出肯定回答。把句子中的名词
换成人称代词,并在形容词前加上 quite 或 very。

Were they happy? → Yes, they were very happy.
Was Tim angry? → Yes, he was quite angry.

1. _____ you sure? _____
2. _____ Bob hungry? _____
3. _____ mother pleased? _____
4. _____ the box heavy? _____
5. _____ they kind? _____
6. _____ the hat pretty? _____
7. _____ the boy young? _____
8. _____ the soup good? _____
9. _____ his flat large? _____
10. _____ the room dark? _____
11. _____ they famous? _____
12. _____ it cold? _____

I

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II

PLURAL FORMS OF THE NOUN
名词的复数形式

In English, **NOUNS** are divided into common nouns (**bird, tree, air, love**) and proper nouns (**Mary, Jack, New York, the Mississippi**). There are countable (**bird, tree**) and uncountable nouns (**air, love**).

英语中,名词可分为普通名词和专有名词,还可分为可数名词和不可数名词。

In the singular, they may be used with the indefinite article **a/an**, they also have the plural form and they can be counted when used with numerals or the words **many, some, several, few** and **a few**. Generally, most nouns form their plural by adding **-s**.

在单数形式下,名词可以跟不定冠词 a/an 一起使用。名词还有复数形式,跟数词或 many, some, several, few 和 a few 一起使用。通常,大多数名词都通过在词尾加-s 而构成其复数形式。

Countable nouns 可数名词	
Singular 单数	**Plural** 复数
one boy	three boys
a girl	many girls
a tree	some trees
a guest	several guests
a mistake	few mistakes
a day	a few days

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