

亚历山大英语学习丛书

外研社 朗文

循序渐进学英语语法

STEP BY STEP

L. G. 亚历山大 编著

2



外语教学与研究出版社



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朗文循序渐进学英语语法 2

L. G. 亚历山大 编著

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出版说明

英国著名的英语教学专家路易·亚历山大(L. G. Alexander)先生是风靡中国近 30 年的《跟我学》(*Follow Me*)和《新概念英语》(*New Concept English*)的作者。他的《朗文英语语法》(*Longman English Grammar*)也是语法书中的佼佼者,至今畅销世界。亚历山大先生潜心研究英语教学法,结合实际教学经验(他曾在欧洲多所大学任教),经过多年的埋头写作,又为英语作为外语的学习者和教师编写了一系列极为有用的参考书。《英语辩论手册》(*For and Against*)引导您使用英语表达自己的论点,针锋相对地驳斥对手的看法,很能帮助英语学习者提高口头表达能力。《朗文英语词汇用法手册》(*Right Word Wrong Word*)可以指导您辨析和正确使用近义词、同义词和其他难词。《请教亚历山大》(*Ask Alexander*)则可以解答您在学习和教学中遇到的疑惑,并且启发您学习和教学的思路。如果您迫切希望提高对英语语法的认识,而又是一位初学者,亚历山大先生专为您提供了一套《朗文循序渐进学英语语法》(*Step by Step*),可使您一步一个脚印地掌握英语语法。如果您认为自身已具有中级水平,但还需要提高,那么您可以选择《朗文高级英语语法(参考及练习)》(*Longman Advanced Grammar: Reference and Practice*),它会使您如虎添翼。如果您刚学完《朗文英语语法》,意犹未尽,您可以自我测试一番,做做《朗文英语语法练习》(*Longman English Grammar Practice*),该书其实是《朗文英语语法》不可或缺的一部分。

外研社一直以全心全意服务于中国外语学习者为宗旨,致力于为中国外语学习者提供最全面的外语教学用词典、教材、读物和参考书。为了使中国英语学习者更多地得益于亚历山大先生的功能主义教学思想,在阅读、听说、写作和语法方面有长足的进步,外研社与朗文公司精诚合作,再次携手推出以上一系列的英语教学丛书,希望读者对我们的工作提出宝贵的建议和意见。

术语说明

adjective 形容词:描述人、物或事件的词:a **tall** man, a **big** book, a **French** car, a **happy** day.

adverb 副词:副词告诉我们某事怎样、什么时候、在哪里发生等:We walked **slowly**.

adverbs of frequency 频度副词:这类副词告诉我们某事发生的频繁程度:always, never, often.

affirmative 肯定句:非否定的句子:John lives in Paris. I like coffee. Jane has just phoned.

apostrophe s possession 撇号 + s 表示‘所有’(或 **genitive** 所有格):John's book.

clause 从句:句子或句子的一部分,当中包含主语和动词:I **had breakfast** and (I) **went to work**.

comparative 比较级:用来比较两个人等的形容词/副词形式:bigger than, **more expensive** than.

compound 复合:包含两个部分或以上:car **key** (复合名词‘compound noun’); **someone** (some + one).

conjunction 连词:像 **and, but, when, because** 等用来连接从句的词:We **paid the bill and left**.

consonant 辅音:英文字母中除 a, e, i, o, u 外的任何字母 (b, c, d, f, g 等)。

countable noun 可数名词:与 a/an 连用,并可有复数形式的名词:a **girl/girls**; an **envelope/envelopes**.

degree 程度:程度副词 (adverbs of degree), 如 **enough, fairly, hardly, quite, rather**: The film was **quite good**.

exclamation 感叹句:表示惊奇、愤怒等的句子:What a nice day! How awful!

imperative 祈使语气:表示命令、指引等的动词形式:Wait here! **Don't shout!**

-ing form -ing 形式:以 -ing 结尾的动词、形容词或名词:I am **writing**; a **boring** book; **Smoking** is bad for you.

irregular 不规则的:不依照常规的:break, broke, broken (不规则动词‘irregular verb’); worse, worst (不规则比较等级‘irregular comparison’).

modal verbs 情态动词:can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must, ought to, needn't 和 used to.

negative 否定句:带 not 的句子:John **doesn't** live in Paris. I **don't** like coffee. Jane **hasn't** phoned.

noun 名词:指人名 (John); 人或物 (a doctor/a radio); 抽象概念 (courage); 行为 (smoking).

noun modifier 名词修饰语:用来修饰另一名词的名词:a **car** key, a **cotton** shirt.

object 宾语:跟在动词后面的名词或代词:Jane likes **fish**. Jane likes **me**.

participle 分词:动词的 -ing 形式:speaking; 过去分词 (past participle) 是动词的第三种形式:speak, spoke, **spoken**.

passive 被动语态:be + 过去分词,描述已完成的行为:The food **was eaten**.

person 人称:语法上的‘人’:1st person 第一人称 (I, we), 2nd person 第二人称 (you), 3rd person 第三人称 (he, she, it, one, they)。

phrasal verb 短语动词:包含两个部分的动词,如 look at, take off 等:Look **at** the picture. Take **off** your shoes.

plural 复数:一个以上:doctors, women, eggs, apples.

points of time 时间点 (或 **time reference** 时间词语):指出某事何时发生的副词:yesterday, this morning, at 5 o'clock, in July.

possessive pronoun 所有格代词:mine, yours, his, hers, ours 等。

prepositions 介词:像 at, in, on 等用于名词前面以表示地点/时间/方向的词:in London.

progressive 进行式:(be + -ing):表示动作现在正在/过去正在进行的时态:He **is/was writing**.

pronoun 代词:用来代替名词的词:John likes eggs. → He likes eggs.

quantifier 数量词:表示某事物的数或量的词:some, any, much, many.

reflexive pronouns 反身代词:myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, oneself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

regular 规则的:依照常规的:play, played, played (规则动词‘regular verb’); big, bigger, biggest (规则比较等级‘regular comparison’).

relative clause 关系从句:以关系代词开头的从句:He is the man **who lives next door**.

relative pronouns 关系代词:who, whom, that, which, whose 等引出关系从句的词。

reporting 引述:把某人所说的话向别人复述:John said (that) he was hungry.

sense verbs 感官动词:像 feel, hear, look, smell, sound 等的动词。

sentence 句子:指陈述句 (statement)、疑问句 (question)、祈使句 (command) 或感叹句 (exclamation)。

short answer 简略答语:即主语 + 动词,用于答复问题:Who phoned? – John **did**.

simple 一般 (一般现在式‘simple present’、一般过去式‘simple past’等):非进行式的时态:I live, I made 等。

singular 单数:指一个人或一事物:a doctor, a woman, an egg, an apple.

statement 陈述句:所说的话,包括肯定句 (affirmative) 和否定句 (negative):I live in London. I **don't** live in London.

subject 主语:放在动词前面的名词或代词:Jane likes fish. I like Jane.

subject question 主语疑问句:问主语是什么人或事物的疑问句:Who paid the bill? – John **did**.

superlative 最高级:比较多于两个人或两件事物时所用的形容词/副词形式:the **biggest/most expensive**.

tag 附加疑问句:紧接陈述句后面的短小的疑问句 (如 have you?, haven't you?): You've paid, **haven't you?**

tense 时态:告诉我们有关时间 (现在、过去、完成或将来) 的动词形式:He **is reading** (现在).

to-infinitive 带 to 的不定式:to + 动词:I want **to watch** TV.

uncountable noun 不可数名词:不可与 a/an 连用及没有复数形式的名词:milk, glass, water.

verb 动词:表示状态 (love) 或行为 (play) 的词或短语 (look at)。

vowel 元音:a, e, i, o, u. 比较 **consonant** 辅音。

wh-question 特殊疑问句:带 How, Who(m), What, When, Which, Why, Where, Whose 等疑问词的疑问句。

yes/no question 一般疑问句:答案是 Yes 或 No 的疑问句:Can you sing? **Yes, I can/No, I can't**.

zero article 零冠词:很多语言在某些情况下会用 the, 而英语在这些情况下却不用冠词 (用零冠词):**Life** is difficult.

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致读者

这套书的目的

《循序渐进学英语语法》是一套三册、按程度深浅编排的英语语法练习。这套书的目的并不是取代其他英语课程,而是作为它们的辅助工具,因此在编排上力求达到这个目的。

这套书的对象和内容

这三册练习专为以英语为外国语的读者而编,适合在校就读的中学生及自学者使用。通过使用这几册练习,读者即使本来对英语语法一无所知,也可以有系统地逐渐学会英语语法中的要点,达到初级水平。完成了《循序渐进学英语语法》三册练习后,可进而使用中级程度的《朗文英语语法练习》。

这套书根据什么来编?

我们曾以某些既具代表性、也被广泛采用的主要英语课程为分析对象,详细研究出各种英语结构应该以什么先后次序安排,介绍给读者。这项分析决定了《循序渐进学英语语法》的内容及各种英语结构在书中出现的先后次序。书中的语法知识全都选自《朗文英语语法》,而所采用的字词是经过细心安排和挑选的。

这套书的编排

- 每一页为一个单元,易于查阅。
- 各语法要点按程度深浅安排。每一单元都会介绍某些语法知识,然后配以练习。最后一个练习通常是一段有趣味和有故事内容的文字,并配以漫画。这个练习把上面两页的内容综合起来,使你能了解语言的实际运用情况。
- 每册练习都分为四个部分,每个部分都以一个简单选择题测验作结,测试你的进度。

相互参照提示

如果你在说明中看到这类符号:[> 5.3],这是告诉你在本书的另一个地方也谈到了类似的语法现象。你若有意做有关此重点的其他练习或了解更多的情况,便可按指示翻到有关的章节。

结构一览表和索引

结构一览表(第六页)显示各语法要点在三册练习中的分布情况。索引部分(第 76 页)能使你在各书中某些章节里翻查出某些语法要点。

目录和术语说明

先完成你的英语课本内的说和写的练习,然后做这套书中的练习。你可以有系统地从头做起,也可选取某些语法要点来学习。如果你想学习某个语法要点,可查阅目录(第 3 页)和索引(第 76 页)。如果你不明白某个语法术语的意义,可翻查“术语说明”部分(封面内页)。

怎样做练习

- 1 细心阅读“学习”部分。
- 2 做“练习”部分中的练习。每个练习的第一题都是例题。认真依照例题做练习。你通常需要写完整的句子。“根据文意做练习”这部分留待最后才做。
做练习时,如果你看到 'Paris',表示你需要写否定句 (negative): John/Paris/Monday/London: John wasn't in Paris last Monday. He was in London. 如果你看见 'Now you',表示你写的句子必须是关于你或你的朋友的: Brazilian Mexican: I'm Brazilian. I'm not Mexican. Now you: I'm Egyptian. I'm not Jordanian.
- 3 和老师对答案,或参考书后的答案。
- 4 如果你做错了,就要好好再看“学习”部分,一直到你真明白为什么会做错。需要时再重做练习。

《循序渐进学英语语法》1-3 结构一览表

详细内容请参阅 76 页的索引部分

《循序渐进学英语语法》1

be	一般现在/过去/完成式 (simple present/past/perfect) <i>there is/was/has been</i>	1.1-3.4, 3.5-6.3, 12.1-2, 13.1-2, 14.1-6, 26.1-2, 47.1-2 7.1-2, 17.1, 18.1-2, 37.1, 44.1-3, 45.1
have	现在/过去/完成式	8.1-2, 16.1-2, 23.1, 24.1, 26.1-2, 33.1, 47.1-2
冠词 articles	<i>a/an, the</i> 零冠词 (zero article) (-)	1.9-10, 3.4, 6.1-3, 2.1-2, 2.4-5, 3.6, 4.1-2, 6.1
名词 nouns	'所有' (possession) 可数/不可数 (countable/uncountable) 复合名词 (compound noun), 专有名词 (proper noun) 复数 (plural)	1.16, 13.1, 14.5 2.1-2, 2.4-5, 4.2, 17.1, 18.1-2, 19.1, 28.1-2, 30.1-2 28.2 3.4, 3.6, 4.1
代词 pronouns	主语/宾语 (subject/object) 所有格代词 (possessive pronoun), 反 身代词 (reflexive pronoun) 等 <i>one</i>	1.1-6.1, 19.2, 46.1 14.5, 45.2 (<i>something, anything</i>) 16.1, 18.2, 30.1-2, 42.2
数量 quantity	<i>some</i> 等	16.1, 17.1, 18.1, 30.1-2, 39.1, 44.1-3, 45.1, 46.2
形容词 adjectives	一致关系 (agreement), 所有格形容词 (possessive adjective) 等 比较等级 (comparison) 形容词 + 介词 形容词 + <i>to/+ that</i> <i>-ed/-ing</i>	1.11, 1.14-15, 2.5, 3.6, 4.2, 5.1, 25.1-2, 26-28 14.1-2, 25.1, 42.1 40.1
副词 adverbs	时间点 (point of time) 比较等级 强调副词 (intensifier), 焦点 副词 (focus adverb) 等 频度副词 (adverb of frequency)	5.3, 12.1-2, 14.6, 21.1, 22, 32.2, 33, 34, 35.1, 49.1, 50.1 25.2 25.2, 29.1-2, 54.1-2 21.1, 22.3, 32.1-2, 47.1, 48.1
介词 prepositions	<i>in, on</i> 等	5.3, 6.1-3, 12.1-13.1, 14.6, 18.2, 22.3, 32.2, 36.1, 40.1, 47.1-2, 48.2, 49.1
动词和动词时态 verbs and verb tenses	一般现在式 现在进行式 (present progressive) 一般过去式、过去进行式 (past progressive) 等 一般将来式, <i>going to</i> 现在完成/进行式 (present perfect/progressive) 祈使语气 (imperative) 短语动词 (phrasal verb) 动词 + <i>-ing/to/that</i>	9.1-2, 10.1-2, 19.1-2, 22.1-3, 27.1-4, 31, 32, 48 15.1, 31.1, 49.1 34, 35, 52, 53 21.1-2, 50.1, 51 47.1-2 36.1-2 36.1-2 19.1, 40.2
情态动词 modal verbs	<i>can/could</i> <i>will/would</i> <i>must, have to, needn't</i> <i>may/might</i> <i>shall/should/ought to</i>	11.1, 24.1, 37.2-3, 46.1, 54, 55.1 20.1-2, 21.1, 39.1-2, 46.2, 50.1-2 37.1-3, 54, 55.1 38.1-3
条件句 conditionals		
特殊疑问句 question-word questions	<i>What</i> <i>Wh-</i> 疑问词 (<i>Wh-</i> question word) 和 <i>How</i>	1.5, 1.8, 1.13-14, 2.2, 5.1, 8.1, 11.1, 14.1, 15.1, 16.1, 21.1, 27.1-2, 28.1, 41.2 1.5, 1.16, 1.17, 2.4, 5.2, 7.2, 8.2, 9.2, 14.1, 14.5, 18.1, 27.1-2, 41.1, 42.1-2
连词、关系词 conjunctions, relatives		

《循序渐进学英语语法》2	《循序渐进学英语语法》3	
2.1, 7, 25.1, 39, 49, 50.1	13.1, 35.1, 47.2	be
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1.1-2, 21, 33	1.1, 64.1	冠词 articles
1.1-2, 21, 49	1.2, 64.1	
19, 21.2, 24, 33, 51	24	名词 nouns
21.1	33.2	
1.1-2, 21.2		
17, 22.1		代词 pronouns
37-38 (somebody 等)	15, 21, 22	
10.1-2, 24		
19, 24, 37, 40, 51.2-3	18.1, 36	数量 quantity
10.2, 20.1, 28.1, 33, 34, 39	38	形容词 adjectives
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3.2, 4.1-2, 7, 8.1, 34, 35, 49, 50, 54.1	2, 9, 14.1, 23.2, 41, 42, 53, 54	介词 prepositions
6.1-3, 12.1 (被动语态 'passive'), 16, 39, 41.2, 42, 43, 52.1, 62	3, 13.2, 21, 31.2/47.1 (引述 'reporting'), 动词 verbs	
42, 43, 57.3	58.1,	
9, 10, 12.2 (被动语态), 25.1, 26, 27, 29 (被动语态), 44, 45, 46, 49, 55, 61	8.1, 31, 32, 47.2 (引述)	
57	4.1, 5, 6.1-2, 7, 14.1 (被动语态), 22,	
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5.1-2, 22.1, 24, 63	9, 10.1, 45.3	
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31, 41.2, 64	35	
	19, 52.1	
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58.1	21.2, 22.2, 26, 27, 43, 46/48 (引述)	情态动词 modal verbs
16, 31, 47.1, 57	9, 10, 35.3, 44, 45, 46/48 (引述)	
13, 15, 23, 60	13.1, 27	
58.1, 59	11.1, 46, 48 (引述)	
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32, 48	30.1, 59 (I wish), 60, 61	条件句 conditionals
13, 14, 30.1, 38.2, 42.1, 47.2	63 (引述)	疑问句 questions
7, 9.2, 10.1-2, 13, 19, 20, 23.2, 30.2, 38.2, 47.2-3, 56, 61.3	13.2, 39, 63 (引述)	
35, 36, 44.1, 50, 52.1, 55, 63	4.1, 8.1, 17, 40, 49, 50	连词 conjunctions

1 'A/an', 'the' 和零冠词 (-): 泛指和特指

'A/an', 'the' and zero article (-): general and specific reference

1.1 'A woman can do the same work as a man.' (people)

'女人能够做男人做的工作。'(人)

学习:

- 1 带 a/an 的一般陈述句 (general statement)
A/an 用于阳性 (masculine) 和阴性 (feminine):
A woman can do the same work as **a man**.
An actress can do the same work as **an actor**.
- 2 带零冠词 (-) 的一般陈述句
复数名词用零冠词 (-):
(-) **Women** do the same work as (-) **men**.
(-) **Actresses** do the same work as (-) **actors**.
(不可说 *The women ... the men* *The actresses ... the actors*)
- 3 带 the 的特指
不论是单数、复数、阳性或阴性, 我们都用 the 表示我们所指的人:
单数: **The woman next door** is an actress. **The man next door** is an actor.
复数: **The women in our office** do the same work as **the men**.

练习: 用 a/an, (-) 或 the 造句:

- 1 child must go to school *A child must go to school.*
- 2 children play games
- 3 children next door are very nice
- 4 man in the photo is my father
- 5 woman at the bank gave me some good advice
- 6 adult can vote
- 7 adults can vote

1.2 'A house costs a lot of money.' (things) '买一座房子需要很多钱。'(物)

学习:

- 1 带 a/an 的一般陈述句
英语中的普通名词 (common noun) 不分阳性或阴性:
A house costs a lot of money.
- 2 带零冠词 (-) 的一般陈述句
复数名词用零冠词 (-):
(-) **Houses** cost a lot of money. (不可说 *The houses cost money.*)
- 3 带 the 的特指
不论是单数或复数, 我们都用 the 表示我们所指的物品:
单数: **The house next door** is like ours.
复数: **The houses in our street** are all the same.

练习: 用 a/an, (-) 或 the 造句:

- 1 knife must be sharp *A knife must be sharp.*
- 2 radios are cheaper than they were
- 3 radios in our house were bought years ago
- 4 radio in the bathroom doesn't work
- 5 radio isn't expensive
- 6 year is a long time

2 附加疑问句 Tag questions

2.1 'John is tired, isn't he?' '约翰累了, 是吧?'

学习:

- 1 我们把助动词 (auxiliary verb, 如 *am, is, are, can, must* 等) 放在前面, 构成一般疑问句 (Yes/No question):
 陈述句 (statement): **John is tired.** 疑问句 (question): **Is John tired?**
 或用 *Do, Does* 或 *Did*:
 陈述句: **John likes his new job.** 疑问句: **Does John like his new job?**
- 2 附加疑问句 (*is he?, isn't he?* 等) 是跟在陈述句后面的简略疑问句 (short question):
 陈述句 附加疑问句
John is tired. *John is tired, **isn't he?***
John isn't tired. *John isn't tired, **is he?***
John likes his new job. *John likes his new job, **doesn't he?***
John doesn't like his new job. *John doesn't like his new job, **does he?***
- 回答附加疑问句的方式通常和回答一般疑问句的方式一样:
*John is tired, **isn't he?*** – Yes, **he is.** / No, **he isn't.** 等

练习:

- 1 John is tired. *John is tired, isn't he?*
- 2 Jane works in a bank.
- 3 Pedro can't speak English.
- 4 Laura's got a new car.
- 5 Laura's ill.
- 6 This coat doesn't belong to you.
- 7 Those shoes aren't expensive.
- 8 You were in America.
- 9 The children weren't late for school.
- 10 Susan answered the phone.
- 11 It didn't rain last night.
- 12 It was very cold yesterday.
- 13 You had a good breakfast.
- 14 We're having a nice time.
- 15 You didn't park in the street.
- 16 We're late.

2.2 根据文意做练习

练习: 在必要的地方填上 *a/an* 或 *the*。



Natalie Pinell

TOP PASSENGER

¹ ... men and ² ... women fly to all parts of the world on business. So who is ³ ... most frequent air passenger in the world? Is it ⁴ ... business man? Is it ⁵ ... international business woman? No! ⁶ ... most frequent passenger is ⁷ ... six-year-old child! Her name is Natalie Pinell. Natalie's mother is ⁸ ... stockbroker. She works in London. Her father, Georges, works in Paris. Natalie flies from London to Paris every weekend. She has already been on ⁹ ... 650 flights!

3 'Too' 和 'enough'

3.1 'He's too weak to ...' 'He isn't strong enough to ...' (people)

‘他太虚弱了,不能…’ ‘他不够强壮,不能…’(人)

学习:

- 1 Very 是‘非常’('more than') 的意思:John is **very weak**.
- 2 Too 是‘过分’('more than is desirable') 的意思:John is **too weak**. He **can't carry** that bag.
- 3 我们可以把上面两句的意思连在一起:John is **too weak to carry** that bag.
- 4 Enough 表示数量,并放在名词前面:I've got **enough time/books**.
- 5 Enough 也用来表示程度,并放在形容词后面:John **can't carry** that bag. He isn't **strong enough**.
- 6 我们可以把上面两句的意思连在一起:John isn't **strong enough to carry** that bag.

练习:

- 1 John/weak/carry that bag. *John is too weak to carry that bag.*
not strong *John isn't strong enough to carry that bag.*
- 2 Jane/ill/do the exam
not well
- 3 The children/young/see the film
not old
- 4 My hands/dirty/touch that book
not clean
- 5 I/move slowly/play ping pong
I/don't move quickly

3.2 'It's too heavy to ...' 'It's light enough to ...' (things)

‘它太重了,不能…’ ‘它够轻,可以…’(物)

学习:

- 1 我们可以用 too 和 enough 指物品:
The bag is **heavy**. I **can't carry** it. → The bag is **too heavy to carry**.
The bag is **light**. I **can carry** it. → The bag is **light enough to carry**.
或: The bag is **light**. I **can carry** it. → The bag **isn't too heavy to carry**.
- 2 我们可以用 for me 等: The bag is too heavy **for me** to carry.
- 3 句子结尾不用 it:
不可说 *The bag is too heavy to carry it.* *The bag is light enough to carry it.*

练习:

- 1 The bag/heavy/carry *The bag is too heavy (for me) to carry.*
is light *The bag is light enough (for me) to carry.*
- 2 The coffee/hot/drink
is cool
- 3 The lemonade/sour/drink
is sweet
- 4 The questions/difficult/answer
are easy
- 5 The bread/stale/eat
isn't fresh
- 6 The chair/hard/sit on
isn't soft

4 'There is/are' 和 'It is/they are' + 'on', 'in' 和 'at': 地点和时间 'There is/are' and 'It is/they are' + 'on', 'in' and 'at': place and time

4.1 'There's a bus at the bus stop. It's full.'

‘公共汽车站有一辆公共汽车。它已经载满了人。’

学习:

- 1 *There is* 和 *there are* 没有明确的所指: *it is* 和 *they are* 有明确的所指:
There is a bus at the bus stop. **It** (= 我所指的那辆公共汽车) **is** full.
There are two buses at the bus stop. **They** (= 我所指的那两辆公共汽车) **are** full.
- 2 *On* (地点) 表示在某一表面上: *on a table, on the floor, on the wall, on the ceiling.*
我们通常说 *on the corner*: *There's a shop on the corner. It's a flower shop.*
- 3 *In* (地点) 表示在某一范围内: *in a room, in the kitchen, in a car, in the sea:*
There are some people in the bus. They are passengers.
- 4 *At* (地点) 表示在某一点上: *at the cinema, at a meeting, at (= on) the corner.*
There's a good film at the cinema. It's a Western.

练习:

- 1 bus/bus stop/full *There's a bus at the bus stop. It's full.*
- 2 pot/table/empty
- 3 two shirts/floor/dirty
- 4 play/the theatre/Hamlet
- 5 cupboard/kitchen/made of wood

4.2 'There's a meeting on Friday. It's at 8.'

‘星期五有一个会议,开会时间是8点钟。’

学习:

- 1 *On* + 星期几、一天中的某段时间、日期: *on Friday, on Friday morning, on May 5th.*
- 2 *In* + 月份、年份、一天中的某段时间: *in July, in 2010, in the evening.*
- 3 *At* + 时间、用餐时间: *at 8 o'clock, at lunch time, at dinner time.*

练习:

- 1 a meeting/Friday/8 o'clock *There's a meeting on Friday. It's at 8 o'clock.*
- 2 a festival/next year/July
- 3 a meeting/Tuesday/morning
- 4 match/April 15th/Saturday
- 5 lesson/next week/Wednesday afternoon

4.3 根据文意做练习

练习: 用 *enough, in* (两次), *it, on, there* 或 *too* (两次) 填空。



Okinotorishima

NOT ONLY FOR BIRDS

¹... is an island 1,300 miles southwest of Tokyo. ²... belongs to Japan and is called Okinotorishima, or 'Offshore Bird Island'. People don't live ³... this island because it is often under the sea. ⁴... 1988 the Japanese government sent 17 ships and 200 workers to Okinotorishima. They 'built up' the island with 9,000 steel blocks. This cost \$225 million! Was this ⁵... much money to spend? The island is ⁶... small to live on but big ⁷... to give Japan fishing rights to 163,000 square miles ⁸... the Pacific Ocean.

5 祈使语气: 普通用法; 与短语动词连用

The imperative: general uses and with phrasal verbs

5.1 'Follow me.' '跟我来。'

学习:

祈使语气通常用于:

- 1 直接命令、请求: *Follow me. Don't follow me.*
- 2 警告: *Be careful! Don't panic!*
- 3 指示说明: *Bake for 20 minutes.*
- 4 劝告(通常与 *always* 或 *never* 连用): *Always tell the truth. Never tell lies.*

练习:

- 1 Someone is interrupting you. Tell him/her not to. *Don't interrupt me (please)!*
- 2 You want someone to wait for you on the corner.
- 3 You want someone to fetch you a glass of water.
- 4 Advise someone never to open other people's letters.
- 5 Someone is asking questions. Tell him/her not to.
- 6 Someone is using your computer. Tell him/her not to.
- 7 Advise someone always to ask for advice.
- 8 You want someone to be good.
- 9 Someone is afraid. Tell him/her not to be.
- 10 You want someone to give you some help.

5.2 'Turn on the light.' '开灯。'

学习:

1 短语动词 + 宾语 (object)

Begin with soup. Knock at the door. Look after the baby. Think of me. Wait for me.

2 短语动词不加宾语

Come in! Go away! Get up! Hurry up! Sit down! Sit up! Stand up!

3 像 *turn on*, *turn off*, *put on* 和 *take off* 等的短语动词:

Turn on the light. → Turn the light on. → Turn it on.

Turn off the lights. → Turn the lights off. → Turn them off.

其他类似的短语动词有:

Pick up that piece of paper.

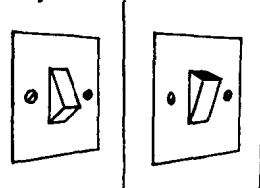
Put away your books.

Pay back the money.

Wash up the dishes.

Cut down that tree.

Cut up those vegetables.



练习: 在可能的情况下移动斜体字的位置。

- 1 Pay *back* the money. *Pay the money back.*
- 2 Put *away* your books.
- 3 Put them *away*.
- 4 Look *after* the children.
- 5 Listen *to* these records.
- 6 Put your shoes *on*.
- 7 Cut those potatoes *up*.
- 8 Go *away*!
- 9 Pick *up* your jacket.
- 10 Think *of* the holidays!

6 一般现在式:指示说明

The simple present: instructions

6.1 'You use a large pot.' '你用一个大壶。'

- 学习: 1 祈使语气 (imperative) 可以表示指示说明: **Use a large pot. Put some water in the pot.**
 2 我们也可以用 You (= 任何人 'anyone') + 一般现在式:
You use a large pot. You put some water in the pot. You wash some vegetables.

练习: 阅读下面的短文, 然后把它改写成带 You 的指示说明。

I used a large pot. I put some water in the pot. I washed some vegetables. I cut the vegetables up. I put them in the pot. I boiled them slowly.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | <i>You use a large pot.</i> | 4 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... |

6.2 'I use a large pot.' '我用一个大壶。'

- 学习: 我们可以用 I 代替 You 表示我们会做的事:
I use a large pot. I put some water in the pot. I wash some vegetables.

练习: 阅读下面的短文, 然后把它改写成带 I 的指示说明。

I turned on the engine. I checked the gears. I looked in the mirror. I waited till the road was clear. I signalled. I drove off.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1 | <i>I turn on the engine.</i> | 4 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 6 | ..... |

6.3 'First ..., after that ..., next ..., then ...' '首先..., 然后..., 接着..., 再...'

- 学习: 我们可以把各点指示说明用 First ..., After that ..., Next ..., Then ... 连接起来。

练习: 把 6.2 中的各点指示说明连接起来。

.....

6.4 根据文意做练习

练习: 用 fax, first, off, pick, send, then 或 you 填空。



Fax me a teacher!

FAST FAX

With a fax machine ¹... can send messages immediately. ²... people used fax machines only for business. ³... me your answer! was a common request. ⁴... people used them for private messages. Now, in America and Japan, they use fax for everything. ⁵... round four pizzas! ⁶... me up at the station! Turn the oven ⁷... ! Orders like this come out of fax machines all the time. You can even learn English at home on a fax machine. Fax me a teacher!

7 'Have been' + 'since/for'

7.1 'I have been in London since last week/for six days.'

‘上星期以来我一直在伦敦/我在伦敦已有六天了。’

学习:

- 1 *Have been to* 可以表示 ‘曾经去过’ (‘visited’) : *I have (I've) been to London.* 这句话表示:
a *I returned from London recently.*
b *I visited London at some time in my life* (特别是当我们用 *ever* 或 *never* 的时候):
Have you ever been to London? – I have (I've) never been to London. (‘从没去过’)
- 2 *Have been in* + 城市、市镇、国家名称等可以表示 ‘逗留’ (‘stayed’):
How long have you been in London? – I've been in London for six months.
- 3 *Have been* + *on, in, at* 也可以表示 ‘在某处’ (‘present on/in/at a place’) [> 4.1]:
How long has this food been on the table? (不可说 **How long is this food on the table?**)
How long have you been in the kitchen? (不可说 **How long are you in the kitchen?**)
How long has Jane been at the meeting? (不可说 **How long is Jane at the meeting?**)
- 4 我们经常用 *since* + 时间点或 *for* + 一段时间回答问题:
The food has been on the table since 8 o'clock/for half an hour.
注意: *I've been, you've been, John's been, he's been, Jane's been, she's been, it's been, we've been, they've been ...*

练习:

- 1 John/the kitchen?/this morning/three hours. *How long has John been in the kitchen?*
– He's been there since this morning. He's been there for three hours.
- 2 this water/the floor?/yesterday/a long time
- 3 Jane/the party?/8 o'clock/three hours
- 4 Tom and Jill/Egypt?/last year/fifteen months
- 5 Mrs Smith/hospital?/June 7th/seven weeks

7.2 'I have been a waiter since January/for six months.'

‘我从一月起一直当服务员/我当服务员已有六个月了。’

学习:

- 1 *I am a waiter. That's my job.*
- 2 *I was a taxi-driver. That was my job, but I'm not a taxi-driver now. Now I'm a waiter.*
- 3 *I have (I've) been a waiter since January. I have (I've) been a waiter for six months.*
意思是: ‘我从前是个服务员, 现在也是’ (‘I was a waiter in the past and I am still a waiter.’).
(绝对不可说 **I am a waiter since January/for six months.**)

练习:

- 1 you/a waiter?/January/six months *How long have you been a waiter?*
– I've been a waiter since January. I've been a waiter for six months.
- 2 you/an engineer?/1988/a few years
- 3 John/a university student?/last October/over a year
- 4 Jane/a doctor?/1985/several years