

看漫画 学英语语法

A PICTURE STORY
GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH

大卫·埃利斯 大卫·福曼 著

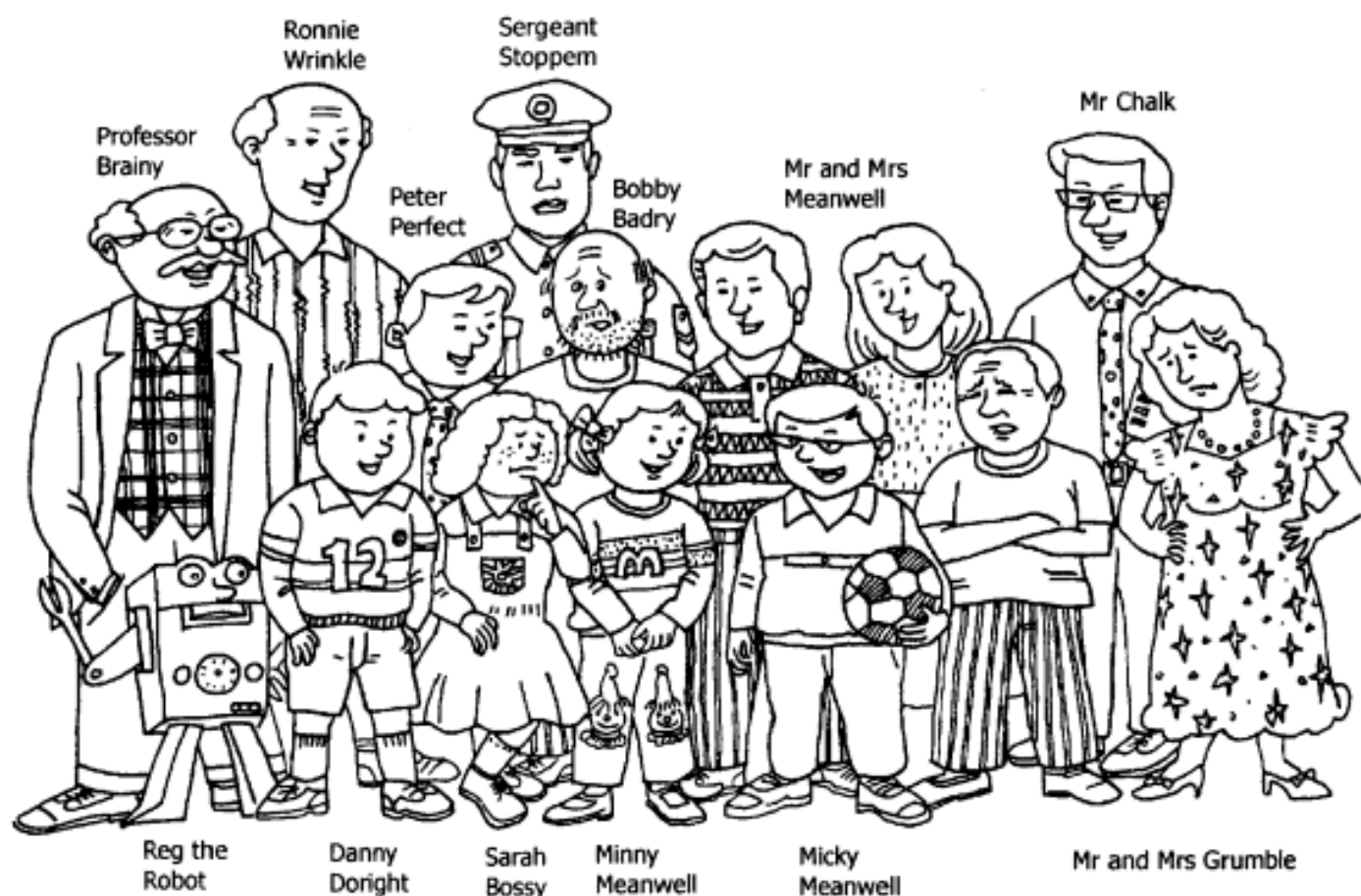


世界图书出版公司

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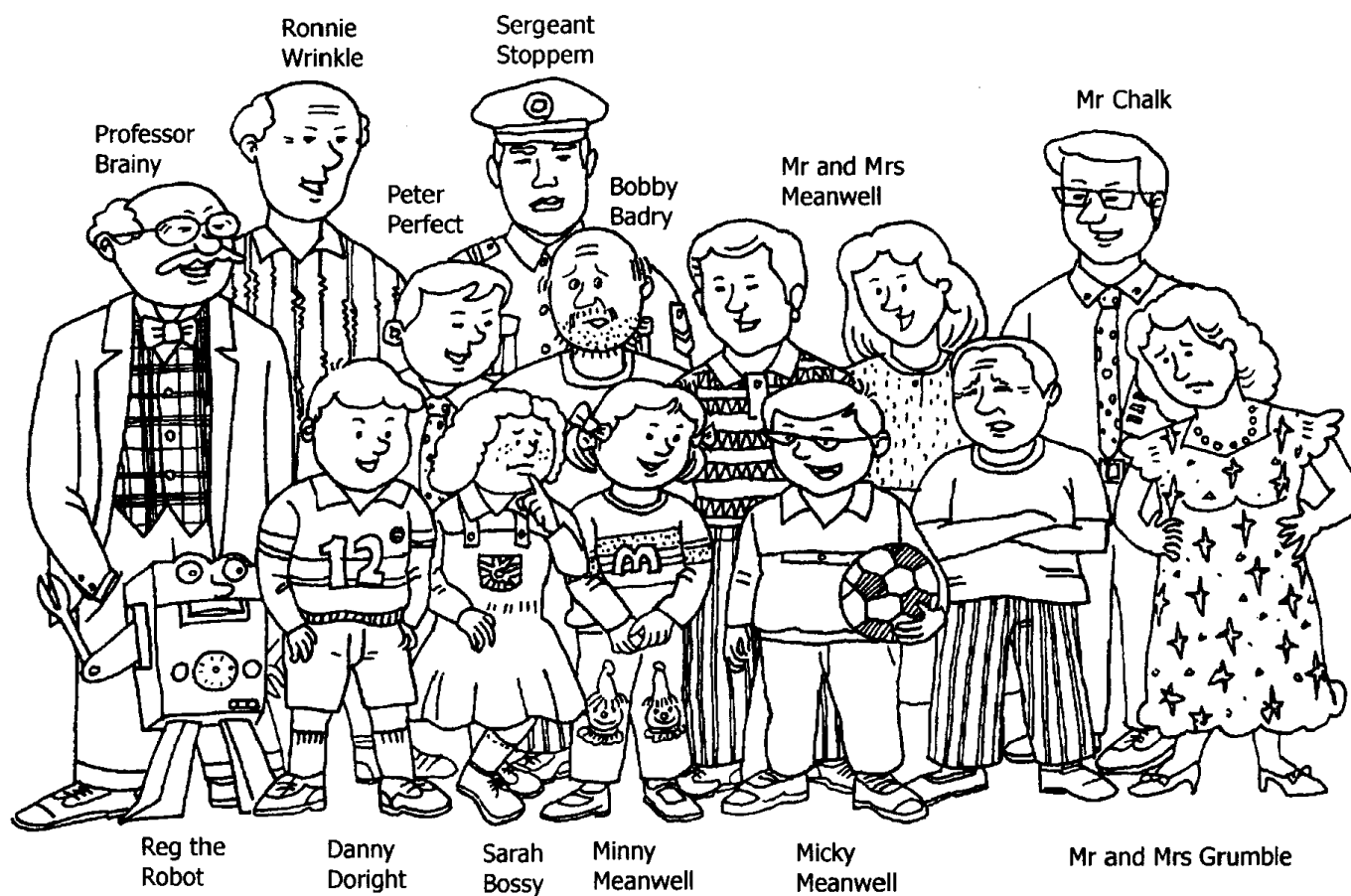
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A. PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions say

- **where** something or someone is.
- **where** something or someone is going.
- **when** something happens.

1. Prepositions of Place

阅读下面的故事。注意介词在故事中的使用。

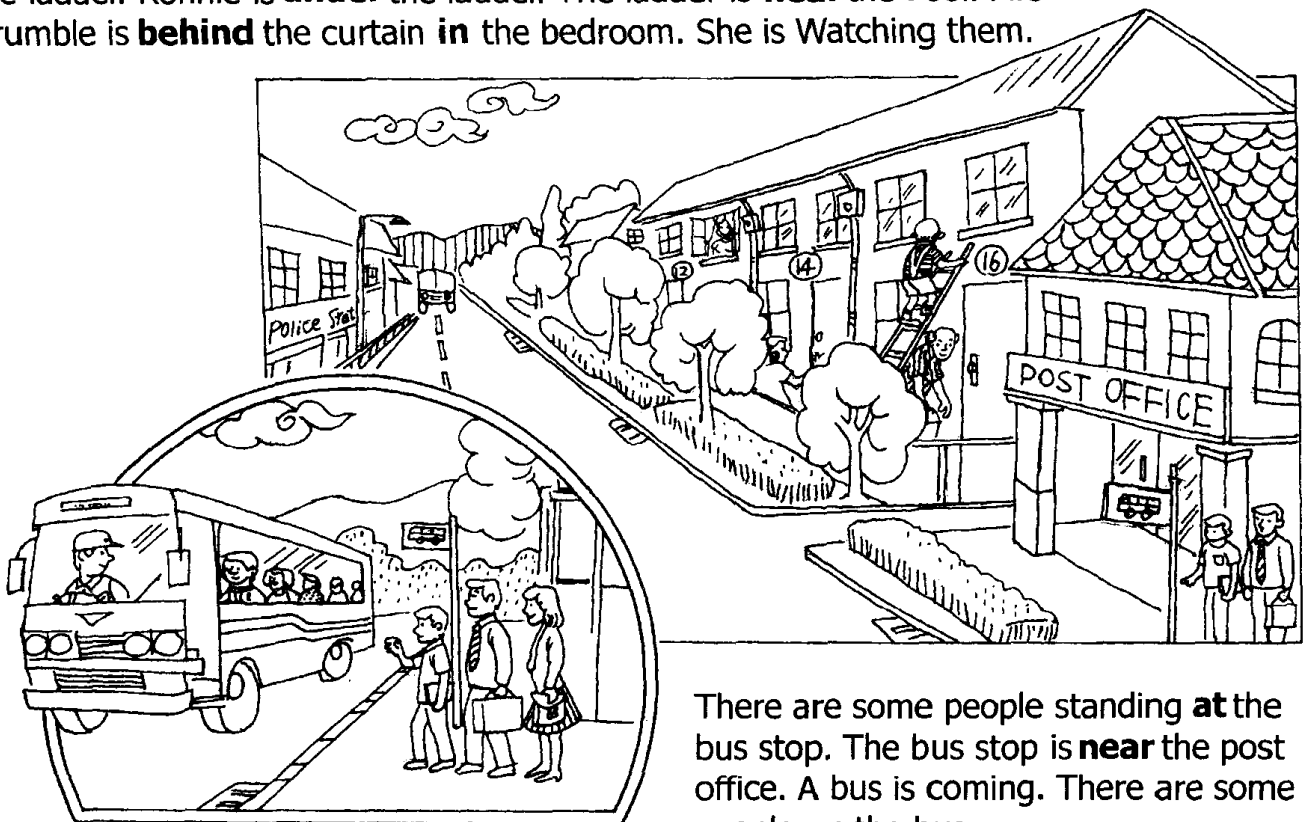
Micky and Minny's Street

Micky and Minny Meanwell live **in** Mount Nod Street. Their house is **at** number 14. Their house is **between** number 12 and number 16. Mr and Mrs Grumble live **at** number 12. Ronnie Wrinkle lives **at** number 16. He is **next to** Micky and Minny's house. Micky and Minny are **opposite** the police station.

Micky and Minny are painting Ronnie's house. Micky is standing **on** the ladder. Ronnie is **under** the ladder. The ladder is **near** the door. Mrs Grumble is **behind** the curtain **in** the bedroom. She is watching them.

地点介词告诉我们某物或某人所处的方位。如：

in on at near behind
under between opposite
next to

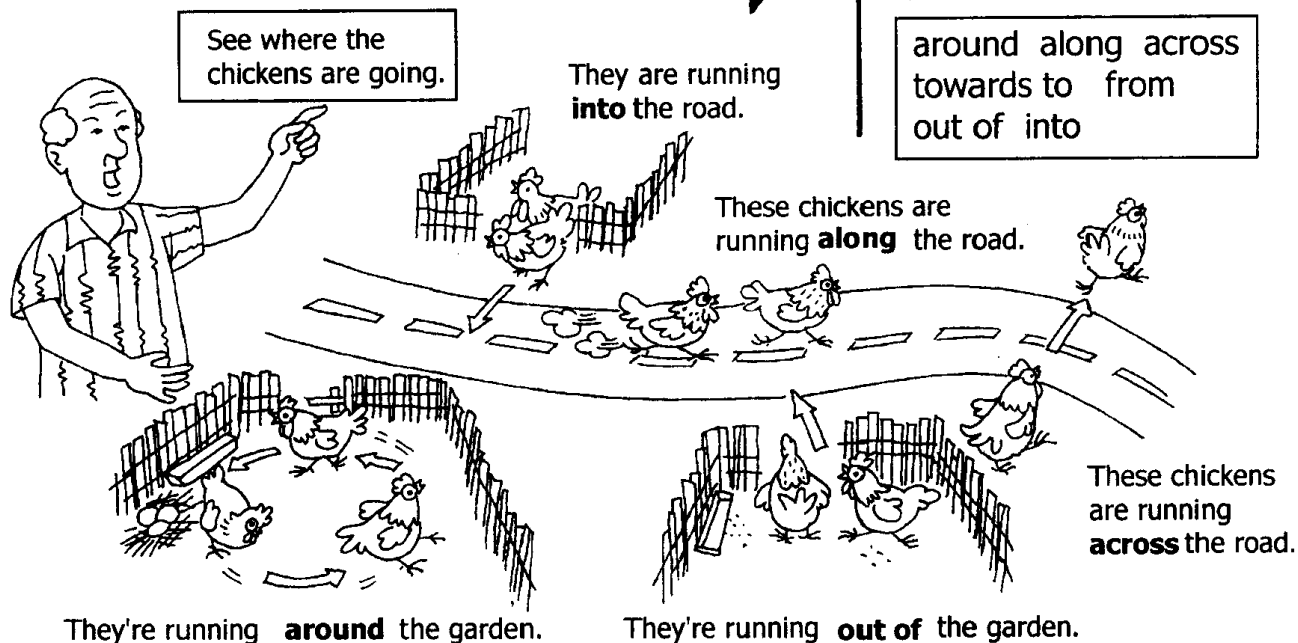


There are some people standing **at** the bus stop. The bus stop is **near** the post office. A bus is coming. There are some people **on** the bus.

2. Prepositions of Motion

动作介词告诉我们某物或某人动作的方位。如:

around along across
towards to from
out of into



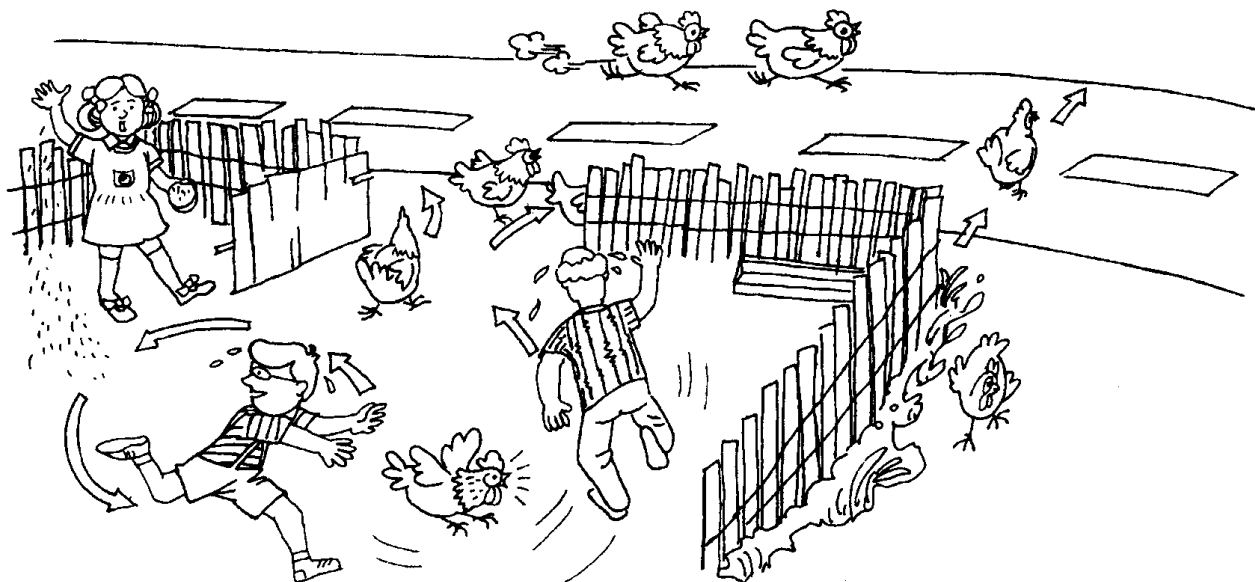
阅读下面的故事，注意介词在故事中的使用。

Ronnie's Chickens



Ronnie has a lot of chickens. They are in the garden behind his house. Minny Likes to help Ronnie. She gives the chickens some food.

Poor Minny left the gate open. The chickens are running **out of** the garden. They are running **into** the road. Ronnie is running **towards** the gate. Micky is chasing a chicken. He is running **around** the garden. Some chickens are walking **along** the road. One chicken is walking **across** the road. Mrs Grumble is walking **to** the shops. She meets Mrs Meanwell. She asks, "Where are these chickens **from**?" Mrs Meanwell says they are **from** Ronnie Wrinkle's garden.



3. Prepositions of Time

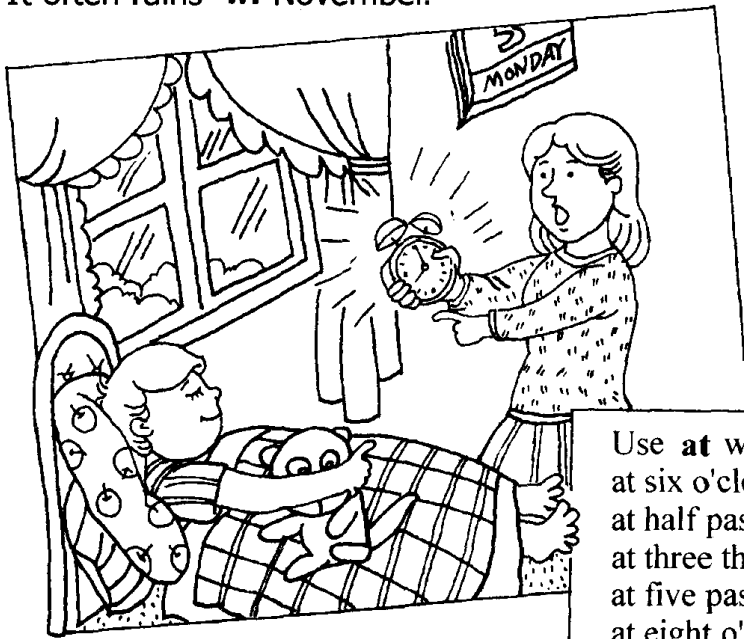
时间介词告诉我们某事发生的时间。如：

on at in before
during after for
since until by

阅读下面的故事，注意介词的使用。

Going to School

Micky and Minny do not like to wake up early. They get up **at** seven o'clock **on** Mondays. They have to go to school. Mrs Meanwell Wakes them up. They don't like going to school **in** November. It often rains **in** November.



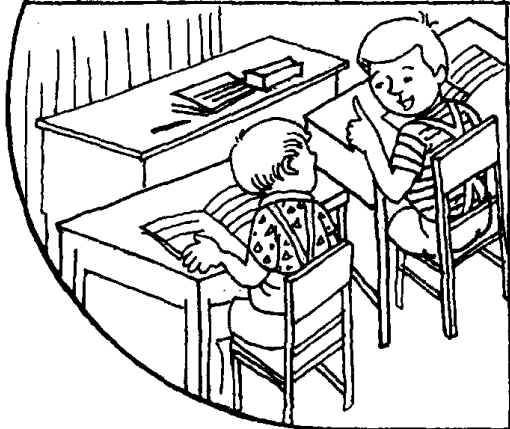
Use **on** with days:
on Mondays
on Tuesdays
on Wednesdays
on Thursdays
Sometimes there is no s:
on Monday
on Tuesday

Use **at** with times:
at six o'clock
at half past two
at three thirty
at five past one
at eight o'clock
at ten to nine

FOR and SINCE
FOR
We use **for** when talking about a certain amount of time, e.g. ten minutes, two days, three weeks, six months, etc.
Example: I have been waiting for 15 minutes.
SINCE
We use **since** when we want to mention a particular time or day or date.
Example: I have been waiting since 1 p.m.

Micky and Minny have a holiday soon. They have been at school **for** two months. They have been at school **since** September. The holiday starts **on** Monday.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER
WEEK 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
WEEK SCHOOL	SCHOOL	SCHOOL
WEEK SCHOOL	SCHOOL	HOLIDAY
WEEK SCHOOL	SCHOOL	HOLIDAY



Micky and Minny try to arrive at school **before** nine o'clock. But they are always late. Micky always enters the classroom **after** nine o'clock.

One day, Micky was talking to Danny Doright **during** the lesson. Mr Chalk, the teacher was angry.

"Don't talk!" he shouted. "See me **after** the lesson **at** half past three."

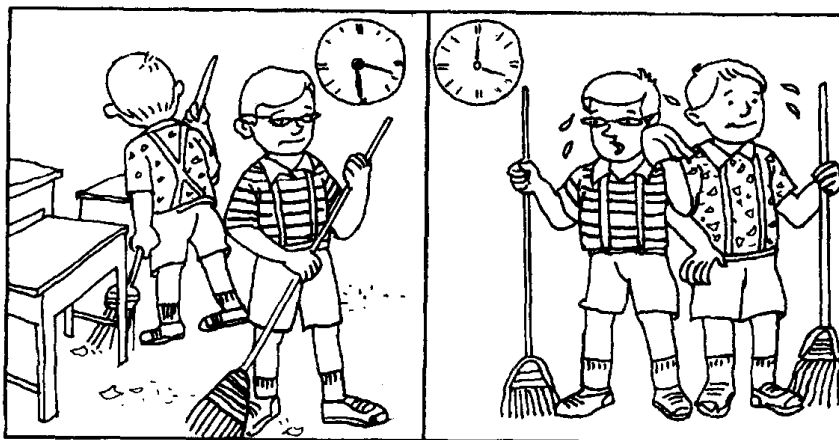
After the lesson, they met Mr Chalk.

"Sweep the floor!" said Mr Chalk. He wanted them to work fast. He wanted them to finish **by** four o'clock. They swept the floor **from** 3.30 **until** 4 o'clock. They swept the floor **for** half an hour.

FOR HALF AN HOUR

They started at 3.30.

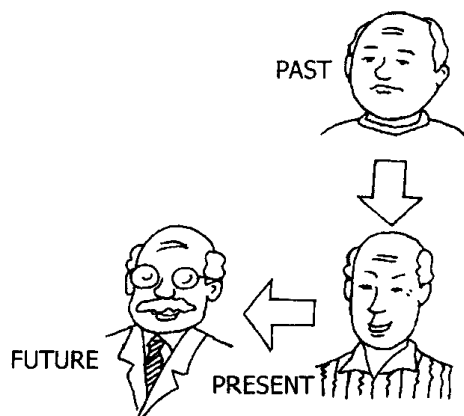
They finished at 4.00.



B. VERBS

动词是指人们正在做的行为词，有时表示人们的感受，也可表示动作发生的时间。如：

- PAST - last week, yesterday, an hour ago, etc.
- PRESENT - now, today, etc.
- FUTURE - tomorrow, next week, next year, etc.



1. The Simple Present Tense

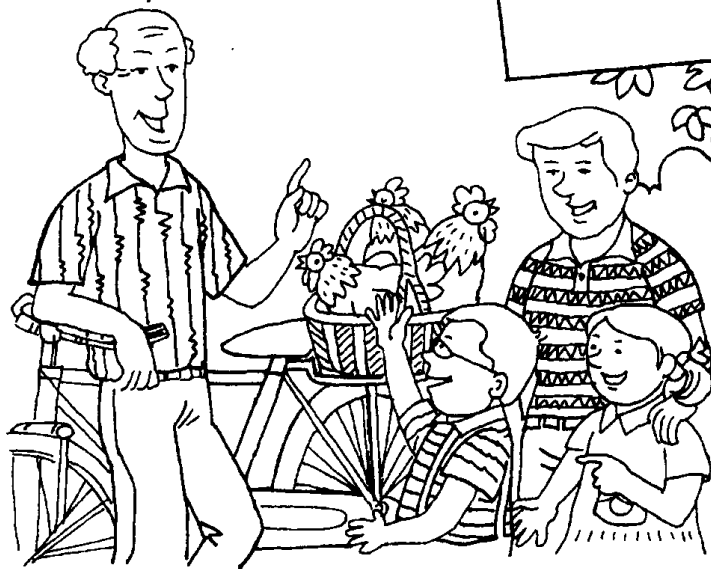
We use the simple present tense to talk about:

1. actions that happen from time to time
 - They **play** football.
 - He **rides** a motorbike.
2. things that never change
 - They **live** in Mount Nod Street.
 - He **keeps** chickens.
3. how people feel
 - He **likes** ice-cream.
 - They **don't like** homework.
 - She **is** sad.
4. What people look like
 - He **is** tall and fat.
 - They **are** short and thin.

阅读下面的故事，注意一般现在时在故事中的使用。

The People in Mount Nod Street

Sergeant Stoppem is a Policeman. He **is** strong.
He **wears** a uniform.
He **is** tall and fat.
He **rides** a motor bike.
He **likes** ice-cream.
He **doesn't like** burglars.

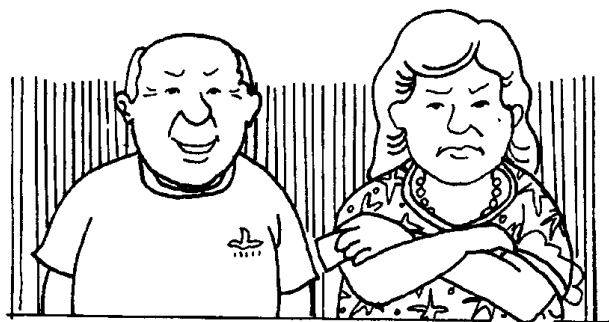


Ronnie Wrinkle is an old man.
He **is** kind.
He **is** tall and thin.
He **rides** a bicycle.
He **keeps** chickens.
He **likes** to tell stories.
He **doesn't like** work.

Micky and Minny **are** school children. They **wear** school uniforms. They **are** short and thin. They **play** football with their friends every day. They **don't like** homework.

You add **s** to a verb when you use he, she, it or a name (e.g. Adam, John, Wai Leng, Susan).

Verb	Verb + s
ride	he rides
like	Ronnie likes
eat	it eats
wash	she washes



AM, IS and ARE
 Use **is** with he, She, it or a name.
 Use **are** with you, we, they or two or more names (e. g. John and Mary).
 Use **am** with I.

Mr and Mrs Grumble **are** short and fat. They **wear** old clothes. Nobody **likes** them. They **don't like** anything.

am	is	are
I am Adam. I am here. I am tired. I'm sad. I'm afraid.	He is Adam. Adam is here. She is tired. She's sad. It's afraid.	We are here. They are tired. Adam and John are sad. They're afraid. You are tall.

DOESN'T and DON'T

Verb	Doesn't / Don't
He likes rice. She feels cold. They know Suzi. We play football. You know him. It often rains.	He does not like rice. She doesn't feel cold. They don't know Suzi. We do not play football. You don't know him. It doesn't often rain.

When you want to say **not** with a verb, you must use

does not or doesn't

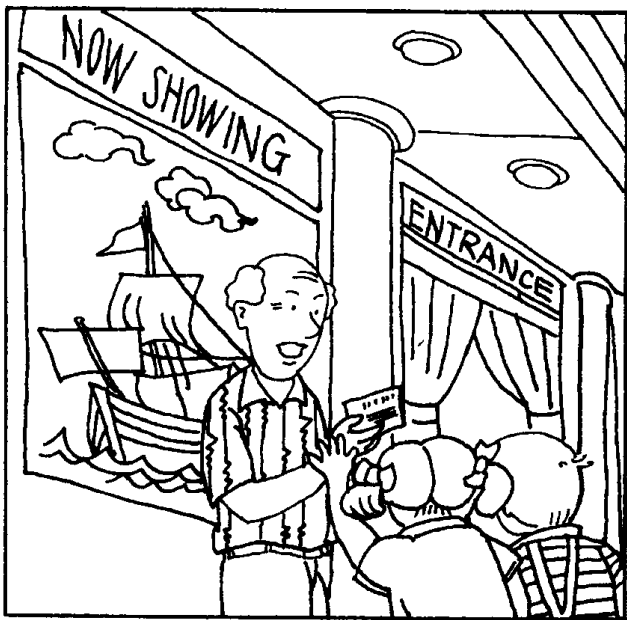
OR

do not or don't

2. The Simple Past Tense

一般过去时可用于指过去发生的一个动作，该动作现在不再发生，已结束了。

阅读下面的故事，注意一般过去时在故事中的使用。

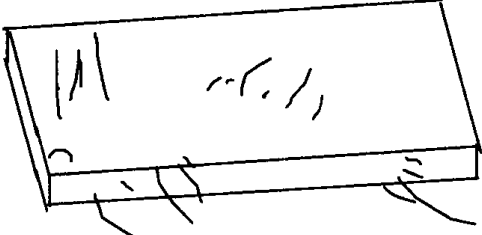


WORDS THAT TELL US ABOUT THE PAST

yesterday
last week
a few minutes ago
last year
a few days ago

The Brick

During the school holidays, Micky and Minny **went** to the cinema. They **went** with Ronnie Wrinkle on the bus. They **bought** three tickets. They **gave** one to Ronnie. They all **liked** the film. The title **was** 'The Magic Family and the Pirates'.



The film **was** very exciting. After the film, they **walked** home. They **were** happy. When they **arrived** home, they **saw** Mr Meanwell. He **was** angry. He **pointed** to a broken window. He **showed** them a brick. "Who **threw** this brick?" he **asked**.

REGULAR PAST TENSE

When you write a verb in the Past tense, you usually add **ed** to it. There are many verbs like this.

Verb	Past Tense
walk	walk ed
shout	shout ed
wash	wash ed
play	play ed
like	lik ed
arrive	arriv ed

With verbs that end with **y**, you usually add **ied**.

try	tr ied
tidy	tid ied
carry	carri ed
marry	marr ied

PAST TENSE OF TO BE

Use **was** or **were**

was	were
I was here. He was angry. Anna was happy. It was cold.	You were asleep. We were afraid. They were tired. Anna and Ali were here.



Mr Meanwell **did not see** who **threw** the brick. He **did not know** who **threw** it. He **saw** Ronnie Wrinkle. He **did not like** Ronnie.

“Perhaps, Ronnie **broke** the window,” he **said** to himself.

Mr Meanwell **told** the children not to talk to Ronnie Wrinkle again. He **didn't want** the children to be Ronnie's friends.

“But Ronnie **didn't break** the window,” **said** Micky. “He **went** to the cinema with us.”

Mr Meanwell **told** the children to go into the house. He **told** Ronnie to go away. Ronnie **was** angry when he **heard** this.

-
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-

IRREGULAR PAST TENSE

You cannot add **ed** or **ied** to some verbs. You have to change the spelling. These verbs are irregular past tense verbs. See Appendix 2 (page 111) for a list of common irregular verbs.

Verb	Past Tense
buy	bought
eat	ate
drink	drank
give	gave
throw	threw
break	broke
go	went
have	had
do	did
see	saw

DID NOT

When you want to say **not** with a past tense verb you must use

did not OR **didn't**

Verb	Did not / Didn't
He wanted an ice - cream.	He didn't want an ice - cream.
She liked Alan.	She did not like Alan.
They saw the man.	They didn't see the man
I knew him.	I did not know him.



3. The Imperative

叫某人做某事时，用祈使句。

Sometimes we tell a person **not** to do something. We use **don't** or **do not**

Come here! Stand up!
Go away!



阅读下面的故事，注意祈使动词的使用。

Glass Everywhere

Mr Meanwell was very angry. "Look at all this glass!" he shouted. "Clean it up!" he said. Ronnie Wrinkle tried to help. "Go away!" shouted Mr Meanwell. "Don't come back!" Ronnie Wrinkle went home.



USING THE IMPERATIVE

Do not use the imperative with words like

I you he she we they

Verb	Imperative
come	come
drive	drive
sit	sit
open	open
write	write

Verb	don't + imperative
write	don't write
stand	don't stand
shout	don't shout
go	don't go

Mr Meanwell told Minny and Micky what to do. "Minny, **fetch** a brush!" he shouted. "**Sweep** the floor!" He spoke to Micky, "**Get** the vacuum cleaner."

The vacuum cleaner made a lot of noise. Mrs Grumble opened the window.