

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

1



外语教学与研究出版社



LONGMAN 朗文



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朗文循序渐进学英语语法 1

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: 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,一直到你真真正明白为什么会做错。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		

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2.1, 7, 25.1, 39, 49, 50.1	13.1, 35.1, 47.2	be
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19, 21.2, 24, 33, 51	24	名词 nouns
21.1	33.2	
1.1-2, 21.2		
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10.1-2, 24		
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34, 35		
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18, 28.2	23, 34	
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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,	
7.1-2, 11, 25, 26, 27, 29 (被动语态), 45, 46, 49, 56	32.1/47.2 (引述)	
5.1-2, 22.1, 24, 63	9, 10.1, 45.3	
5.2, 53	6.2, 7, 8.1, 25, 32.1, 47.2	
31, 41.2, 64	35	
	19, 52.1	
	17.2, 20, 31 和 32 (引述), 55, 62 (引述)	
58.1	21.2, 22.2, 26, 27, 43, 46/48 (引述)	情态动词
16, 31, 47.1, 57	9, 10, 35.3, 44, 45, 46/48 (引述)	modal verbs
13, 15, 23, 60	13.1, 27	
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13, 14, 30.1, 38.2, 42.1, 47.2	63 (引述)	疑问句 questions
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35, 36, 44.1, 50, 52.1, 55, 63	4.1, 8.1, 17, 40, 49, 50	连词 conjunctions

1 'Be': 一般现在式单数(用于人) 'Be': simple present, singular (people)

1.1 'I'm American.' '我是美国人。'

- 学习: 1 我们说话时, 通常会用简略式 (short form), 如 *I'm*, 不用完整形式 (full form), 如 *I am*。
2 在下面的例子中, *American* 和 *English* 是形容词 (adjective), 不是名词 (noun)。
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 肯定句 (affirmative) | 否定句 (negative) |
| <i>I am = I'm American.</i> | <i>I am not = I'm not English.</i> |

- 练习: 1 American English *I'm American. I'm not English.*
2 French Italian
3 Japanese Chinese
4 Brazilian Mexican
5 Now you

1.2 'You're from America.' '你来自美国。'

- 学习: 肯定句 否定句
You are = You're from America. *You are not = You're not/You aren't from England.*

- 练习: 1 America England *You're from America. You aren't from England.*
2 France Italy
3 Japan China
4 Brazil Mexico
5 Now you

1.3 'Am I...?' 'Yes, you are/No, you aren't.' '我是不是...?' '对, 你是/不, 你不是。'

- 学习: 肯定句 一般疑问句 Yes/No 简略答语
I am American. *Am I American? Guess!* *Yes, you are.*
Am I English? Guess! *No, you aren't.*

- 练习: 1 American? *Am I American? Guess! - Yes, you are.*
2 English? *Am I English? Guess! - No, you aren't.*
3 French?
4 Italian?
5 Now you?

1.4 'Are you ...?' 'Yes, I am/No, I'm not.' '你是不是...?' '对, 我是/不, 我不是。'

- 学习: 肯定句 一般疑问句 Yes/No 简略答语
You are from America. *Are you from America?* *Yes, I am.*
Are you from England? *No, I'm not.*

- 练习: 1 America? *Are you from America? - Yes, I am.*
2 England? *Are you from England? - No, I'm not.*
3 Now you?
4 Now you?

1 'Be': 一般现在式单数(用于人)

1.5 'What nationality are you?' 'Where are you from?'

'你是哪个国家的人?' '你来自哪里?'

学习:

肯定句	一般疑问句	特殊疑问句 (Wh-question)
You are American.	Are you American?	What nationality are you?
You are from America.	Are you from America?	Where are you from?

练习:

- 1 American? *Are you American? What nationality are you?*
- 2 America? *Are you from America? Where are you from?*
- 3 English?
- 4 England?
- 5 Now you?

1.6 'My name's John.' '我的名字叫约翰。'

学习:

第一人称 (1st person)	第三人称 (3rd person)
I'm John.	My name is John. = My name's John.
I'm not Tom.	My name is not Tom. = My name's not Tom. = My name isn't Tom.

练习:

- 1 John *I'm John. My name's John.*
- 2 Tom *I'm not Tom. My name isn't Tom.*
- 3 Diana
- 4 Jane
- 5 Now you
- 6 Now you

1.7 'Is your name John?' 'Yes, it is/No, it isn't.' '你的名字叫约翰吗?' '是/不是。'

学习:

肯定句	一般疑问句	Yes/No 简略答语
Your name is John.	Is your name John?	Yes, it is .
	Is your name Tom?	No, it isn't .

练习:

- 1 John? *Is your name John? - Yes, it is.*
- 2 Tom? *Is your name Tom? - No, it isn't.*
- 3 Diana?
- 4 Jane?
- 5 Now you?
- 6 Now you?

1.8 'What's your name?' 'It's John.' '你的名字叫什么?' '我的名字叫约翰。'

学习:

一般疑问句	特殊疑问句 (What-question)	答语 (Answer)
Is your name John?	What is (What's) your name?	It is John. = It's John.

练习:

- 1 John? *Is your name John? What's your name? - It's John.*
- 2 Diana?
- 3 Now you?

1 'Be': 一般现在式单数(用于人)

1.9 'I'm a student.' 'I'm an actor.' '我是学生。' '我是演员。'

学习:

肯定句	否定句	
<i>I'm a student.</i>	<i>I'm not a teacher.</i>	a + 子音 (consonant) (不是 *I'm student*)
<i>I'm an actor.</i>	<i>I'm not an engineer.</i>	an + 母音 (vowel) (不是 *I'm engineer*)

练习:

- 1 student teacher *I'm a student. I'm not a teacher.*
- 2 student actor
- 3 engineer teacher
- 4 adult child
- 5 Now you

1.10 'He's/She's a student.' '他/她是学生。'

学习:

肯定句
John is a student. = John's a student. = He is a student. = He's a student.
Jane is an actress. = Jane's an actress. = She is an actress. = She's an actress.
否定句
John is not a teacher. = John isn't a teacher. = He's not/He isn't a teacher.
Jane is not a student. = Jane isn't a student. = She's not/She isn't a student.

练习:

- 1 John/student/teacher *John's a student. He isn't a teacher.*
- 2 Jane/actress/engineer
- 3 Tom/child/adult
- 4 Now you (he)
- 5 Now you (she)

1.11 'He's/She's tall.' '他/她身材高大。'

学习:

形容词的形式不变:		
<i>I am tall.</i>	<i>I'm a tall man. I'm a tall woman.</i>	<i>I'm not short.</i>
<i>John is tall.</i>	<i>He's a tall man.</i>	<i>He isn't short.</i>
<i>Jane is tall.</i>	<i>She's a tall woman.</i>	<i>She isn't short.</i>

练习:

- 1 John/tall/man/short *John is tall. He's a tall man. He isn't short.*
- 2 Jane/young/woman/old
- 3 Tom/thin/boy/fat
- 4 Pam/clever/girl/stupid
- 5 Now you (I)
- 6 Now you (he or she)

1 'Be': 一般现在式单数(用于人)

1.12 'Is John tall?' 'Yes, he is/No, he isn't.' '约翰高吗?' '对,他高/不,他不高.'

学习:	肯定句 John is tall/short.	一般疑问句 Is John tall/short?	Yes/No 简略答语 Yes, he is /No, he isn't .
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- 练习:
- 1 John/tall/short? *Is John tall? - Yes, he is. Is he short? - No, he isn't.*
 - 2 Tom/thin/fat?
 - 3 Diana/young/old?
 - 4 Diana/actress/engineer?
 - 5 Now you (he or she)?

1.13 'What's John like?' '约翰长什么样?'

学习:	一般疑问句 Is John tall?	What ... like? What is (What's) John like?	答语 He's tall. He's a tall man.
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- 练习:
- 1 John?/tall/man *What's John like? - He's tall. He's a tall man.*
 - 2 Diana?/young/woman
 - 3 Tom?/thin/boy
 - 4 Now you (he or she)?

1.14 'What's John like?' '约翰的人品怎么样?'

学习:	一般疑问句 Is John nice?	What ... like? What's John like?	答语 He's nice. He's a nice man.
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- 练习:
- 1 John?/nice/man *What's John like? - He's nice. He's a nice man.*
 - 2 Diana?/nice/woman
 - 3 Tom?/kind/boy
 - 4 Pam?/friendly/girl
 - 5 Now you (he or she)?

1.15 'This is Mr White ...' '这是怀特先生...'

学习:	This is ... This is Mr White. This is Mrs Green. This is Miss Black. This is my dog.	He/She/It ... He's my neighbour. She's my boss. She's my friend. It is (It's) my pet.	所有格形容词 (possessive adjective) His name is (name's) Bill White. Her name's Jill Green. Her name's Ann Black. Its (或 His) name is Spot.
动词 (verb) be: 单数 [> 3.1]			
肯定句		否定句	
I	am I'm a student.	I'm not	a teacher.
You	are You're a teacher.	You're not/You aren't	a student.
He	is He's my brother.	He's not/He isn't	my father.
She	is She's my sister.	She's not/She isn't	my mother.
It	is It's my pet.	It's not/It isn't	your pet.

1 'Be': 一般现在式单数(用于人)

1.15 续

- 练习 1:
- 1 Bill (White)/my neighbour *Who's Bill? - He's my neighbour.*
full name? *What's his full name? - It's Bill White.*
 - 2 Jill (Green)/my boss
 - 3 Ann (Black)/my friend
 - 4 Now you/my friend
 - 5 Now you/my teacher

- 练习 2:
- 1 He's my neighbour (Bill White) *What's his surname? - It's White.*
What's his first name? - It's Bill.
 - 2 She's my boss (Jill Green)
 - 3 She's your friend (Ann Black)

1.16 'Who's Paul?' 'He's Kate's husband.' '保罗是谁?' '他是凯特的丈夫。'

学习: Who ...? 撇号 + s ('s) 表示 '所有' (apostrophe s ('s) possession)
Who is (Who's) Paul Grey? **He is Kate's husband.**

- 1 我们可以用撇号 (') 代替 a, i, o: Who is → Who's. [> 1.1]
- 2 在人名后面, 我们可以用 's 表示 '所有': Kate's husband, John's bicycle.

- 练习:
- 1 Paul?/Kate/her husband *Who's Paul? - He's Kate's husband. He's her husband.*
 - 2 Kate?/Paul/his wife
 - 3 Laura?/Paul/his daughter
 - 4 Laura?/Kate/her daughter
 - 5 Ken?/Paul/his son
 - 6 Ken?/Kate/her son
 - 7 Laura?/Ken/his sister
 - 8 Ken?/Laura/her brother
 - 9 Now you

1.17 'How old is Paul?' '保罗年纪有多大?'

学习: 一般疑问句 How old ... ? 答语
Is Paul 42? **How old is Paul?** **(He's) 42. He's 42 (years old).**

- 练习:
- 1 Paul/42? *Is Paul 42? - Yes, he is. How old is Paul? - He's 42 years old.*
 - 2 Kate/37?
 - 3 Laura/17?
 - 4 Ken/14?
 - 5 Now you?

2 'Be': 一般现在式单数(用于物)

'Be': simple present, singular (things)

2.1 'It's a clock.' 'It's sugar.' '这是个时钟。' '这是糖。' [比较 > 1.9]

学习:

Is this a clock in English?— No, **it** isn't a clock. It is (= It's) a watch. (不是 *It's watch*)
Is this salt in English?— No, **it** isn't salt. It's sugar. (不是 *It's a sugar*)

练习:

- 1 this/clock?/watch *Is this a clock in English?— No, it isn't a clock. It's a watch.*
- 2 this/salt?/sugar *Is that salt in English?— No, it isn't salt. It's sugar.*
- 3 this/typewriter?/computer
- 4 this/water?/milk

2.2 'What's this/that in English?' '这样/那样东西英语里怎么说?'

学习:

这里的東西: What's **this** in English? — It's **an egg**. (不是 *It's egg*)
那里的東西: What's **that** in English? — It's **tea**. (不是 *It's a tea*)

练习:

- 1 this?/egg *What's this in English?— It's an egg.*
- 2 that?/tea *What's that in English?— It's tea.*
- 3 that?/apple
- 4 this?/coffee

2.3 'This is a Swiss watch.' '这是一块瑞士表。'

学习:

This is a Swiss watch. What make is it?— It's **a Rolex**. (不是 *It's Rolex*)

练习:

- 1 This/Swiss watch/RoLEX *This is a Swiss watch. - What make is it?— It's a Rolex.*
- 2 That/French car/Citroën
- 3 This/American computer/IBM

2.4 'It's Brazilian coffee.' '这是巴西咖啡。'

学习:

This is coffee. Where's it from?— It's **from Brazil**. It's **Brazilian**.

练习:

- 1 coffee/Brazil *This is coffee. - Where's it from?— It's from Brazil.*
Brazilian *It's Brazilian.*
- 2 tea/India
- Indian

2.5 'It's a fresh egg.' 'It's fresh milk.' '这是一只新鲜的鸡蛋。' '这是新鲜牛奶。'

学习:

This egg is fresh. It's **a fresh egg**. **This milk is fresh**. It's **fresh milk**.

练习:

- 1 egg/fresh *This egg is fresh. It's a fresh egg.*
- 2 milk/fresh *This milk is fresh. It's fresh milk.*
- 3 water/cold
- 4 coffee/hot
- 5 watch/new

3 'Be': 一般现在式复数(用于人) 'Be': simple present, plural (people)

3.1 'We're/You're/They're American.' '我们/你们/他们是美国人。'

学习:

动词 be: 复数 [be 的现在式单数 > 1.15]
切记在下面的例子里, *American* 和 *English* 是形容词。[> 1.1]
形容词不论用于单数、复数、阳性 (masculine) 或阴性 (feminine), 形式都不改变。[> 3.5]

肯定句 (affirmative)	否定句 (negative)
We are = We're (both/all) <i>American</i> .	We are not = We're not/We aren't <i>English</i> .
You are = You're (both/all) <i>American</i> .	You are not = You're not/You aren't <i>English</i> .
They are = They're (both/all) <i>American</i> .	They are not = They're not/They aren't <i>English</i> .

练习:

- 1 we/*American/English* *We're American. We aren't English.*
- 2 you/*Italian/French*
- 3 they/*Chinese/Japanese*
- 4 we/*Brazilian/Mexican*

3.2 'Are you American?' 'Yes, we are/No, we aren't.'

'你们是不是美国人?' '对,我们是/不,我们不是。'

学习:

肯定句	一般疑问句	Yes/No 简略答语
You are <i>American</i> .	(Yes/No question) Are you <i>American?</i> Are you <i>English?</i>	(Yes/No short answer) Yes, we are. No, we aren't.

练习:

- 1 you/*American?*/Yes, we *Are you American? - Yes, we are.*
- 2 you/*English?*/No, we *Are you English? - No, we aren't.*
- 3 you *Italian?*/Yes, we
- 4 you *French?*/No, we
- 5 they/*from Brazil?*/Yes, they
- 6 they *from Mexico?*/No, they

3.3 'Are your names Tom and John?' 'Yes, they are/No, they aren't.'

'你们的名字是汤姆和约翰吗?' '是/不是。'

学习:

肯定句:	Our/Your/Their names are <i>John and Tom.</i>	所有格形容词 (possessive adjective)
		my name
		your name
		his/her name
		its name
		our names
		your names
		their names
一般疑问句:	Are your names <i>John and Tom?</i>	
Yes/No	Yes, they are.	
简略答语:	No, they aren't.	

练习:

- 1 your names *John and Tom?*/Yes, they *Are your names John and Tom? - Yes, they are.*
- 2 their names ~~*Diana and Jane?*~~/No, they
- 3 your names *Tom and Diana?*/Yes, they
- 4 their names ~~*John and Jane?*~~/No, they