



# 最新简易英语语法



郑国强 编译



旅游教育出版社



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## 译者前言

《最新简易英语语法》一书，是1985年由英国语言教学出版社出版的。该书的作者希勒·布里塞特 (Celia Blissett) 多年来一直把英语作为第二外语来研究，深知世界上非英语国家在学习英语中所遇到的困难和存在的问题，他曾经先后出版过一些有关英语学习方面的书籍，但他个人认为《最新简易英语语法》是其中最理想的一本。

该书具有两个显著的特点：一是“简”，二是“俗”。作者用极短篇幅以娱乐的形式，将英语的基本语法概括和总结出来。

译者在编译这本书的过程中，除了对个别句子略加修改外，其余部分均保留了原著的风貌。

本书脱稿后，特请目前正分别执教于福州师范大学外语系和内蒙古师范大学外语系的两位澳大利亚英语教授 R. J. 卡若先生和 W. H. 布莱克默先生进行了审阅，他们对此书提出如下看法：

This book, of "Simple English Grammar", has been written for all those who study English — from beginners through to the most experienced. Although "simple", the author has presented the most complex ideas in a straight-forward and easily understood format.

The author is to be congratulated on his understanding

of the needs of foreign language learners. Too many grammar books are confused and tedious.

The author of this book has included diagrams and examples that will appeal to those thousands of students who find grammar unintelligible and dull.

This text fulfills a long felt need. Grammar, at last, has been presented in an original and entertaining manner.

此书在编译过程中，承蒙一些专家的帮助和指点，在此深表谢意！

因译者经验不足，虽经修改，但也难免有缺点和毛病，敬请广大读者多提意见。

译 者

一九八九年五月

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## 书例 (Map of this book)

一般现在时, 21页

现在进行时, 24页

We live in Grange Road but we're looking for a new flat.

一般过去时, 27页

过去进行时, 30页

He rang while I was watching the News.

现在完成进行时, 40页

现在完成时, 38页

I've been trying to ring her but now I've written to her.

一般将来时, 45页

I'm going to write tomorrow.

I' ll write tomorrow.

We leave at six tomorrow morning.

We're having lunch in Oxford.

祈使句页的用法51页

Ask her if she needs any help.

被动语态, 54页

The new hospital was opened last year.

疑问词提问, 105页

What happened then?

Who told you?

Where does she live?

Can 的用法, 72页

Could的用法, 73页

What can we do about it?

I could come tomorrow.

**May**的用法, 75页

I **may** come — I'm not sure yet.

**Might**的用法, 76页

Take an umbrella — it **might** rain.

**Will**的用法, 77页

I'll be there but I **won't** be staying long.

**Would**的用法, 79页

**Would** you like a cup of tea?

**Shall**的用法, 81页

**Shall** I get a ticket for you?

**Should** 的用法, 82页

They **should** be ready by Thursday.

**Must**的用法, 71页

I really **must** be going now.

**Ought to** 的用法, 83页

You **ought to** see the doctor.

(Have) **to** 的用法, 84页

Do you **have to** book in advance?

'll **have to** 的用法, 88页

We'll **have to** get some milk.

(Have) **got to** 的用法, 89页

I've **got to** get to the bank this afternoon.

(Have) **got** 的用法, 90页

They've **got** three children now.

(Be) **used to** 的用法, 94页

I'm not **used to** such hot weather.

**(Get) used to 的用法, 94页**

Have you got used to your glasses yet ?

**used to 的用法, 96页**

I used to live in Oxford.

**附加语的用法, 98页.....**

It's lovely day, isn't it.

**An和a的用法, 122页**

She's not an architect, she's a doctor.

**Some的用法, 134页**

**Any 的用法134页**

We've got some milk but we haven't any sugar.

**形容词的用法, 138页**

**副词的用法, 142页**

I drive my new car much more carefully!

**形容词性所属代词的用法, 51页 形容词比较级的用法,**

**140页 名词性所属代词的用法, 151页**

My sister is taller than yours.

**They的用法, 153页**

They cut taxes last year.

**One的用法, 157页**

Which dress do you prefer — this one or the blue one?

**Who的用法, 162页**

The doctor who saw me was very helpful

**That的用法, 162页**

The place that I usually go to is open until 7 o'clock.

**It的用法, 154页**

**Because的用法, 178页**

It's difficult to do anything because it's so late.

**Although的用法, 178页**

He isn't French **although** he has a French car.

**If** 的用法, 180页

If you worked harder, you could pass!

If I see her, I'll tell her.

**There be** 的用法, 158页

Is there a post office near here please?

**Preposition**的用法, 164页      时间介词的用法, 166页

The chemist's **in** New Street is **open from** 8 am to 10 pm.

后缀, 189页

前缀, 189页

You need to **brighten** this room — why not **re-paint** it?

所属格's'的用法, 151页

所属格's'的用法, 151页

That's not his **parents'** car — that's **Jim's** own!

## 动词的形式 (The forms of the verb)

此书的动词用以下这些术语 (In this book these terms are used):

	第一种形式 (Infinitive)	第二种形式 (Past simple)	第三种形式 (Past participle)
规则动词 (Regular verb)	ask	asked	asked
不规则动词 (Irregular verb)	give	gave	given

第一种形式 (First form) 用于:

1) 不定式 (Infinitive)      ask:      I'd like to ask him to the party.

give:      我想请他参加晚会。  
We'd like everyone to give something.

我们想让每个人都拿出点东西来。

2) 祈使句 (Imperative)      ask:      Ask! Somebody might know.

问一问, 也许有人知道。

**give:** Give her some flowers  
— she'll like that.

给她些鲜花，她会喜欢的。

3) 一般现在时 **ask:** Children ask a lot of  
(Present simple) questions.

孩子们总是问许多问题。

**give:** Most people give pre-  
sents at Christmas.

在圣诞节，许多人都送礼物。

### 第二种形式(Second form) 用于:

1) 一般过去式 **asked:** I asked a policeman  
(Past simple) where it was.

我问一位警察那件东西在哪儿。

**gave:** My parents gave it to  
him.

我父母把那个东西送给他了。

### 第三种形式(Third form) 用于:

1) 现在完成时 **asked:** I've asked John to  
(Present perfect) bring his car.

我已告诉约翰把他的车

- 开来。
- given:** **Have you given your name to the Secretary?**  
你把你的名字告诉秘书了吗?
- 2) 过去完成时 **asked:** **Somebody had already asked her.**  
(Past perfect) 有人早已问过她了。
- given:** **They asked us but we'd already given something.**  
他们问过我们, 但我们早已把东西交给他们了。
- 3) 被动语态 **asked:** **I've been asked to help on Saturday.**  
(Passive) 有人让我在星期六帮助他们。
- given:** **I've been given a free ticket.**  
有人送给我一张票。

动词加“S”的形式 (The -s form) 用于:

- 1) 主语为单数第三人称的一般现在时 **asks:** **Mary is at the age when she asks a lot of questions.**  
(Present simple with he, she, it) 玛丽正处在好问问题的

年龄。  
**gives:** He gives a lot of time  
to other people.  
他常为别人花大量的时间。

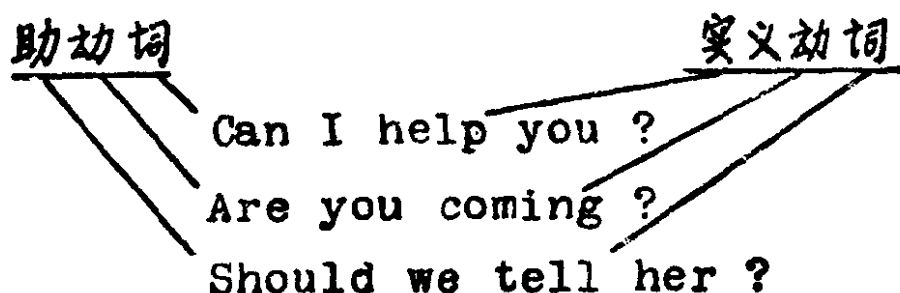
动词加“ing”的形式 (The —ing form) ) 用于:

- 1) 动名词 (Verbal noun)
  - asking:** Asking too many questions annoys people.  
问过多的问题常使人厌烦。
  - giving:** Giving is better than taking.  
奉献好于索取。
- 2) 进行时 (Continuous forms)
  - asking:** Who are you asking to the party?  
你请谁参加晚会?
  - giving:** What are you giving her for her birthday?  
你打算给她什么生日礼物?



## 实义动词和助动词 (Full verbs and auxiliaries)

英语有两种动词：一种叫实义动词，另一种叫助动词  
(English has two kinds of verbs: full verbs and auxiliaries).



### 实义动词 (Full verbs):

- 1) 告诉你“发生了什么”或“情况怎样” (Tell you “What happened” or “What the situation is”).
- 2) 通常有四种形式 (Usually have four forms):  
**walk, walks, walked, walking**
- 3) 不规则动词能有五种形式 (An irregular verb can have five forms):  
**go, goes, went, gone, going**

大多数动词是实义动词，有时它们被称作普通动词 (Ordinary verbs) 或主要动词 (Main verbs)，句型详见1页到17页。

### 助动词 (Auxiliaries):