

博士乐

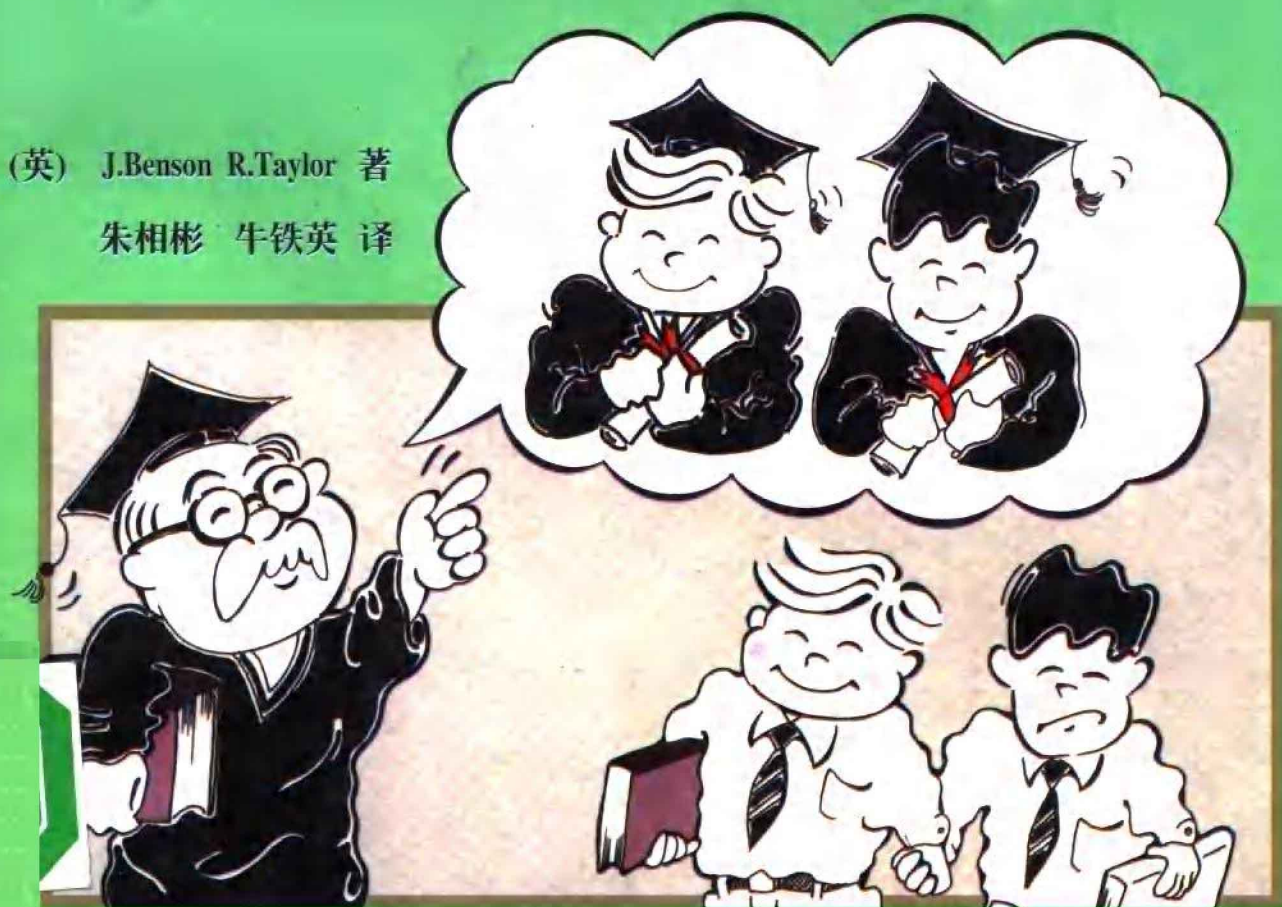
ACTIVE
GRAMMAR BOOK

英语活用语法

1

(英) J.Benson R.Taylor 著

朱相彬 牛铁英 译



吉林科学技术出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书是伟文出版社(香港)有限公司出版的一套教材,在香港地区选作学校教材使用多年,每年都再版重印。全套共五册,每册分若干章。每章由讲解、例句和练习三部分组成。书后附有练习答案。

本书构思新颖独特,编排形式生动活泼。语法的讲解采用了问答、表格、对比和归纳等多种方法。在练习的安排上,作者严格遵循由易到难、由浅入深、循序渐进的科学原则,通过大量的句子、对话、图片和短文等训练方式,达到了语法和语言融会贯通,语法真正为语言服务,使读者能比较容易地掌握语法的灵活运用。

译者在翻译过程中,在保持原貌的基础上,依据初、高中教学大纲,对少数超纲词汇做了调整,使之更符合祖国大陆初、高中学生学习的需要。因此,本书是一本非常实用的学习用书和教学参考书,适用于初、高中学生和英语教师,同时也适合于具有初、中级英语水平的读者使用。

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Chapter 1 第一章

THE VERB 'TO BE' 动词 TO BE

在本章中,我们学习下列内容:

1. the verb 'to be' 动词 to be
2. the present tense of the verb 'to be' (positive and negative forms) 动词 to be 现在时的肯定式和否定式
3. the contracted forms (short forms) 动词 to be 的缩略式
4. the interrogative forms 动词 to be 的疑问式
5. the past tense of the verb 'to be' 动词 to be 的过去时

1. The Verb 'to be' 动词 to be

动词 to be 可以用来连接主语和某些形容词,也可以用来连接说明主语是什么的词。
有时 to be 也被叫作连系动词。



动词 to be
不表示动作。

例如:

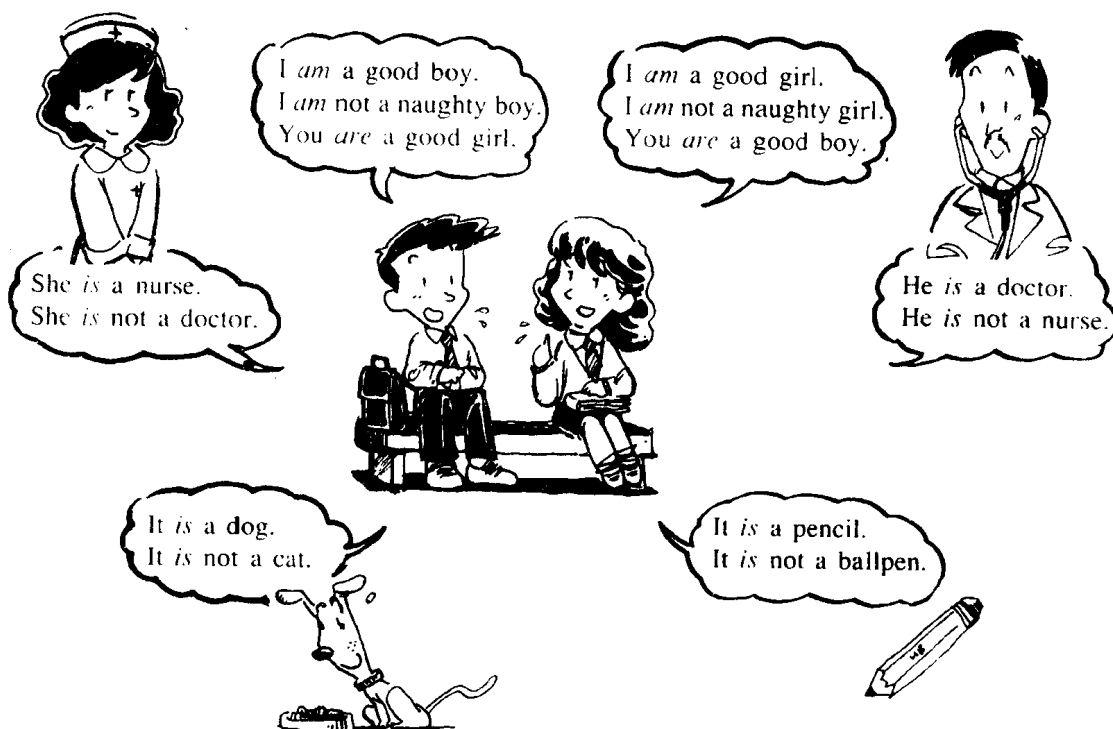
主语	动词 to be	形容词或说明主语是什么的词
He	is	fat.
It	is	a black dog.
The orange	is	round.



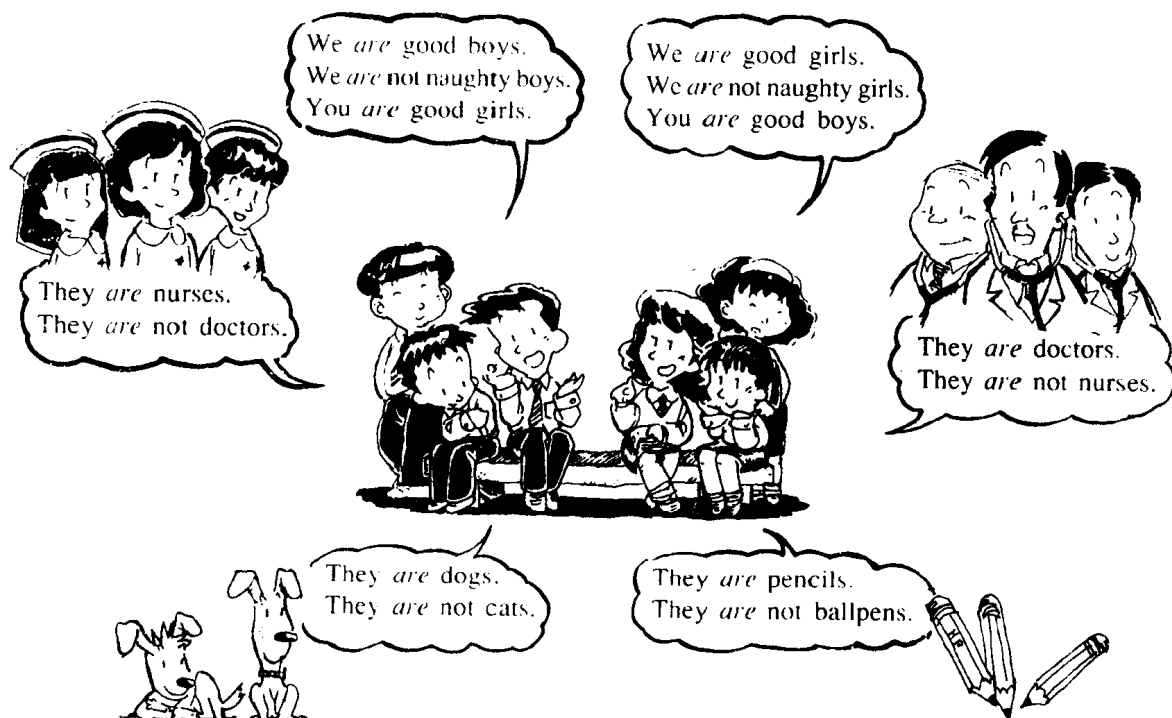
2. The Present Tense of the Verb 'to be' (Positive and Negative Forms) 动词 to be 现在时的肯定式和否定式

人 称	主 语	肯定式	否定式
第一人称	I (单 数)	am	am not
	We (复 数)	are	are not
第二人称	You (单复数)	are	are not
第三人称	He (单 数)	is	is not
	She (单 数)	is	is not
	It (单 数)	is	is not
	They (复 数)	are	are not

例如：
单数



复数





练习一 模仿示例,尽可能地多造句子。

I		
We		angry.
You	am	a smart boy.
He	is	a clever girl.
She	are	policemen.
It		a beautiful cat.
They		

1. I am angry.
2. I am a smart boy.
3. I am a clever girl.
4. We are angry.
5. We are policemen.
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. He is angry.
11. He is a smart boy.
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____



练习二 模仿示例,用动词 **to be** 的正确形式连接句子。

例如: she / a beautiful girl
She is a beautiful girl.

1. it / a small dog

8. the TV / on the shelf

2. they / all very happy

9. Maria / taller than Ivy

3. he / my neighbour

10. you / John's father

4. we / good friends

11. tomorrow / Sunday

5. that man / my uncle

12. the Browns / from England

6. this / my bag

13. Tom and I / brothers

7. I / thinner than you

14. those / school girls



练习三 模仿示例,把下列句子变成否定句。

例如: He is ugly.
He is not ugly.



怎样把含有 **to be** 句子的肯定式变成否定式呢?

在 **to be** 的后面加 **not** 就构成了否定式。



1. It is too early to go to school.

2. We are too young to play football.

3. You are foolish.

4. Peter is a naughty boy.

5. Today is Ken's birthday.

6. That lady is my grandmother.

7. I am the only son in my family.

8. They are my schoolmates.

9. It is cold today.

10. These clothes are dirty.

3. The Contracted Forms (Short Forms) 动词 to be 的缩略式

肯定式	肯定缩略式	否定缩略式
I am	I'm	I'm not (只有一种形式)
We are	We're	We're not (aren't)
You are	You're	You're not (aren't)
He is	He's	He's not (isn't)
She is	She's	She's not (isn't)
It is	It's	It's not (isn't)
They are	They're	They're not (aren't)

注：在否定疑问句中，只能用 **aren't**。

例：Aren't you very lazy?

例如：

肯定缩略式

You're very kind.

They're polite.

Maria's lovely.

否定缩略式

You're not (aren't) very kind.

They're not (aren't) polite.

Maria's not (isn't) lovely.

记住：在否定的简略答语中，只能用缩略式。例如：

Is John at home?

✓ No, he isn't

在肯定的简略答语中，缩略式不能单独使用。例如：

Is John at home?

× Yes, he's.

✓ Yes, he is.

✓ Yes, he's at home.

什么时候用缩略式呢？

缩略式用在口语和非正式的书面英语中。



练习四 模仿示例,用肯定缩略式改写下列句子。

例如: She is very tall.

She's very tall.

1. It is half-past eleven.

7. They are my cousins.

2. Ada is my sister.

8. Joseph is a doctor.

3. We are thirsty.

9. That car is very expensive.

4. I am very happy.

10. I am quite good at drawing.

5. Philip is in his sitting room.

11. His teacher is American.

6. The pot is very hot.

12. We are Form 1 students.



练习五 请用缩略式把下列句子变成否定句。如有两种形式,写出两种。

例如: Peter is a student.

Peter's not (isn't) a student.

1. Those are my slippers.

2. I am a fireman.

3. We are interested in computers.

4. Today is Saturday.

5. I am good at tennis.

6. That mango is sweet.

7. They are older than Kitty.

8. Robin is very clever.

9. She is a smart girl.

10. The book is very interesting.

11. My parents are very old.

12. He is a famous singer.

13. You are stronger than me.

14. These are your school books.

4. The Interrogative Forms 动词 to be 的疑问式

肯定式	疑问式
I <i>am</i>	<i>Am I</i>
We <i>are</i>	<i>Are we</i>
You <i>are</i>	<i>Are you</i>
He <i>is</i>	<i>Is he</i>
She <i>is</i>	<i>Is she</i>
It <i>is</i>	<i>Is it</i>
They <i>are</i>	<i>Are they</i>

怎样把含有 to be 的句子变成疑问句呢?



通过改变动词 to be 的词序, 把句子变成疑问句, 即把动词 to be 放到句首。

例如:

肯定式	疑问式
He <i>is</i> a quiet boy.	<i>Is he</i> a quiet boy?
The cats <i>are</i> lovely.	<i>Are the cats</i> lovely?
I <i>am</i> too fat.	<i>Am I</i> too fat?



练习六 模仿示例, 把下列句子变成疑问句。

例如: Today is Monday.
Is today Monday?

1. John is your cousin.

2. Helen is a lucky girl.

3. This tea is too hot.

4. That car is for sale.

5. Mr Wood is the headmaster of their school.

6. She is a shy girl.

7. Ada and Adam are good friends.

8. That is a computer.

9. Those boys are from France.

10. Jack is older than Jill.



练习七 请用动词 **to be** 的适当形式填空。第一个已完成。

Robert: Hello.

Susan: Hello, (1) is Pamela there?

Robert: No, she (2) isn't out. Who (3) is calling, please?

Susan: (4) Is you Robert? This (5) is Susan.

Robert: Hi, Susan, how (6) are you?

Susan: Fine, thank you.

Robert: (7) Is there anything I can do for you?

Susan: Well, can you ask your sister to call me back? I (8) am not sure which test we are having tomorrow. I hope she can tell me.

Robert: No problem. I will tell her as soon as she comes back. (9) Is that all?

Susan: Yes, that (10) is all. Thank you.

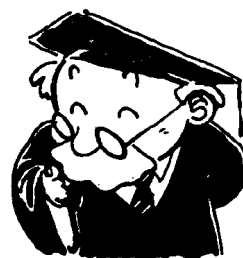
Robert: You (11) are welcome.



练习八 用下面的词编写疑问句。然后模仿示例,做出简略回答。

记住: 每一个句子的开头都以大写字母开始。

记住: 像 *he's* 肯定的缩略式不能用在简略答语中。



例如: those machines / expensive — Yes

Are those machines expensive? Yes, they are.

That meat / fresh — No

Is that meat fresh? No, it isn't.

Miss Lo / your teacher — No

Is Miss Lo your teacher? No, she isn't.

1. tomorrow / Thursday — Yes

2. that girl / a dancer — No

3. your sister / at home — Yes

4. Jack / your best friend — No

5. that building / old — Yes

6. these flowers / beautiful — No

7. those bananas / sweet — Yes

8. they / thirsty — No

9. we all / ready to eat — Yes

10. this / a white cat — No

5. The Past Tense of the Verb 'to be' 动词 to be 的过去时

肯定式	否定式	疑问式
I was	I was not (wasn't)	Was I?
We were	We were not (weren't)	Were we?
You were	You were not (weren't)	Were you?
He was	He was not (wasn't)	Was he?
She was	She was not (wasn't)	Was she?
It was	It was not (wasn't)	Was it?
They were	They were not (weren't)	Were they?

要告诉主语过去是什么样子时,就用动词 to be 的过去形式。



例如:



Peter

Yes, I was.

No, she wasn't.

They were the members of the road safety patrol.

Were you a boy scout before, Peter?

Was Amy a girl guide?

What were the Brown brothers?



Mary



练习九 模仿示例,把下列词或词组组成句子。如可能,请用缩略式。

例如:

I / a student ten years ago, but I / a teacher now
I was a student ten years ago, but I'm a teacher now.

Jim / not a policeman before, but he / now
Jim wasn't a policeman before, but he is now.

- I / thin two years ago, but I / fat now

- he / not very clever when he / young, but he / talented now

- Rupert / not at work in the morning, but he / now

- you / the winner of the competition last year, but you / not this year

- Cindy / not happy yesterday, but she / today

6. Peter / not six years old last year, but he / this year

7. Amy / very lazy before, but she / very hard-working now

8. Jack and Jill / enemies before, but they / good friends now

9. those horses / small last year, but they / much bigger now

10. she / weak at maths last term, but she / not this term



练习十 用动词 **to be** 的正确形式填空。第一个已完成。

Doctor: How (1) are you today?

Patient: I (2) _____ fine. I (3) _____ in a bit of pain earlier, but everything
(4) _____ okay now.

Doctor: How did this happen? (5) _____ it an accident?

Patient: Yes. I (6) _____ in my car, waiting for the red light to turn green, when
something caught my attention. It (7) _____ a clown riding a motorbike.
So I didn't notice that the light had changed, and the car behind me bumped into
mine.

Doctor: That (8) _____ quite a story, young man. Do you realise that because of
your carelessness, you now have to stay in hospital for a number of days?

Patient: I know, and I think it (9) _____ a real shame, but I've realized it too late.
I (10) _____ a good driver anyway.

