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剑桥 国际英语语法

active GRAMMAR

初级

A1-A2

LEVEL 1

编 著 [英] 菲奥娜·戴维斯 (Fiona Davis)
[英] 韦恩·里默 (Wayne Rimmer)

适合自学及课堂使用，
同时适用于剑桥KET/PET
考试备考

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出版说明

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- **My Turn**：学生可以将所学语法灵活运用到自己的经历、意见和喜好之中；
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希望本书的学习，能给您带来征服语言的快乐与充实。您的每一点进步都是对我们的一次鼓舞。

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1

Word class and word order

词类和词序

In the world today



In the world today, people speak around **5,000** different languages.

More than **1** billion people use the English language.

But only about **0.4** billion people speak it as a first language.

Over **1.2** billion people speak Chinese as their first language.

About **50%** of the information on the world's computers is in English.

There are **26** letters in the English alphabet. The sentence
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog uses all 26 letters.



在正确的选项下面画横线: English is the first language of around 0.4/1/1.2 billion people in the world.

Answer: 0.4

Word class and word order 词类和词序

- 名词 (noun) 可以是单数形式 (如 world), 也可以是复数形式 (如 computers、people)。例如:
man, girl (人)
fox (动物)
computer, letter, language (事物)
world (地点)
success (性质)
- 代词 (pronoun) 可以用来代替名词。例如:
I, me, you, she, him, it, we, them
- 形容词 (adjective) 被用来修饰名词。例如:
quick, brown, first, different, good
- 形容词通常位于名词之前。
a first language NOT a language first
形容词没有复数形式。
different languages NOT differents languages
- 动词 (verb) 可以表示过去、现在和将来。例如:
speak, jump (动作)
be, like, stay (状态)
- 副词 (adverb) 可以修饰动词、形容词或整个句子。例如:
carefully, slowly (修饰动词)
very, extremely (修饰形容词)
however, sometimes, luckily (修饰整个句子)
- 一个句子 (sentence) 通常包含一个主语 (S) 和一个谓语动词 (V)。
He (S) won (V).
Williams (S) was (V) the winner.
Our team (S) is playing (V) in the big stadium.
- 许多句子都包含宾语 (O)。这些句子的词序为“主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语”。
She (S) won (V) the race (O).
- 用来修饰动词的副词通常位于句末。
My brother speaks English quickly.

Practice

A 找出下列句子中的名词、代词、动词、形容词和副词，并将它们写在下面。

- The alphabet has 26 letters.
- 750,000,000 people use the language.
- It has five vowels: a, e, i, o and u.
- The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
- He studied the new words very carefully.

名词: *alphabet, letters*
 代词: _____
 形容词: _____
 动词: _____
 副词: _____

B 练习 A 中每个句子的主语分别是什么?

- The alphabet*
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

C 用合适的词将句子补充完整。用括号中的词类。

- He's a *happy* child – he's always smiling. (形容词)
- _____ loves her. (代词)
- She _____ to the pool every Saturday. (动词)
- Can you speak more _____? I can't understand you. (副词)
- They're both very _____ and thin. (形容词)
- Luckily, the weather is _____ good. It has been sunny all week. (副词)
- I study at school. I'm a _____. (名词)
- My teacher _____ really good stories. (动词)
- They work at the _____. They're nurses. (名词)
- My cousins live in Brazil. _____ speak Portuguese. (代词)

D 将词语正确排序并造句。

- walks / he / quickly *He walks quickly.*

- we / speak / Russian _____
- a / woman / strange / is / she _____
- very badly / drives / my aunt _____
- they / live / in this street _____
- he / two brothers / has _____
- the dog / my sandwich / ate _____
- we / film / the / new / saw _____

MY TURN!

用方框中的词完成下面的表格。

adjectives adverbs nouns pronouns verbs

1	<i>nouns</i>	bee country game giraffe leaves man moon Morocco pizza spider station tennis match woman
2	_____	I they we
3	_____	beautiful crazy purple small <i>stripy</i> tall ugly wonderful young
4	_____	be dance eat go have watch win
5	_____	angrily happily quickly quietly sadly slowly

现在请用表格中的词语造 10 个以上的句子，并将句子写在你的笔记本上。可以用动词的任何适当的时态。你所造的句子可以很奇怪，但语法必须是正确的。

Example: *The tall man ate his pizza slowly.*



MY TEST!

圈出正确的选项。

- My sister and I love computer games. _____ all the time. a We play them b Them play we c Play we them
- My uncle speaks four _____. a different languages b languages differents c differents languages
- My mother is Spanish and my father is Chinese, but _____ both speak English with me.
a we b them c they
- I like the book and my friend likes _____ too. a book b him c it
- Cat, rabbit, dog and snake are _____. a adverbs b nouns c pronouns

My Test answers: 1a 2a 3c 4c 5b

2

Be

连系动词 be Are you my son?



The Prince and the Pauper (1881) is a book by Mark Twain. The book is about two boys, Tom and Edward. They are 15 years old but their lives are very different. Tom is a poor boy but Edward is a prince. They change places by mistake so Edward is a poor boy and Tom is a prince. The old King, Henry VIII, is not well, but he is Edward's father and he wants to know the truth ...

The King visits the prince (or is he the poor boy?).
 King: I don't understand! **Are you my son?**
 Tom: No, I'm not a prince. I'm poor.
 King: **Are you sure?** Your clothes are not very old!
 Tom: **They're not** my clothes. **They're** Edward's clothes. **He's** poor now.
 King: Oh no! **This is** terrible! **Is it** true?
 Tom: Yes, it is. I'm really sorry, King Henry. **You aren't** my father; **you're** my King.



在正确的选项下面画横线: Edward is Henry's father / brother / son.

ANSWER SON

Be 连系动词 be

- 连系动词 be 用来给出信息和询问信息。
I'm Tom.
The story isn't true.
Is he in England?
- 连系动词 be 与年龄连用。
Two boys are 15 years old.
- 连系动词 be 加 a/any 与职业连用。
She's a teacher.
- 连系动词 be 可以用来描述天气。
It's cold.
- 连系动词 be 可以用来谈论时间和地点。
It's six o'clock.
Edward is in London.
- 连系动词 be 有完整形式和缩写形式。
I am → I'm.
在对话中, 缩写形式比较常见。
'They're not my clothes.'
在写作中, 缩写形式通常与代词连用, 不与名词连用。
The old King is not well; he's sick.

▶ 关于连系动词 be 在句中的应用, 详见第 25 单元和第 32 单元。

肯定形式 ✓	否定形式 ✗
I am ('m)	I am not ('m not)
You/We/They are ('re)	You/We/They are not (aren't / 're not)
He/She/It is ('s)	He/She/It is not (isn't / 's not)

疑问形式 ?	简短回答 ✓/✗
Am I ...?	Yes, I am. No, I am not ('m not).
Are you/we/they ...?	Yes, (they) are. No, (they) are not (aren't / 're not).
Is he/she/it ...?	Yes, (he) is. No, (he) is not (isn't / 's not).

TIP

英语句子通常都要有一个主语。
It is cold. NOT ~~is~~ cold.
I am sure. NOT ~~Am~~ sure.

Practice

A 在正确的选项下面画横线。

- I be / am / is twelve years old.
- They be / am / are in the garden.
- It am / is / are six o'clock.
- You be / is / are a dentist.
- I am / is / are in the station.
- It am / is / are very hot.
- My sister am / is / are at work.
- I be / am / are hungry.
- We am / is / are students.
- The book be / is / are about tigers.

B 用连系动词 be 的一般现在时将下面这些选自故事中的句子补充完整。有些句子是否定句，有些句子是一般疑问句。

- The poor boy has no coat. He is cold.
- We are the three bears. We are in the woods.
- Cinderella is running home. It is 12 o'clock.
- Tweedledum and Tweedledee have the same parents. They are brothers.
- The monster has a very ugly face. He isn't handsome.
- The wicked queen is asking her mirror: Am I beautiful?
- Achilles and Hector fight. They are friends.
- Robinson Crusoe has no friends on the island. Is he unhappy?

C 用连系动词 be 的一般现在时将《王子与贫儿》(The Prince and the Pauper) 的书评补充完整。

The Prince and the Pauper ¹ is a very good book. I ² am 11 years old and I ³ (not) am very interested in history but I really like this book. Mark Twain ⁴ is a great writer. It ⁵ (not) isn't a true story but the characters ⁶ are very realistic. The story ⁷ (not) isn't difficult. It ⁸ is easy to understand and enjoy the book. Tom ⁹ is a simple English boy. His family are poor and they ¹⁰ are always hungry. Edward ¹¹ (not) isn't poor because he ¹² is a prince. The boys ¹³ are very different but at the end of the book they ¹⁴ are friends. There are many films of the book too but they ¹⁵ (not) are not very good - the book is the best!

D 用给出的词语和连系动词 be 写出 Tom 的提问。然后用带有连系动词 be 的简短回答写出 Edward 的回答。

- you / prince?
Tom: Are you a prince?
Edward: Yes, I am.
- King Henry / your father?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____.

- your mother / the Queen?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____.
- we / brothers?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____ I don't have a brother.
- your sisters / here?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____ They're in France.
- you / very rich?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____.
- it / cold / in your house?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____ It's always warm.
- I / your friend?
Tom: _____?
Edward: _____ I like you.

MY TURN!

用连系动词 be 将下列句子补充完整，使这些句子符合你的真实情况。

- My mobile phone isn't new.
- Today is Monday.
- Coffee is my favourite drink.
- I am a good cook.
- My eyes are blue.
- It is warm today.
- My shoes are clean.
- I am at home.
- History books are interesting.
- My bed is next to the door.

MY TEST!

- 圈出正确的选项。
- Tom and Edward _____
a have 15 years - b is 15 years old c are 15 years old
 - Paul _____ doctor. a isn't a b aren't c isn't
 - A: What's the time? B: _____ 11 o'clock.
a Is b It c It's
 - A: Are you my son? B: No, _____
a I'm not b I amn't c I am
 - A: _____ today? B: No, it isn't. It's warm.
a Is cold b Is it cold c It cold

3

Present simple 1: statements

一般现在时 1: 陈述句

Maybe you know her.



There's a new girl at school.
Maybe you **know** her.
She **has** beautiful black hair down to her waist.
Her big, brown eyes are pools of chocolate.

The new girl's name is Layla. My sister and I **see** her every day. We **think** she's 15. She **lives** in the apartments on the corner of our street. She **goes** to the library after school. I **hope** she is happy.
Layla **has** a young brother. They **walk** to school together. Her mum **works** as a cleaner at our school. She **comes** from Egypt. I **don't know** much about Egypt. My dad **says** that it never **rains** in Cairo.

? True or False? Layla lives in Egypt.

Answer: False

Present simple 1: statements

一般现在时 1: 陈述句

- 一般现在时用于:
 - 陈述一般事实。
It never rains in Cairo.
 - 表示定期或反复发生的事情。
They walk to school together.
 - 描述状态, 常用的动词有 feel、hate、know、like、look、love、prefer、think、understand、want 等。
We think she's 15. Maybe you know her.

- 不带 to 的不定式 (即动词原形) 与 I、you、we 和 they 一起连用。动词与 he、she 和 it 连用时要加 -s。

肯定形式 ✓

I/You/We/They	think
He/She/It	thinks

TIP

在一般现在时中, 动词只有与 he、she 或 it 连用时才发生变化。所以请记住……

A ssssssnake never sleepsssssss.



- 词尾 -s 的拼写规则:
 - 对于大部分的动词, 在词尾直接加 -s。
think → he thinks
 - 在以 -o、-ch、-sh、-ss、-x 结尾的动词后面加 -es。
go → she goes
catch → he catches
push → she pushes
miss → it misses
fix → she fixes
 - 当动词以辅音字母加 -y 结尾时, 去掉 -y 再加 -ies。
fly → the bird flies
 - 但是当动词以元音字母加 -y 结尾时, 在动词词尾直接加 -s。
play → he plays
enjoy → she enjoys
 - 不规则形式:
have → he has

▶ 更多拼写规则, 详见第 182 页。