

春天英语语法系列丛书

语法与阅读教程

GRAMMAR AND READING COURSE

梁莉春 编



兰州大学出版社
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Grammar Link 语法导读

Part of Speech 词性

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
Verb 动词	action or state 动作或状态	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	This is Spring. I like Spring English King- dom.
Noun 名词	thing or person 名称	pen, dog, work, music, town, Lon- don, teacher, John	This is my dog. He lives in my house. We live in Lanzhou.
Adjective 形容词	describes a noun 描述名词	good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big. I like big dogs.
Determiner 限定词	limits or "deter- mines" a noun 限定名词	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
Adverb 副词	describes a verb, adjective or adverb 修饰描述动词、形 容词和副词	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly. When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.

续表

part of speech	function or “job”	example words	example sentences
Pronoun 代词	replaces a noun 代替名词	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
Preposition 介词	links a noun to another word 与名词搭配	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
Conjunction 连词	joins clauses or sentences or words 连接词、句及从句	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
Interjection 感叹词	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence 表示感叹	oh! ouch! hi! well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

Table of Tenses 英语时态表格

Aspect	Time		
	Present 现在	Past 过去	Future 将来
Simple Be Action Verb (play) 一般	Simple present 一般现在时 be-am, is, are play-plays (3 rd singular)	Simple past 一般过去式 be-was, were played	Simple Future 一般将来时 Will+be Will+verb (will play)
Progressive (Continuous) be+verb+ing 进行	Present Progressive 现在进行时 am, is, are+verb+ing am/is/are playing	Past Progressive 过去进行时 was, were+verb+ing was/were playing	Future progressive 将来进行时 will+be+verb+ing will be playing
Perfect have+verb+ed (past participle) 完成	Present Perfect 现在完成时 have/has+verb+ed (past participle) have played	Past Perfect 过去完成时 had+verb+ed (past participle) had played	Future Perfect 将来完成时 Will+Have +verb+ed (past participle) will have played



Chapter 1 时态讲解 ——Daily Story 生活小故事

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004 | (1)Noisy Animals, Quiet Animals 吵闹的动物,安静的动物

005 | (2)A Boxer Dog Named Duke 拳击狗杜克

007 | (3)A Young Girl Knows How 女孩知道怎么做

008 | (4)Polar Bears Need Help 北极熊需要帮助

009 | (5)He Rides an Old Bicycle 他骑的旧自行车

012 | Module 2 Simple Past Tense 一般过去时

014 | (1)His First Roller Coaster Ride 第一次坐过山车

016 | (2)Birthday Cake and Candles 生日蛋糕和蜡烛

017 | (3)A Boat in the Tub 浴盆里的橡皮船

019 | (4)Monkeys at the Zoo 动物园里的猴子

020 | (5)He Built a Snowman 他堆雪人

022 | Module 3 Simple Future Tense 一般将来时

025 | (1)Camping in the Woods 林中野营

026 | (2)She will do Many Things After School 放学后事儿很多

028 | (3)Birthday Party 生日聚会

030 | (4)Tennis Tournament 网球赛

031 | (5)Wedding Celebration 婚礼

034 | Module 4 Present Continuous Tense 现在进行时

035 | (1)Dancing in Class 课堂上跳舞

037 | (2)Paying Attention 注意

038 | (3)Hard Work 努力工作

038 | (4)Monday Morning 星期一早上

039 | (5)Grandparents and Granddaughter 祖父母和孙女

041 | Module 5 Past Continuous Tense 过去进行时

042 | (1)Rainy Day 雨天

043 | (2)Delivering a Box 送箱子

044 | (3)Taking Pictures 照相

045 | (4)Driving Motorcycle 开摩托车

047 | Module 6 Future Continuous Tense 将来进行时

048 | (1)Going Fishing 钓鱼

048 | (2)A Parade 游行

049 | (3)Sir Thomas 托马斯先生

051 | Module 7 Present Perfect Tense 现在完成时

052 | (1)Housework 家务

053 | (2)Snow 雪

- 053 | (3)Sailboat 帆船
- 054 | (4)United States and England 美国和英国
-
- 056 | Module 8 Past Perfect Tense 过去完成时
- 057 | (1)Dancing Competition 舞蹈比赛
- 058 | (2)Golf 高尔夫
- 058 | (3)Paris 巴黎
- 059 | (4)The Car of the Smith Family's 史密斯家的车
-
- 061 | Module 9 Future Perfect Tense 将来完成时
- 061 | (1)A Big Farm 一个大农场
- 062 | (2)An American Astronaut 美国宇航员
- 063 | (3)Canoe Trip 独木舟之旅
-
- 065 | *Module 10 Present Perfect Continuous Tense 现在完成进行时
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- 080 | 6.The Disobedient Boy 不听话的男孩
- 081 | 7.Peacock and the Crane 孔雀与鹤
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Chapter 1 时态讲解

——Daily Story 生活·小故事

Module 1 Simple Present Tense 一般现在时

Grammar link:

1. Form 形式

	TO BE (am/is/are)	OTHER VERB I/ you/ we/ they	OTHER VERB He/ she/ it/ James
Positive	am/is /are ... I am he/ she/ it + is they/ we/ you + are I am right. He is a doctor. They are sad.	I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive <u>We go</u> to bed early.	He/ she/ it/ James + verb - s/ es <u>She goes</u> to bed early.
Negative	am/is/are+not is not=isn't are not=aren't I am not right. He is not a doctor. They are not sad.	I/ you/ we/ they + do not + bare infinitive do not = don't <u>They don't</u> go to bed early.	He/ she/ it/ James + does not + bare infinitive does not = doesn't <u>James doesn't</u> go to bed early.

续表

	TO BE (am/is/are)	OTHER VERB I/ you/ we/ they	OTHER VERB He/ she/ it/ James
Question	Am I? Is he/she/it? Are we/you/they? Am I not right? Is he a doctor? Are they sad?	Do + I/ you/ we/ they + bare infinitive(v)? <u>Do they go</u> to bed early?	Does + he/ she/ it/ James + bare infinitive (v)? <u>Does she go</u> to bed early?

2. Usages 用途

(1) To describe habits, timetables, repeated actions or events. 描述习惯、时间表、重复的动作或事件。

She usually wakes up at 6 o'clock.

(2) To talk about general truths. 描述一般的真理。

The Sun rises in the East.

(3) To talk about something that is fixed in the future. 谈论将来确定的事情。

The bus leaves at 8 pm. Hurry up!

3. Signal words 标志词

Always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every day, every week, every month, every year, on Sundays, after school, before school

4. Table 表格

Table 1 Be verb

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am	I am not	Am I?
You are	You are not (aren't)	Are you?
He is	He is not (isn't)	Is he?

续表

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
She is	She is not (isn't)	Is she?
It is	It is not (isn't)	Is it?
We are	We are not (aren't)	Are we?
You are	You are not (aren't)	Are you?
They are	They are not (aren't)	Are they?

**Table 2 Action verb
(play)**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I play	I do not (don't) play	Do I play?
You play	You do not (don't) play	Do you play?
He plays	He does not (doesn't) play	Does he play?
She plays	She does not (doesn't) play	Does she play?
It plays	It does not (doesn't) play	Does it play?
We play	We do not (don't) play	Do we play?
You play	You do not (don't) play	Do you play?
They play	They do not (don't) play	Do they play?

For example:

Spring **is** a teacher.

Thomas **loves** his mother.

5. Please read the following stories and pay attention to the predicate about the simple present tense.

请阅读并学习下面的短文,注意每句话当中标注黑体的一般现在时谓语

动词变化。

(1) Noisy Animals, Quiet Animals 吵闹的动物, 安静的动物

The dog **barks**. It **likes** to bark. The bird **sings**. It **likes** to sing. The dog and bird **are** noisy. The cat **meows**. It **is** hungry. The cat **meows**. It **is** angry. The fish **says** nothing. The turtle **says** nothing. The mouse **says** nothing. The lizard **says** nothing. They **are** quiet.

bark (v.) 狗叫

sing (v.) 唱歌

meow (v.) 喵喵叫

say (v.) 说

noisy (adj.) 吵闹的

quiet (adj.) 安静的

turtle (n.) 乌龟

mouse (n.) 老鼠

lizard (n.) 蜥蜴

Grammar link 1:

一般现在时 be (am/is/are) 动词否定句, 在 be 动词后加 not。

is — is not are — are not am — am not

Example:

It **is** hungry.

It **is not** hungry.

Quiz 1: 将下列句子变成否定句。

a) It **is** angry.

b) They **are** quiet.

Answer

a) It **is not** angry.

b)They **are not** quiet.

Grammar link 2:

一般现在时实意动词(Action verb)否定句,需要有助动词 do / does 帮忙。

do not +verb(原形)/ does not+verb(原形)

Example:

The dog **barks**.

The dog **does not bark**.

(注:用 does 否定时,单三动词 barks 中,s 要还原成原形,即去掉 s。)

Quiz 2:将下列句子变成否定句。

a)The bird **sings**.

b)It **likes** to sing.

c)The cat **meows**.

d)The fish **says** nothing.

Answer

a)The bird does not **sing**.

b)It does not **like** to sing.

c)The cat does not **meow**.

d)The fish does not **say** nothing.

(2)A Boxer Dog Named Duke 拳击狗杜克

She **has** a dog. Her dog **is** a boxer. It **is** a male. His name **is** Duke. He **is** five years old. He **is** brown all over. He **has** a short tail. He **weighs** about 50 pounds. He **snore**s when he sleeps. She **feeds** him twice a day. She **feeds** him breakfast. She **feeds** him dinner.

have(*v.*)(has 是 have 的单数第三人称)有

boxer(*n.*)拳击手

male (*adj.*) 阳性的, 男性的, 雄性的

weigh (*v.*) 称重

pound (*n.*) 磅

snore (*v.*) 打呼噜

feed (*v.*) 喂养

twice (*adv.*) 两次

Quiz 1: 将下列句子变成否定句。

- a) Her dog **is** a boxer.
- b) It **is** a male.
- c) His name **is** Duke.
- d) He **is** five years old.
- e) He **is** brown all over.

Answer

- a) Her dog **is not** a boxer.
- b) It **is not** a male.
- c) His name **is not** Duke.
- d) He **is not** five years old.
- e) He **is not** brown all over.

Quiz 2: 将下列句子变成否定句。

- a) She **has** a dog.
- b) He **weighs** about 50 pounds.
- c) He **snore**s when he sleeps.
- d) She **feeds** him twice a day.

Answer

- a) She does not **have** a dog.
- b) He does not **weigh** about 50 pounds.
- c) He does not **snore** when he sleeps.
- d) She does not **feed** him twice a day.

(3) A Young Girl Knows How 女孩知道怎么做

She **is** six years old. She **knows** how to walk. She **knows** how to run. She **knows** how to swim. She **knows** how to play soccer. She **knows** how to ride a horse. She **knows** how to walk her dog. She **knows** how to read. She **knows** how to write.

know(*v.*)知道

Notes

how to (短语)表示如何

Example:

I know how to do my homework.

我知道如何写家庭作业。

My mother knows how to cook.

我妈妈知道如何做饭。

play soccer 踢足球

ride a horse 骑马

walk one's dog 遛狗

Grammar link 1:

be(am/is/are)动词变一般疑问句时,把be动词提到句首,末尾加问号。

Example:

She **is** six years old.

Is she six years old?

Grammar link 2:

实意动词(action verb)变成一般疑问句时需要用助动词do/does,把do/does放在句首,动词还原,末尾加问号。

Example:

She **knows** how to walk.

Does she **know** how to walk?

(注:在一般疑问句中,单三动词knows中,s要还原成原形,即去掉s。)

Quiz:将下列句子变成一般疑问句。

- a)She **knows** how to run.
- b)She **knows** how to swim.
- c)She **knows** how to play soccer.

Answer

- a)Does she **know** how to run?
- b)Does she **know** how to swim?
- c)Does she **know** how to play soccer?

(4)Polar Bears Need Help 北极熊需要帮助

She **worries** a lot. She **worries** about polar bears. They **are** big, white bears. They **live** in the north. They **need** snow. They **need** ice. They **need** cold weather. There **is** too much pollution. Pollution **heats** up the Earth. Heat **melts** the ice. The ice **is** the polar bears' home. No ice **means** no home.

worry(*v.*)担心,担忧

live(*v.*)居住

need(*v.*)需要

heat up 加热,变热,升温

melt(*v.*)融化

mean (*v.*)意味着

pollution(*n.*)污染

Notes

North北,East东,West西,South南