

新概念英语（新版）自学辅导丛书

大家网
TopSage.com



新概念英语
详解

语法大全



中国水利水电出版社
www.waterpub.com.cn

www.TopSage.com

目 录

致学习者



第一册

课 文	语 法 要 点	页 码
Lesson 1~2	一般疑问句	2
Lesson 3~4	否定句	4
Lesson 5~6	选择疑问句	6
	a 和 an 的用法区别	6
Lesson 7~8	特殊疑问句	8
Lesson 9~10	How...? 在社交套话上的一些用法	10
	形容词的意义与作用	10
Lesson 11~12	以疑问词 whose 引导的疑问句	12
	物主代词及其用法	12
	名词所有格	13
Lesson 13~14	What colour 引导的特殊疑问句	15
	祈使句	15
	and 的用法	16
Lesson 15~16	名词的复数形式	18
	be 的一般现在时形式	19
Lesson 17~18	名词复数的不规则变化	20
	Who 引导的特殊疑问句	21
	人称代词主格	22
Lesson 19~20	There + be 结构	23
	系动词 be 的变化	24
Lesson 21~22	which 引导的特殊疑问句	25
	人称代词宾格的用法	26
	直接宾语和间接宾语	28
Lesson 23~24	介词 on 的用法	28
	不定代词 one 的用法	29
	代词比较 one、that 和 it	29
Lesson 25~26	介词 in 的用法	31
	定冠词 the 的用法	31
Lesson 27~28	where 引导的特殊疑问句	34
	there be 与 have 的区别	34
	there be 句式的否定和疑问结构	35
	some 和 any 的用法	35
Lesson 29~30	情态动词 must	37
Lesson 31~32	动词的现在分词	39
	现在进行时	39

课 文	语 法 要 点	页 码
Lesson 91~92	一般将来时	94
Lesson 93~94	可与一般将来时连用的时间状语	95
Lesson 95~96	had better 与 must	97
Lesson 97~98	所有格形容词和所有格代词	98
Lesson 99~100	宾语从句	99
	直接引语和间接引语	100
Lesson 101~102	间接引语的时态	101
	反意疑问句	102
Lesson 103~104	too 和 enough	103
Lesson 105~106	动词不定式	106
Lesson 107~108	形容词的比较级和最高级	108
	形容词比较级的用法	108
	形容词最高级的用法	109
Lesson 109~110	不规则形容词的比较级和最高级	110
	名词的数与修饰词	110
Lesson 111~112	形容词的平级比较级: as...as	112
Lesson 113~114	so 和 neither 引导的简短回答	114
	no 和 none 的用法	115
Lesson 115~116	不定代词	117
Lesson 117~118	过去进行时	119
	同位语	120
Lesson 119~120	过去完成时	122
Lesson 121~122	定语从句	123
Lesson 123~124	定语从句中的省略	125
Lesson 125~126	have to 和 must	126
Lesson 127~128	表示猜测和推断的情态助动词 must 和 can't (1)	129
Lesson 129~130	表示猜测和推断的情态助动词 must 和 can't (2)	130
Lesson 131~132	情态助动词 may 表示可能性	131
Lesson 133~134	需要改变时态的间接引语	132
Lesson 135~136	let 的用法	134
	间接引语中的情态动词由现在时如何变为过去时	135
Lesson 137~138	if 引导的条件状语从句	136
Lesson 139~140	宾语从句	138
Lesson 141~142	被动语态 (1)	139
Lesson 143~144	被动语态 (2)	141



第二册

课 文	语 法 要 点	页 码
Lesson 1	简单陈述句的语序	144

第一册

First Things First



语法要点剖析

📖 一般疑问句

谓语动词是系动词(am / is / are)的陈述句,把 am / is / are 提到主语前,就构成了一般疑问句。

陈述句

This is my book.

这是我的书。

一般疑问句

Is this your book?

这是你的书吗?

陈述句

They are students.

他们是学生。

一般疑问句

Are they students?

他们是学生吗?

陈述句

I am in the room.

我在屋里。

一般疑问句

Are you in the room?

你在屋里吗?

一般疑问句的回答,必须以 Yes 或 No 来开始,然后再说明情况。

Are you a teacher?

你是老师吗?

No, I am not. I am a doctor.

不,我不是,我是医生。

或: *Yes, I am.*

是的,我是。



语法要点练习

在下列对话中,括号中给出了完整回答。根据回答,用一般疑问句提问并给出简略答语。疑问句中不要用动词的否定形式。例如:

A: Do you know my brother?

B: No, I don't know. (I don't know your brother.)

1. A: _____
B: Yes, _____ (Jane eats lunch at the cafeteria every day.)
2. A: _____
B: No, _____ (That pen doesn't belong to me.)
3. A: _____
B: Yes, _____ (The students in this class speak English well.)
4. A: _____
B: Yes, _____ (I slept well last night.)
5. A: _____
B: Yes, _____ (I'm studying my grammar book.)
6. A: _____
B: No, _____ (The children aren't watching TV.)
7. A: _____
B: No, _____ (It wasn't foggy yesterday.)
8. A: _____
B: No, _____ (Jason isn't going to be at work tomorrow.)

用简略答语回答下列问题。例如:

A: Do you know how to swim?

B: Yes, I do. 或 No, I don't.

1. Is he in class today?

2. Is she from China?

3. Are we going to have a test tomorrow?

4. Do you have a bicycle?

5. Should I speak more slowly?

6. Is English grammar easy?

7. Do you know how to play the violin?



语法要点剖析

否定句

否定陈述句与肯定陈述句相反, 它表示否定, 并且含有一个如 *not* 之类的否定词。一个内含 *be* 的否定形式的陈述句应该在其后面加上 *not*, 以构成否定句。

肯定句

This is my umbrella.

这是我的伞。

否定句

This is not my umbrella.

这不是我的伞。

一般疑问句的否定形式:

在系动词 *am / is / are* 后面直接加否定词 *not*, 就构成了否定句。

肯定句

This is my coat.

疑问句

Is this your coat?

否定句

This is not my coat.

肯定句

I am a student.

疑问句

Are you a student?

否定句

I am not a student.

请再看课文中的这两句话:

Is this your umbrella?

这是你的伞吗?

No, it isn't.

不, 它不是。

针对一般疑问句的否定的简略回答是 *No, it's not / it isn't*. 此处省略和非省略形式的关系为: *is not = isn't*; *it is = it's*. 全句应该为:

No, it is not my umbrella.

不, 它不是我的伞。

- A. Yes, its
C. Yes, it's is
5. "This is not my umbrella." "____, Sir."
A. Thank you
C. Please
- B. Yes, its'
D. Yes, it is
- B. Sorry
D. Thank you very much

Lesson 5~6



语法要点剖析

选择疑问句

选择疑问句是提供两种(有时两种以上的)情况问对方选择哪一种的疑问句。这种疑问句往往要求对方用完整的句子回答。选择疑问句的结构为一般疑问句+or+一般疑问句(后一问句常用省略结构,省去意思上与前句相同的部分)。前一问句用升调,后一问句用降调。

Is he a Chinese student or a Japanese student?

他是个中国学生还是日本学生?

He is a Japanese student.

他是个日本学生。

Is this a Ford or a Volvo?

这辆车是福特牌的还是沃尔沃牌的?

It's a Ford.

是福特牌。

a 和 an 的用法区别

1. a 和 an 有不确定的意义(即所说的人、动物或东西对听者或读者来说可能是不知道的)。

2. a 是用在以辅音(而不是辅音字母)开头的词前, an 是用在以元音开头的词前。

an island

一座岛屿

a university

一所大学

an English student

一个英国籍学生

a Japanese teacher

一个日语/日本老师

3. a 和 an 的发音: a (在平时讲话中发/ə/音)用于辅音(不是辅音字母)之前; an (/æn/)用于元音(不仅仅是以元音字母 a、e、i、o、u 开头的单词)之前。

4. This is Hans. _____ German.
 A. Hes
 B. His
 C. He
 D. He's
5. "This is Lu Ming. He is Chinese." "This is Xiao Hua. _____."
 A. He is too Chinese
 B. He too is Chinese
 C. He is Chinese, too
 D. He is Chinese too

Lesson 7~8



语法要点剖析

特殊疑问句

以疑问词 who、what、when、which、why、where、whose 和 how 等引导的问句都叫做特殊疑问句，有时也被称为 wh-问句。特殊疑问句句首用疑问词，句末声调为降调。

特殊疑问句与一般疑问句的区别在于特殊疑问句不可用 Yes 或 No 来回答。

特殊疑问句的结构一般为：

疑问词+助动词+主语+主动词。如文中：

What nationality are you?

你是哪国人？

在这句话中疑问代词 what 作定语，与它所修饰的名词 nationality 合在一起构成一个整体。再如：

What books are on the desk?

桌子上有什么书？

What's that?

那是什么？

下面重点学习以 what 引导的特殊疑问句。What...? 这一问句可以用来询问国籍、工作等。

What nationality are you?

你是哪国人？

What's your job?

你是干什么工作的？

对于上面两个问句可以回答如下：

I'm Swedish.

我是瑞典人。

I'm an air hostess.

我是一名空中小姐。

现在改用第三人称单数来进行类似的问答：

What nationality is Robert?

罗伯特是哪国人?

He is Italian.

他是意大利人。

What's his job?

他是做什么工作的?

He is an English teacher.

他是一名英语教师。



语法要点练习

用 where, why, when 或 what time 提问。例如:

A: *When / what time did you get up this morning?*

B: At 7:30. (I got up at 7:30 this morning.)

1. A: _____

B: At the cafeteria. (I had lunch at the cafeteria today.)

2. A: _____

B: At 12:15. (I had lunch at 12:15.)

3. A: _____

B: In Chicago. (My aunt and uncle live in Chicago.)

4. A: _____

B: Next week. (I'm going to visit my aunt next week.)

5. A: _____

B: At the library. (George is going to study at the library tonight.)

6. A: _____

B: Because it's quiet. (George studies at the library because it's quiet.)

7. A: _____

B: In Japan. (I was living in Japan in 1989.)

8. A: _____

B: Tomorrow. (I'm going to downtown tomorrow.)

9. A: _____

B: To a movie. (I went to a movie last night.)

10. A: _____

B: At a hardware store. (You can buy a hammer at a hardware store.)

11. A: _____

B: Next June. (My daughter will graduate from college next June.)

12. A: _____

B: Around 7:00. (You should call me around 7:00.)

完成句子。

1. — _____?
—My name is Robert.
2. — _____?
—No, I'm not a teacher.
3. — _____?
—I'm French.
4. — _____?
—I am a keyboard operator.
5. Nice to _____ you.

Lesson 9~10



语法要点剖析

How...?在社交套话上的一些用法

how 是一个表示如何的疑问词,可以用来引导一些用于社交场合的套话。

1. 用于询问对方的健康状况或者一般生活情况等。

How are you?

你好吗?

How have you been?

你一向可好?

2. How do you do?是正式介绍中的一句套话,不能用于询问对方的健康状况。

How do you do?

你好!

How do you do?

你好!

3. how 经常用在询问对方目前状况的疑问句中。

How's life?

日子过得怎么样?

How are things going?

情况怎样?

形容词的意义与作用

形容词修饰名词,说明事物或人的性质或特征。通常,可将形容词分成性质形容词和叙述形容词两类,其位置不一定都放在名词前面。

1. 直接说明事物的性质或特征的形容词是性质形容词,它有级的变化,可以用程度副词

修饰，在句中可作定语、表语和补语。如：*hot*（热的）。

2. 叙述形容词只能作表语，所以又称为表语形容词。这类形容词没有级的变化，也不用程度副词修饰。大多数以 *a-* 开头的形容词都属于这一类。如：*afraid*（害怕的）。

He is an ill man.（错）

The man is ill.（对）

She is an afraid girl.（错）

The girl is afraid.（对）

这类词还有：*well*、*unwell*、*faint*、*alike*、*alive*、*alone*、*asleep*、*awake* 等。

3. 形容词作定语修饰名词时，要放在名词的前边。

a young nurse

一位年轻的护士

an old mechanic

一位老机械师

a lazy housewife

一个懒惰的家庭主妇

a thin woman

一个瘦女人

但是如果形容词修饰以 *-thing* 为字尾的词语时，要放在这些词之后，如：*something nice*（很好的某样东西）。



语法要点练习

按要求完成句子。

1. Are you a student?（做出否定回答）

2. Is she a teacher?（做出肯定回答）

3. Is it a Ford?（做出肯定回答）

4. Is it a French car?（做出否定回答）

5. Is Hans an Italian?（做出肯定回答）

连词成句。

1. morning, Mr. Blake, good

2. student, Sophie, new, a, is

3. you, nice, meet, to

4. is, Hans, this
5. is, Lu Ming, teacher, a (疑问句)

Lesson 11~12



语法要点剖析

以疑问词 whose 引导的疑问句

特殊疑问句 *Whose is this...? / Whose is that...?* 用来询问物品的所有权关系。所有者总是一个人, 而且期望得到的回答是某人的名字加's 形式, 或者是一个物主代词。

具体回答为:

It's (This is, That is) + 名词所有格或物主代词。

它的结构为:

疑问词 Whose + 一般疑问句的语序。

Whose 在句中作表语。

Whose is this / that blouse?

这/那个女罩衫是谁的?

This / That is my sister's.

这/那是我姐姐的。

当所有关系中指的是某件东西或某种物质时, *whose* 后面的名词可以省略。上述问句还可以变成另一种形式:

Whose blouse is this / that?

这/那是谁的女罩衫?

在这个句子里, 疑问词 *whose* 作定语, 修饰表语 *blouse*。

物主代词及其用法

表示所有关系的代词叫做物主代词。物主代词有形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词, 列表如下:

类别 人称	形容词性物主代词		名词性物主代词	
	单数	复数	单数	复数
第一人称	my	our	mine	ours
第二人称	your	your	yours	yours
第三人称	his, her, its	their	his, hers, its	theirs

物主代词主要有以下两种用法。

1. 形容词性物主代词在句中用作定语。

That is his car.

那是他的汽车。

My coat is over there.

我的外衣在那儿。

2. 名词性物主代语用作主语、表语、宾语。

(1) 用作主语:

My pen is black, and hers is red.

我的钢笔是黑色的, 她的是红色的。

Your car is red, mine is blue.

你的车是红色的, 我的是蓝色的。

(2) 用作表语:

This room is ours, that room is theirs.

这个房间是我们的, 那个房间是他们的。

This book is his, not yours.

这本书是他的, 不是你的。

(3) 用作宾语:

I lost my umbrella, so I borrowed his.

我的伞丢了, 所以借了他的。

I have my way, and she has hers.

我有我的处事方式, 她有她的。

📖 名词所有格

名词所有格是在名词后面加's 构成, 在句中不仅可以用作定语, 也可用作表语。

(1) 作定语:

Is this Tom's tie?

这是汤姆的领带吗?

Is this Dave's shirt?

这是戴夫的衬衫吗?

(2) 作表语:

This skirt is my sister's.

这条裙子是我姐姐的。

Whose is that skirt? Is it your daughter's?

那条裙子是谁的? 是你女儿的吗?



语法要点练习

仿照例子用 whose 提问。

例子: A: Whose basketball is this?

B: Susan's. (It's Susan's basketball.)

1. A: _____ that?
B: Eric's. (It's Eric's notebook.)
2. A: _____ these?
B: Eric's. (They're Eric's tapes.)
3. A: _____ those?
B: Susan's. (They're Susan's clothes.)
4. A: _____ that?
B: Susan's. (It's Susan's coat.)
5. A: _____ ?
B: Pedro's. (I borrowed Pedro's umbrella.)
6. A: _____ is longer?
B: Eric's. (Eric's hair is longer than Susan's.)
7. A: _____ ?
B: Linda's. (I used Linda's book.)
8. A: _____ ?
B: Nick's. (Nick's book is on the table.)
9. A: _____ ?
B: Pat's. (That's Pat's house.)
10. A: _____ ?
B: Delta's. (I used Delta's bicycle.)

用 my, your, his, her, our 或 their 完成句子。

1. I have a pen. _____ pen is blue.
2. You have a pen. _____ pen is black.
3. Sara and I have pens. _____ pens are gray.
4. I have a sister. _____ sister is twenty-one years old.
5. Ann has a car. _____ car is a Ford.
6. Ann and Alex have a baby. _____ baby is eight months old.
7. Ken has a coat. _____ coat is brown.
8. Rita is wearing a blouse. _____ blouse is light blue.
9. Tom is wearing a shirt. _____ shirt is yellow and brown.
10. John is wearing a belt. _____ belt is white.
11. Sue and you are wearing dresses. _____ dresses are red.
12. Tom and you have bookbags. _____ bookbags are green.
13. Ann has a dictionary. _____ dictionary is red.
14. We have grammar books. _____ grammar books are red.
15. I have a brother. _____ brother is sixteen.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- ____, Helen?
A. Is this you coat
C. Are this your coat
B. Is this your coat
D. Whose this coat
- Is ____ hat?
A. this Miss Grey
C. this Miss Grey's
B. Miss Grey's
D. this of Miss Grey
- "____ is your pencil?" "It's red."
A. Which
C. What colour
B. Whose
D. Where
- "____?" "It's blue."
A. Whose colour is it
C. How colour is it
B. What colour is it
D. What is it
- What is his job? ____ an engineer?
A. Is she
C. Is he
B. She is
D. He is

Lesson 13~14



语法要点剖析

What colour 引导的特殊疑问句

以疑问词 what 引导的 What colour...? 和 What colours...? 类型的特殊疑问句用于询问颜色。疑问词 what 作 colour 的定语。

What colour is your coat?

你的外衣是什么颜色的?

What colour is it?

它是什么颜色的?

What colour's Helen's dog?

海伦的狗是什么颜色的?

祈使句

祈使句用以表达命令、要求、请求或劝告等。它的主语是 you (听话人)，但通常不说出。祈使句肯定结构中的谓语动词一律用动词原形。祈使句末用感叹号或句号，句子用降调。如：

Stand up.

起立!

Close the window!

关上窗户！

Be quick!

快点！

以上的祈使句常常显得有些不够客气，因此，为了表示礼貌，人们通常在祈使句的开头或结尾用 *please*。若放在句子的结尾，则前面用逗号与句子的其余部分分开。

Please open the window!

Open the window, please.

请打开窗户。

祈使句有两种类型：

1. 以动词原形开头，或在动词原形之前加 *do*（但只限于省略第二人称主语的句子）。

Take this seat.

请坐这儿。

Do be careful.

一定要小心！

否定结构：

Don't move.

别动。

Don't be late.

别迟到。

2. 以 *let* 开头。

(1) *let's* 包括说话者：

Let's have another try, shall we / shan't we?

= *Shall we have another try?*

让我们再尝试一次，好吗？

(2) *let us* 不包括说话者：

Let us have another try, will you / won't you?

= *Will you please let us have another try?*

大家再尝试一次，怎么样？

否定结构：

Let's not talk of that matter.

Let us not talk of that matter.

我们别再谈论那件事了。

and 的用法

在 *come*、*go*、*run*、*hurry up*、*stay*、*stop* 等动词之后，可以用 *and* 代替表示目的的动词不定式。

Come and have some water.

来喝点水。

Stay and have supper.

别走，在这儿吃晚饭吧。

3. 如果名词词尾的发音是/s/、/z/、/ʃ/、/ʒ/、/tʃ/或/dʒ/, s发/ɪz/的音。

dresses /dresɪz/
 blouses /blaʊzɪz/
 classes /kla:sɪz/
 boxes /bɒksɪz/
 matches /mætʃɪz/
 watches /wɒtʃɪz/

注意：如果句中的主语是名词的复数形式以及复数的人称代词 (we、you、they)，则句中的动词 be 应使用其复数形式 are。

We're (We are) young.

我们年轻。

They're (They are) students.

他们是学生。

Your passports are green.

你们的护照是绿色的。

be 的一般现在时形式

英语中的动词 be 在使用时有人称的变化。在口语中这些变化常用缩略的形式，具体如下：

肯定句	缩略式	否定缩略式
I am	I'm	I'm not
You are	You're	You're not = You aren't
He is	He's	He's not = He isn't
She is	She's	She's not = She isn't
It is	It's	It's not = It isn't
We are	We're	We're not = We aren't
They are	They're	They're not = They aren't



语法要点练习

用动词 am, is 或 are 和 a student 或 students 完成句子。

- We _____.
- I _____.
- Rita goes to school. She _____.
- Rita and Tom go to school. They _____.
- You _____.

用缩略式 (代词 + be) 完成句子。

- Sara is a student. _____ in my class.
- Jim is a student. _____ in my class.

3. I have one brother. _____ twenty years old.
4. I like my classmates. _____ friendly.
5. I like grammar. _____ easy.

用括号中单词的复数形式完成句子。

1. The students in my class come from many _____. (country)
2. Women give birth to _____. (baby)
3. Good evening, _____ and gentlemen. (lady)
4. _____ ride horses. (cowboy)
5. I like to go to _____ because I like to meet and talk to people. (party)
6. Please put the _____, forks, and spoons on the table. (knife)
7. Sue and Ann are married. They are _____. They have husbands. (wife)
8. We all have some problems in our _____. (life)
9. It is fall. The _____ are falling from the trees. (leaf)
10. Police officers catch _____. (thief)
11. Bob drinks eight _____ of water every day. (glass)
12. We often eat _____ for lunch. (sandwich)
13. Please put the _____ and the silverware on the table. (dish)
14. I can see trees and _____ outside the window. (bush)
15. I want to light the candles. I need some _____. (match)

Lesson 17~18



语法要点剖析

📖 名词复数的不规则变化

1. 有少数名词有不规则的复数形式。

child → *children*

foot → *feet*

tooth → *teeth*

mouse → *mice*

man → *men*

woman → *women*

注意：由 *man* 或 *woman* 构成的合成词，其复数形式也是 *-men* 或 *-women*。如：an Englishman, two Englishmen。但 *German* 不是合成词，故复数形式为 *Germans*；*Bowman* 是姓，其复数是 *the Bowmans*。

2. 单复同形。

deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese

li, jin, yuan, two li, three mu, six jin

但除人民币元、角、分外，美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式，如：*a dollar, two dollars.*

3. 集体名词，以单数形式出现，但实为复数。如：*people, police, cattle* 等本身就是复数，不能说 *a people, a police, a cattle*，但可以说 *a person, a policeman, a head of cattle.*

the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词，表示国民总称时，作复数用。

The Chinese are industrious and brave.

中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。

4. 以 *s* 结尾，仍为单数的名词。

(1) *maths, politics, physics* 等学科名词，为不可数名词，是单数。

(2) *news* 是不可数名词。

(3) *the United States, the United Nations* 应视为单数。

The United Nations was organized in 1945.

联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

(4) 以复数形式出现的书名，剧名，报纸名，杂志名，也可视为单数。

"The Arabian Nights" is a very interesting story-book.

《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

5. 表示由两部分构成的东西。

glasses 眼镜

trousers 裤子

clothes 衣服

若表达具体数目，要借助数量词 *pair* (对，双)，*suit* (套)，

a pair of glasses

two pairs of trousers

6. 另外还有一些名词，其复数形式有时可表示特别的含义。

goods 货物

waters 水域

fishes (各种) 鱼

📖 who 引导的特殊疑问句

用 *who* 引导的特殊疑问句用来询问人的姓名或身份。*Who...?* 仅指人，可以用来询问男性、女性、单数或复数的人。

Who is he?

他是谁?

He is Jim.

他是吉姆。

Who is that man?

那个人是谁?

He is John.

他是约翰。

Who are those girls?

那些女孩是谁?

They're my classmates.

她们是我的同学。

注意: 这种句型与 *What is...?* 或 *What are...?* 的区别是 *What is...?* 或 *What are...?* 句型主要用来询问人的职业。

What is that girl? (What is that girl's job?)

那个女孩是做什么的?

She is a nurse.

她是个护士。

What are their jobs?

他们是干什么的?

They are sales reps.

他们是销售代表。

人称代词主格

主格人称代词如下表所示:

	单数			复数		
	第一人 人称	第二 人称	第三 人称	第一 人称	第二 人称	第三 人称
主格	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they

使用人称代词有时是为了避免重复。

What are their jobs? Are they mechanics or sales reps?

他们是干什么的? 是机械师还是销售代表?

They aren't mechanics. They're sales reps.

他们不是机械师。他们是销售代表。

Miss Green is our teacher. She is very nice.

格林小姐是我们的老师, 她很好。



语法要点练习

写出下列名词的复数形式。

1. child _____

3. girl _____

5. tooth _____

2. fish _____

4. woman _____

6. place _____

7. foot _____

8. mouse _____

9. man _____

10. knife _____

对括号中的内容用 who 进行提问。

- A: _____
B: Mary. (I saw Mary at the party.)
- A: _____
B: John. (John lives in that house.)
- A: _____
B: Bob. (Bob helped Ann)
- A: _____
B: Nancy. (I visited Nancy.)
- A: _____
B: Mr. Lee. (Mr. Lee taught the English class.)

选择括号中正确的代词填空。

- Nike had dinner with (I, me) _____.
- Besty and (I, me) _____ had dinner with Nick last night.
- My brother drove Emily and (I, me) _____ to the store. He didn't come in. (He, him) _____ waited for (we, us) in the car. (We, Us) _____ hurried.
- Ms. Lee wrote a note on my test paper. (She, Her) _____ wanted to talk to (I, me) _____.
- Ted invited (I, me) _____ to go to the game with (he, him) _____.

Lesson 19~20



语法要点剖析

There + be 结构

英语中表示什么地方或时间存在着什么事物，常用

there + be + 名词 + 地点 (时间) 状语 结构。

说 *There's an ice cream.* 比说 *An ice cream is there.* 更合乎习惯，也更自然。there + be 结构可将重要的新信息置于句末，以示强调。这种句子结构中的 **there** 是个引词 (由表示地点的副词 **there** 演变而来)，本身没有词义，常弱读。句子中的 **be** 为谓语动词，**be** 后的名词为实际主语，因此，假如该名词是单数就用 **is**，如是复数则为 **are**。句子最后为地点 (时间) 状语。

There is a book on the desk.

桌上有一本书。

There are many students in the classroom.

房间里有许多学生。

☞ 系动词 be 的变化

系动词 be 必须根据主语的不同而作相应的变化，见下表。

代词	I	he, she, it	they, we, you
系动词	am	is	are

具体变化请参见 Lesson 15~16 语法部分中有关 be 的一般现在时形式的内容，包括其缩略形式。

they are not = they aren't = they're not

we are not = we aren't = we're not

注意：you 无论代表单数的你还是复数的你们，be 动词都用 are。

另外，复数名词作主语时系动词用 are，单数名词作主语时系动词用 is。

I am a teacher.

我是一名教师。

She is nice.

她很好。

They are tired and thirsty.

他们又累又渴。

The children are very happy.

孩子们很高兴。

The flower is beautiful.

这枝花很美丽。



语法要点练习

用 is 或 are 完成下列句子。

1. There _____ a grammar book on Ahmed's desk.
2. There _____ many grammar books in this room.
3. There _____ two pens on Pierre's desk.
4. There _____ a pen on my desk.
5. There _____ thirty-one days in July.
6. There _____ only one student from Singapore in our class.
7. There _____ three students from Argentina.
8. There _____ ten sentences in this exercise.
9. There _____ a wonderful restaurant on the 33rd Avenue.
10. There _____ many problems in the world today.

用 there is 或 there are 和所给词组造句。

1. a book / on my desk

2. on Ali's desk / some books
3. on the wall / a map
4. some pictures / on the wall
5. in this room / three windows
6. fifteen students / in this room
7. in the refrigerator / some milk
8. a bus stop / at the corner of Main Street and the 2nd Avenue
9. in Canada / ten provinces
10. on television tonight / a good program

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. "Are they open or shut?" "_____."

A. Yes	B. No
C. Shut	D. Good

2. "What's the matter?" "We are _____."

A. big	B. tell
C. heavy	D. hot

3. "_____?" "We are thirsty."

A. What's the wrong	B. What's wrong
C. what's matter	D. What is

4. "Are you all right?" "Yes, _____."

A. you are	B. we are
C. I are	D. I is

Lesson 21~22



语法要点剖析

📖 which 引导的特殊疑问句

which 引导的特殊疑问句用来询问物体或物质，需要从限定的、特指的范围中做出选择。

Which is mine?

哪个是我的？（与陈述句的语序相同，which 作主语）

Which do you want?

你要哪一个？（结构为：疑问词+一般疑问句，which 作宾语）

Which hat is yours?

哪顶帽子是你的？（which 作定语，修饰主语）

Which book do you prefer?

你更喜欢哪本书?

Which car do you like best?

你最喜欢哪辆汽车?

📖 人称代词宾格

代词, 顾名思义, 就是用来代替名词或名词短语的词, 在已经知道所指的是谁或什么的情况下使用, 以免重复。人称代词有主格和宾格之分。在陈述句中, 主格代词差不多总是位于动词之前。宾格代词可代替处于宾语位置上的名词, 它们可以作直接宾语和间接宾语。

人称代词宾格的形式见下表:

人称 \ 类型	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he, she, it	him, her, it	they	them

人称代词宾格的用法:

1. 作及物动词的宾语。

The dog bit him.

那只狗咬了他。

The teacher gave us some books.

老师给了我们一些书。

2. 作介词的宾语。

I wrote a letter to her.

我给她写了封信。

Take care of them, please.

请照顾他们。

3. 在口语中也能作主语补语, 第一人称在省略句中, 还可以作主语。

I saw her with them, at least, I thought it was her.

我看到她和他们在一起, 至少我认为是她。(her 作宾语, them 作介词宾语, her 作主语补语)

Who broke the vase?

谁打碎了花瓶?

Me.

我。(me 做主语补语= It's me.)

说明: 在上面两个例句中, her 和 me 分别作主语补语。现代英语中多用宾格, 在正式文体中这里应为 she 和 I。



语法要点练习

根据括号中的内容用 which 或 what 进行提问, 例如:

A: I have two books. Which one do you want?

B: That one. (I want that book.)

1. A: _____
B: A book. (I bought a book when I went shopping.)
2. A: Could I borrow your pen for a minute?
B: Sure. I have two. _____
3. A: _____
B: A pen. (Chris borrowed a pen from me.)
4. A: Do you like this tie?
B: Yes.
A: Do you like that tie?
B: It's okay.
A: _____
B: This one. (I'm going to buy this one.)
5. A: Would you please hand me a sharp knife?
B: I'd be happy to. _____
A: That one. (I'd like that one.)

划出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。



语法要点剖析

直接宾语和间接宾语

有些及物动词, 如 give (给)、tell (告诉)、show (给……看)、pass (递) 等可以有两个宾语, 往往一个指人、一个指物。指人的叫间接宾语, 指物的叫直接宾语。

间接宾语一般放在直接宾语之前。如:

Give me the knife, please.

请把刀子给我。

I showed them some pictures.

我给他们看了一些照片。

Could you tell me the way to the post office?

你能告诉我去邮局怎么走吗?

如果直接宾语是人称代词, 就需在间接宾语之前加介词 to, 并把这个带 to 的间接宾语放在直接宾语之后。如:

Hand it to me, please.

请把它递给我。

Please pass them to the teacher.

请把它们递给老师。

介词 on 的用法

介词是英语中最活跃的词类之一, 特别是一些常用的介词, 如 on、at、in 等, 搭配力特别强, 可用来表示多种不同的意思。我们经常在名词、名词短语、代词或动名词前面用介词表示人物、事件等与其他人物、事件等之间的各种关系, 如空间关系、时间关系、因果关系等。大部分的习惯用语都是由介词和其他词构成的。

介词不能在句中独立充当一个成分, 而需和一个名词或与之相当的词构成介词短语, 在句中充当一个成分。和介词构成短语的那个部分称为介词的宾语。

介词 on 在不同的搭配情况下有不同的含义:

1. 在(平面或线)上。

I want the book on the shelf.

我要架子上的那本书。

There is a dress on the bed.

床上有件连衣裙。

He comes from a small city on the Changjiang River.

他来自长江边上一座小城。

the pens on the desk

桌子上的钢笔

the boxes on the floor

地板上的盒子

the bottles on the dressing table

梳妆台上的瓶子

2. 在某一天、某天早上、节日前夕等。

They arrived in Shanghai on May 20.

他们5月20日到达上海。

I left home on the morning of July 2.

我7月2日早离开家。

On Christmas Eve, they had a great party.

他们在平安夜举办了一个盛大的宴会。

📖 不定代词 one 的用法

1. 不定代词 one 指不定人称时，表示人，可译成人，一个人等。

One has to try one's best.

每个人都要尽力而为。(one 作主语，one's 作定语)

Give each one a pencil.

给每个人一支铅笔。(one 作间接宾语)

2. 不定代词 one 可用来代替前面出现过的可数名词，以免重复。它有复数形式 ones，可以与冠词连用，可以有自己的定语。

Please pass me the book, the one on the top shelf.

请把书架顶上一层的那本书递给我。

There are four old machines and nine new ones in the workshop.

车间里有4台旧机器和9台新机器。

📖 代词比较 one、that 和 it

one 表示泛指，that 和 it 表示特指。that 与所指名词为同类，但不是同一个，而 it 与所指名词为同一个。

I can't find my hat. I think I must buy one. (不定)

我找不到我的帽子了。我想我该去买一顶。

The hat you bought is bigger than that I bought. (同类但不同物)

你买的那顶帽子比我买的大。

I can't find my hat. I don't know where I put it. (同一物)

我找不到我的帽子。我不知道我把它放在哪了。



语法要点练习

用 in、at 和 on 完成句子。所有句子中都包含表示时间的词组。

1. History is the study of events that occurred _____ the past.
2. We don't know what will happen _____ the future.
3. I usually take a walk _____ the morning before I go to work.
4. I moved here _____ September 3.
5. _____ Wednesday, I work all day. _____ Thursday, I have an English class.

变化下列句中间接宾语的位置，一定要省去 to。

1. I gave my pen to Alex.
2. Please hand that book to me.
3. Rosa wrote a letter to her mother.
4. I gave a birthday present to Ahmed.
5. Please tell a story to us.
6. Did you send a package to your parents?
7. Mr. Hong showed a photograph of his wife to me.
8. Would you lend your camera to me?

用斜体字完成句子。

1. *my parents, a telegram*
I sent _____ two days ago.
2. *a letter, my sister*
I wrote _____ yesterday.
3. *the class, a joke*
Sam told _____ yesterday.
4. *me, the soy sauce*
Could you please pass _____?
5. *her car, me*
Sue is going to lend _____ tomorrow.



语法要点剖析

📖 介词 in 的用法

1. 在某范围或某空间内。

There is a pen in the box.

盒子里有一只钢笔。

He stands in the middle of the room.

他站在房间的中央。

2. 在一段时间内。

Rome was not built in a day.

罗马不是一天建成的。

I returned to Beijing in the middle of June.

我是6月中旬回北京的。

in 有时还可以表示……之后。

We'll be back in no time.

我们一会儿就回来。

I'll come round in a day or two.

我一两天就回来。

📖 定冠词 the 的用法

表示某一类人或事物中的某一个或某一些，相当于汉语中的这或那。定冠词 **the** 与指示代词 **this**, **that** 同源，有那（这）个的意思，但较弱，可以和一个名词连用，来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1. 特指双方都明白的人或物。

Take the medicine.

把药吃了。

2. 上文提到过的人或事。

He bought a house. I've been to the house.

他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

3. 指世上独一无二的事物。

the sun 太阳

the sky 天空

the moon 月亮

the earth 地球

4. 与单数名词连用表示一类事物。

the dollar 美元

the fox 狐狸

或与形容词或分词连用，表示一类人。

the rich 富人

the living 生者

5. 用在序数词和形容词最高级，及形容词 *only*, *very*, *same* 等前面。

Where do you live? I live on the second floor.

你住在哪？我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for.

那正是我要找的东西。

6. 与复数名词连用，指整个群体。

They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

7. 表示所有，相当于物主代词，用在表示身体部位的名词前。

She caught me by the arm.

她抓住了我的手臂。

8. 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。

the People's Republic of China

中华人民共和国

the United States

美国

9. 用在表示乐器的名词之前。

She plays the piano.

她会弹钢琴。

10. 用在姓氏的复数名词之前，表示一家人。

the Greens

格林一家人（格林夫妇）

11. 用在惯用语中。

in the day 在白天

in the morning (afternoon, evening) 在早上（下午、晚上）

the day after tomorrow 后天

the day before yesterday 前天

the next morning 第二天早上

in the sky (water, country) 在天空中（水中、乡村）

in the dark 在黑暗中

in the rain 在雨中

in the distance 在远处

in the middle (of) 在……中间

in the end 最后

on the whole 总体上

by the way 顺便
go to the theatre 去看戏

注意:

1. 定冠词 the 不论指人还是指物、单数还是复数, 其形式都不变。
2. the 的发音: 在元音前读 /ði:/。

the engineer 工程师

the ice cream 冰激凌

the old man 老人

the open window 打开着的窗户

the evening 晚上

辅音前读 /ðə/。

the car 轿车

the floor 地板

the table 桌子

the bed 床

the desk 书桌

当我们想使听话者特别注意 the 后面的名词时, the 就读为 /ði:/, 意思是这一个而且只是这一个或主要是这一个。



语法要点练习

在需要的地方填入 the。如果不需要就用 × 表示。

1. Please pass me _____ butter.
2. _____ butter is a dairy product.
3. John, where's _____ milk? Is it in _____ refrigerator or on _____ table?
4. _____ milk comes from cows and goats.
5. Tom usually has _____ wine with dinner.
6. Dinner's ready. Shall I pour _____ wine?
7. I'm studying _____ English. I'm studying _____ grammar.
8. _____ grammar in this chapter isn't easy.
9. _____ chemistry is my favorite subject.
10. Do you like _____ weather in this city?
11. _____ copper is used in electrical wiring.
12. _____ air is free.
13. _____ air is humid today.
14. _____ windows are closed. Please open them.
15. _____ windows are made of _____ glass.
16. We usually have _____ meat for dinner.

17. _____ meat we had for dinner last night was tough.
 18. People used to use _____ candles for _____ light, but now they use _____ electricity.

Lesson 27~28



语法要点剖析

where 引导的特殊疑问句

where 用来询问地点(确切的情况,或是一般的情况)。
 对 where 疑问句的回答可以是整句、短语或单个的词。

Where are the cups? (where 在句中作表语)

杯子在哪儿?

They're in the cupboard.

它们在碗橱里。

Where is the refrigerator?

冰箱在哪里?

On the right.

在右边。

Where did you go? (where 在句中作状语)

你去哪儿了?

Where is the table?

桌子在哪里?

In the middle of the room.

在屋子中间。

there be 与 have 的区别

have 前面必须有主语,表示所有关系;而 there+be 则是一种特殊结构,表示存在。

My mother has a sewing machine.

我的母亲有一台缝纫机。(表示我母亲所有)

There is a sewing machine in the room.

房间里有一台缝纫机。(表示房间里存在这一事物)

另外:there+be 之后如有一系列事物,而第一个事物是单数名词时,一般用 there is,不用 there are。如:

There is a lamp, a pen, a bottle of ink and some paper on the desk. 桌子上有一盏灯、一支钢笔、一瓶墨水和一些纸。

📖 there be 句式的否定和疑问结构

there be 结构变为否定句时，须在系动词 be 后加 not (any) 或 no；变成疑问句时，将系动词 be 放在 there 之前，句子其余部分不变。

1. there is (单数)。

肯定句

There is a glass of water on the table.

桌上有一杯水。

否定句

There isn't a glass of water on the table.

一般疑问句

Is there a glass of water on the table?

肯定回答

Yes, there is.

否定回答

No, there isn't.

2. there are (复数)。

肯定句

There are some chairs in the room.

房间里有几把椅子。

否定句

There are not any chairs in the room.

一般疑问句

Are there any chairs in the room?

肯定回答

Yes, there are.

否定回答

No, there are not.

📖 some 和 any 的用法

在英语中，some 和 any 是两个最常用的数量词。用 some 和 any 时，一般不必精确地说明数量到底有多么大或多么小。他们的作用常常像是 a/an 的复数。

1. some (表示确定的数量) 表示某些但不是全部的意思，通常用于肯定句中。在疑问句中，所希望的回答是 yes 时也可使用 some。如：

There is some water in the glass.

玻璃杯里有些水。

There are some cigarettes in the box.

盒子里有些香烟。

Have you got some paper-clips in that box?

你那只盒子里有一些回形针吗？（我知道或我认为你有一些，故希望你会有。）

some 加可数名词或不可数名词时，在流畅的话语中一般不重读，而念为/səm/。

2. any (表示不确定的数量) 通常用在含有 not 或 -n't 的否定句中, 也用于表示我们不能确定答案是肯定还是否定, 或者用于预料得到的回答是 no 的疑问句中。

There are not any spoons in the cupboard.

橱柜里没有任何汤匙。

There aren't any plates on the dressing table.

梳妆台上一个碟子都没有。

Are there any cigarettes on the floor?

地板上有一些香烟吗?

No, there aren't.

没有。



语法要点练习

根据括号中的内容用 where 进行提问。

- A: _____
B: At the cafeteria. (Jean eats lunch at the cafeteria every day.)
- A: _____
B: At the post office. (Peter works at the post office.)
- A: _____
B: In an apartment. (I live in an apartment.)
- A: _____
B: At a restaurant. (Bill eats dinner at a restaurant every day.)
- A: _____
B: In the front row. (I sit in the front row during class.)

用 some 或 any 完成句子。

- Sue has _____ money.
- I don't have _____ money.
- Do you have _____ money?
- Do you need _____ help?
- Anita usually doesn't get _____ mail.
- The house is empty. There aren't _____ people in the house.
- I need _____ paper. Do you have _____ paper?
- I'm not busy tonight. I don't have _____ homework to do.
- There are _____ beautiful flowers in my garden this year.
- Steve is getting along fine. He doesn't have _____ problems.

用 there be 结构进行一问一答练习。例如:

A: Is there a zoo in the city?

B: Yes, there is. OR: No, there isn't.

an airport
any lakes
a train station
a subway

any good restaurants
any swimming pools
an art museum
a botanical garden

Lesson 29~30



语法要点剖析

情态动词 must

情态动词本身有词义，表示说话人的语气或情态，但词义不完全，不能单独作谓语动词，一般只能和动词原形一起构成谓语动词。

情态动词（ought 除外）和助动词 shall, will, should, would 一样，后面的动词不定式一律不带 to。

情态动词没有人称和数的变化。

must 是一个情态动词，表示必须、应当，与 have to 相似，表示不可逃避的义务。在说话人看来，没有选择余地。但是，must 带有个人色彩，表示说话人的主观意图。表示个人感情时通常用 must。You must...（你必须……）表示说话人说 / 认为……必要的。如：

You must sweep the floor.

你必须扫地。（我说这有必要）

must 的具体用法如下：

1. must 表示必须或应当。

I must go home now.

我现在必须得回家了。

You must come here tomorrow.

你明天必须到这里。

2. must 的否定形式 must not 表示不应该或不许可，语气比较强烈。如：

We mustn't (must not) waste our time.

我们不应该浪费时间。

3. 一般疑问句：将 must 提到句首。

Must we hand in our exercises today?

我们今天必须要交练习吗？

Yes, you must.

是的，必须。

No, you needn't.

不，不必今天交。（说不必需用 need not，而不能用 must not）

4. 当对谓语部分提出疑问时，must 像助动词一样提到主语前面。

You must clean the classroom. (对划线部分提问)

你们必须打扫教室。

What must I do?

我们应该做什么?



语法要点练习

用 *must* 和下列斜体词组完成句子。

close the door behind you

pay an income tax

go to medical school

read English newspapers and magazines

have a driver's license

speak English outside of class every day

have a library card

stop

have a passport

study harder

listen to English on the radio and TV

talk to myself in English

make new friends who speak English

take one pill every six hours

1. According to the law, a driver _____.
2. If a traffic light is red, a car _____.
3. If you want to check a book out of the library, you _____.
4. Nancy has a job in Chicago. She earns a good salary. According to the law, she _____.
5. I failed the last two tests in my biology class. According to my professor, I _____.
6. I want to travel abroad. According to the law, I _____.
7. If you want to become a doctor, you _____.
8. John's doctor gave him a prescription. According to the directions on the bottle, John _____.
9. Jimmy! It's cold outside. When you come inside, you _____.
10. I want to improve my English. According to my teacher, I _____.



语法要点剖析

📖 动词的现在分词

动词的现在分词是由动词原形加词尾-ing 构成。其构成方法如下:

1. 对大多数动词来说, 在动词后面直接加 ing 即可构成现在分词。

read → *reading*

do → *doing*

stand → *standing*

look → *looking*

2. 以不发音的-e 结尾的动词, 去掉 e, 再加 ing。

come → *coming*

dance → *dancing*

write → *writing*

3. 如果动词只有一个元音字母而其后跟了一个辅音字母时, 则需将辅音字母双写, 再加 ing。

sit → *sitting*

run → *running*

stop → *stopping*

📖 现在进行时

在英文中若想表达此刻正在进行的动作或事件, 要用动词的现在进行时。现在进行时由助动词 am, is, are 加现在分词构成。如课文中的 *She's sitting under the tree.* 和 *He's climbing the tree.* 等句子均为现在进行时。

现以动词 eat 为例, 将现在进行时的各种形式列表如下:

肯定	否定
I am eating.	I am not eating.
You are eating.	You are not eating.
He is eating.	He is not eating.
She is eating.	She is not eating.
It is eating.	It is not eating.
We are eating.	We are not eating.
You are eating.	You are not eating.

They are eating.	They are not eating.
一般疑问句	肯定与否定回答
Are you eating?	Yes, I am. /No I am not.
Is he eating?	Yes, he is. /No, he is not.
Is she eating?	Yes, she is. /No, she is not.
Is it eating?	Yes, it is. /No, it is not.
Are they eating?	Yes, they are. /No, they are not.

现在进行时的基本用法:

(1) 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生的事情。

We are waiting for you.

我们正在等你。

(2) 习惯进行: 表示长期的或重复性的动作, 说话时动作未必正在进行。

Mr. Green is writing another novel. (说话时并未在写, 只处于写作的状态。)

格林先生在写另外一部小说。

She is learning piano under Mr. Smith.

她一直在史密斯先生的指导下学习钢琴。

(3) 表示渐变的动词有: get、grow、become、turn、run、go、begin 等。

The leaves are turning red.

树叶变红了。

It's getting warmer and warmer.

天气变得越来越暖和了。

(4) 与 always、constantly、forever 等词连用, 表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态, 往往带有说话人的主观色彩。

You are always changing your mind.

你总是改变你的主意。



语法要点练习

写出下列单词的-ing形式。

1. stand _____

2. ride _____

3. smile _____

4. cut _____

5. rain _____

6. put _____

7. write _____

8. snow _____

9. dream _____

10. hit _____

11. take _____

12. wait _____

13. win _____

14. pay _____

练习用现在进行时描述动作。例如:

erase the board → *She is erasing the board.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. bite your finger | 2. draw a picture on the wall |
| 3. hit your desk | 4. sneeze |
| 5. drop your pen | 6. cough |
| 7. wave at your friends | 8. break a piece of chalk |
| 9. clap your hands | 10. sleep |
| 11. count your fingers | 12. snore |
| 13. chew gum | 14. tear a piece of paper |

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. There are _____ in the garden. | |
| A. some child | B. some childs |
| C. come children | D. a child |
| 2. _____ Jack? Jack is in the garden, too. | |
| A. What | B. Who |
| C. Where | D. What about |
| 3. What _____ you doing? | |
| A. is | B. am |
| C. are | D. do |
| 4. She is _____ a basket. | |
| A. empty | B. empties |
| C. emptying | D. emptying |
| 5. What's she _____? | |
| A. do | B. doing |
| C. dos | D. does |

Lesson 33~34



语法要点剖析

对现在进行时的陈述句进行提问

注意如何对现在进行时陈述句的不同部分进行提问。

1. He is reading a novel.

他正在读一本小说。

对 He 进行提问:

Who is reading a novel?

谁正在读小说?

对 reading a novel 进行提问:

What is he doing?

他正在做什么?

2. They are singing and dancing.

他们正在载歌载舞。

对 They 进行提问:

Who are singing and dancing?

谁正在载歌载舞?

对 singing and dancing 进行提问:

What are they doing?

他们正在做什么?



语法要点练习

根据括号中的内容完成句子。

- A: What _____

B: A letter. (I'm writing a letter.)
- A: _____

B: No, _____. (Ali isn't reading a book.)
- A: _____

B: Yes, _____. (Anna is having lunch.)
- A: _____

B: No, _____. (Mike isn't drinking a cup of coffee.)
- A: Where _____

B: In the park. (They're playing in the park.)
- A: Why _____

B: Because they don't go to school today. (They're playing in the park because they don't go to school today.)
- A: _____

B: Because I'm happy. (I'm smiling because I'm happy.)
- A: _____

B: My grammar book. (I'm reading my grammar book.)
- A: _____

B: In the back of the room. (Roberto is sitting in the back of the room.)
- A: _____

B: Blue jeans and a sweatshirt. (Akihiko is wearing blue jeans and a sweatshirt today.)

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

- There _____ some milk in the cup.

- A. is
C. am
2. There is _____ water in the bottle.
A. any
C. many
3. The ship is going _____ the bridge.
A. in
C. at
4. "What are they doing?" "They are _____."
A. wash
C. washes
5. "What is the sun doing?" "It is _____."
A. shine
C. shineing
- B. are
D. be
- B. some
D. a
- B. on
D. under
- B. washs
D. washing
- B. shining
D. shines

Lesson 35-36



语法要点剖析

短语动词

短语动词通常是后面常跟一个介词或副词短语的动词，即动词+介词或介词小品词。英语中存在一种用动词短语代替与其同义的单个动词的强烈趋势。如听到敲门声，我们会说 *come in* 而不用 *enter* 来表达。最常见的短语动词是由英语中最短小和最简单的动词构成的，这些动词常与表示位置或方向的词组合，如 *along*、*down*、*in*、*off*、*out*、*over*、*under* 等。

The cats are running along the wall.

猫正沿着墙跑。

The children are jumping off the branch.

孩子们正从树枝上跳下来。

不仅一个单个动词可以同大量的介词或副词小品词一起构成短语动词，一个短语动词本身也可能有几种不同的意义。



语法要点练习

用下列小品词填空: *away*, *down*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up*

- Before I left home this morning, I put _____ my coat.
- When I got to class this morning, I took my coat _____.

3. The students handed their homework _____.
4. Johnny made a story _____. He didn't tell the truth.
5. The weather was bad, so we put _____ the picnic until next week.
6. Alice looked a word _____ in her dictionary.
7. Alice wrote the definition _____.
8. I threw _____ yesterday's newspaper.
9. My roommate is messy. He never picks _____ his clothes.
10. The teacher handed the test papers _____ at the beginning of the class period.
11. A strange noise woke _____ the children in the middle of the night.
12. It was dark when I got home last night, so I turned the lights _____.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. Tom and I _____ playing in the garden.
A. is
B. are
C. am
D. be
2. The plane is flying _____ the bridge.
A. over
B. in
C. under
D. of
3. He is going _____ the shop.
A. into
B. over
C. on
D. under
4. He is swimming _____ the river.
A. cross
B. across
C. beside
D. besides
5. We are _____ the left.
A. in
B. on
C. of
D. between

Lesson 37-38



语法要点剖析

将来时：be going to

1. 将来时 be going to 的形式由 am/is/are going to + 动词原形构成。

2. 将来时的用法：

(1) 表示打算、准备在最近做某事。

I am going to put it on the floor.

我打算把它放在地板上。

He is going to paint the bookcase tomorrow.

他准备明天给书架刷漆。

We are going to do the housework.

我们要做家务。

(2) 表示按照计划、安排要发生的事。

The meeting is going to begin at nine.

会议将在9点开始。

Where are you going to build the road?

你们将在什么地方筑路?

(3) 表示预言一件事即将发生。

It's going to rain!

天要下雨了!

She's going to faint!

她要晕倒了!

3. be going to 的疑问句与否定句。

将助动词 be 提到句首变成疑问句, 在 be 后面加 not 变成否定句。

She is going to swim across the river.

她要游过河去。

疑问句

Is she going to swim across the river?

否定句

She isn't going to swim across the river.

又如:

George is going to paint it pink.

乔治打算把它刷成粉红色。

疑问句

Is George going to paint it pink?

否定句

George is not going to paint it pink.



语法要点练习

用 be going to 对下列斜体词组进行提问并回答。例如:

go downtown

A: Are you going to go downtown tomorrow?

B: Yes, I am. I'm going to go downtown tomorrow. /

No, I'm not. I'm not going to go downtown tomorrow.

1. *get up before eight o'clock*

2. *get up early*

3. *come to class*

4. *get up late*

5. *stay home all day*

7. *have lunch*

9. *have lunch with Mary*

11. *watch TV this evening*

13. *get a haircut*

15. *go to bed early*

17. *go to bed late*

6. *walk to school*

8. *study grammar*

10. *get some physical exercise*

12. *have dinner*

14. *have dinner alone*

16. *go shopping*

18. *go to the movie*

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

- “_____ are you going to paint your room?” “White.”
A. What
B. Which
C. Where
D. What colour
- “What are you going to do?” “We are _____.”
A. painting
B. going to paint
C. going to painting
D. paint
- What _____ you going to do?
A. is
B. are
C. am
D. be
- We are going to _____ the bus.
A. wait for
B. waiting for
C. to wait for
D. waits for
- We are going to _____ to the tape.
A. listen
B. listening
C. to listen
D. listens

Lesson 39~40



语法要点剖析

祈使句的否定缩略式

祈使句的否定缩略形式为 **Don't+动词原形**。

Don't wait!

别等了!

Don't open the window!

不要开窗户!

Don't speak to me like that!

别那样跟我讲话。

Don't look out of the window!

不要朝窗外看!

Don't talk in class!

不要在课堂上说话!

使用祈使句时,重音、语调、手势和面部表情,尤其是情境和上下文,都说明这种形式用于表示是否友好、不客气、愤怒、不耐烦、有说服力等。一般而言,祈使句的否定式通常用 Don't 来表示,完整形式 Do not 主要用于正式文告中。

双宾语

有些单词可以跟双宾语:直接宾语(物)和间接宾语(人)。当直接宾语是名词时,它既可以放在间接宾语后,也可以在间接宾语之前加介词 to,并把这个带 to 的间接宾语放在直接宾语之后。

Give me the book.

Give the book to me.

把书给我。

I will lend you some money.

I will lend some money to you.

我要借给你一些钱。

但是当直接宾语是人称代词时,就只能采取后一种形式。

Do you see the book on the desk? Give it to me. (不能说 Give me it.)

你看到桌子上那本书没有?请把它给我。

Please show them to the classmates.

请把它们给同学们看看。



语法要点练习

用所给词语按照语法结构完成句子。

1. my pen / Heidi / I gave

主语和动词

直接宾语

间接宾语

主语和动词

间接宾语

直接宾语

2. I wrote / Kin / a letter

主语和动词

直接宾语

间接宾语

主语和动词

间接宾语

直接宾语

3. Jack handed / a book / Hiroki

主语和动词

直接宾语

间接宾语

	主语和动词	间接宾语	直接宾语
4.	Stacy / I passed / the salt		
	主语和动词	直接宾语	间接宾语
	主语和动词	间接宾语	直接宾语
5.	I lent / my car / Tom		
	主语和动词	直接宾语	间接宾语
	主语和动词	间接宾语	直接宾语
6.	Alice / a postcard / I sent		
	主语和动词	直接宾语	间接宾语
	主语和动词	间接宾语	直接宾语

Lesson 41~42



语法要点剖析

不可数名词

英语中的名词可分为可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词有单复数之分，不可数名词一般不分单数和复数。有许多东西在汉语里是可数的，在英语中却是不可数的，如 news、furniture、bread 等。这时如果要表示一个这类概念，我们可以用部分词或量词来表达数量。

<i>a piece (an item) of news</i>	一条新闻
<i>a piece of advice</i>	一条建议
<i>a piece of paper</i>	一张纸
<i>a piece (loaf) of bread</i>	一片(块)面包
<i>a cake of soap</i>	一块肥皂
<i>a bottle of ink</i>	一瓶墨水
<i>a lump of sugar</i>	一块方糖
<i>a (large) sum of money</i>	一(大)笔钱
<i>a pound of salt</i>	一磅盐
<i>a bar of iron</i>	一根铁条
<i>a bag of flour</i>	一袋面粉

a cup of tea
a box of chalk

一杯茶
一盒粉笔



语法要点练习

用所给名词的单数或复数形式填空。在一些句子中需要选择括号内的正确的词。

1. *chair* I bought some _____.
2. *furniture* I bought some _____.
3. *fruit* There (is, are) a lot of _____ on the table.
4. *vegetable* There (is, are) a lot of _____ on the table.
5. *clothing* I have a lot of _____ in my closet.
6. *dress* Mary has a lot of _____ in her closet.
7. *information* There (is, are) a lot of _____ in an encyclopedia.
8. *fact* There (is, are) a lot of _____ in an encyclopedia.
9. *grammar* I know a lot of _____.
10. *vocabulary* I'm learning a lot of new _____.
11. *word* I'm learning a lot of new _____.
12. *slang* I want to learn some American _____.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. I am going to _____ it off.
A. taking
B. takeing
C. to take
D. take
2. I am going to post _____ my grandfather.
A. it
B. to
C. it to
D. to it
3. I am going to turn _____.
A. off it
B. off
C. it off
D. it
4. What are you going to do _____ that vase?
A. in
B. on
C. to
D. with
5. She is sitting _____ the classroom.
A. in front of
B. in the front of
C. on front of
D. on the front of



语法要点剖析

情态动词 can (1)

can 是英语中最常用的几个情态助动词之一, 它本身不表示动作, 只表示体力和脑力方面的能力或客观可能。它必须与其他东西连用, 本身没有人称和数的变化。

I can see some coffee on the table.

我能看到桌子上的一些咖啡。

He can sing and dance.

他又会唱又会跳。

将陈述句变成一般疑问句时, 将 can 提到句首即可。

Can Sam read this book?

萨姆看得懂这本书吗?

Can you drive a car?

你能开车吗?

Can he operate the computer?

他会操作计算机吗?

其肯定回答为: Yes, 主语+can; 否定回答为: No, 主语+can't (can not / cannot)。否定句直接在 can 后面加 not 即可。

I can't see any coffee.

我看不见什么咖啡。

He can't find the cups.

他找不到杯子。

They can not swim.

他们不会游泳。

She can't recite the text.

她背不了课文。



语法要点练习

用 can 或 can't 和所给词语造句。例如:

a bird / sing

→ A bird can sing.

a horse / sing

→ A horse can't sing.

1. a bird / fly

2. a deaf person / hear

3. a cow / fly

4. a blind person / see

5. a child / drive a car

6. an elephant / swim

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 7. an adult / drive a car | 8. an elephant / climb trees |
| 9. a newborn baby / walk | 10. a cat / climb trees |
| 11. a fish / breathe air | 12. a boat / float on water |
| 13. a fish / swim | 14. a rock / float on water |

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- I'm thirsty. Please _____ for me.
A. make tea
B. make the tea
C. drink the tea
D. take tea
- "Where is it?" "It's _____ there."
A. under
B. on
C. off
D. over
- _____ there any tea in those cups?
A. Are
B. Is
C. Am
D. Be
- _____ there any newspapers behind the vase?
A. Be
B. Am
C. Are
D. Is
- Are there any buses _____ that building?
A. over
B. on
C. under
D. in front of

Lesson 45~46



语法要点剖析

情态动词 can (2)

can 是情态助动词，表示能力。情态助动词的否定式由情态助动词加 not 构成；疑问句中，将情态助动词置于句首，后接句子的主语和主要谓语动词。

Can Penny and Jane wash the dishes?

彭妮和简会洗盘子吗？

Yes, they can.

是的，他们会。

Can George take these flowers to her?

乔治会把这些花带给她吗？

No, he can't.

不，他不会。

can 本身没有人称或数方面的变化。它还可以与疑问词一起用在特殊疑问句中。

Who can go into the boss's office?

谁能到老板的办公室里去?

Bob can.

鲍勃能。

What can Penny and Jane do?

彭妮和简会干什么?

They can wash the dishes.

她们会洗盘子。

What can't she do?

她不会干什么?

She can't put her coat on.

她不会穿上外衣。

could 有时可代替 can 表示现在时间的动作, 但语气较婉转。

Could you wait half an hour?

请你等半个小时好吗?

Could we visit your school?

我们能参观一下你们学校吗?



语法要点练习

用一般疑问句提问, 并给出简短的回答。

- A: _____

B: _____. (Jean can speak English.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (I can't speak English.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (Jim can't play the piano.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (I can whistle.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (I can go shopping with you this afternoon.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (Carmen can't ride a bicycle.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (The students can finish this exercise quickly.)
- A: _____

B: _____. (The doctor can see you tomorrow.)

用 where can I...? 句型进行提问。

1. buy a camera _____
2. get a dozen eggs _____
3. buy a window fan _____
4. get a good dinner _____
5. go swimming _____
6. play tennis _____
7. catch a bus _____
8. mail a package _____
9. buy a hammer _____
10. get a taxi _____

Lesson 47~48



语法要点剖析

一般现在时 (1)

一般现在时可用以陈述现在时段内发生或存在的事件、动作或行为。这些事件、动作或情景说不定会无限地延续下去。但实际上，我们的意思则是在说这是现在存在着的状况。一般现在时还可以表示普遍真理以及习惯性的动作。

I like black coffee.

我喜欢清咖啡。

I don't want any milk in my tea.

我不想在我的茶中加牛奶。

My father works in a bank.

我父亲在一家银行工作。

He gets up at 6 o'clock.

他6点钟起床。

They go to work by bus.

他们坐公共汽车上班。

We study hard.

我们学习很努力。

She has a daughter.

她有一个女儿。

The moon travels around the earth.

月球围着地球转。

Two and five make seven.

2 加 5 等于 7。

一般现在时的形式：

1. 系动词 **be** 除第一人称单数用 **am**，第三人称单数用 **is** 外，其余用 **are**。

2. **have** 除第三人称单数用 **has** 外，其余一律用 **have**。

3. 行为动词的一般现在时除第三人称单数中动词原形词尾加 **s** 和 **es** 构成（其构成法与释义与名词复数同）外，其余与动词原形同形。

一般现在时的疑问句和否定句中使用 **do/does**。疑问句在句首加助动词 **do** 或 **does**：第三人称单数加 **does**，其他用 **do**，这时主要动词用动词原形。动词 **be** 只需与主语位置对调就行了。

肯定句： *She is a singer.*

否定句： *She isn't (is not) a singer.*

疑问句： *Is she a singer?*

肯定回答： *Yes, she is.*

否定回答： *No, she isn't.*

肯定句： *They study hard.*

否定句： *They don't study hard.*

疑问句： *Do they study hard?*

肯定回答： *Yes, they do.*

否定回答： *No, they don't.*

对于动词 **have** 的疑问式和否定式可以有两种方法，美国用法和英国用法。

美国用法为：

肯定句： *He has a pencil.*

否定句： *He doesn't have a pencil.*

疑问句： *Does he have a pencil?*

肯定回答： *Yes, he does.*

否定回答： *No, he doesn't.*

英国用法为：

肯定句： *He has a pencil.*

否定句： *He hasn't a pencil.*

疑问句： *Has he a pencil?*

肯定回答： *Yes, he has.*

否定回答： *No, he hasn't.*



语法要点练习

用斜体单词将句子变为否定句。

- like, not* Ingrid _____ tea.
- like, not* I _____ tea.
- know, not* Mary _____ me.
- snow, not* It _____ in Bangkok in the winter.

5. *speak, not* I _____ French.
6. *live, not* Butterflies _____ long.
7. *have, not* A butterfly _____ a long life.
8. *have, not* We _____ class every day.
9. *be, not* It _____ cold today.
10. *rain, not* It _____ every day.

根据括号中的内容用一般疑问句进行提问，并回答。

1. A: _____
B: _____. (I like tea.)
2. A: _____
B: _____. (I don't like coffee.)
3. A: _____
B: _____. (I don't speak Japanese.)
4. A: _____
B: _____. (I do exercise every morning.)
5. A: _____
B: _____. (Sue has a cold.)
6. A: _____
B: _____. (The teacher comes to class every day.)
7. A: _____
B: _____. (It rains a lot in April.)
8. A: _____
B: _____. (My parents live in England.)

Lesson 49~50



语法要点剖析

选择疑问句

含有 *or* 的问句称为选择疑问句。句子中 *or* 之前的部分读升调，之后的读降调。*or* 连接的两个并列成分可以是状语，宾语，表语，谓语或是两个分句，回答可以比较灵活。但这种选择疑问句不能简单地用 *yes* 或 *no* 来回答。选择疑问句把选择的余地缩小在数目有限的事物、行动等上面，可以有无限性的选择、3 项选择以及两项选择。

Do you like apples or bananas?

你喜欢苹果还是香蕉？

What would you prefer, tea or coffee?

茶和咖啡, 你喜欢哪一种?

Would you like tea, coffee, or milk?

你喜欢茶、咖啡还是牛奶?

How shall we go, by bus or by train?

我们怎么走? 乘公共汽车还是坐火车?

Did you go there, or didn't you?

你去了那儿还是没有去?



语法要点练习

用括号中名词的复数形式填空。

1. There aren't any _____ (shelf) in the kitchen.
2. There are some _____ (box) on the table.
3. The _____ (housewife) are talking.
4. Is there any water in those _____ (glass) .
5. There aren't any _____ (dish) in the cupboard.

填入适当的量词。

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a _____ of sugar | 2. two _____ of tea |
| 3. three _____ of coffee | 4. four _____ of milk |
| 5. five _____ of bread | 6. two _____ of chocolate |
| 7. a _____ of cheese | |
| 8. a quarter of a _____ of tobacco | |

Lesson 51~52



语法要点剖析

句型 What... like?

我们把 what...like? 这一句型用来询问事物的情况, 例如天气、气候等, 或询问人物或事物的外观或特征。

What's the weather like today?

今天天气怎么样?

What's it like today?

今天怎么样?

What's the climate like in your country?

你们国家气候怎么样?

What's his girlfriend like?

他的女朋友怎么样?

What's this house like?

这所房子怎么样?

许多形容词可用于回答 What...like? 这样的问题, 并可根据上下文给以笼统的或确切的信息, 例如课文中表示天气或气候的形容词 pleasant (宜人的)、windy (有风的)、hot (热的)、cold (冷的)、warm (温暖的) 等。

如果具体地问听(看, 闻, 摸)起来如何时, 则需在 like 前加上相应的动词, 助动词则用 does 或 do。

What does this sound like?

这声音听起来如何?

What do they look like?

他们长得什么样?

What does the flower smell like?

这花闻起来如何?

What does the silk feel like?

丝绸摸起来手感如何?



语法要点练习

将下列句子改为一般疑问句和否定句。

1. I can tell him the truth.

2. Mr. Zhang can speak Japanese.

3. I can see the words on the blackboard clearly.

4. I can help you.

5. We can go to Hong Kong for a holiday.

6. Tom can stay up till tomorrow.

7. We can do our best for our construction.

8. He can move the stone.

用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

1. I am _____ (run) in the park.
2. She can _____ (type) the letter.
3. He is going to _____ (paint) the table.
4. The dog is _____ (drink) its milk.
5. Sally is going to _____ (give) him the pen.
6. Can you _____ (see) the plane in the sky?
7. There _____ (be) some cheese on the plate.
8. Must I _____ (open) the door now?
9. _____ (be) there any chairs in the room?
10. _____ (sweep) the floor and _____ (dust) the sideboard.

Lesson 53~54



语法要点剖析

国籍词

国籍词是指谈论某一特定国家及其文化、物产等的形容词、这个国家的人的词和国籍所有人的词。

在一般情况下，指一个人的词跟其形容词是相同的，而指整个国家的人的词就是这个词的复数。然而，在某些情况下，指个人有一个特别的词，而这个词的复数就指全国的人。在另外一些场合，指个人有一个特别的词，而用来指称全国的人的词却与形容词相同。

现分别说明如下：

第一组（合乎一般规则的）

国名	形容词	个人	全国的人
Greece	Greek	a Greek	the Greeks
Thailand	Thai	a Thai	the Thais

这一组还包括以-(i) an 结尾和以-ese 结尾的形容词。

America	American	an American	the Americans
Germany	German	a German	the Germans
Italy	Italian	an Italian	the Italians
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican	the Mexicans
Russia	Russian	a Russian	the Russians
China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese	the Japanese

第二组（个人有特殊的词，这个词的复数指全国的人）

国家	形容词	个人	全国的人
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	the Danes
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	the Finns
Poland	Polish	a Pole	the Poles
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot	the Scots
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	the Swedes
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	the Turks

第三组（个人有特殊的词，指全国的人的词跟形容词相同）

国家	形容词	个人	全国的人
Britain	British	a Briton	the British
England	English	an Englishman	the English
France	French	a Frenchman	the French
Ireland	Irish	an Irishman	the Irish
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard	the Spanish

 like 不同词性的用法

like（动词）表示喜欢、想要，而 like（介词）表示像……一样。

His car is like mine.

他的汽车跟我的那辆一样。

She is very like her sister.

她和她姐姐像极了。

The new building looks like a big bird.

那座新建筑看上去像是一只大鸟。



语法要点练习

用 like 和 alike 完成句子。

- You and I have similar books. In other words, your book is _____ mine. Our books are _____.
- Mr. Chang and I have similar coats. In other words, Mr. Chang's coat is _____ mine. Our coats are _____.
- A foot and a hand are _____ in some ways, but different in other ways.
- A dormitory and an apartment building are _____ in many ways.
- A motorcycle is _____ a bicycle in some ways.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- It _____ pleasant.

- A. always is not
C. is not always
2. It's often cold _____ the North.
A. on
C. /
3. The days are _____ and the nights are _____.
A. short; tall
C. early; late
4. _____ the sun rise early?
A. Do
C. Does
5. You are _____. You come from _____.
A. Canada; Canada
C. Canada; Canadian
- B. is always not
D. always not is
- B. in
D. of
- B. short; long
D. late; early
- B. Is
D. Are
- B. Canadian; Canada
D. Canadian; Canadian

Lesson 55~56



语法要点剖析

一般现在时(2)

一般现在时用于表示一个习惯性动作、有规律的行为以及永恒的现象。一般与时间频度副词和时间短语连用。这些时间短语有:

every day / week / month / year

每日 / 周 / 月 / 年

in the morning / afternoon / evening

在上午 / 下午 / 晚上

at noon / night

在正午 / 夜里

第三人称单数的谓语动词需加以变位, 这可分为几种情况:

1. 直接加 s。

come → comes

arrive → arrives

2. 以 -sh, -ch, -o 以及 -s 结尾的动词加 es。

wash → washes

go → goes

watch → watches

do → does

3. 以辅音加 y 结尾的动词, 把 y 改成 i, 再加 es; 而元音加 y 结尾的动词, 只加 s 即可。

hurry → *hurries*

carry → *carries*

play → *plays*

stay → *stays*

📖 时间频度副词的位置

1. 一般说来, 用于句中的频度副词要放在动词之前; 但句中若有 be 动词, 则要把频度副词放在 be 后。如:

I often go swimming.

我经常去游泳。

They always quarrel.

他们总是吵架。

She is never late.

她从不迟到。

2. 如果一个句子的谓语部分由几个词组成 (助动词、实义动词), 最常见的是把频度副词放在第一个助动词之后, 如:

We have always worked in this factory.

我们一直在这个工厂工作。

The job will never be finished.

这项工作永远也完成不了。

3. 在加强语气的句子里, 许多副词可以放在第一个助动词之前, 或 be 动词之前, 或者放在句首。如:

He always is rude.

他总是很粗鲁。

Sometimes I would go to see her.

有时我会去看她。

Usually he is quiet.

他通常很安静。

Always put on your safety belt when you drive.

每次驾车的时候, 一定要把安全带系好。(注意: always 可用于祈使句的句首。)

4. 在否定句中, 频度副词放在 not 的前或后要依意思来决定。

The climate is not always pleasant.

这里的气候并不总是很宜人。

The climate always isn't pleasant.

这里的气候总是不好。



语法要点练习

使用频度副词改写句子。

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. <i>always</i> | I have breakfast. |
| 2. <i>usually</i> | I get up at 7:00. |
| 3. <i>often</i> | I drink two cups of coffee in the morning. |
| 4. <i>never</i> | I eat carrots for breakfast. |
| 5. <i>seldom</i> | I watch TV in the morning. |
| 6. <i>sometimes</i> | I have tea with dinner. |
| 7. <i>usually</i> | Bob eats lunch at the cafeteria. |
| 8. <i>rarely</i> | Ann drinks tea. |
| 9. <i>always</i> | I do my homework. |
| 10. <i>never</i> | John and Sue watch TV in the afternoon. |

将下列句子改成一般疑问句。

- Tom comes from Nigeria.

- Mary comes from Austria.

- The climate is mild in England.

- The sun sets late in winter.

- The sun rises early in the morning.

- He likes to go to the south in summer.

- They both come from Finland.

- Jim comes from Poland.

Lesson 57~58



语法要点剖析

一般现在时和现在进行时

一般现在时表达某个习惯性的动作, 或经常做的动作, 经常与时间频度副词连用; 而现在进行时表示此时此刻正在进行的动作, 动作还没有完成。简单图示如下:

←-----I do-----→

过去 现在 将来

I am doing

过去 现在 将来

一般现在时表示永久的情况；进行时表示暂时的情况。试比较：

Jane works very hard most of the time.

简大多时间都努力工作。

Jane is working hard today.

简今天工作很努力。

His parents live in Rome.

他的父母住在罗马。

He's living with some friends now.

他现在与一些朋友们住在一起。

进行时只用于表示动作或偶尔发生的事件。有些动词，如 like、want、know 等，不是动作动词，因此不能用进行时态，如不能说：I am knowing 或 we are liking，而只能说 I know 或 We like。

一般现在时表达某个习惯性动作，通常与时间频度副词连用，如 usually、always、often、sometimes、never 等；现在进行时表示此时此刻正在进行的动作，一般与 now、at the moment、today、this afternoon、this evening、tonight 等连用。

但是现在进行时有时用来代替一般现在时，表示一个经常性的动作或状态，这时或是为了表示一种感情（如赞叹，厌烦等），或是为了强调情况的暂时性。

He is always thinking of the others.

他总是想着别人。（表赞许）

She is always boasting.

她老爱说大话。（表厌烦）

He is always littering.

他总乱扔杂物。（表不满）

He's sleeping in the next room now.

他现在在隔壁的房间睡着了。（不在原来的房间）



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的一般现在时和现在进行时完成句子。

1. The baby is (sleep) _____. The baby (sleep) _____ for ten hours every night.
2. Right now I'm in class. I (sit) _____ at my desk. I usually (sit) _____ at the same desk in class every day.
3. Ali (speak) _____ Arabic. Arabic is his native language, but right now he (speak) _____ English.

4. Our teacher (stand, not) _____ up right now. She (sit) _____ on the corner of her desk.
5. It's 6:00 p.m.. Mary is at home. She (have) _____ dinner. She always (have) _____ dinner with her family around six o'clock.
6. It (rain, not) _____ right now. The sun (shine) _____, and the sky (be) _____ blue.
7. Look out the window. (rain, it) _____? Should I take my umbrella?
8. Alice (take, not) _____ the bus to school every day. She usually (walk) _____ instead. (take, you) _____ the bus to get to school every day, or (walk, you) _____?

将下列句子改成否定句与疑问句。

1. There's some tea in the tin.

2. There's some cheese on the plate.

3. There's some bread on the table.

4. There's some milk in the bottle.

5. There's some coffee in the cup.

6. There's some soap on the dressing table.

7. There's some fruit in the fruit bowl.

8. There's some meat in the fridge.

Lesson 59~60



语法要点剖析

可数名词和不可数名词

名词可分为可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词有单、复数之分，不可数名词一般不分单数和复数。抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数的。抽象名词表示动作、状态或其他抽象概念。如：

happiness 幸福

life 生活

work 工作

whiteness 白色

物质名词表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的实物。

steel 钢

grain 粮食

fire 火

cotton 棉花

专有名词是个别的人、团体、地方、机构或事物的名称，其中实词的第一个字母必须大写。

China 中国

The Great Hall of the People 人民大会堂

有许多东西在汉语中是可数的，但在英语中却是不可数的。

news 新闻

furniture 家具

advice 意见

information 情报

work 工作

bread 面包

paper 纸

thread 线

cloth 布

soap 肥皂

rice 米

coal 煤

这时若要表示一个这类概念，就需要加 *a piece of* 等这一类定语。有少数名词既可用作不可数名词，又可用作可数名词，但意义有所不同。

	用作不可数名词	用作可数名词
<i>glass</i>	玻璃	玻璃杯
<i>paper</i>	纸	文件、报纸
<i>tin</i>	锡	罐头

完全动词 *have*

完全动词 *have* 的意思相当于拥有、具有，其疑问句、肯定句及否定句分别如下：

Do you / we / they have any...?

你(们) / 我们 / 他们有一些……吗?

Yes, I / we / they have some...

是的，我 / 我们 / 他们有一些……

No, I / we / they do not / don't have any...

不，我 / 我们 / 他们没有一些……

have 当拥有讲时，可用于所有的一般时态，却不能用于进行时态 (*is having, are having* 等)。



语法要点练习

用 have 和 has 完成句子。

1. We _____ grammar books.
2. I _____ a dictionary.
3. Kate _____ a blue pen. She _____ a blue notebook, too.
4. You _____ a pen in your pocket.
5. Bob _____ a notebook on his desk.
6. Anna and Bob _____ notebooks. They _____ pens, too.
7. Sam is a student in our class. He _____ a red grammar book.
8. I _____ a grammar book. It _____ a red cover.
9. You and I are students. We _____ books on our desks.
10. Mike _____ a wallet in his pocket. Sara _____ a wallet in her purse.
11. Linda isn't in class today because she _____ the flu.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson _____ two daughters.

用动词的正确形式填空。

1. He is _____ (do) his homework.
2. She always _____ (arrive) home late.
3. The aeroplane is _____ (fly) in the sky.
4. Susan can't _____ (speak) English.
5. They are going to _____ (play) in the park.
6. My mother always _____ (dust) the table in the morning.
7. Hans is _____ (run) after his brother.
8. Sally is going to _____ (type) her boss' letter.
9. His sister can _____ (cook) for the family.
10. They always _____ (have) a walk after supper.
11. Mr. Smith _____ (live) with his family.
12. My father often _____ (listen) to the radio everyday.
13. The child _____ (do) his homework in the evening.
14. She often _____ (wash) her clothes.
15. What _____ you usually _____ (do) in the evening?



语法要点剖析

情态动词 must

must 是情态动词，它本身没有时态、人称或数的变化，也不能单独作谓语动词（简短回答除外）。must 表示必须或应当，即某人必须要做某事。

Must she see a doctor, or take an aspirin?

她必须去看病或服用阿司匹林吗？

She mustn't see a doctor. She must take an aspirin.

她不该去找大夫看病。她必须服用阿司匹林。

I must go home now.

我必须现在就回家。

You must come tomorrow.

你必须明天来。

must 的否定形式是 must not，表示不应该、不能或不许可，语气强烈。

We mustn't waste our time.

我们不应该浪费时间。

Passengers must not walk across the railway line.

旅客不要横穿铁路。

并列连词 so

并列连词 so 可以表示因果关系，译成于是、因此，前后两个句子是并列关系。

My mother is waiting for me, so I must go now.

妈妈在等我，我得走了。

We wanted to learn the English songs, so we asked the teacher to teach us.

我们想学英文歌，于是就请老师教我们。



语法要点练习

用 so 或 but 填空。在适当的地方加上逗号。

1. It began to rain _____ I opened my umbrella.
2. It began to rain _____ I didn't have my umbrella with me.
3. I didn't have an umbrella _____ I got wet.
4. I didn't have an umbrella _____ I didn't get wet because I was wearing my raincoat.
5. The water was cold _____ I didn't go swimming.
6. The water was cold _____ I went swimming anyway.

7. Scott's directions to his apartments weren't clear _____ George got lost.
 8. The directions weren't clear _____ I found Scott's apartment any way?
 9. My friend lied to me _____ I still like and trust her.
 10. My friend lied to me _____ I don't trust her anymore.

将下列肯定句变为一般疑问句。

1. Mr. White usually reads newspapers.

2. My father is shaving in the bathroom.

3. He never does any homework.

4. I want some bananas.

5. My brother has a blue car.

Lesson 63~64



语法要点剖析

形容词的比较级和最高级

本课中出现了形容词 *well* 的比较级 *better*，下面简单介绍一下形容词的比较级。英语中形容词比较等级一般有两个，即比较级和最高级。不加比较的形容词通常称为原形。比较级用于二者的比较，表示二者中更……的。

一般说来，形容词的比较级形式为：

形容词 + er 后缀或单词 more + 形容词；

最高级形式为：

形容词 + est 后缀或单词 most + 形容词。

great → *greater* → *greatest*

difficult → *more difficult* → *most difficult*。

但有些形容词则具有不规则的变化，对于这类词则要分别记住。

well (好, 健康的) → *better* → *best*

good → *better* → *best*

many → *more* → *most*

much → *more* → *most*

bad → worse → worst

禁止做某事

don't 与 mustn't 都可以用来表示禁止做某事。用 mustn't 表示禁止或不许可，语气比较强烈。如：

Don't take this medicine!

不要吃这个药。

You mustn't take this medicine!

你不许吃这个药。

Don't call the doctor!

不要给大夫打电话！

You mustn't call the doctor!

你不许给大夫打电话。



语法要点练习

用 must not 或 do not have to 填空。

- I've already finished all my work, so I _____ study tonight. I think I'll read for a while.
- I _____ forget to take my key with me.
- You _____ introduce me to Dr. Gray. We've already met.
- A person _____ become rich and famous in order to live a successful life.
- In order to be a good salesclerk, you _____ be rude to a customer.
- I _____ go to the doctor. I'm feeling much better.
- A person _____ get married in order to lead a happy and fulfilling life.
- Johnny! You _____ play with sharp knives.
- We _____ go to the concert if you don't want to, but it might be good.
- Tigers are magnificent animals. We _____ allow them to become extinct.

写出下列形容词的比较级形式。

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. old _____ | 2. sweet _____ |
| 3. small _____ | 4. expensive _____ |
| 5. big _____ | 6. hot _____ |
| 7. important _____ | 8. cheap _____ |
| 9. easy _____ | 10. good _____ |
| 11. difficult _____ | 12. bad _____ |
| 13. long _____ | 14. far _____ |
| 15. heavy _____ | 16. lazy _____ |



语法要点剖析

反身代词

反身代词的形式见下表:

	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself, herself, itself	themselves

第一、第二人称的反身代词由形容词性物主代词加 self (复数加 selves)。第三人称反身代词由人称代词宾格形式加 self (复数加 selves) 构成。

1. 当宾语和主语是同一个人时, 一般要用反身代词。

He cut himself when he was shaving this morning.

今天早晨刮胡子时, 他把脸刮破了。

Please help yourself to some coffee.

请自己用咖啡。

The girl is old enough to look after herself.

那个女孩足够大了, 能够照顾自己。

The old lady is talking to herself.

那位老妇人正在自言自语。

2. 反身代词也可与名词连用, 在句中作名词或代词的同位语, 用来加强名词或代词的语气, 作亲自、本人解。它在句中可置于名词、代词之后, 也可置于句子末尾。

We went there ourselves.

我们自己去的那儿。

They wanted to finish the work themselves.

他们想靠自己来完成这项工作。

He himself did it.

他自己亲自做的。

I made the dress myself.

这件裙子是我自己做的。

后面常跟反身代词的(短语)动词有:

believe in 相信

take care of 照顾

give 给

cut 刻

hurt 伤害

blame 责备

talk to 谈话

introduce 介绍

teach 教
kill 杀
feel sorry for 感觉抱歉
work for 为……工作
be proud of 为……骄傲

enjoy 享受
tell 告诉
pinch 捏, 掐
help 帮助
wish (luck) 祝福

📖 时间表达法

1. 在某个钟点的 1~30 分钟内, 我们常用 **past** 表示, 如 8 点 20 分时我们可以说 **twenty past eight**; 如果时间是在某个钟点的 31 分到下一个整点, 我们则常用介词 **to**, 但要注意时与分的变换。如 6 点 47 分我们通常会将其换算为 7 点差 13 分, 即 **thirteen to seven**。以上两种情况也可以用直接读出时和分的方式来表达:

eight twenty 8 点 20 分

six forty-seven 6 点 47 分

英语中通常用 **at** 所引导的短语来表示时刻。

We get up at 6.

我们 6 点起床。

They begin their class at 8.

他们 8 点开始上课。

2. 通常使用介词 **on** 表示星期几 (如 **on Monday** 在星期一)、一天中的某段时间 (如 **on Monday morning** 在星期一早上)、日期 (如 **on April 1st** 在 4 月 1 日)、具体时间 (如 **on that day** 在那一天)、周年纪念日 (如 **on your birthday** 在你的生日) 以及节日 (如 **on Christmas Day** 在圣诞节) 等。

试比较下列例句:

What's the time?

几点了?

It's half past ten.

10 点半。

When must I come home?

我必须什么时候回家?

You must come home at five o'clock.

你必须 5 点回家。

When must he telephone you?

他必须何时给你打电话?

He must telephone me at a quarter to three.

他必须在 3 点差 1 刻时给我打电话。

When's your birthday?

你的生日是在什么时候?

My birthday's on July the 18th.

我的生日是 7 月 18 日。

3. 月份开头第一个字母须大写, 表示在某月时, 月份前面用介词 in。

They will come back in January.

他们将在一月份回来。

4. 年份前的介词用 in。

He went to college in 2000.

他 2000 年上大学。



语法要点练习

用反身代词完成句子。

1. Are you OK, Jack? Did you hurt _____?
2. David was really embarrassed when he had to go to the job interview with a bandage on his face. He had cut _____ while he was shaving.
3. Do you ever talk to _____? Most people talk to _____ sometimes.
4. It is important for all of us to have confidence in our own abilities. We need to believe in _____.
5. Sara is self-employed. She doesn't have a boss. She works for _____.
6. Steve, who is on the wrestling team, wishes _____ good luck before each match.
7. There's plenty of food on the table. Would all of you please simply help _____ to the food?
8. I couldn't believe my good luck! I had to pinch _____ to make sure I wasn't dreaming.
9. A newborn puppy can't take care of _____.
10. I know Nicole and Paul have had some bad luck, but it's time for them to stop feeling sorry for _____ and get on with their lives.

用表示时间的介词完成句子。

1. We have class _____ 10 o'clock.
2. We have class _____ 10:00 _____ 11:00.
3. I work _____ the afternoon.
4. I was born _____ May.
5. The post office isn't open _____ Sunday.
6. The post office closes _____ 5:00 p.m.
7. We go to class _____ the morning.
8. I was in high school _____ 1994.
9. We have a vacation _____ August.
10. Our classes begin _____ January 10.



语法要点剖析

☞ 系动词 be 的一般过去时

在英文中，过去发生的而现在已经结束的动作要用一般过去时来表示。系动词 be 的过去式不规则，第一人称与第三人称单数用 was，其他情况用 were。

肯定	否定	一般疑问	简单回答
I was...	I was not...		Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
You were...	You were not...	Were you...?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
He was...	He was not...	Was he...?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
She was...	She was not...	Was she...?	Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
It was...	It was not...	Was it...?	Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
We were...	We were not...	Were you...?	Yes, they were. No, they were not.
You were...	You were not...	Were they...?	
They were...	They were not...		

具体情况请参考以下例句：

Was Mrs. Johnson at the butcher?

约翰逊夫人在肉店吗？

No, she wasn't.

不，她不在。

Were you at school or at church on January 1st?

1月1日你在学校还是去教堂了？

I wasn't at school on January 1st. I was at church.

我1月1日没上学。我去教堂做礼拜了。

When was he absent from school?

他什么时候缺课了？

He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

他周一、周二和周四缺课了。

Where were you on Sunday?

周日你在哪里?

I was at church on Sunday.

我周日在教堂做礼拜。



语法要点练习

将下列句子变成过去时。例如:

Bob is in class today. → He was in class yesterday, too.

1. I'm in class today.
2. Mary is at the library today.
3. We're in class today.
4. You're busy today.
5. I'm happy today.
6. The classroom is hot today.
7. Ann is in her office today.
8. Ann and Tom are in their offices today.

用 wasn't 或 weren't 和时间表达法完成句子。例如:

Ken is here today, but he wasn't here yesterday.

1. I'm at home tonight, but _____.
2. Olga is busy today, but _____.
3. We're in class this morning, but _____.
4. Tom is at the library tonight, but _____.
5. It's cold this week, but _____.
6. Alex and Rita are at work this afternoon, but _____.
7. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are at home tonight, but _____.
8. You're in the office today, but _____.

Lesson 71~72



语法要点剖析

动词过去式的构成

be 动词以外的动词在一般过去时中一般有两种形式: 规则动词的过去式由在原形后面加词尾 ed 构成, 如 answered; 不规则变化及发音规则请见下表。

不规则变化:

情况	变形	例词
以字母 e 结尾	加 d	lived liked
以“辅音字母+y”结尾	把 y 变为 i 后再加 ed	studied carried
以重读闭音节结尾, 末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写末尾的辅音字母, 再加 ed	stopped clapped planned

读音规则:

情况	变形	例词
/t/和/d/之后	读/id/	rested, wanted
清辅音后 (/t/除外)	读/t/	leaped, asked
其他情况	读/d/	stayed, called

一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去的动作或状态, 这种动作或状态可能只限于一次, 也可能是经常性的。一般过去时由规则或不规则动词的过去式表示, 除系动词 be 外, 其余的动词没有人称和数的变化。在构成否定及疑问句时, 与一般现在时的否定结构和一般疑问句结构相同, 只不过借助的助动词不是 do, 而是 did。以 work 为例说明如下:

一般过去时的肯定句:

I (You, He, She, They) worked last night.

一般过去时的否定句:

I (You, He, She, They) did not (didn't) work last night.

一般过去时的疑问句:

Did you (he, she, they) work last night?

一般过去时的肯定回答:

Yes, I (he, she, they) did.

一般过去时的否定回答:

No, I (he, she, they) did not (didn't).

一般过去时的用法

1. 表示过去的动作或状态。常带有 last night、the day before yesterday、on Saturday、in 1998 等时间状语以及由 when 等连词引导的时间状语从句。

We got married in 1998.

我们 1998 年结了婚。

She went shopping yesterday.

昨天她购物去了。

2. 叙述过去连续发生的若干件事。

She got up early in the morning, did morning exercises, cooked breakfast and then woke the children.

她早上起床很早, 然后做晨练, 再做早餐, 最后叫醒孩子。

3. 表示过去一段时间内经常或反复发生的动作。

When she was young, she went dancing almost every weekend.

当她年轻时, 她几乎每个周末都去跳舞。



语法要点练习

用下列动词的一般现在时或一般过去时形式填空。

ask rain wait cook shave walk

dream smile watch erase stay work

1. It often _____ in the morning. It _____ yesterday.
2. I _____ to school every morning. I _____ to school yesterday morning.
3. Sue often _____ questions. She _____ a question in class yesterday.
4. I _____ a movie on television last night. I usually _____ TV in the evening because I want to improve my English.
5. Mike _____ his own dinner yesterday evening. He _____ his own dinner every evening.
6. I usually _____ home at night because I have to study. I _____ home last night.
7. I have a job at the library. I _____ at the library every evening. I _____ there yesterday evening.
8. When I am asleep, I often _____. I _____ about my family last night.

给出下列动词的-ed 和-ing 形式。

原形	-ed 形式	-ing 形式
1. count	_____	_____
2. stop	_____	_____
3. smile	_____	_____
4. rain	_____	_____
5. help	_____	_____
6. dream	_____	_____
7. clap	_____	_____
8. erase	_____	_____
9. rub	_____	_____
10. yawn	_____	_____
11. study	_____	_____
12. stay	_____	_____



语法要点剖析

副词

副词的本意是补充动词的意义。这就是许多副词的作用。它们可以通过修饰动词告诉我们有关句中某个动词的情况，也就是告诉我们某事是如何、何时、何地等发生或进行的。

1. 副词的构成有以下几大类。

(1) 本身就是副词。

*very**rather**there*

(2) 由形容词变化而来。形容词向副词的转换一般要遵循 3 个原则。

1) 形容词后面直接加 *ly*。*hurried* → *hurriedly**pleasant* → *pleasantly**quick* → *quickly**slow* → *slowly**warm* → *warmly*2) 以 *y* 结尾的形容词，则把 *y* 变成 *i*，再加 *ly*。*thirsty* → *thirstily**happy* → *happily*

(3) 形容词与副词形式相同。

late → *late**fast* → *fast**hard* → *hard**well* → *well*

2. 副词修饰动词时，有三种位置。

(1) 在句子的基本结构之后。

The bus went slowly.

公共汽车开得很慢。

We'll go home first.

我们先回家。

(2) 在句子的基本结构之前，这往往是为了强调。

Usually I cook dinner.

通常我做饭。

First, I'll say something about tomorrow's task.

首先，我谈谈明天的任务。

(3) 在动词 *be* 及助动词、情态动词之后，其他实义动词之前。

I have never thought about this.

我从未想到这一点。

They have already asked me.

他们已经问过我了。



语法要点练习

用斜体单词的正确形式 (形容词或副词) 完成句子。

1. *careful* Do you drive _____?
2. *correct* Carmen gave the _____ answer to the question.
3. *correct* She answered the question _____.
4. *fast* Mike is a _____ reader.
5. *quick* Mike reads _____.
6. *fast* Mike reads _____.
7. *neat* Barbara has _____ handwriting. It is easy to read what she writes.
8. *neat* Barbara writes _____.
9. *hard* I study _____.
10. *hard* The students took a _____ test.
11. *honest* Roberto answered the question _____.
12. *slow* Karen and Fumiko walked through the park _____.
13. *careless* I made some _____ mistakes in my last composition.
14. *quick* We were in a hurry, so we ate lunch _____.
15. *early* Last night we had dinner _____ because we had to leave for the theatre at 6:00.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. Can you tell me _____ yesterday?
A. what do you do B. what did you do
C. what you do D. what you did
2. _____ do you go skating in winter?
A. How long B. How often
C. How soon D. How much time
3. We are going to listen to a talk _____ British history next Monday.
A. at B. on
C. with D. by
4. There is a bookshop _____ the other side of the street.
A. in B. on
C. for D. by
5. I'm going to work hard _____ physics this term.

A. in
C. for

B. at
D. about

Lesson 75~76



语法要点剖析

一般过去时与时间短语

一般过去时通常与确切的表示过去的时间短语连用，如 *yesterday*、*the month before last*、*the day before yesterday*、*the night before last*、*the week before last* 等。这些短语一般有这样的构成：

last + 时间名词

一段时间 + ago

in + 年/月

on + 具体某一天

at + 具体时刻

He washed his coat last night.

他昨天晚上把衣服洗了。

Did you watch the television last night?

你昨晚看电视了吗？

They went to see their parents last month.

上个月他们去探望父母了。

She had her hair cut two weeks ago.

她两个星期前剪了头发。

She bought the shoes two months ago.

她两个月前买的鞋。

He was only a little boy one year ago.

一年前他还只是个孩子。

We first met him in 1980.

我们 1980 年初次见到他。

She dusted the cupboard the day before yesterday.

她前天清扫了橱柜。

He joined the army in 1960.

他 1960 年参军。

The couple held their wedding party in July.

这对新人 7 月份举行了婚礼。

They had a discussion yesterday evening.

他们昨天晚上进行了讨论。



语法要点练习

练习使用 yesterday 或 last.

1. I dreamed about you _____ night.
2. I was downtown _____ morning.
3. Two students were absent _____ Friday.
4. Ann wasn't at home _____ night.
5. Ann wasn't at home _____ evening.
6. Carmen was out of town _____ week.
7. I visited my aunt and uncle _____ fall.
8. Roberto walked home _____ afternoon.
9. My sister arrived in Miami _____ Sunday.
10. We watched TV _____ night.

用 ago 完成句子。

1. I'm in class now, but I was absent from class _____.
2. I'm in this country now, but I was in my country _____.
3. I was in Shanghai _____.
4. I was in elementary school _____.
5. I arrived in this city _____.
6. There is a nice park in this city. I was at the park _____.
7. We finished exercise 2 _____.
8. I was home in bed _____.
9. It rained in this city _____.
10. I'm in school now, but I was at home _____.

Lesson 77~78



语法要点剖析

一般疑问句否定结构

否定疑问句可以表示说话者惊异的情绪、责难的口吻或赞叹；也可以表示说话者的某种建议、邀请、请求或看法等。

把副词 not 放在一般疑问句的主语之后，即构成一般疑问句的否定结构。但如果要使用 not 的简略式 n't，则须将 n't 和一般疑问句句首的 be、have、助动词或情态动词写在一起。在

实际运用中，一般都用简略式。

Aren't you a student?

难道你不是学生吗?

Isn't it hot here?

这里难道不热吗?

Can't you wait a moment?

你不能等一会儿吗?

Haven't I asked you?

难道我没有问过你吗?

Don't you want to stay with us?

你难道不愿意与我们呆在一起吗?

Didn't you see him yesterday?

难道你昨天没看见他吗?

英语一般疑问句的否定结构其答案是肯定还是否定,要由回答内容的肯定或否定来决定。如果回答的内容是肯定的,则须用 **yes**+肯定结构;如果回答是否定的,即须用 **no**+否定结构。

Don't you go shopping every day?

你不每天去购物吗?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

不,我每天都去。/ 是的,我不每天去。

Can't you speak Chinese?

你不会说汉语吗?

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

不,我会。/ 是的,我不会。

Isn't he a doctor?

他不是个医生吗?

Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

不,他是。/ 是的,他不是。



语法要点练习

根据括号里的词造否定疑问句并做出回答。例如:

A: Why didn't you come to lunch with us? Weren't you hungry? (be hungry)

B: No, I had a late breakfast.

1. A: Did you give Linda my message when you went to class this morning?

B: No, I didn't see her.

A: Oh? _____ (be in class)

B: _____ she didn't come today.

2. A: Do you see that woman over there, the one in the blue dress? _____ (be Mrs. Robbins)

B: _____

A: I thought so. I wonder what she is doing there.

3. A: It's almost dinner time and you haven't eaten since breakfast.
_____ (be hungry)

B: _____ I'm starving. Let's go to eat.

4. A: You look tired this morning. _____ (sleep well last night)

B: _____ I tossed and turned all night.

5. A: You look pale. What's the matter? _____ (feel well)

B: _____ I think I might be coming down with something.

6. A: Daddy, Tommy said that the sun rises in the west. _____
_____ (rise in the east)

B: _____, Annie. You're right. Tommy is a little mixed up.

Lesson 79~80



语法要点剖析

82

📖 must 与 need 的用法

1. must 表示必须、应当:

I must go to the grocer's.

我得去趟杂货店。

You mustn't make a noise!

你一定不要弄出噪音来!

Must I call the doctor?

我必须请大夫吗?

2. need 表示需要、必须。作助动词时多用于疑问句和否定句。

Need I make an appointment?

我需要约一下时间吗?

You need not hurry.

你不必太匆忙。

need 也可作为实义动词,这时就要有人称、数及时态上的变化,疑问句中也需要助动词 do。

We need a lot of things this week.

我们这周需要许多东西。

Do you need any sugar?

你需要一些糖吗?

What do they need this week?

他们这周需要什么东西?

many、much 和 a lot of

many 用于修饰可数名词，much 用于修饰不可数名词，a lot of (或 lots of) 既可修饰可数名词，又可修饰不可数名词。

There is a lot of rain in this area.

这个地区雨量很大。

We have many friends.

我们有很多朋友。

There is much juice in the jar.

罐里有许多果汁。

They have a lot of homework to do.

他们有许多作业要做。

have got 的用法

have + 宾语，可用来表示各种动作，也可用来表示各种状态、条件和境况等。

I had a good sleep last night.

昨夜我睡了个好觉。

That is the most expensive coat I've ever had.

那是我曾经有过的最贵的衣服。

Do you often have toothache?

你经常牙痛吗?

He'd like to have a sister.

他想有个姐姐/妹妹。

但是在非正式文体中，有两种常见的做法：一是 have + got 结构，在否定句中，在 have 后面加 not，在疑问句中，将 have 提到句首，即 have 作助动词用；另外一种做法是 have 作为实义动词，否定句及疑问句中用 do 作助动词用。

I've got some friends to come today.

I have some friends to come today.

今天我有几位朋友要来。

He has got several things to do.

He has several things to do.

他有几件事要做。

Have you got any brothers or sisters?

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

你有兄弟姐妹吗?

I haven't got any whisky.

I don't have any whisky.

我没有威士忌。



语法要点练习

用括号里动词的适当形式填空。

1. The chair is broken. I need (fix) _____ it. The chair needs (fix) _____.
2. What a mess! This room needs (clean) _____ up. We need (clean) _____ it up before the company arrives.
3. The baby's diaper needs (change) _____. It's wet.
4. My shirt is wrinkled. It needs (iron) _____.
5. There is a hole in our roof. The roof needs (repair) _____.

用 too many 或 too much 完成句子。

1. I can't go to the movie tonight. I have _____ homework to do.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have six cars. They have _____ cars.
3. Alex is nervous and jumpy. He drinks _____ coffee.
4. There are _____ students in my chemistry class. I can't remember all of their names.
5. You use _____ salt on your food. A lot of salt isn't good for you.
6. It's not possible for a person to have _____ friends.
7. Mike is gaining weight because he eats _____ food.
8. Ann doesn't study because she's always busy. She has _____ boyfriends.
9. I have to study for eight hours every night. My teachers assign _____ homework.
10. The restaurant was crowded, so we left. There were _____ people at the restaurant.

Lesson 81~82



语法要点剖析

完全动词 have

have 可以代替常用动词, 表示 eat、enjoy、experience、drink、take 等意义。这时的 have 是行为动词, 所以与动作无关, 而不像 have 表示具有时那样表示状态。因此, 它可以用于各种时态。

have a bath 洗澡

have a cigarette 抽支烟

have a holiday 度假

have a lesson 上课

have a glass of whisky 喝杯威士忌

have dinner 吃饭

Have a party!

开(举行)个聚会。

I'm having a drink!

我在喝酒。

We had lunch together today.

我们今天一起吃了午饭。

We had (ate) roast beef and potatoes.

我们吃了烤牛肉和土豆。

在所有以上这些场合中, **have** 具有一个普通动词的各种形式, 疑问句和否定句要借助助动词 **do** 或 **did**, 可以有进行时态, 不用 **have got**。

Do you have milk in your tea?

你喝茶加牛奶吗?

I don't have milk in my tea.

我喝茶不加牛奶。

Did you have a nice holiday?

你的假日过得愉快吗?

I didn't have a nice holiday.

我的假日过得不愉快。

Does he have lessons on Friday?

他周五上课吗?

He doesn't have lessons on Friday.

他周五不上课。



语法要点练习

将下列句子改成否定句、疑问句, 并作简单回答。

1. The students have four lessons in the afternoon.

2. They had a good time at the party last night.

3. She has many friends.

4. They have a meeting every Monday morning.

5. He has a smoke after supper every day.

6. Tom is having a bath upstairs.

7. She had a cup of coffee and a few biscuits.

1. 肯定。

I (You) have had lunch.

He (She) has had lunch.

We (You, They) have had lunch.

2. 否定。

I (You) haven't had lunch.

He (She) hasn't had lunch.

We (You, They) haven't had lunch.

3. 一般疑问句。

Have you had lunch?

Has he (she) had lunch?

Have they had lunch?

4. 简略答语。

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Yes, he (she) has.

No, he (she) hasn't.

Yes, they have.

No, they haven't.

现在完成时的基本用法为：

1. 表示动作到现在为止已经完成或刚完成，汉语常用了来表示。

I've had lunch.

我已经吃了饭了。

She has washed all the clothes.

她已经把衣服全洗完了。

2. 动作在过去完成，表示经验或结果，汉语常用过来表示。

We have met each other.

我们彼此见过面。

Have you read this novel?

你读过这本小说吗？



语法要点练习

用所给动词的现在完成时完成句子。

1. teach Mr. Jackson is a teacher. He _____ biology for twenty years.
2. know I _____ Mary Adams since I was a child.
3. be She _____ a good friend for me for a long time.
4. live My parents live in a suburb of Mexico City. They _____ in the same apartment for twenty-five years.
5. have Janet and Sam _____ their dog Fido for three years.

6. work My uncle _____ at the automobile factory for seventeen years.
7. be We _____ in class since nine o'clock this morning.
8. own Ken is a businessman. He sells car parts. He _____ his own business since 1995.

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. What are you going to _____ the flower?
A. do at B. do for
C. do with D. do on
2. He must be in bed _____.
A. every day B. each days
C. every days D. each a day
3. Tony often gets up _____ 9:00 a.m.
A. in B. on
C. at D. by
4. "How is Tom today?" "He is _____ than yesterday."
A. well B. better
C. weller D. good
5. _____ is fine today!
A. This B. That
C. It D. What

Lesson 85~86



语法要点剖析

现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

现在完成时和一般过去时都表示在过去完成的动作,但现在完成时强调这一动作与现在的关系,如对现在产生的结果、影响等。而一般过去时则表示动作发生在过去,不一定表示和现在的关系。因此现在完成时不能和表示过去时间的状语如 *this morning*、*last night*、*an hour ago*、*yesterday morning*、*in 1980* 等连用,这些时间状语只能和过去时态连用表示过去的动作。

I have met him.

我见过他。(意思是我们现在已经认识了。)

I met him yesterday.

我昨天碰见他的。(只是说明是昨天见的他。)

They have been to Shanghai.

他们去过上海。(强调他们对上海有所了解。)

They went to Shanghai in 1998.

他们 1998 年去的上海。(只是强调他们某年去上海这件事。)

Have you seen the film?

你看过那部电影吗?(问现在对那部电影感觉怎么样。)

When did you see the film?

你什么时候看的那部电影?(说话人感兴趣的是“看电影”这一动作发生在什么时候。)

📖 现在完成时的时间状语问题

1. 现在完成时说明的是现在的情况,是现在时态,因此不能和表示过去时间的状语如 the day before yesterday、last year、two months ago、in 1970 等连用,但可以和表示过去时间的副词 just 和 before 连用。

We have just arrived.

我们刚到。

They have discussed the problem before.

他们以前讨论过这个问题。

2. 现在完成时常和表示不确定的时间的副词 already、never、ever、always、yet、not...yet、often 连用。

Have you ever been there?

你去过那儿吗?

The guests have already arrived.

客人们已经到了。

We have always been good friends.

我们一直是好朋友。

I have not got your letters yet.

我还没有收到你的信。

3. 现在完成时可以和包括现在在内的时间状语连用,如 now、today、this year 等,但前提是说话人感兴趣的是这一动作与现在的关系,而不只是在这段时间内发生了某一动作。

We have achieved much this year.

今年我们收获很大。

I haven't eaten anything today.

今天我什么都没吃。

📖 have been 与 have gone 的区别

have been to a place 表示曾经去过某地,但现在不在那个地方了; have gone to a place 表示已经去某地了,现在在那个地方或正在去的路上。

George has been to Paris.

乔治去过巴黎。(他现在不在巴黎。)

George has gone to Paris.

乔治去巴黎了。(他在巴黎或去巴黎的路上。)

Have you ever been to America?

你去过美国吗? (对方不在美国境内。)

Has he gone to Washington D.C.?

他去华盛顿了吗? (被提到的人有可能在美国境内或在赴美途中。)



语法要点练习

用括号内动词的现在完成时或一般过去时完成句子。

- A: Have you ever been Europe?
B: Yes, I _____. I (be) _____ in Europe several times. In fact, I (be) _____ in Europe last year.
- A: Have you ever eaten at Al's Steak House?
B: Yes, I _____. I (eat) _____ there many times. In fact, my wife and I (eat) _____ there last night.
- A: Have you ever talked to Professor Alston about your grades?
B: Yes, I _____. I (talk) _____ to him about my grades a couple of times. In fact, I (talk) _____ to him after class yesterday about the F I got on the last test.
- A: What European countries (you, visit) _____?
B: I (visit) _____ Hungary, Germany, and Switzerland. I (visit) _____ Hungary in 1988. I (be) _____ in Germany and Switzerland in 1990.
- A: (Bob, have, ever) _____ a job?
B: Yes, he _____. He (have) _____ lots of part-time jobs. Last summer he (have) _____ a job at his uncle's waterbed store.

Lesson 87~88



语法要点剖析

现在完成时的疑问句及否定句

现在完成时的构成是:

have/has + 过去分词

因此其疑问式是将 have/has 提到主语之前, 否定式则在 have/has 后加上 not 即可。

Have they lived here for 10 years?

他们在这儿住了 10 年了吗?

No, they haven't lived here for 10 years.

没有, 他们在这儿没有住 10 年。

How long have they lived here?

他们在这里住多久了?

They've lived here only for 5 years.

他们在这儿住了仅5年。

What have they just done?

他们刚干了什么事情?

They have just made their beds.

他们刚铺好床。

Hasn't he just been to the cinema?

他不是刚去看电影了吗?

Yes, he has.

对。

Has she left the office?

她离开办公室了吗?

No, she hasn't left the office yet.

没有,她还没有离开办公室。



语法要点练习

用现在完成时形式完成句子。

- (Mr. Jackson, teach) _____ biology for a long time?
- Ms. Smith is a new teacher. She (teach, not) _____ biology for a long time.
- (you, know) _____ Mary Adams since you were a child?
- I met Mary Adams only two months ago. I (know, not) _____ her for a long time. I've known her for only a short time.
- (she, be) _____ a good friend of yours for a long time?
- She (be, not) _____ a friend of mine for a long time.
- (your parents, live) _____ near Mexico City for a long time?
- I came here only a couple of months ago. I (live, not) _____ here for a long time.
- (Janet and Sam, have) _____ their dog Fido for a long time?
- Pedro got his new bicycle a few months ago. He (have, not) _____ his bicycle for a long time.

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

- That's a nice watch! Is it _____ in China?
A. make
B. making
C. made
D. makes
- "Who did better, Bill or Henry?" "I think Bill did just _____ Henry."
A. as well as
B. as good as
C. as better as
D. more badly than
- "Whose is that watch? Is it Bill's?" "I'm not sure. It _____ be his."

- A. may
C. must
4. _____ the bus come yet?
A. Did
C. Does
5. They _____ here for 10 years.
A. live
C. have lived
- B. can
D. should
- B. Has
D. Have
- B. have living
D. lived

Lesson 89~90



语法要点剖析

情态动词 may

may 是情态动词, 同 can、must 等相像, 它没有动词不定式, 没有分词, 没有第三人称单数的 s 形式。疑问句和否定句的构成不带 do, may 后面跟不带 to 的动词不定式。

may 最普通的用法是谈论可能性, 或要求(和给予)许可:

We may go to the park next Sunday.

下周日我们可能会去公园。

May I have another cup of tea?

我能再喝杯茶吗?

You may go there.

你可以去那儿。

for 和 since 引导的时间状语

现在完成时的句式经常用 for 和 since 引导时间状语, 用来描述发生在过去并且一直延续到现在的动作, 这种动作甚至有可能延续下去。for 后面跟一段时间表示某个动作持续多少时间, since 后面跟的是某个时间点表示这个动作是从何时开始的。

How long has Ian lived in the house?

伊恩在这幢房子里住了多久了?

He's lived here for twenty years.

他在这里住了 20 年了。

Since when has he been here?

他是从何时起就住在那儿的?

Since 1976.

从 1976 年起。

这里需要注意的是：

1. for + 一段时间表示某个动作持续多长时间。
2. since + 某个时间点表示某个动作是何时开始的。



语法要点练习

用 since 或 for 加所给短语完成句子。

I have been here...

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. _____ two months. | 2. _____ September. |
| 3. _____ 1988. | 4. _____ last year. |
| 5. _____ two years. | 6. _____ last Friday. |
| 7. _____ 9:30. | 8. _____ three days. |
| 9. _____ the first of January. | 10. _____ almost four months. |
| 11. _____ the end of this term. | 12. _____ the semester started. |
| 13. _____ a couple of hours. | 14. _____ fifteen minutes. |
| 15. _____ yesterday. | 16. _____ about five weeks. |

完成下列句子。

1. I've been in this building...
since _____
for _____
2. We've been in class...
since _____
for _____
3. I've been in this city...
since _____
for _____
4. I've had a driver's license...
since _____
for _____
5. I've had this book...
since _____
for _____



语法要点剖析

一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻将要发生的动作或状态, 或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。该时态一般与表示将来意义的时间状语连用, 如 tomorrow (明天)、this month (本月)、the day after tomorrow (后天)、next week (下周) 等。

一般现在时的形式为 will/shall + 动词原形。will 可用于所有人称, 但 shall 仅表示单纯将来时用于第一人称 I 和 we, 作为 will 的一种替代形式。此外, will 除了表示纯粹的将来时间外, 还表示说话人的意图和意愿, 而 shall 除了表示将来时间外同时, 还表示说话人的责任和决心。

除了 will/shall 外, 还可以用其他方法表示将来。在口语中, be going to 比 will/shall 更为普遍, 用来表示说话人的意图或打算。

否定缩写: shan't = shall not, won't = will not.

I will (I'll) go home at 5 o'clock.

我要在 5 点回家。

I shan't leave tonight. I'll leave tomorrow.

今天夜里我不走。我将于明天离开。

They won't go to London this weekend.

这个周末他们不去伦敦。

She is going to travel by air.

她打算乘飞机旅行。

We shall (will) have a party tonight.

今天晚上我们要开个晚会。

He'll be 15 next year.

明年他就 15 岁了。

Will you come to see me tomorrow?

你明天会来看我吗?

Yes, I will.

是的, 我会。



语法要点练习

用括号里动词的 will 或 be going to 形式填空。

第一部分: 表达预测

1. Sue (graduate) _____ in June. After that, she (begin) _____ work at an electronics firm.

2. Fred (be) _____ at the meeting tomorrow. I think Jane (come) _____, too.
3. A: Can you give Ed a message for me?
B: Sure. I (see, probably) _____ him at the meeting this evening.
4. The damage we do to our environment today (affect) _____ the quality of life of future generations.
5. A: Mr. Swan (be, not) _____ here next term. He has resigned. Who (be) _____ the new teacher? Do you know?
B: Yes, Mary Jefferson. Ms. Jefferson (teach) _____ the same courses Mr. Swan taught: English, algebra, and geometry. I (be) _____ in her algebra class. Do you know which algebra class you (be) _____ in next term?

第二部分：表达事先打算或意愿

6. A: This letter is in French, and I don't speak a word of French. Can you help me?
B: Sure. I (translate) _____ it for you.
7. A: Do you want to go shopping with me? I (go) _____ to the shopping mall downtown.
B: Sure, What time do you want to leave?
8. A: This light doesn't work. The bulb is probably burned out. Where are the new light bulbs?
B: I (get) _____ one for you.
9. A: It's cold here.
B: I agree. I (turn) _____ the heater on.
A: That's a good idea.
10. A: I (enroll) _____ in the community college next spring.
B: Oh? I didn't know you wanted to go back to school.
A: I need to sharpen my skills so I can get a better job. I (take) _____ a course in word processing.

Lesson 93~94



语法要点剖析

可与一般将来时连用的时间状语

<i>today</i>	今天
<i>tomorrow</i>	明天
<i>the day after tomorrow</i>	后天
<i>this week</i>	这周
<i>next week</i>	下周
<i>the week after next</i>	下下周

this month
next month
the month after next
this year
next year
in two days' time
in a year's time
in three months' time
in a week's time

这个月
 下个月
 下下个月
 今年
 明年
 两天以后
 一年以后
 三个月后
 一周以后

Where will he be the month after next?

下下个月他将在哪儿?

He'll be in Tokyo.

他将在东京。

When will he come back to London?

他将于何时回伦敦?

He'll come back the week after next.

他将于下下周回来。

Will Sam leave for Bombay next month?

萨姆下月将动身前往孟买吗?

No, he won't leave for Bombay next month.

不, 他下月不是前往孟买。



语法要点练习

翻译下列时间(短语)。

1. tomorrow _____
2. the day after tomorrow _____
3. this week _____
4. next week _____
5. the week after next _____
6. this month _____
7. next month _____
8. the month after next _____
9. this year _____
10. next year _____
11. the year after next _____
12. in two days' time _____
13. in a year's time _____
14. in three months' time _____
15. in a week's time _____

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- You will go shopping next week, _____?
A. will you
B. won't you
C. aren't you
D. don't you
- Lucy said she hadn't heard _____ music before.
A. such a beautiful piece of
B. a beautiful
C. so beautiful a
D. such a wonderful
- She _____ TV last night.
A. watch
B. watching
C. watches
D. watched
- They _____ a car next month.
A. buy
B. will buy
C. bought
D. buying
- You've never seen such a wonderful film before, _____?
A. haven't you
B. have you
C. do you
D. don't you

Lesson 95~96



语法要点剖析

had better 与 must

had better 表示**最好还是、最好**，表达某种忠告或建议。这个词组后跟不带 *to* 的动词不定式，指现在或将来，不指过去。各种人称后面的形式相同，简写成 **'d better**，后接动词原形。当我们说某人 **had better** 做某事，通常我们的意思并不是说他做的这件事要比做别的事好，我们只是说他应该去做这件事。

must 则表示**必须、一定**，语气比 **had better** 强烈。**had better** 表示现在时或将来时，而不是过去时。在否定结构中，**not** 直接放在 **had better** 后面，而不说 **hadn't better**。

*We **must** go back to the station.*

我们必须回车站去。

*We **had better** go back to the station.*

我们最好回车站去。

*She **must** hurry.*

她得抓紧点儿。

*She **had better** hurry.*

她最好抓紧点儿。

I'd better go home. It's late!

我得回家了，天晚了！

We'd better not wake him up.

我们最好不要把他吵醒。



语法要点练习

用所给动词的适当时态形式填空。

- A: _____ your mother _____ (return) from work yet?
B: No. She _____ (come) back at 7 this evening.
- A: When _____ you _____ (buy) this tape-recorder?
B: I _____ (buy) it the year before last.
- At this moment, he _____ (be) in the library.
He _____ (read) a magazine there.
- A: _____ you always _____ (get) up so late?
B: No, I _____ (get) up at five yesterday.

Lesson 97~98



语法要点剖析

所有格形容词和所有格代词

所有格形容词和所有格代词都是用来表示所有关系的。所有格形容词是限定词，只能放在名词前与名词构成名词短语，在句中作定语用；而所有格代词后面不可以再加名词，它在句中可以独立作表语、主语、宾语、或与 of 连用作定语。

Whose coat is this?

这是谁的上衣？

It's mine.

是我的。(作表语)

Your idea is good and mine is better.

你的主意很好，我的更好。(作主语)

You tell me your story first then I'll tell you mine.

你先告诉我你的故事，然后我再给你讲我的故事。(做宾语)

He is a close friend of mine.

他是我的一位亲密的朋友。(与 of 连用作定语)



语法要点练习

用宾格代词、所有格形容词和代词完成句子。

- I own this book.
This book belongs to _____.
This is _____ book.
This book is _____.
- They own these books.
These books belong to _____.
These are _____ books.
These books are _____.
- You own that book.
That book belongs to _____.
That is _____ book.
That book is _____.
- She owns this pen.
This pen belongs to _____.
This is _____ pen.
This pen is _____.
- He owns that pen.
That pen belongs to _____.
That is _____ pen.
That pen is _____.
- We own those books.
Those books belong to _____.
Those are _____ books.
Those books are _____.

Lesson 99~100



语法要点剖析

宾语从句

宾语从句的位置与陈述句基本结构中的宾语位置相同，宾语从句在句中作宾语。宾语从句在句中经常由连词 *that* 引导，但在口语中经常省略掉 *that*。

- 可用在 *say*、*think*、*believe*、*hope*、*know*、*understand*、*suppose* 等动词之后。

She says that she is cold.

她说她冷。

He thinks that he needs an X-ray.

他认为他需要拍个 X 光片。

I know that I can repair this car.

我知道我能修理这辆车。

They believe that they will have more money.

他们认为他们会有更多的钱。

They say that the film is interesting.

他们说这电影很有趣。

2. 可用在某些描写感情的形容词之后, 如 afraid、sure、sorry、glad 等。

I am sure that you need an X-ray.

我觉得你需要拍个 X 光片。

I am sorry that you are ill.

听到你生病了我很难过。

I'm glad that you have come.

你来了, 我很高兴。

直接引语和间接引语

引述别人所说的话有两种方法: 直接引语和间接引语。直接引语是一字不改地将别人的话引用, 需要放在引号内; 而间接引语则是用自己的话转述别人的话, 不用引号, 而用宾语从句来表达。

He says, "I will come back in ten minutes."

他说: “我十分钟之后回来。”(直接引语)

He says that he will come back in ten minutes.

他说他十分钟之后回来。(间接引语)

They say, "It's going to rain."

他们说: “天要下雨了。”(直接引语)

They say that it's going to rain.

他们说天要下雨了。(间接引语)

如果直接引语中的引述动词是现在时, 那么其后的时态通常与原来口头陈述的时态相同, 转述刚刚说完的话时通常都是这样。

语法要点练习

将下面的直接引语变为间接引语。在适当的时候把动词变为过去式。

1. Jim said, "I am sleepy."

2. Sally said, "I don't like chocolate."

3. Mary said, "I am planning to take a trip."

4. Tom said, "I have already had lunch."

5. Kate said, "I called my doctor."

6. Mr. Rice said, "I'm going to go to Chicago."

7. Eric said, "I will come to the meeting."

8. Jean said, "I can't afford to buy a new car."

9. Jessica said, "I may go to the library."

10. Ted said, "I have to finish my work."

Lesson 101~102



语法要点剖析

间接引语的时态

间接引语中，宾语从句中的动词与主句中的主要动词在时态上必须保持一致。一般来说，主句中的动词用现在时，宾语从句中的动词可以用现在时的各种时态（包括一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时）和将来时，也可以用情态动词。

She says she's got a headache.

她说她头痛。

They say (that) they are going shopping.

他们说他们要去购物。

She says (that) she will get married.

她说她要结婚了。

He says that he is an engineer.

他说他是个工程师。

He says he's staying at a Youth Hostel.

他说他正住在一家青年招待所。

He says he must wait for a bus.

他说他必须等一辆公共汽车。

把直接陈述句改为间接引语时，谓语动词形式的变化体现在人称上。

He says: "I hope you are all well."

他说：“我希望你们都身体健康。”

He says he hopes we are all well.

他说他希望我们都身体健康。

The girl says: "I have finished my homework."

那个女孩说：“我已经完成了家庭作业。”

The girl says that she has finished her homework.

那个女孩说她已经完成了家庭作业。

反意疑问句

反意疑问句提出情况或看法，问对方同不同意。这种问句都由两部分组成，前一部分用陈述句的形式，后一部分是一个附着在前一部分上的简短问句。前一部分用降调，后一部分用升调时较多；如果说话人坚信第一部分说的是事实，后一部分也可以用降调。在回答这类问题时需要注意的是，答案是肯定的，就用 Yes，否则就用 No。这时汉语回答和英语回答是不一致的。

1. 前一部分为肯定形式，后一部分通常用否定形式，前后时态一致。

You are going home, aren't you?

你要回家了，是吗？

Yes, I am.

是的，我要回家了。

They have finished their work, haven't they?

他们已经完成了工作，是吗？

No, they haven't.

不，没有。

He goes to school by bus, doesn't he?

他坐公共汽车去上学，是吗？

Yes, he does.

是的，他坐公共汽车去。

2. 前一部分用否定形式，后一部分就要用肯定形式，两部分的时态要一致。

He isn't a doctor, is he?

他不是医生，是吗？

No, he isn't.

是的，他不是。

They didn't help him a lot, did they?

他们没有帮上他很多忙，是吗？

Yes, they did.

不，他们帮了很多忙。



语法要点练习

把直接引语变成间接引语，完成句子。

1. "Have you ever met Ms. Powell?"
Mr. Peterson asked me _____.
2. "I'm going to postpone the examination."
Professor Williams announced _____.
3. "Someday we'll be in contact with beings from outer space."
The scientist predicted _____.
4. "I think I'll go to the library to study."
Joe said _____.
5. "Is there anything I can do to help?"
Sally wanted to know _____.
6. "Does Jim know what he's doing?"
I wondered _____.

完成下列反意疑问句。

1. They want to come, _____?
2. Elizabeth is a dentist, _____?
3. They won't be here, _____?
4. There aren't any problems, _____?
5. That is your umbrella, _____?
6. George is a student, _____?
7. He's learned a lot in the last couple of years, _____?
8. He has a bicycle, _____?
9. Joan can't come with us, _____?
10. She'll help us later, _____?

Lesson 103~104



语法要点剖析

too 和 enough

1. enough 的用法如下。

(1) 用在名词之前:

He didn't buy the car because he didn't have enough money.

他没有买那部车, 因为他没有足够的钱。

There is enough time.

有足够的时间。

There are enough books for the students to read.

有足够的书供学生们阅读。

(2) 用在形容词之后:

He failed the exam because it wasn't easy enough.

他考试不及格, 因为试题不够容易。

It's warm enough, we can wear sweaters.

天气够暖和的, 我们可以穿毛衣了。

The exam is easy enough for him to pass.

那次考试够简单, 他可以及格。

(3) 用在 *enough...for sb. / sth.* 和 *enough...to do sth.* 结构之中:

She hasn't got enough money for a holiday.

她没有足够的钱去度假。

This dress isn't big enough for her.

这件衣服对她来说不够大。

She's not old enough to live alone.

她未到独自生活的年纪。

He is mature enough to deal with the matter.

他很成熟, 可以很好地处理这个问题。

2. *too* 的用法如下。

(1) 表示太……, 过于……, 修饰形容词:

I can't go out. It's too hot.

我无法外出, 太热了。

I can't move the case. It's too heavy.

我移不动那只箱子, 它太沉了。

The water is too cold and we can't swim.

水太冷了, 我们没有办法游泳。

She couldn't answer the questions because they were too difficult for her.

她无法回答问题, 因为对她来说太难了。

(2) 用在 *too + 形容词 + for sb. to do sth.* 结构中, 表示对于某人太……, 以致于不能……

The exam was too difficult for him to pass.

考试太难了, 以致于他无法通过。

The box is too heavy for you to carry.

这个盒子太沉了, 你没法扛起。

The car is too expensive for me to buy.

那台车太贵了, 我买不起。

3. 用在 *sb. + be + too + 形容词 + to do sth.* 结构中, 表示某人太……, 以致于不能做……

He was too busy to have a talk with me.

他太忙了，没有时间和我说话。

They are too young to elect.

他们太小，不能参加选举。

She is too young to live alone.

她年纪太小了，无法独自生活。



语法要点练习

把下列词语按照正确的顺序排列成句子。

1. time / to go to the park tomorrow / I don't have / enough

2. to touch the ceiling / too / I'm / short

3. to pay his bills / money / Tom doesn't have / enough

4. for me / this tea is / hot / to drink / too

5. to have breakfast this morning / time / I didn't have / enough

6. enough / to stay home alone / old / Susie isn't

7. too / to stay home alone / young / Susie is

8. late / to go to the movie / for us / too / it's

用反意疑问句的正确形式完成下列句子。

1. Sally is an Italian, _____?
2. You like black coffee, _____?
3. Mr. Sawyer went to London last month, _____?
4. Tom doesn't stay at home on Sunday, _____?
5. Your mother hasn't had lunch, _____?



语法要点剖析

动词不定式

在英语中, 当一个动词被另一个动词紧跟时, 它们之间必须加不定式符号 (to)。不定式符号后面的动词只能是原形, 而不能是过去式或分词形式。

1. 动词不定式具有动词的特征。

如果动词不定式是及物的, 须带有宾语。

He wants to buy the car.

他想买这部车。(动词不定式 to buy 后面有宾语 the car)

动词不定式可以被状语修饰, 如:

They tell him to do the homework at once.

他们叫他立刻做家庭作业。(动词不定式 to do the homework 后面加状语 at once)

2. 动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征, 所以它在句子中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语和状语。

有些及物动词常用动词不定式作宾语, 这些动词有: want (想要)、begin (开始)、promise (许诺)、wish (希望)、like (喜欢)、decide (决定)、ask (要求)、forget (忘记) 等。

He wants to help her.

他想帮助她。

He hopes to pass the French exam.

他希望自己能通过法语考试。

I've decided to leave.

我已经决定要走了。

The baby is learning to walk.

那个宝宝正在学习走路。

这种句子的否定句和疑问句同简单句一样, 在助动词后面加 not 或将助动词提到句首。

如:

He didn't promise to pay you.

他并没有许诺向你支付薪水。

Have you asked him to buy some food?

你让他买食物了吗?

3. 动词不定式的否定结构是在不定式符号 to 之前加 not 构成。

He decided not to buy the house.

他决定不买这幢房子。

He told me not to close the windows.

他让我不要把窗户关上。

He promised not to do it again.

他保证再也不那样做了。

Tell him not to move it.

告诉他不要搬动它。



语法要点练习

用不定式填空，完成下列句子。必要时在不定式的后面加上介词。

- I'm planning to _____ Chicago next week.
- I've decided _____ a new apartment.
- Jack promised not _____ late for the wedding.
- I forgot _____ some milk when I went to the grocery store.
- I would like _____ the Grand Canyon.
- My husband and I would love _____ Arizona.
- I need _____ my homework tonight.
- What time do you expect _____ Chicago?
- I want _____ a ball game on TV after dinner tonight.
- You seem _____ in a good mood today.
- Susie appeared _____ asleep, but she wasn't. She was only pretending.
- She pretended _____ asleep. She pretended not _____ me when I spoke to her.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

- It'll do harm to you to lie in bed _____.
A. read
B. and reading
C. to read
D. reading
- He had no difficulty _____ the problem.
A. working out
B. having worked out
C. to have worked out
D. to work out
- Geoffrey _____ making speeches.
A. is loving
B. loves
C. has been loving
D. was loving
- Let me _____ him it.
A. tell
B. to tell
C. tells
D. telling
- She asks me _____ it again.
A. say
B. says
C. said
D. to say



语法要点剖析

📖 形容词的比较级和最高级

英语形容词比较等级一般有两个：比较级和最高级。不加比较的形容词通常称为原级。形容词的比较级形式是：形容词+后缀 *er* 或 *more*+形容词；最高级形式是：形容词+后缀 *est* 或 *most*+形容词。形容词比较级和最高级的构成形式如下。

1. 大多数单音节形容词的比较级和最高级的构成是在其原形后面加上 *er* 和 *est*。

small → *smaller* → *smallest*

great → *greater* → *greatest*

new → *newer* → *newest*

2. 许多单音节形容词以 *e* 结尾，这些形容词只需在原级形式后面加上 *r* 或 *st*。

large → *larger* → *largest*

nice → *nicer* → *nicest*

brave → *braver* → *bravest*

3. 许多单音节形容词只有一个元音字母，其词末尾只有一个辅音字母，需先双写这个辅音字母，再加 *er* 和 *est*。

big → *bigger* → *biggest*

thin → *thinner* → *thinnest*

4. 有些双音节形容词以 *y* 结尾，而 *y* 前面是一个辅音字母，变成比较级和最高级时，要把 *y* 改为 *i*，再加 *er* 和 *est*。

happy → *happier* → *happiest*

easy → *easier* → *easiest*

5. 其他双音节和多音节词皆在前面加 *more* 和 *most*。

difficult → *more difficult* → *most difficult*

6. 有少数形容词的比较级和最高级是不规则的，必须熟记。

good → *better* → *best*

bad → *worse* → *worst*

📖 形容词比较级的用法

比较级只用于两者之间的比较，其结构是：含有形容词比较级的主句+从属连词 *than* 引导的从句（从句中常省去意义上和主句相同的部分）。

I am taller than my sister.

我比妹妹个子高。（从句中省去了 *is tall*）

This city is larger than that one.

这座城市比那座大。（从句中省去了 *is large*）

Today is hotter than yesterday.

今天比昨天热。(从句中省去了 is hot)

形容词比较级的所指如果很清楚,它也可以独立存在。

This coat is longer.

这件外衣更长一些。

📖 形容词最高级的用法

形容词最高级用于三者或三者以上的比较,其一般结构是:定冠词 the + 形容词最高级 + 名词 + 表示范围的短语或从句。

Beijing is the biggest city in China.

北京是中国最大的城市。(介词短语 in China 表示范围。)

This is the happiest day (that) I've ever had.

这是我度过的最愉快的一天。(that 在口语中一般省略,这里 that 从句表示范围。)



语法要点练习

下面所有的句子都有错误。找出并改正这些错误。

1. Alaska is large than Texas.

2. Alaska is largest state in the United States.

3. Old shoes are usually more comfortable than new shoes.

4. My running shoes are the more comfortable shoes I own.

5. My running shoes are more comfortable as my boots.

6. Mr. Molina writes the most clearly than Ms. York.

7. English is the most widely used language from the world.

8. I have one sister and one brother. My sister is younger in the family.

9. Mark's knife was as sharper from a razor blade.

10. I like Chinese food more better than French food.



语法要点剖析

不规则形容词的比较级和最高级

有些形容词的变化是不规则的, 这些不规则的变化需要特别记住, 现列举如下:

原级	比较级	最高级
good 好	better	best
well 好, 健康	better	best
bad 坏, 差	worse	worst
many 多	more	most
much 多	more	most
little 小, 少	less	least
far 远	farther / further	farthest / furthest

形容词前加 less 和 least, 则表示较不和最不。

<i>difficult</i>	难
<i>less difficult</i>	较不难
<i>least difficult</i>	最不难
<i>interesting</i>	有趣
<i>less interesting</i>	较无趣
<i>least interesting</i>	最无趣

名词的数与修饰词

可数名词的多与少, 用 many 与 few 来表达。相应地, 其比较级和最高级分别为 more、most 和 fewer、fewest。不可数名词的多与少, 则用 much 与 little 来表达, 其比较级和最高级分别为 more、most 和 less、least。

I've got some biscuits.

我有些饼干。

You've got more biscuits than I have.

你的饼干比我的多。

I've got fewer than you have.

我拥有的比你的少。

I've got very few.

我有为数很少的几块。

I've got some chocolate.

我有些巧克力。

You've got more chocolate than I have.

你的巧克力比我的多。

I've got less than you have.

我所拥有的比你所拥有的少。

I've got very little.

我所拥有的为数很少。



语法要点练习

给出下列形容词与副词的比较级和最高级形式。

- | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1. high | _____ | _____ |
| 2. good | _____ | _____ |
| 3. careful | _____ | _____ |
| 4. bad | _____ | _____ |
| 5. slow | _____ | _____ |
| 6. clear | _____ | _____ |
| 7. slowly | _____ | _____ |
| 8. clearly | _____ | _____ |
| 9. active | _____ | _____ |
| 10. happy | _____ | _____ |
| 11. funny | _____ | _____ |
| 12. confusing | _____ | _____ |
| 13. wet | _____ | _____ |
| 14. courageous | _____ | _____ |
| 15. sweet | _____ | _____ |
| 16. common | _____ | _____ |
| 17. late | _____ | _____ |
| 18. friendly | _____ | _____ |
| 19. thin | _____ | _____ |
| 20. red | _____ | _____ |
| 21. clean | _____ | _____ |
| 22. wild | _____ | _____ |
| 23. serious | _____ | _____ |
| 24. dangerous | _____ | _____ |

用 a few, few, a little, little 完成句子。

- Do you have _____ minutes? I'd like to ask you _____ questions. I need _____ more information.
- After Rodney tasted the soup, he added _____ salt to it.
- I don't like a lot of salt on my food. I add _____ salt to my food.

4. I like music. I like to listen to _____ music after dinner before I begin studying.
5. Jim is having a lot of trouble adjusting to eighth grade. He seems to be unpopular. Unfortunately, he has _____ friends.
6. I have to go the post office because I have _____ letters to mail.
7. Every day Max goes to his mailbox, but it is usually empty. He gets _____ mail.
8. My friend arrived in the United States _____ months ago.

Lesson 111~112



语法要点剖析

形容词的平级比较级: as...as

形容词的比较形式有 3 种:

1. 较高比较级。

more expensive, the most expensive

2. 较低比较级。

less expensive, the least expensive

3. 平级比较级。

as expensive as

在平级比较级中, 表示相等用 *as...as*, 表示不相等用 *not as...as* 或 *not so...as*。

请看下句中 *as...as* 的用法:

This boy is as tall as that one.

这个男孩和那个一样高。

Is this case as heavy as that one?

这个箱子和那个箱子一样沉吗?

This book is not as interesting as that one.

这本书没有那一本有趣。

The green apple is as sweet as the red one.

这个绿苹果同那个红苹果一样甜。

The policeman is as tall as the policewoman.

这个男警察与那个女警察个子一样高。

I don't know as many people as you do.

我认识的人没有你认识的人多。

Robert is not as old as he looks.

罗伯特没有他看上去那么老。

The blue car is not as clean as the red car.

蓝车没有红车干净。



语法要点练习

用所给词语及 as...as 完成句子。在适当的地方用动词的否定形式。

1. a housefly / an ant
_____ big as _____.
2. honey / sugar
_____ sweet as _____.
3. health / money
_____ important as _____.
4. adults / children
_____ patient as _____.
5. a lake / a sea
_____ big as _____.
6. a lion / a tiger
_____ dangerous and wild as _____.
7. a galaxy / a solar system
_____ large as _____.
8. the Atlantic Ocean / the Pacific Ocean
_____ deep as _____.
9. monkeys / people
_____ agile in climbing trees as _____.
10. reading a novel / listening to music
In my opinion, _____ relaxing as _____.

用 as...as 完成下列句子。

1. I need you right away! Please come _____.
2. We can't go any farther. This is _____.
3. I can't work any faster. I'm working _____.
4. You are only old if you feel old. You are _____ young _____.
5. You might think it is easy to do, but it's not quite _____.



语法要点剖析

so 和 neither 引导的简短回答

以 so 或 neither 开头的简短回答, 必须用倒装形式, 即: **So / Neither + 助动词 + 主语**。假如前一句是肯定的, 后一句就用 so 开头; 如前一句是否定的, 后一句就用 neither 或 nor 开头。前后两句的时态要一致。

1. 以 so 开头的句子。

I feel cold.

我觉得冷。

So do I.

我也是。

I was late for class yesterday.

昨天我上课迟到了。

So was I.

我也是。

I can sing.

我会唱歌。

So am I.

我也会。

I'm hungry.

我饿了。

So do I.

我也一样。

I want some coffee.

我想要一些咖啡。

So do I.

我也一样。

I saw George last night.

我昨晚看见乔治了。

So did I.

我也一样。

I've got a cold.

我感冒了。

So have I.

我也一样。

2. 以 **neither** 开头的句子。

I'm not a nurse.

我不是护士。

Neither am I.

我也不是。

I'm not tired.

我不累。

Neither am I.

我也一样。

I don't want any tea.

我不想要任何茶。

Neither do I.

我也一样。

I won't wash the clothes.

我不洗衣服。

Neither will I.

我也不洗。

I didn't buy a new car last year.

我去年没有买新车。

Neither did I.

我也如此。

I haven't got a headache.

我没头痛。

Neither have I.

我也一样。

📖 **no** 和 **none** 的用法

no 是个限定词，可以用在单数（可数及不可数）名词和复数名词前面，它的意思和 **not a** 或 **not any** 几乎一样，可以代替这些词语，用在句子的开头或句子的其他地方以强调其否定含义。

No tourists came here last month.

上个月没有游客来。

No water is available now.

现在没有水。

There is no food left.

没有剩下任何食物。

I've got no time to read the magazines.

我没有时间看杂志。

只有当一个名词前面没有冠词、物主代词或指示词的时候，才可以用 **no**，即它不能和另一个限定词连用。

在 the、my、your 等词和 this、that 等词前面要表达 no 的含义, 应该用 none of 来表示 no 的意思。none of 既可用于句子的开头, 也可用在句子的其他地方。

None of the trains go to the small city.

没有一辆火车通过那座小城。

He has read none of the books.

这些书他一本也没读。

I love none of that music.

那样的音乐我一点儿也不喜欢。

none of 还可以放在代词前面。

None of us took part in the party.

我们谁都没有参加那次宴会。

none 还可以单独作代词用:

You've got many friends, but I've got none.

你有许多朋友, 而我一个也没有。

none of 和复数名词连用的时候, 动词既可用单数, 也可以用复数。在非正式的文体中更常使用复数的动词。(参见上面的例句) 当我们谈论到两个人或两件事的时候, 既不用 no 也不用 none, 而用 neither。

Neither of his parents gave him some money.

他的父母谁也没给他钱。



语法要点练习

用 so 或 neither 及 I 完成下列对话。

- A: I'm tired.
B: _____
- A: I didn't enjoy the movie last night.
B: _____
- A: I've never been in France.
B: _____
- A: I always have a cup of coffee in the morning.
B: _____
- A: I don't feel like going to class today.
B: _____
- A: I've never been in Brazil.
B: _____
- A: I need to go to the bank today.
B: _____
- A: I studied last night.
B: _____
- A: I didn't eat breakfast this morning.

- B: _____
10. A: I should stay home and study tonight.
B: _____

Lesson 115~116



语法要点剖析

不定代词

some (一些)、any (若干)、no (无) 和 every (每一) 可以与 one、body、thing 构成复合代词, 与 where 构成复合副词。

someone	anyone	no one	everyone
somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
something	anything	nothing	everything
somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

这些代词都作单数看待, 表示某人、某事等, 在句中可以作主语、宾语或表语。

1. 作主语。

Everyone is asleep.

大家都睡着了。

Everything is untidy.

一切都乱糟糟的。

Nobody has told me about it.

没有人告诉我有关这件事的情况。

2. 作宾语。

I've got nothing to wear.

我没有可穿的衣服了。

I've heard nothing.

我没有听到什么动静。

I saw no one.

我谁也没有看到。

3. 作表语。

There's nothing on the shelf.

架子上什么也没有。

There's somebody in the garden.

花园里有人。

That's nothing.

那没什么。

与 some、any 一样, somebody / someone / something / somewhere 一般用于肯定句; anybody / anyone / anything / anywhere 一般用于否定句、疑问句及条件从句。但 somebody 等词有时也可用于疑问句, 表示肯定的意思(请求建议或反问等)。另外, somebody 和 nobody 可以分别表示有出息的人和无关紧要的人。everywhere, anywhere, nowhere 和 somewhere 是表示地点的地点副词。

Someone is asking to see you.

有人要求见你。

There's something under that chair!

那个椅子下有个什么东西!

I don't know anyone here.

这儿我谁也不认识。

Is there anything on this shelf?

这个架子上有什么东西吗?

I couldn't find my pen anywhere.

我哪儿都找不到我的钢笔。

I looked for my pen everywhere.

我到处找我的钢笔。

I went nowhere.

我哪儿也没去。



语法要点练习

用 something, someone, anything, anyone, nothing, no one 完成下列句子。

1. I have _____ in my pocket.
2. Do you have _____ in your pocket?
3. Ken doesn't have _____ in his pocket.
4. I bought _____ when I went shopping yesterday.
5. Rose didn't buy _____ when she went shopping.
6. Did you buy _____ when you went shopping?
7. My roommate is speaking to _____ on the phone.
8. Yuko didn't tell _____ her secret.
9. I talked to _____ at the phone company about my bill.
10. Did you talk to _____ about your problem?
11. Jim doesn't know _____ about butterflies.
12. Jim knows _____ about butterflies.
13. Jean didn't tell _____ about her problem.
14. Jean told _____ about her problem.
15. There's _____ in my pocket. It's empty.

16. There isn't _____ in my pocket.

选出正确的选项, 使每个句子符合语法规则。

- Our house is big, but _____ is much bigger than _____.
A. their; our
B. their; ours
C. theirs; our
D. theirs; ours
- You have to eat _____ food when you're too fat.
A. much
B. more
C. a little
D. less
- _____ is wrong with my watch.
A. Some thing
B. Some things
C. Something
D. Some-thing
- There are flowers _____.
A. every where
B. some where
C. any where
D. everywhere
- There wasn't _____ in the box.
A. any things
B. something
C. some things
D. anything

Lesson 117~118



语法要点剖析

过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的情况或动作。过去进行时和一般过去时经常在同一句话里使用。一般过去时通常表示过去发生的一个短暂的动作或事件, 而过去进行时则是强调在这一过程中所进行的动作或履行的情景。

过去进行时的时间状语从句一般由 when、while 及 just as 等来引导, 说明主句中动作发生时的背景。

When I was doing the housework, my husband telephoned me from the office.

当我正在干家务时, 我丈夫从办公室打电话给我。

Just as she was cleaning her shoes, George knocked at the door.

她正在擦鞋时, 乔治敲门了。

While I was cooking the dinner, he was working in the garden.

我做饭时, 他正在花园里干活。

She was cooking when I came in.

我进来的时候她正在做饭。

They were watching the film from 7 to 9 last night.

昨天晚上7点到9点，他们在看电影。

I saw him when he was talking with the boss.

他和老板说话时我看见了。

过去进行时的形式分别为（以动词 work 为例）：

1. 肯定。

I was working.

You were working.

He (She, It) was working.

We (You, They) were working.

2. 否定。

I was not working.

You were not working.

He (She, It) was not working.

We (You, They) were not working.

3. 一般疑问句。

Were you working?

Was he (she, it) working?

Were you (they) working?

4. 简略答语。

Yes, I was. / No, I was not.

Yes, he (she, it) was. / No, he (she, it) was not.

Yes, we (they) were. / No, we (they) were not.

📖 同位语

一个名词或代词后面有时可以跟一个名词（或起类似作用的其他词），对前者作进一步的解释，说明它指的是谁，或是什么等，叫作同位语。名词作同位语的情况最多。

This is Mr. Black, professor of our department.

这是我们系的教授，布莱克先生。

Beijing, our capital, is a city with a long history.

我们的首都北京是一个拥有悠久历史的城市。

除了名词外，还可以有形容词、数词、代词等作同位语。

He read all kinds of books, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign.

他看了各种各样的书，古今中外都有。

Jack, 15, is a smart boy.

杰克，15岁，是个聪明的孩子。

You may leave it to us two.

你可以把这件事交给我们两个人。

同位语也可分为限制性的和非限制性的。限制性同位语和它前面的名词关系比较紧密，形成一个整体，两者不用逗号分开，语调上属于同一个意群。非限制性同位语和前面的名词

关系比较松散，中间以逗号分开，语调上属于不同意群，中间有停顿。

We workers are masters of the country.

我们工人是国家的主人。(workers 如去掉，句子的意思会受很大的影响。)

George, my best friend, will come to see me this afternoon.

乔治，我最好的朋友，今天下午要来看我。(同位语去掉句子还能成立。)



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的一般过去时和过去进行时完成句子。

1. Sally (have) _____ dinner last night when someone (knock) _____ on the door.
2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred (come) _____ at seven thirty. I (study) _____ when Fred (come) _____.
3. While I (study) _____ last night, Fred (drop by) _____ to visit me.
4. My roommate's parents (call) _____ him last night while we (watch) _____ TV.
5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after that. When he (come) _____ home, I (talk) _____ to my mother on the phone.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. She was listening to the teacher when Li Dong _____ into the room.
A. come B. comes
C. came D. coming
2. I have two rulers. One is short, _____ is long.
A. other B. another
C. the other D. others
3. It was difficult _____ the words from here.
A. see B. saw
C. to see D. seeing
4. We _____ the window at that moment.
A. dust B. are dusting
C. were dusting D. dusted
5. The man was _____ hurt when his bike hit the car.
A. bad B. badly
C. worse D. worst



语法要点剖析

过去完成时

过去完成时主要用于表示两个事件中一个发生在前, 或者说是表示较早的过去。简而言之, 过去完成时所表示的时间就是“过去的过去”。

过去完成时的结构为:

助动词 had + 过去分词

过去完成时的用法如下。

1. 过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经完成了的动作, 这个过去的时间可以用 *by*、*before* 等介词短语或一个时间状语从句来表示。

We had seen five films by the end of last term.

到上学期期末为止, 我们已经看了 5 部电影。

She went on holiday after she had taken the exam.

她考完试后度假去了。

When we had finished the work we had a rest.

我们工作完以后, 休息了一会儿。

2. 过去完成时还可以表示从过去某一时间开始, 一直持续到过去另一时间的动作。常与 *for* (有时可以省去) 或 *since* 构成的短语或 *since* 引导的从句连用。

By the time I read his new book, I had known him for a long time.

到我读他的新书时, 我早就知道他了。

He had visited many friends since his arrival.

他到了以后拜访了许多朋友。

She had made many friends since she came to this school.

她到了这所学校以后, 交了很多朋友。



语法要点练习

用括号内的词的适当形式完成句子。要求用上现在完成时或过去完成时。

1. I am not hungry. I (eat, already) _____.
2. I was not hungry. I (eat, already) _____.
3. It's ten o'clock. I (finish, already) _____ my homework, so I'm going to go to bed.
4. Last night I went to bed at ten o'clock. I (finish, already) _____ my homework.
5. By the time I went to bed last night, I (finish, already) _____ my homework.
6. I was late. The party (start, already) _____ by the time I got there.

7. We're late. The party (start, already) _____.
8. Carol missed her plane yesterday because of a traffic jam on her way to the airport. By the time she got to the airport, her plane (leave, already) _____.
9. A: (you, enjoy) _____ the concert last night?
B: Very much. I (go, not) _____ to a concert for a long time.
10. A: (you, see) _____ John yesterday?
B: Yes, I did. It (be) _____ good to see him again. I (see, not) _____ him for a long time.
11. A: Hi, Jim! It's good to see you again. I (see, not) _____ you for weeks.
B: Hi, Sue! It (be) _____ good to see you again, too. I (see, not) _____ you since the end of last semester. How's everything going?
12. A: (you, get) _____ to class on time yesterday morning?
B: No. By the time I (got) there, it (begin, already) _____.

Lesson 121~122



语法要点剖析

📖 定语从句

定语从句就像形容词一样起修饰作用，在句中作定语用，修饰句中的某一名词或代词。被定语从句修饰的词叫做先行词，定语从句必须放在先行词之后。引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词 who、whom、whose、which、that 和关系副词 when、where、why 等。其中 who、whom 用来修饰人，which 用来修饰物，而 that 则既可以修饰人，也可以修饰物。关系代词指代从句中的主语或宾语，同时又充当连接词，把从句和主句连接起来。

1. 关系代词作从句的主语 (who / which / that)。

The dog which / that is carrying the basket is mine.

叼着篮子的那只狗是我的。

This is the man who / that helped me.

这就是帮我的那个人。

He's the porter who carried my suitcase.

他就是那个扛着我的行李箱的那个搬运工。

2. 关系代词作从句的宾语 (whom / that / which)。

She is the singer whom / that I like best.

她就是我最喜欢的那个歌手。

They're the windows which the children broke yesterday.

这些就是孩子们昨天打碎的窗户。

She's the lady whom I served yesterday.

她就是我昨天服务过的那位女士。



语法要点练习

用 who 或 whom 将下面的两个句子连接成一个句子。将 b 句变成定语从句。

- a. Do you know the people?
b. They live in the white house.

- a. The woman gave me some information.
b. I called her.

- a. The police officer was friendly.
b. He gave me directions.

- a. Mr. Polanski is a mechanic.
b. You can trust this mechanic.

- a. The woman thanked me.
b. I helped her.

将 that 改为 who 或 whom。如果可能，将 that 省略。

- The woman that I met last night was interesting.

- The man that answered the phone was polite.

- The people that Ann is visiting live in Elm Street.

- Do you like the boy that is talking to Jennifer?

- The student that came to class late missed the quiz.

- I didn't know any of the people that Bill invited to his party.

- The woman that I saw in the park was feeding the pigeons.

- I like the barber that usually cuts my hair.



语法要点剖析

📖 定语从句中的省略

当关系代词代表主语并且从句中的谓语动词是（现在）进行时态时，关系代词及助动词 be 均可以省略。

The woman standing behind the counter served me.

站在柜台后面的那位妇女招待了我。

The men repairing the road made all that noise.

修路的那些人弄出了噪音。

如果关系代词在从句中代表宾语，也往往可以省略。此外，定语从句可用介词结尾。例如：

This is the coat I bought yesterday.

这就是我昨天买的外衣。

That's the film I like most.

那是我最喜欢的电影。

That's the ship we travelled on.

那就是我们旅行时的船。

That's the man I told you about.

那就是我告诉过你有关情况的那个人。



语法要点练习

改写下列句子，省略关系代词。

- Do you know the woman who is coming toward us?

- The people who are waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.

- I come from a city that is located in the southern part of the country.

- The children who attend that school receive a good education.

- The scientists who are researching the causes of cancer are making progress.

- The fence which surrounds our house is made of wood.

7. They live in a house that was built in 1990.

8. We have an apartment which overlooks the park.

选出正确的选项，使每个句子符合语法规则。

1. The man _____ is sitting there is our teacher.
A. which B. whom
C. whose D. who
2. Mike will go to see you if he _____.
A. has B. would
C. does D. can
3. "Is there _____ in the classroom?"
"Nobody."
A. anybody B. somebody
C. nobody D. everyone
4. We met Mr. Green _____ the school gate.
A. at the front of B. in the front of
C. in front of D. at front of
5. Stay in bed for two or three days _____ you'll soon be better.
A. and B. but
C. so D. because

Lesson 125~126



语法要点剖析

have to 和 must

have to 和 must 都表示必要性，但两者的意思有所差别。Must 是情态助动词，主要强调主观意愿，带有说话人的主观色彩。而 have to 是普通动词，则主要强调客观要求和外界影响。如果说某人 has to 做某事，则很可能是因为另一个人认为这件事需要做，或者有一条法律、一项规定、一项协议或诸如此类的东西要求有人做这件事。must 和 have to 在肯定句中一般可以互换，表示不可逃避的义务或责任。

must 一般只能表达现在的必要性，而 have to 则既可以表达过去的必要性，也可以表达将来的必要性。

Must you go now?

你必须现在就走吗?

Yes, I have to leave at once.

是的, 不得不马上就走。

Yes, I must leave at once.

是的, 我必须马上就走。

I shall have to leave London tomorrow.

我明早得离开伦敦。

I had to stop smoking because it was forbidden in my company.

因为我所在的公司内禁止吸烟, 所以我戒烟了。

对含有 *have to* 的句型进行提问或否定时, 同普通陈述句一样, 要借助于助动词 *do* 或它的其他形式。

Do you have to go home now?

你必须得现在回家吗?

Does he have to eat them all?

他非得把它们都吃完吗?

Did they have to get up early?

他们不得不早起吗?

You don't have to call him.

你不必给他打电话。

He doesn't have to clean the house.

他不必打扫房间。

They didn't have to go downstairs.

他们不必下楼。

如果用 *must* 来提问, 则只能用 *needn't* 来表示否定的回答。*needn't* 还可以理解为 *have to* 的否定回答。*needn't* 和 *don't have to* 都表示不必要; 而 *mustn't* 却表示绝对禁止, 在说话人看来根本没有选择余地。

Must she leave early?

她必须早走吗?

She needn't leave early.

她不必早走。

Do you have to take a taxi?

你必须乘出租汽车吗?

I don't have to / need to take a taxi.

我不必乘出租车。

Must he finish the work?

他必须完成这项工作吗?

Yes, he must.

是的,他必须。

No, he needn't.

不,他不必。

You mustn't go there by yourself.

你一定不能自己去那儿。

You mustn't turn left.

你不能左转弯。



语法要点练习

用括号里的词完成句子。所有句中均要用上 *have to / has to* 的形式。

- A: Jack can't join us for dinner tonight.
B: Why not?
A: (he, work) _____
B: (he, work) _____ tomorrow night, too? If he doesn't, maybe we should postpone the dinner until then.
- A: Why (you, go) _____ to the library later tonight?
B: (I, find) _____ some information for my research paper.
- A: It's almost four thirty. What time (Sue, leave for) _____ the airport?
B: Around five. (she, be) _____ at the airport at six fifteen.
- A: Why did you go to the bookcase after class yesterday?
B: (I, buy) _____ some coloured pencils.
A: Oh? Why (you, buy) _____ coloured pencils?
B: I need them for some drawings I plan to do for my botany class.
- A: (I, go) _____ to the store.
B: Why?
A: Because (I, get) _____ some rice and fresh fruit.

在下列句中使用 *must not* 或 *do not have to*。

- The class trip to the art museum is optional. You _____ go, but you might enjoy it.
- Tiger are magnificent animals. We _____ allow them to become extinct.
- We _____ go to the concert if you don't want to, but it might be good.
- This is an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime. We _____ let it pass. We must act.



语法要点剖析

表示猜测和推断的情态助动词 must 和 can't (1)

表示最有力的推论，最常用的形式是 must 和 can't。这时，它们一般与系动词 be 连用。肯定的推断用 must be 来表示，否定的推断用 can't be 来表示，而不用 mustn't。

He can't be a teacher. He must be a dentist.

他不会是个老师。他一定是位牙医。

She can't be Danish. She must be Norwegian.

她不会是丹麦人。她一定是挪威人。

It can't be cheap. It must be expensive.

它不会便宜。一定价格昂贵。

It must be interesting.

那一定很有趣。

There's the doorbell. It must be Roger.

门铃响了，一定是罗杰。

It can't be the postman—it's only seven o'clock.

不可能是邮差，现在才7点钟。



语法要点练习

- He _____ be a teacher. I am sure.
A. can't be
B. may not be
C. mustn't
D. have to be
- It can't _____ now.
A. be raining
B. rain
C. rains
D. went
- What have you done _____ the eggs?
A. to
B. with
C. at
D. for
- "Excuse me, may I have _____ tea?"
A. some; some
B. some; any
C. any; some
D. any; any
- There are three islands far from here. The first one is _____.
A. larger
B. largest
C. the larger
D. the largest



语法要点剖析

表示猜测和推断的情态助动词 must 和 can't (2)

must 与 can't 不仅能表达对现在和将来的猜测和推断, 而且能表达对过去的猜测和推断——这时可用 must have been 表示肯定的推断, 用 can't have been (而不是 mustn't have been) 表示否定的推断。如后面跟进行时则表示对过去正在进行的动作的猜测。

You must have been watching TV, you can't have been reading.

你肯定是在看电视来着, 你肯定不是在读书。

He must have been swimming, because he is all wet.

他肯定是在游泳来着, 因为浑身都湿透了。

I didn't see it. I must have been dreaming.

我没看见。我当时一定是在胡思乱想吧。

She can't have been 29. She must have been 36.

她那时肯定不会是 29 岁, 她一定 36 岁了。



语法要点练习

用 must have been 或 can't have been 完成句子。

1. She finished the test quickly. The test _____ difficult.
2. He didn't come to work yesterday. He _____ ill.
3. Tom didn't get up early this morning. He _____ tired.
4. He looked too young at that time. He _____ more than twenty five.
5. He drove to the airport with a case last Sunday. He _____ travelling.

用括号中动词的正确时态填空。

1. Look! The man is _____ (wave) to you.
2. I _____ (not finish) my homework yet.
3. Mr. Jones _____ (fly) to London last month.
4. She _____ (have) lunch before I arrived.
5. _____ you _____ (go) to the country tomorrow?



语法要点剖析

情态助动词 may 表示可能性

may 和 might 都表示可能、也许，指某事可能将要发生或某事可能正在发生。通常既可以用 may，也可以用 might。might 不是 may 的过去式，它所表示的可能性比 may 所表示的可能性小一些，且当情况是虚拟的时候只能用 might，而不能用 may。

1. may 表示现在或将来的可能性：may + 动词原形。

The bread may be fresh.

面包可能是新鲜的。

He may be reading.

他可能正在看书。

We may go climbing tomorrow.

明天我们可能会去爬山。

She may be in the kitchen.

她可能会在厨房。

I might get a job soon.

我可能很快就有工作了。

Yes, and pigs might fly.

是的，奇迹也许会发生。

请注意 may not 与 can not (can't) 之间的区别：

She may not be a nurse.

她可能不是护士。

She can't be a nurse.

她不可能是护士。

2. may 和 might 与动词完成时连用，可表示过去发生某件事情的可能性。

He was late. He may have been busy.

他迟到了。他可能一直很忙。

He may have been busy.

他可能很忙。

She may have missed the bus.

她可能没赶上公共汽车。

He may have been reading.

他可能在读书来着。

It might have been a cat.

可能是一只猫。



语法要点练习

选出正确的选项,使每个句子符合语法规则。

- He has _____ his mind to be a doctor.
A. made for
B. made up
C. made to
D. made of
- The dish _____.
A. tastes good
B. tastes good
C. is tasted well
D. is tasting good
- Everyone must _____ sport every day and keep _____.
A. does; healthy
B. do; healthy
C. do; healthy
D. does; health
- They _____ a meeting from 2:00 to 4:00 yesterday afternoon.
A. were having
B. were going to have
C. have
D. are having
- Which do you prefer, fish _____ chicken?
A. and
B. to
C. or
D. so

Lesson 133~134



语法要点剖析

需要改变时态的间接引语

间接引语时常要改变时态,这是因为原来讲的话与转述这些话之间有一段时间间隔。选择哪种恰当的形式取决于转述者的着眼点。在间接引语里,通常并不确切地重复讲话者说过的话。转述通常发生在过去,所以引述动词通常是过去时。因此,转述时从句的时态通常要往回移动。一条普遍的规则是:现在时变为过去时,过去时变为过去完成时。为过去时的情态助动词和过去完成时在转述时不变,因为不可能再往回移了。

使用间接引语主要是为了简洁、紧凑地把说话内容转述给第三者。请看下面直接引语变成间接引语时在时态等方面必须作出的相应变化。

- 一般现在时变成一般过去时,现在进行时变成过去进行时,现在完成时变成过去完成时。

直接引语	间接引语
<i>"I'm thirsty," she said.</i> “我渴了，”她说。	<i>She said that she was thirsty.</i> 她说她渴了。
<i>She said, "We are having dinner."</i> 她说：“我们正在吃饭。”	<i>She said they were having dinner.</i> 她说他们正在吃饭。
<i>He said, "I have finished my homework."</i> 他说：“我已经做完家庭作业了。”	<i>He said that he had finished his homework.</i> 他说他已经做完家庭作业了。

注意：如果直接引语是客观真理，一般现在时则不变。

直接引语	间接引语
<i>He said, "The moon travels around the earth."</i> 他说：“月球环绕地球转。”	<i>He said that the moon travels around the earth.</i> 他说月球环绕地球转。

2. 一般过去时变为过去完成时，过去完成时则不变，仍是过去完成时。

直接引语	间接引语
<i>He said to me, "I saw you last night."</i> 他对我说：“我昨天晚上见到你了。”	<i>He told me that he had seen me the night before.</i> 他告诉我说他昨天晚上见到我了。
<i>He said, "I had watered the garden before supper."</i> 他说：“我已经在晚饭前浇花园了。”	<i>He said that he had watered the garden before supper.</i> 他说他已经在晚饭前浇了花园了。

注意：直接引语中的一般过去时如果与一个具体的过去时间连用，一般过去时可不变。

直接引语	间接引语
<i>The teacher told the children, "The People's Republic of China was founded in October, 1949."</i> 老师告诉孩子们：“中华人民共和国成立于1949年10月。”	<i>The teacher told the children that the People's Republic of China was founded in October, 1949.</i> 老师告诉孩子们说中华人民共和国成立于1949年10月。

3. 一般将来时变为过去一般将来时，将来进行时变为过去将来进行时，将来完成时变成过去将来完成时。

直接引语	间接引语
<i>She said, "I will have to ask my husband."</i> 她说：“我得问问我丈夫。”	<i>She said he would have to ask her husband.</i> 她说她得去问问她丈夫。
<i>He said, "I shall be working tonight."</i> 他说：“我今晚将工作。”	<i>He said that he would be working that night.</i> 他说他那一晚将工作。
<i>He said, "We shall have finished dinner by that time."</i> 他说：“那时之前我们就会吃完饭了。”	<i>He said that they would have finished dinner by that time.</i> 他说那时之前他们已经吃完饭了。



语法要点练习

用间接引语完成下列句子, 注意时态的变化。

- Bob said, "I will help you."
Bob said _____.
- "Do you need a pen?" Annie asked.
Annie asked me _____.
- Jennifer asked, "What do you want?"
Jennifer asked me _____.
- Tom asked, "Are you hungry?"
Tom wanted to know _____.
- "I want a sandwich," Jennifer said.
Jennifer said _____.
- "I'm going to move to Ohio," said Bruce.
Bruce informed me _____.
- "Did you enjoy your trip?" asked Connie.
Connie asked me _____.
- Barbara said, "I have to go downtown."
Barbara said _____.

用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空。

- People all over the world _____ (like) playing football.
- Can I _____ (carry) these bags for you?
- What _____ (be) the weather like today?
- We _____ (not know) where he is.
- Would you like something _____ (drink) ?

Lesson 135~136



语法要点剖析

let 的用法

let 与一般动词不同, 它用于 **动词+宾语+动词原形** 结构, 即 let 后面可接名词或代词, 再接不带 to 的动词不定式。其意思为允许、让。

She lets her son play in the garden.

她让她的儿子在花园里玩。

Her parents wouldn't let her go out with that boy.

她的父母不允许她与那个男孩子一起出去。

Just let me try!

就让我试试吧!

They didn't let the guests smoke in the lobby.

他们不允许客人们在大厅吸烟。

间接引语中的情态动词由现在时如何变为过去时

将直接引语变成间接引语的过程中, 情态助动词同样也要相应地变化: may→might、can→could、will→would、be going to→would、won't→wouldn't、can't→couldn't 等。

直接引语	间接引语
He said, "I will change some money." 他说: "我要换点零钱。"	He said he would change some money. 他说他要换点零钱。
"It will rain tomorrow," she told me. "明天下雨," 她告诉我说。	She told me it would rain tomorrow. 她告诉我明天下雨。
They said, "We can't afford a new car." 他们说: "我们买不起一辆新车。"	They told me that they couldn't afford a new car. 他们告诉我他们买不起一辆新车。
He said, "I may get married next year." 他说: "明年我可能会结婚。"	He said he might get married the next year. 他说他明年可能会结婚。
"I may go to the cinema this evening," he said. "我可能今晚去看电影," 他说。	He said he might go to the cinema this evening. 他说他可能今晚去看电影。



语法要点练习

用 let's 和下列词语完成对话。

eat

go to a seafood restaurant

go to Florida

leave at six thirty

walk

- A: What time should we leave for the airport?
B: _____
A: Okay.
- A: Where should we go for our vacation?
B: _____
A: That's a good idea.
- A: Where do you want to go for a dinner tonight?
B: _____
- A: Should we take the bus downtown or walk downtown?
B: It's a nice day. _____
- A: Dinner's ready! The food is on the table!

B: Great! _____ . I'm starving!

用间接引语完成下列句子, 注意时态的变化。

1. "Can you come to my party?" asked David.
David asked me _____ .
2. "I may be late," said Mike.
Mike told me _____ .
3. Felix said, "You should study harder."
Felix told me _____ .
4. "I will come to the meeting," said John.
John told me _____ .
5. Ms. Adams just asked, "Will you be in class tomorrow?"
Ms. Adams wants to know _____ .

Lesson 137~138

语法要点剖析

if 引导的条件状语从句

如果我们认为将来的事件是可能发生的, 就可以用 if 引导的条件句去描述将会发生什么事或不会发生什么事。在英文中, 条件是指某一事情实现之后(状语从句中的动作), 其他事情(主句中的动作)才能发生, 通常译作假如。如果条件状语从句用于询问或谈论十分可能发生的事情, 那么条件状语从句中常用一般现在时, 而主句中则用一般将来时等。即: if 从句+一般现在时, 主句+一般将来时(或情态助动词等)。

If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the seaside.

如果明天下雨, 我们就不去海边了。

If he misses the bus, he will take a taxi.

如果他误了公共汽车, 他就会打出租车。

If I am ill tomorrow, I won't go to work.

如果我明天病了, 我就不去上班了。

We can travel around the world if we are rich.

如果我们有钱的话, 我们就可以周游世界了。

I can enjoy myself if I am rich.

如果我有钱的话, 我就能过得很高兴。

if 从句中的现在时表示需要具备的条件, 主句中的 shall / will 将来时表示可能的结果。如果条件是真实的, 那它就会有结果。这就是为什么这样的陈述句常被称为开放条件句或真实条件句的原因。事实上, 在 if 条件句中, 一切现在时态都能用在 if 之后, 而不仅仅是一般

现在时。

If he falls, he'll hurt himself.

如果他摔倒了，他会伤到自己的。

If you don't hurry, we'll miss the train.

你要是不赶紧点儿，我们就会误了火车。

If you feel better, you can get up.

你要是感觉好些了的话，你就能起床了。

If I have a headache, I will take an aspirin.

我要是头痛的话，我就会服用一片阿司匹林。

If I can afford it, I will buy it.

要是我买得起的话，我就会买它。



语法要点练习

用括号中动词的适当形式填空。

- 真实情况: I don't have enough time.
 - I wish I (have) _____ enough time.
 - If I (have) _____ enough money, I (go) _____ to the park.
- 真实情况: I don't have enough money.
 - I wish I (have) _____ enough money.
 - If I (have) _____ enough money, I (fly) _____ home this weekend.
- 真实情况: It's cold today.
 - I wish it (be, not) _____ cold today.
 - If it (be, not) _____ cold today, I (go) _____ swimming.
- 真实情况: I don't know how to swim.
 - I wish I (know) _____ how to swim.
 - If I (know) _____ how to swim, I (go) _____ to the beach with you.
- 真实情况: I don't understand that sentence.
 - I wish I (understand) _____ that sentence.
 - If I (understand) _____ that sentence, I (explain) _____ it to you.
- 真实情况: I have to go to class today.
 - I wish I (have to go, not) _____ to class today.
 - If I (have to to, not) _____ to class today, I (go) _____ shopping, or I (visit) _____ my friends.



语法要点剖析

📖 宾语从句

宾语从句一般由 *that*、*which* 和 *whom* 引导，它们在口语中经常可以省略。除此以外，宾语从句还可以由 *why*、*what*、*when*、*where*、*how* 以及由 *if* 及 *whether* 这些疑问词来引导，它们在句中往往不能省略。无论是 *that*、*if* 还是 *wh*-疑问词引导的宾语从句，通常都应该以陈述句的形式出现。

She wants to know when you'll have a bath.

她想知道你何时洗澡。

Do you know when he gets up?

你知道他什么时候起床吗？

He wants to know what you are cooking.

他想知道你在做什么饭。

Could you tell me where the station is?

你能告诉我车站在哪儿吗？

I don't know where she lives.

我不知道她住在哪儿。

I couldn't find out why he was angry.

我不知道他为什么生气。

She wants to know why Mary is late.

她想知道玛丽为何迟到。

能跟这类宾语的动词还有：*see*、*say*、*ask*、*know*、*wonder* 等。在这类动词后，也可以跟由 *whether* 或 *if* 引导的宾语从句：

He wants to know if you are tired.

他想知道你是否累了。

I'm wondering if you were speeding.

我想知道你是不是超速了。

I don't know whether you are right.

我不知道你对不对。



语法要点练习

把下面的疑问句变成宾语从句。

1. Where did Paul go?

I don't know _____.

2. How old is Kate?
I don't know _____.
3. Why did Tim leave?
I don't know _____.
4. When did Tim leave?
I don't know _____.
5. Where is the post office?
Could you please tell me _____.
6. What country is Anna from?
Do you know _____.
7. When is he going to leave?
Do you know _____.
8. Who lives in that apartment?
Do you know _____.
9. Whom did you see at the party?
Tell me _____.
10. What kind of car does Pat have?
I don't know _____.
11. Who broke the window?
Do you know _____.
12. How long has Ted been living here?
Do you know _____.
13. Is Karen at home?
I wonder _____.
14. Can Jerry speak English?
I don't know _____.
15. Are we going to have a test tomorrow?
Let's ask the teacher _____.

Lesson 141~142



语法要点剖析

被动语态 (1)

英语动词有主动语态和被动语态之分。在主动句中，动词的主语是执行动作的人或物。在被动句中，主语是动作的承受者。在表示主动关系时，谓语为主动语态；在表示被动关系时，谓语要用另一种形式，称为被动语态。在被动结构中，动作执行者可以由介词 **by** 引起的

短语引出。

在英语中被动语态用得很普遍，这样做可以避免用不明确的词作主语，或是将说话的重点放在事件上而不是放在造成该事件的人或物上。

主动关系	被动关系
<i>He protects her.</i>	<i>She is protected by him.</i>
他保护她。	她被他保护。

被动语态的结构：be + 过去分词。时态通过 be 的变化表现出来。

1. 一般现在时形式：am / is / are + 过去分词。

The room is aired regularly.

这个房间定期通风。

The knives are sharpened regularly.

刀定期磨。

I'm often asked to do this work.

我常常被派做这项工作。

The heroes are respected by everyone.

英雄受到每个人的尊敬。

2. 一般过去时形式：was / were + 过去分词。

She was dressed in red.

她身穿红色衣服。

The party was held yesterday.

宴会是昨天举行的。

The windows were opened this morning.

窗户今早是开着的。

3. 英语中表达感情的动词通常可用于被动式，这些动词如 amuse、embarrass、worry、surprise、interest 和 upset 等。

She was embarrassed.

她很尴尬。

They were worried.

他们很担心。

I'm interested.

我很感兴趣。

这两种结构的区别是：被动结构表示一个动作，带表语的结构表示主语的特点或所处的状态。



语法要点练习

把下列句子变成被动句。

1. Bob mailed the package.

2. Mr. Catt delivers our mail.

3. Linda wrote that letter.
4. That company employs many people.
5. A college student bought my old car.
6. Mr. Fox washed the windows.
7. Ms. Hopkins invited me to dinner.
8. Thomas Edison invented the photograph.
9. Water surrounds an island.
10. The police arrested James Swan.

Lesson 143~144



语法要点剖析

被动语态 (2)

上一单元我们学习了被动语态的一般现在时和一般过去时的形式，这一单元介绍一下被动语态的现在完成时和一般将来时形式：

1. 现在完成时形式：has / have + been + 过去分词。

The basket has already been emptied.

篮子已经被腾空了。

They have already been invited.

他们已经被邀请了。

The room has already been aired.

房间已经给通风了。

2. 一般将来时形式：will / shall + be + 过去分词。

The floor will be swept soon.

地板不久就会扫的。

The papers will be corrected soon.

试卷马上就要给批改了。



语法要点练习

把下列句子变成被动句。

1. The children have eaten the cake.

2. The jeweler is going to fix my watch.

3. Ms. Bond will teach our class.

4. That company has hired Sue.

5. The secretary is going to fax the letters.

6. Mr. Adams will do the work.

7. A maid will clean our hotel room.

8. A plumber is going to fix the leaky faucet.

9. A doctor has examined the sick child.

10. This news will amaze you.

参考答案

Keys and References



第一册参考答案

Lesson 1~2

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Does Jane eat lunch at the cafeteria everyday? | she does. |
| 2. Does that pen belong to you? | it doesn't. |
| 3. Do the students in the class speak English well? | they do. |
| 4. Did you sleep well last night? | I do. |
| 5. Are you studying your grammar book? | I am. |
| 6. Are the children watching TV? | they aren't. |
| 7. Was it foggy yesterday? | it wasn't. |
| 8. Is Jason going to be at work tomorrow? | he isn't. |

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Yes, he is. | OR: No, he isn't. |
| 2. Yes, she is. | OR: No, she isn't. |
| 3. Yes, we are. | OR: No, we aren't. |
| 4. Yes, I have. | OR: No, I haven't. |
| 5. Yes, you should. | OR: No, you shouldn't. |
| 6. Yes, it is. | OR: No, it isn't. |
| 7. Yes, I do. | OR: No, I don't. |

Lesson 3~4

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. | |
| 2. Is this your house? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |
| 3. Is this your bed? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |
| 4. Is this your coat? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |
| 5. Is this your bag? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |
| 6. Is this your pen? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |
| 7. Is this your book? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |
| 8. Is this your pencil? | Yes, this is. OR: No, this isn't. |

CBADB

Lesson 5~6

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 1. an | 2. a | 3. an | 4. an |
| 5. a | 6. a | 7. a | 8. an |
| 9. an | 10. an, a | 11. An | 12. A |
| 13. a | 14. an | 15. an | 16. a |
| 17. A, an | 18. a | 19. an | 20. an |
| 21. an, an | 22. a | 23. An | 24. A |
| 25. an | | | |

BADDC

Lesson 7~8

- Where did you eat lunch today?
- When did you eat lunch?
- Where do your uncle and aunt live?
- When are you going to visit your aunt?
- Where is George going to study tonight?
- Why does George study in the library?

7. Where were you living in 1989?
8. When are you going to downtown?
9. Where did you go last night?
10. Where can you buy a hammer?
11. When will your daughter graduate from college?
12. When should I call you?

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. What's your name? | 2. Are you a teacher? |
| 3. Where are you from? | 4. What are you? |
| 5. meet | |

Lesson 9~10

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. No, I'm not. | 2. Yes, she is. |
| 3. Yes, it is. | 4. No, it isn't. |
| 5. Yes, he is. | |

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Good morning, Mr. Blake. | 2. Sophie is a new student. |
| 3. Nice to meet you. | 4. This is Hans. |
| 5. Is Liu Ming a teacher? | |

Lesson 11~12

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Whose notebook is | 2. Whose tapes are |
| 3. Whose clothes are | 4. Whose coat is |
| 5. Whose umbrella did you borrow? | |
| 6. Whose hair | 7. Whose book did you use? |
| 8. Whose book is on the table? | 9. Whose house is that? |
| 10. Whose bicycle did you use? | |

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. My | 2. Your | 3. Our | 4. My |
| 5. Her | 6. Their | 7. His | 8. Her |
| 9. His | 10. His | 11. Your | 12. Your |
| 13. Her | 14. Our | 15. My | |

BCCBC

Lesson 13~14

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. 第一个 B 句和第二个 A 句 | 2. 第一个 B 句 |
| 3. 第二个 A 句 | 4. 第一个 B 句 |

DCDBD

Lesson 15~16

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. are students | 2. am a student |
| 3. is a student | 4. are students |
| 5. are a student | |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. She is | 2. He is |
| 3. He is | 4. They are |
| 5. It is | |

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. countries | 2. babies |
| 3. ladies | 4. Cowboys |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 5. parties | 6. knives |
| 7. wives | 8. lives |
| 9. leaves | 10. thieves |
| 11. glasses | 12. sandwiches |
| 13. dishes | 14. bushes |
| 15. matches | |

 Lesson 17~18

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. children | 2. fish |
| 3. girls | 4. women |
| 5. teeth | 6. places |
| 7. feet | 8. mice |
| 9. men | 10. knives |

- Who did you see at the party?
- Who lives in that room?
- Who helped Ann?
- Who did you visit?
- Who taught the English class?

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. me | 2. I |
| 3. I, He, us, We | 4. She, me |
| 5. me, him | |

 Lesson 19~20

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1. is | 2. are |
| 3. are | 4. is |
| 5. are | 6. is |
| 7. are | 8. are |
| 9. is | 10. are |

- There is a book on my desk.
- There are some books on Ali's desk.
- There is a map on the wall.
- There are some pictures on the wall.
- There are three windows in this room.
- There are fifteen students in this room.
- There is some milk in the refrigerator.
- There is a bus stop at the corner of Main Street and 2nd Avenue.
- There are ten provinces in Canada.
- There is a good program on television tonight.

CDBB

 Lesson 21~22

- What did you buy when you went shopping?
- Which one do you want?
- What did Chris borrow from you?
- Which one are you going to buy?
- Which one do you like?

DCDDA

Lesson 23~24

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. in | 2. in |
| 3. in | 4. on |
| 5. On, On | |

- I gave Alex my pen.
- Please hand me that book.
- Rosa wrote her mother a letter.
- I gave Ahmed a birthday present.
- Please tell us a story.
- Did you send your parents a package?
- Mr. Hong showed me a photograph of his wife.
- Would you lend me your camera?

- my parents a telegram two
- my sister a letter
- told the class a joke
- me the soy sauce?
- me her car

Lesson 25~26

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| 1. the | 2. × | 3. the, the, the | 4. × |
| 5. × | 6. the | 7. ×, × | 8. the |
| 9. × | 10. the | 11. × | 12. × |
| 13. The | 14. The | 15. ×, × | 16. × |
| 17. The | 18. ×, ×, × | | |

BABDC

Lesson 27~28

- Where does Jane eat lunch every day?
- Where does Peter work?
- Where do you live?
- Where does Bill eat dinner every day?
- Where do you sit during the class?

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 1. some | 2. any |
| 3. some | 4. any |
| 5. any | 6. any |
| 7. some, any | 8. any |
| 9. some | 10. any |

- Is there an airport in the city? Yes, there is. *OR*: No, there isn't.
- Are there any good restaurants in the city? Yes, there are. *OR*: No, there aren't.
- Are there any lakes in the city? Yes, there are. *OR*: No, there aren't.
- Are there any swimming pools in the city? Yes, there are. *OR*: No, there aren't.
- Is there a train station in the city? Yes, there is. *OR*: No, there isn't.
- Is there an art museum in the city? Yes, there is. *OR*: No, there isn't.
- Is there a subway in the city? Yes, there is. *OR*: No, there isn't.
- Is there a botanical garden in the city? Yes, there is. *OR*: No, there isn't.

Lesson 29~30

- must have a driver's license

2. must stop
3. must have a library card
4. must pay an income tax
5. must study harder
6. must have a passport
7. must go to medical school
8. must take one pill every six hours
9. must close the door behind you
10. must read English newspapers and magazines *OR*: must speak English outside class every day
OR: must listen to English on the radio and TV *OR*: must make new friends who speak English

Lesson 31~32

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. standing | 2. riding |
| 3. smiling | 4. cutting |
| 5. raining | 6. putting |
| 7. writing | 8. snowing |
| 9. dreaming | 10. hitting |
| 11. taking | 12. waiting |
| 13. winning | 14. paying |

1. You are biting your finger.
2. She is drawing a picture on the wall.
3. You are hitting your desk.
4. He is sneezing.
5. You are dropping your pen.
6. She is coughing.
7. You are waving at your friends.
8. I am breaking a piece of chalk.
9. You are clapping your hands.
10. She is sleeping.
11. You are counting your fingers.
12. They are snoring.
13. He is chewing gum.
14. She is tearing a piece of paper.

CDCCB

Lesson 33~34

1. are you writing
2. Is Ali reading a book? she isn't
3. Is Anna having lunch? she is
4. Is Mike drinking a cup of coffee? he isn't
5. are they playing?
6. are they playing in the park?
7. Why are you smiling?
8. What are you reading?
9. Where is Roberto sitting?
10. What is Akihiko wearing today?

ABDDB

Lesson 35~36

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. on | 2. off | 3. in |
| 5. off | 6. up | 7. down |
| 9. up | 10. out | 11. up |

- | |
|---------|
| 4. up |
| 8. away |
| 12. on |

BAABB

Lesson 37~38

- Are you going to get up before eight o'clock tomorrow? Yes, I am going to get up before eight o'clock tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going to get up before eight o'clock tomorrow.
- Are you going to get up early tomorrow? Yes, I am going to get up early tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going to get up early tomorrow.
- Are you coming to class tomorrow? Yes, I am coming to class tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not coming to class tomorrow.
- Are you going to get up late tomorrow? Yes, I am going to get up late tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going to get up late tomorrow.
- Are you going to stay home all day tomorrow? Yes, I'm going to stay home all day tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going to stay home all day tomorrow.
- Are you going to walk to school today? Yes, I am going to walk to school today. *OR:* No, I'm not going to walk to school today.
- Are you going to have lunch today? Yes, I am going to have lunch today. *OR:* No, I'm not going to have lunch today.
- Are you going to study grammar tomorrow? Yes, I am going to study grammar tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going to study grammar tomorrow.
- Are you going to have lunch with Mary today? Yes, I am going to have lunch with Mary today. *OR:* No, I'm not going to have lunch with Mary today.
- Are you going to get some physical exercise tomorrow? Yes, I am going to get some physical exercise tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going to get some physical exercise tomorrow.
- Are you going to watch TV this evening? Yes, I am going to watch TV this evening. *OR:* No, I'm not going to watch TV this evening.
- Are you going to have dinner now? Yes, I am going to have dinner now. *OR:* No, I'm not going to have dinner now.
- Are you going to get a haircut? Yes, I am going to get a haircut. *OR:* No, I'm not going to get a haircut.
- Are you going to have dinner alone? Yes, I am going to have dinner alone. *OR:* No, I'm not going to have dinner alone.
- Are you going to bed early tonight? Yes, I am going to bed early tonight. *OR:* No, I'm not going to bed early tonight.
- Are you going shopping tomorrow? Yes, I am going shopping tomorrow. *OR:* No, I'm not going shopping tomorrow.
- Are you going to bed late tonight? Yes, I am going to bed late tonight. *OR:* No, I'm not going to bed late tonight.
- Are you going to movie tonight? Yes, I am going to movie tonight. *OR:* No, I'm not going to movie tonight.

DBBAA

Lesson 39~40

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. I gave | my pen to | Heidi |
| I gave | Heidi | my pen |
| 2. I wrote | a letter to | Kin |
| I wrote | Kin | a letter |

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 3. | Jack handed | a book to | Hiroki |
| | Jack handed | Hiroki | a book |
| 4. | I passed | the salt to | Stacy |
| | I passed | Stacy | the salt |
| 5. | I lent | my car to | Tom |
| | I lent | Tom | my car |
| 6. | I sent | a postcard to | Alice |
| | I sent | Alice | a postcard |

Lesson 41~42

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. chairs | 2. furniture |
| 3. are fruits | 4. are vegetables |
| 5. clothing | 6. dresses |
| 7. are, information | 8. are, facts |
| 9. grammar | 10. vocabulary |
| 11. words | 12. slang |

DCCDB

Lesson 43~44

1. A bird can fly.
2. A deaf person can't hear.
3. A cow can't fly.
4. A blind person can't see.
5. A child can't drive a car.
6. An elephant can swim.
7. An adult can drive a car.
8. An elephant can't climb the tree.
9. A newborn baby can't walk.
10. A cat can climb trees.
11. A fish can't breathe air.
12. A boat can float on water.
13. A fish can swim.
14. A rock can't float on water.

ADBCD

Lesson 45~46

1. Can Jean speak English? Yes, she can
2. Can you speak English? No, I can't
3. Can Jim play the piano? No, he can't
4. Can you whistle? Yes, I can
5. Can you go shopping with me this afternoon? Yes, I can
6. Can Carmen ride a bicycle? No, he can't
7. Can the students finish the exercise quickly? Yes, they can
8. Can the doctor see you tomorrow? Yes, he can

1. Where can I buy a camera?
2. Where can I get a dozen eggs?
3. Where can I buy a window fan?
4. Where can I get a good dinner?
5. Where can I go swimming?

6. Where can I play tennis?
7. Where can I catch a bus?
8. Where can I mail a package?
9. Where can I buy a hammer?
10. Where can I get a taxi?

Lesson 47~48

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. doesn't like | 2. don't like |
| 3. doesn't know | 4. doesn't snow |
| 5. don't speak | 6. don't live |
| 7. doesn't have | 8. don't have |
| 9. isn't cold | 10. doesn't rain |

1. Do you like tea? Yes, I do
2. Do you like coffee? No, I don't
3. Do you speak Japanese? No, I don't
4. Do you do exercise every morning? Yes, I do
5. Does Sue have a cold? Yes, she does
6. Does the teacher come to class every day? Yes, she does
7. Does it rain a lot in April? Yes, it does
8. Do your parents live in England? Yes, they do

Lesson 49~50

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. shelves | 2. boxes |
| 3. housewives | 4. glasses |
| 5. dishes | |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. piece | 2. cups |
| 3. cups | 4. bottles |
| 5. pieces | 6. bars |
| 7. pieces | 8. kilogram |

Lesson 51~52

1. Can you tell him the truth? I can't tell him the truth.
2. Can Mr. Zhang speak Japanese? Mr. Zhang can't speak Japanese.
3. Can you see the words on the blackboard clearly? I can't see the words on the blackboard clearly.
4. Can you help me? I can't help you.
5. Can we go to Hong Kong for a holiday? We can't go to Hong Kong for a holiday.
6. Can Tom stay up till tomorrow? Tom can't stay up till tomorrow.
7. Can you do your best for your construction? We can't do our best for our construction.
8. Can he move the stone? He can't move the stone.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. running | 2. type |
| 3. paint | 4. drinking |
| 5. give | 6. see |
| 7. is | 8. open |
| 9. Are | 10. Sweep, dust |

Lesson 53~54

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. like, alike | 2. like, alike |
| 3. alike | 4. alike |

5. like

CBBCB

 Lesson 55~56

1. I always eat breakfast.
2. I usually get up at 7:00.
3. I often drink two cups of coffee in the morning.
4. I never eat carrots for breakfast.
5. I seldom watch TV in the morning.
6. I sometimes have tea with dinner.
7. Bob usually eats lunch at cafeteria.
8. Ann rarely drinks tea.
9. I always do my homework.
10. John and Sue never watch TV in the afternoon.

1. Does Tom come from Nigeria?
2. Does Mary come from Austria?
3. Is the climate mild in England?
4. Does the sun set late in winter?
5. Does the sun rise early in the morning?
6. Does he like to go to the south in summer?
7. Do they both come from Finland?
8. Does Jim come from Poland?

 Lesson 57~58

1. sleeping, sleeps
2. am sitting, sit
3. speaks, is speaking
4. doesn't stand, sitting
5. is having, has
6. is not raining, is shining, is
7. Is it raining?
8. does not take, walks, Do you take, do you walk

1. There isn't any tea in the tin. Is there any tea in the tin?
2. There isn't any cheese on the plate. Is there any cheese on the plate?
3. There isn't any bread on the table. Is there any bread on the table?
4. There isn't any milk in the bottle. Is there any milk in the bottle?
5. There isn't any coffee in the cup. Is there any coffee in the cup?
6. There isn't any soap on the dressing table. Is there any soap on the dressing table?
7. There isn't any fruit in the fruit bowl. Is there any fruit in the fruit bowl?
8. There isn't any meat in the fridge. Is there any meat in the fridge?

 Lesson 59~60

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. have | 2. have |
| 3. has, has | 4. have |
| 5. has | 6. have, have |
| 7. has | 8. have, has |
| 9. have | 10. has, has |
| 11. has | 12. have |

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. doing | 2. arrives |
| 3. flying | 4. speak |
| 5. play | 6. dusts |
| 7. running | 8. type |
| 9. cook | 10. have |
| 11. lives | 12. listens |
| 13. does | 14. washes |
| 15. do, do | |


 Lesson 61~62

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 1. so | 2. but |
| 3. so | 4. but |
| 5. so | 6. but |
| 7. so | 8. but |
| 9. but | 10. so |

- Does Mr. White usually read newspapers?
- Is your father shaving in the bathroom?
- Does he never do any homework?
- Do you want any bananas?
- Does your brother have a blue car?

 Lesson 63~64

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. do not have to | 2. must |
| 3. do not have to | 4. do not have to |
| 5. must not | 6. do not have to |
| 7. do not have to | 8. mustn't |
| 9. do not have to | 10. must |
-
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. older | 2. sweeter |
| 3. smaller | 4. more expensive |
| 5. bigger | 6. hotter |
| 7. more important | 8. cheaper |
| 9. easier | 10. better |
| 11. more difficult | 12. worse |
| 13. longer | 14. further |
| 15. heavier | 16. lazier |

 Lesson 65~66

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. yourself | 2. himself |
| 3. yourself, themselves | 4. ourselves |
| 5. herself | 6. himself |
| 7. yourselves | 8. myself |
| 9. itself | 10. themselves |
-
- | | |
|-------|-------------|
| 1. at | 2. from, to |
| 3. in | 4. in |
| 5. on | 6. at |
| 7. in | 8. in |
| 9. in | 10. on |

 Lesson 67~68

1. I was in class yesterday, too.
2. Mary was at the library yesterday, too.
3. We were in class yesterday, too.
4. You were busy yesterday, too.
5. I was happy yesterday, too.
6. The classroom was hot yesterday, too.
7. Ann was in her office yesterday, too.
8. Ann and Tom were in there offices yesterday, too.

1. I wasn't at home yesterday
2. he wasn't busy yesterday
3. we weren't in class yesterday
4. he wasn't at the library yesterday
5. it wasn't cold last week
6. they weren't at work yesterday
7. they weren't at home last night
8. you weren't in the office yesterday

Lesson 71~72

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. rains, rained | 2. walk, walked |
| 3. asks, asked | 4. watched, watch |
| 5. cooked, cooks | 6. stay, stayed |
| 7. work, worked | 8. dream, dreamt |
| 1. counted, counting | 2. stopped, stopping |
| 3. smiled, smiling | 4. rained, raining |
| 5. helped, helping | 6. dreamt, dreaming |
| 7. clapped, clapping | 8. erased, erasing |
| 9. rubbed, rubbing | 10. yawned, yawning |
| 11. studied, studying | 12. stayed, staying |

Lesson 73~74

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. carefully | 2. correct |
| 3. correctly | 4. fast |
| 5. quickly | 6. fast |
| 7. neat | 8. neatly |
| 9. hard | 10. hard |
| 11. honestly | 12. slowly |
| 13. careless | 14. quickly |
| 15. early | |

BBBBA

Lesson 75~76

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. last | 2. yesterday |
| 3. last | 4. last |
| 5. yesterday | 6. last |
| 7. last | 8. yesterday |
| 9. last | 10. last |
| 1. two days ago | 2. one year ago |
| 3. three weeks ago | 4. one term ago |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 5. two days ago | 6. five hours ago |
| 7. five minutes ago | 8. several hours ago |
| 9. three months ago | 10. three days ago |

Lesson 77~78

1. Wasn't she in class? No,
2. Isn't she Mrs. Robbins? Yes, she is.
3. Aren't you hungry? Yes,
4. Didn't you sleep well last night? No,
5. Aren't you feeling well? No,
6. Doesn't it rise in the east? Yes

Lesson 79~80

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. to fix, to be fixed | 2. to be cleaned, to clean |
| 3. to be changed | 4. to be ironed |
| 5. to be repaired | |

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. too much | 2. too many |
| 3. too much | 4. too many |
| 5. too much | 6. too many |
| 7. too much | 8. too many |
| 9. too much | 10. too many |

Lesson 81~82

1. The students don't have four lessons in the afternoon.
Do the students have four lessons in the afternoon?
Yes, they do. *OR*: No, they don't.
2. They didn't have a good time at the party last night.
Did they have a good time at the party last night?
Yes, they did. *OR*: No, they didn't.
3. She doesn't have many friends.
Does she have many friends?
Yes, she does. *OR*: No, she doesn't.
4. They don't have a meeting every Monday morning.
Do they have a meeting every Monday morning?
Yes, they do. *OR*: No, they don't.
5. He doesn't have a smoke after supper every day.
Does he have a smoke after supper every day?
Yes, he does. *OR*: No, he doesn't.
6. Tom isn't having a bath upstairs.
Is Tom having a bath upstairs?
Yes, he is. *OR*: No, he isn't.
7. She didn't have a cup of coffee and a few biscuits.
Did she have a cup of coffee and a few biscuits?
Yes, she did. *OR*: No, she didn't.
8. I didn't have a long talk with my teacher in the office.
Did you have a long talk with your teacher in the office?
Yes, I did. *OR*: No, I didn't.

CBBCA

Lesson 83~84

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. has taught | 2. have known |
| 3. has been | 4. have lived |
| 5. have had | 6. has worked |
| 7. have been | 8. has owned |

CACBC

Lesson 85~86

1. have, have been, was
2. have, have eaten, ate
3. have, have talked, talked
4. have you visited, visited, visited, was
5. Has Bob ever had, had, has had, has

Lesson 87~88

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Has Mr. Jackson taught | 2. has not taught |
| 3. Have you known | 4. haven't known |
| 5. Has she been | 6. has not been |
| 7. Have your parents lived | 8. have not lived |
| 9. Janet and Sam have had | 10. has not had |

CAABC

Lesson 89~90

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I have been here for | 2. I have been here since |
| 3. I have been here since | 4. I have been here since |
| 5. I have been here for | 6. I have been here since |
| 7. I have been here since | 8. I have been here for |
| 9. I have been here since | 10. I have been here for |
| 11. I have been here since | 12. I have been here since |
| 13. I have been here for | 14. I have been here for |
| 15. I have been here since | 16. I have been here for |

1. last night, several hours
2. the beginning of the term, three months
3. I was a kid, twenty years
4. I was eighteen, many years
5. my second birthday, forty years

Lesson 91~92

1. will graduate, is going to begin
2. is going to be, will come
3. am going to see whether it is probably for
4. will affect
5. is not going to be, will be, will teach, will be, will be
6. will translate
7. am going
8. will get
9. will turn
10. will enroll, am going to take

Lesson 93~94

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. 明天 | 2. 后天 |
| 3. 这周 | 4. 下周 |
| 5. 下下周 | 6. 这个月 |
| 7. 下个月 | 8. 下下月 |
| 9. 今年 | 10. 明年 |
| 11. 后年 | 12. 在两天的时间里 |
| 13. 在一年的时间里 | 14. 在三个月的时间里 |
| 15. 在一周的时间里 | |

BADBB

Lesson 95~96

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Has, returned, will come | 2. did, buy, bought |
| 3. is, is reading | 4. Do, get, got |

Lesson 97~98

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. me, my, mine | 2. them, their, theirs |
| 3. you, your, yours | 4. her, her, hers |
| 5. him, his, his | 6. us, our, ours |

Lesson 99~100

1. Jim said that he was sleepy.
2. Sally said that she doesn't like chocolate.
3. Mary said that she was planning to take a trip.
4. Tom said that he had already had lunch.
5. Kate said that she called her doctor.
6. Mr. Rice said that he was going to go to Chicago.
7. Eric said that he would come to the meeting.
8. Jean said that she couldn't afford to buy a new car.
9. Jessica said that she might go to the library.
10. Ted said that he had to finish his work.

Lesson 101~102

1. whether I had ever met Ms. Powell
2. that he was going to postpone the examination
3. that someday we'll be in contact with beings from outer space
4. he thought he would go to the library to study
5. whether there was anything that he could help
6. whether Jim knew what he was doing

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. don't they | 2. isn't she |
| 3. will they | 4. are there |
| 5. isn't that | 6. isn't he |
| 7. hasn't he | 8. doesn't he |
| 9. can she | 10. won't she |

Lesson 103~104

1. I don't have enough time to go to the park tomorrow.
2. I'm too short to touch the ceiling.
3. Tom doesn't have enough money to pay his bills.
4. This tea is too hot for me to drink.

5. I didn't have enough time to have breakfast this morning.
6. Susan isn't old enough to stay at home alone.
7. Susan is too young to stay home alone.
8. It's too late for us to go to the movie.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. isn't she | 2. don't you |
| 3. didn't he | 4. does he |
| 5. has she | |

Lesson 105~106

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. go to | 2. to buy |
| 3. to be | 4. to get |
| 5. to see | 6. to go to |
| 7. to do | 8. to arrive at |
| 9. to watch | 10. to be |
| 11. to be | 12. to be, to see |

DABAD

Lesson 107~108

1. large—larger
2. largest—the largest
3. new shoes—new ones
4. the more comfortable—the most comfortable
5. more—as *OR*: as—than
6. the most—more
7. from—in
8. younger—the youngest
9. sharper from—sharp as
10. more better—better

Lesson 109~110

1. higher, highest
2. better, best
3. more careful, most careful
4. worse, worst
5. slower, slowest
6. clearer, clearest
7. more slowly, most slowly
8. more clearly, most clearly
9. more active, most active
10. happier, happiest
11. funnier, funniest
12. more confusing, most confusing
13. wetter, wettest
14. more courageous, most courageous
15. sweeter, sweetest
16. more common, most common
17. later, latest
18. friendlier, friendliest
19. thinner, thinnest

20. 无比较级和最高级
21. cleaner, cleanest
22. wilder, wildest
23. more serious, most serious
24. more dangerous, most dangerous

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. a few, a few, a little | 2. a little |
| 3. little | 4. a little |
| 5. few | 6. a few |
| 7. few | 8. a few |

Lesson 111~112

1. A housefly is as, an ant
2. Honey is as, sugar
3. Money is not as, health
4. Children are not as, adults
5. A lake is not as, a sea
6. A lion is as, a tiger
7. A solar system is not as, a galaxy
8. The Atlantic Ocean is not as, the Pacific Ocean
9. People are not as, monkeys
10. Reading a novel is as, listening to music

1. as soon as possible
2. as far as we can go
3. as fast as I can
4. as young as you think yourself to be
5. as easy as you think

Lesson 113~114

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. So am I. | 2. Neither did I. |
| 3. Neither have I. | 4. So do I. |
| 5. Neither do I. | 6. Neither have I. |
| 7. So need I. | 8. So did I. |
| 9. Neither did I. | 10. So should I. |

Lesson 115~116

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. nothing/ something | 2. anything |
| 3. anything | 4. something/ nothing |
| 5. anything | 6. anything |
| 7. someone | 8. anyone |
| 9. someone | 10. anyone |
| 11. anything | 12. something |
| 13. anyone | 14. someone |
| 15. nothing | 16. anything |

DDCDD

Lesson 117~118

1. was having, knocked
2. came, was studying, came
3. was studying, dropped by

4. called, were watching
5. came, was talking

CCCCB

Lesson 119~120

1. have already eaten something
2. had already eaten something
3. have already finished
4. had already finished
5. had already finished
6. had already started
7. has already started
8. had already left
9. Had you enjoyed, had not went
10. Had you seen, had been, hadn't seen
11. haven't seen, has been, have not seen
12. Had you got, had already begun

Lesson 121~122

1. Do you know the people who live in the white house?
 2. The woman whom I called gave me some information.
 3. The police officer who gave me directions was friendly.
 4. Mr. Polanski is a mechanic whom you can trust.
 5. The woman thanked me who helped her.
-
1. The woman whom I met last night was interesting.
 2. The man who answered the phone was polite.
 3. The people whom Ann is visiting live in Elm Street.
 4. Do you like the boy who is talking to Jennifer?
 5. The student who came to class late missed the quiz.
 6. I didn't know any of the people whom Bill invited to his party.
 7. The woman whom I saw in the park was feeding the pigeons.
 8. I like the barber who usually cuts my hair.

Lesson 123~124

1. Do you know the woman coming towards us?
2. The people waiting for the bus in the rain are getting wet.
3. I come from a city located in the southern part of the country.
4. The children attending that school receive a good education.
5. The scientists researching the cause of cancer are making progress.
6. The fence surrounding the house is made of wood.
7. They live in a house built in 1990.
8. We have an apartment overlooking the park.

DDACA

Lesson 125~126

1. He has to work, Does he have to work
2. do you have to go, Have to find
3. does Sue have to leave for, She has to be
4. I had to buy, Did you have to buy
5. I have to go, I have to get

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. do not have to | 2. must not |
| 3. do not have to | 4. must not |

Lesson 127~128
AAABD

Lesson 129~130

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. can't have been | 2. must have been |
| 3. must have been | 4. can't have been |
| 5. must have been | |

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. waving | 2. haven't finish |
| 3. flew | 4. had had |
| 5. Are, going | |

Lesson 131~132
BABAC

Lesson 133~134

1. that he would help me
2. whether I need a pen
3. what I want
4. whether I was hungry
5. that she needed a sandwich
6. that he was moving to Ohio
7. whether I had enjoyed the trip
8. that he had to go downtown

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. like | 2. carry | 3. is |
| 4. don't know | 5. to drink | |

Lesson 135~136

1. Let's leave at six thirty
2. Let's go to Florida
3. Let's go to a seafood restaurant
4. Let's walk
5. Let's eat

1. whether I could come to his party
2. that he might be late
3. that I should study harder
4. that he would come to the meeting
5. whether I would be in class tomorrow

Lesson 137~138


1. had, have, will go
2. had, have, will fly
3. was not, is not, will go
4. knew, know, will go
5. understood, understand, will explain
6. didn't have to go, don't have to go to, will go, will visit

 Lesson 139~140

1. where Paul go
2. how old Kate is
3. why Tim left
4. when Tim left
5. where the post office is
6. what country Ann is from
7. when he is going to leave
8. who lives in that apartment
9. who you saw last night
10. what kind of car Pat have
11. who broke the window
12. how long Ted has been living there
13. whether Karen is at home
14. whether Jerry can speak English
15. whether we are going to have a test tomorrow

 Lesson 141~142

1. The package was mailed by Bob.
2. Our mails are delivered by Mr. Catt.
3. The letter was written by Linda.
4. Many people are employed by that company.
5. My old car was bought by a college student.
6. The windows were washed by Mr. Fox.
7. I was invited to dinner by Ms. Hopkins.
8. The photograph was invited by Thomas Edison.
9. The island is surrounded by water.
10. James Swan was arrested by the police.

 Lesson 143~144

1. The cake was eaten by the children.
2. My watch is going to be fixed by the jeweler.
3. Our class will be taught by Ms. Bond.
4. Sue has been hired by that company.
5. The letters are going to be faxed by secretary.
6. The work will be done by Mr. Adams.
7. The hotel room will be cleaned by a maid.
8. The leaky faucet is going to be fixed by a plumber.
9. The sick child has been examined by the doctor.
10. You will be amazed by the news.



第二册参考答案

 Lesson 1

1. The small house is theirs.
2. My room is untidy.
3. My aunt's cat is lovely.
4. The clean coats are ours.
5. The beautiful dress is your sister's.
6. Jim's book is old.
7. The thin father is mine.