

A large, stylized illustration of Minnie Mouse's face, featuring her iconic yellow face, large black eyes, and a black bow with white polka dots. The background is white with red polka dots.

Disney  
**MINNIE**

迪士尼

# 小学 英语语法

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丰富练习检测所学，巧记口诀突出重难点



华东理工大学出版社  
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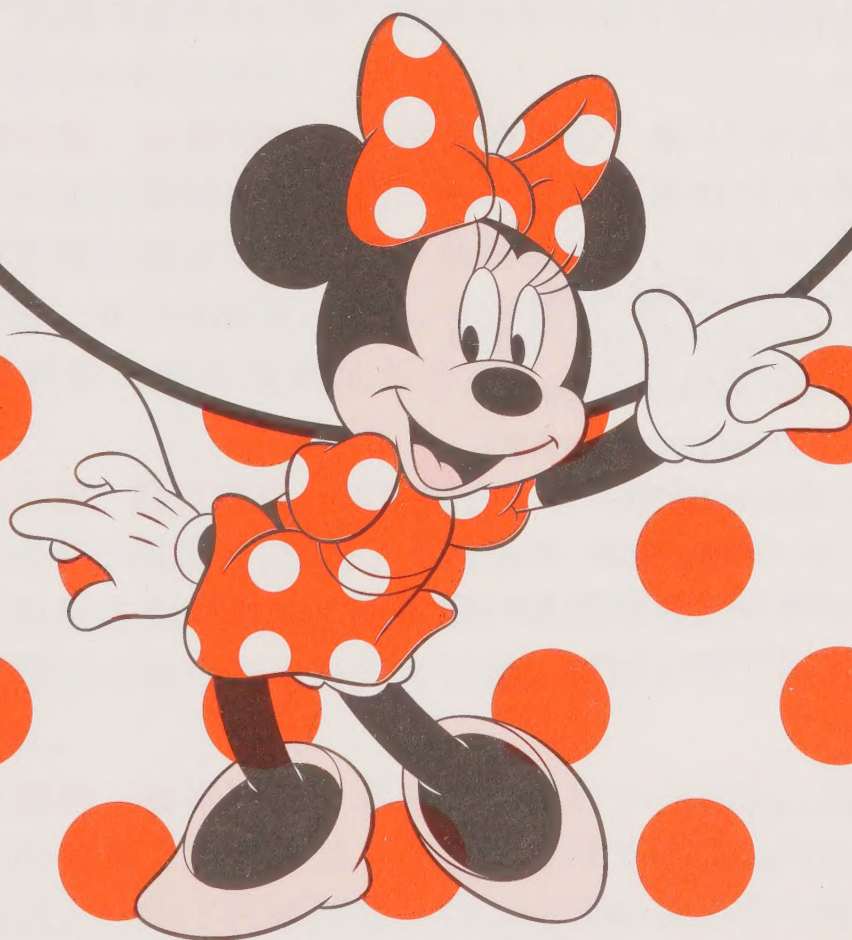
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· 上海 ·

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# 前言

语法是英语学习的重点，也是英语学习的难点。

当前，英语学习的环境发生了很大变化。全国已经普遍在小学阶段开设了英语课程，部分儿童在幼儿园阶段就开始了英语学习。我国小学生的英语整体水平今非昔比，同时英语考试的难度也越来越高。越来越多的学生认识到只学习课本已经无法满足需要。

正是在这样的背景下，我们编写了《迪士尼·小学英语语法》一书。全书有四大特色。

**1. 图文并茂，趣味十足。**传统的语法学习往往是枯燥的，让孩子提不起兴趣，而本书独具匠心，配有大量精美的插图，可爱的米妮、米奇、唐老鸭、高飞等形象时有出现，带领小朋友翱翔语法世界。“兴趣是最好的老师”，相信这本让孩子爱不释手的好书，一定会带来事半功倍的效果。

**2. 内容全面，讲解科学。**本书分两部分：前15章是基础篇，以《中小学英语课程标准》为纲，融合众多版本教材内容，全面覆盖了小学阶段的语法要点；后5章是提高篇，与初中阶段的学习进行了衔接。本书讲解深入浅出，循序渐进，配有大量经典例句。本书从基础到提高能有效满足不同地区、不同水平学生的学习需要。

**3. 练习丰富，题型多样。**学练结合，学以致用，以练习巩固所学。每章后面有专项练习，涵盖了单项选择、填空、改错、完成句子、翻译等小学阶段各类考试的主要题型。这些练习题大多数精选自小升初考试题或者初中新生分班考试题，权威经典，涵盖了小学英语核心考点。

**4. 方法得当，事半功倍。**掌握了良好的学习方法，就可以达到事半功倍的效果。本书总结了许多学习规律，对比辨析了容易混淆的知识点，介绍了许多朗朗上口的记忆口诀，使小学生不仅仅学习语法知识，同时也学习一些行之有效的学习方法。

小学生具有很强的好奇心、记忆力和可塑性，学习语言的潜力非常大。相信通过本书的学习，必能攻克语法学习的难关，既能在各类考试中取得高分，又为今后的学习打下坚实的基础。





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# 第一部分 基础篇



# 第①章 名词

什么是名词?

名词就是所有事物的名称, 是表示人物、动物、地点、事物及抽象概念的词。

## 第一节 名词的种类

### 1. 名词按照词义可以分为普通名词和专有名词两大类

#### ① 普通名词。

普通名词是某类人、事件、物体和抽象概念的名称。根据所指代物体的特征, 普通名词又可分为四类。

★**个体名词**: 表示人或物体中可以数清的单个体。如: boy (男孩)、cat (猫)、pen (钢笔) 等。

★**集体名词(即集合名词)**: 表示由个体组成的集合体。如: class (班级)、family (家庭)、people (人民)、police (警察) 等。

★**物质名词**: 表示构成物体物质的不可数名词, 或表示无法分为个体的物质的名词。如: air (空气)、snow (雪)、rice (大米)、water (水)、bread (面包) 等。

★**抽象名词**: 表示动作、状态、品质、情感等非具体化的抽象概念。如: peace (和平)、love (爱)、honesty (诚实) 等。

#### ② 专有名词。

专有名词是某些人、事物、机构、组织等特有的名称。主要包括: 人名、地名、国名、党派名称等。如: Mary (玛丽)、Paris (巴黎)、America (美国)、the Communist Party of China (中国共产党) 等。

### 2. 名词按照形式可以分为可数名词和不可数名词

#### ① 可数名词。

个体名词和集体名词可以计算数量, 属于可数名词。可数名词有单

数和复数两种形式。如：

a boy, two boys, a pen, three pens, a class, many classes

## ② 不可数名词。

不可数名词不能计数，包括物质名词 (air, water, milk, snow 等) 及抽象名词 (love, peace, honesty) 等。所以它通常只有单数形式。

## 第二节 可数名词的单、复数形式

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。表示一个的，就是单数形式，表示两个或两个以上的，就要用复数形式。如：cup 杯子（单数形式），three cups 三个杯子（复数形式）。

### 1. 名词单数变复数规则变化

① 一般在词尾加 s，浊辅音和元音后读 [z]，清辅音后读 [s]。

bag—bags, door—doors, bike—bikes

② 以 s, z, x, ch, sh 结尾的词加 es，词尾读 [ɪz]。

bus—buses, quiz—quizzes（注意：quiz 的复数形式需双写词尾 z）

box—boxes, watch—watches, dish—dishes

③ 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词变 y 为 i，加 es，词尾 ies 读 [ɪz]。

baby—babies story—stories country—countries

注意：以元音字母加 y 结尾的词直接加 s，词尾读 [z]。

toy—toys monkey—monkeys key—keys

④ 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词，变 f 或 fe 为 v，加 es，词尾 ves 读 [vz]。

life—lives, wife—wives, shelf—shelves

例外：beefs, chiefs, handkerchiefs, roofs, beliefs

⑤ 以 o 结尾的词。

以辅音加 o 结尾的词加 es，potatoes, heroes, tomatoes；

以元音加 o 结尾的词加 s，zoos, radios。

例外：photos, pianos。



tomatoes



## 2. 名词单数变复数不规则变化

① 变元音字母 a, oo 为 e, ee。

man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth

② 词尾加 en 或 ren。

ox—oxen, child—children

③ 单复数形式一样。

fish—fish, sheep—sheep,

deer—deer, Chinese—Chinese

④ mouse—mice。

注意：有的名词通常只有复数形式

trousers (裤子), stairs (楼梯), glasses (眼镜)

## 第三节 不可数名词

不可数名词没有复数形式，不能直接用数来计数。不可数名词的几种用法如下。

### 1. 数词 + 量词 + of + 名词

不可数名词表示数量时，可以用量词来表达（量词有复数形式），其结构是数词 + 量词 + of + 名词。虽然不可数名词没有复数变化，但量词超过一个时要加复数，如：a glass of milk, two bottles of water, three pieces of advice, four bowls of rice, five tons of wood。

### 2. 表示不定数量的不定代词修饰不可数名词

不可数名词表示数量时，也可以用表示不定数量的不定代词来修饰。常见的修饰不可数名词的不定代词主要有：any（一些），some（一些），much（许多），a lot of（许多），a little（一点），little（几乎没有）。

### 3. 不可数名词在句子中常以单数形式出现

Air has no color and smell. 空气无色无味。

There is some milk in the glass. 杯子里有些牛奶。



#### 4. 不可数名词没有复数变化，不能用不定冠词 a, an，但可用定冠词 the，也可不加冠词

Water is important. 水很重要。

#### 5. 句子中涉及两类不可数名词时，谓语动词用复数形式

There are meat and bread in the kitchen. 厨房里有肉和面包。

## 第四节 名词的所有格

名词所有格表示某事物属于某些人的所属关系，指的是“(名词) ……的”，用名词 + 's 或名词 + of + 名词来表示。

### 1. 表示有生命物的名词的所有格

① 单数名词词尾加 's，复数名词如果词尾没有 s，也要加 's。

the boy's shirt 男孩的衬衣

Lily's dress 莉莉的裙子

the children's toys 孩子们的玩具

women's room 女厕所

② 若名词已有复数词尾 s，只加 '。

the boys' bags 男孩们的包

the students' classroom 学生们的教室

③ 表示几个人共有一样东西，只需在最后一个人的名字后加 's。如表示各自所有，则需在各个名字后加 's。如：

This is Mary and Lily's room. 这是玛丽和莉莉共有的房间。

These are Mary's and Lily's rooms. 这是玛丽和莉莉各自的房间。

### 2. 表示无生命物的名词所有格

① 如果名词是无生命的，使用名词 + of + 名词的结构。

a map of China 一幅中国地图

the title of the article 文章的标题

a picture of Mary's family 玛丽的全家福照片

② 有时 's 结构可以转换成 of 结构。

the father's job → the job of the father 父亲的工作

the students' homework → the homework of the students 学生们的作业



③ 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命的名词，也可以加 's 构成所有格。

London's weather 伦敦的天气

tomorrow's newspaper 明天的报纸

three hours' driving 三小时的车程



### 3. 双重所有格

是由 's 所有格和 of 词组表示的所有格连用构成，用来表示“其中之一”。

a friend of Tom's = one of Tom's friends 汤姆的一个朋友（汤姆很多朋友中的一个）



### 学习小贴士



#### 巧记口诀 1. 名词变复数

单数变为复数时，加上“s”统言之。

下列结尾名词后，要加“s”先加“e”：

发音[tʃ][tʃ][s]和[z]，或是辅音加“o”时。

有些名词变复数，词尾变化要注意：

“y”前字母是辅音，一律变“y”为“ie”；

遇到“f/fe”，有时需要变“ve”。

少数名词不规则，特殊情况需硬记。

#### 巧记口诀 2. 以 f(e) 结尾复数变 ve 的名词

妻子持刀去宰狼，小偷吓得发了慌；

躲在架后保己命，半片树叶遮目光。

注：wife（妻子），knife（小刀），wolf（狼），thief（小偷），shelf（架子），self（自己），life（生命），half（一半），leaf（树叶），这九个词变复数时，都是改 -f(e) 为 ve 再加 -s。由 self 构成的复合词，其变化与 self 相同（如 myself → ourselves；yourself → yourselves；himself，herself，itself → themselves）。



♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

一、单项选择

1. I want some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. meats                      B. waters                      C. cakes                      D. breads
2. How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in the picture?  
A. animal                      B. animals                      C. the animal                      D. an animal
3. I am 12 \_\_\_\_\_ old.  
A. years                      B. year                      C. /                      D. yeares
4. Does it make a big \_\_\_\_\_ to your grades?  
A. difference                      B. different                      C. differences                      D. more different
5. I would like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. some banana                      B. eat some bananas                      C. some bananas eat                      D. some bananas
6. Look at these \_\_\_\_\_, they're tall.  
A. pear trees                      B. pears trees                      C. pears tree                      D. pear's
7. Tom bought three \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. box of balls                      B. box of ball                      C. boxes of balls                      D. boxes of ball
8. — Would you like to have a drink?  
— Yes. Two \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. cup of tea                      B. cups of tea                      C. cup of teas                      D. cups of teas
9. There are \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.  
A. two bottles of milk                      B. two bottles milk  
C. two bottles of milks                      D. two bottle of milk
10. All my \_\_\_\_\_ to my birthday party last night.  
A. friends came                      B. friend came                      C. friends come                      D. friend come
11. \_\_\_\_\_ are her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. This, brother                      B. these, brothers  
C. These, brother                      D. These, brothers
12. — Are \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
— Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. all you friends, all are                      B. all your friends, are all  
C. your all friends, are all                      D. your all friends, all are
13. The baby can eat \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast.  
A. two cup of yogurts                      B. two slices of bread  
C. two glasses of milks                      D. two piece of bread
14. I'd like a cake \_\_\_\_\_ lots of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have, strawberrys                      B. has, strawberries

### D. with, strawberries

15. These are \_\_\_\_\_. You can buy a pair for your mother.

### A. woman's sock

### B. women's sock

### C. women's socks

#### D. woman's socks

## 二、选择正确的单词形式，圈出正确的选项

1. Can you put those (fish, fishes) into the pool?

2. On the first day of the new term, the teacher gave students three (advice, pieces of advice).

3. He was hungry and had two bowls of (rice, rices).

4. Mother bought 3 (toys, toies) for her little girl this Christmas.

5. The coat is her (father's, fathers' coat).

6. We left (Smith, Smith's) house at 9 p.m. last night.

7. You'd better not drink much (milk, milks) before bedtime.

8. There are only two (zoos, zooes) in this city.

9. This is (Jane and Kelly's, Jane's and Kelly's) room.

10. They try to kill all the (mouse, mice) in the house.

### 三、将下列单词的复数形式变为单数形式

1. children

2. fish\_\_\_\_\_

3. wives\_\_\_\_\_

4. photos \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. dishes

6. wolves \_\_\_\_\_

7. policewomen

8. lilies \_\_\_\_\_

9. foxes

## 10. heroes

#### 四、将下列词组替换为 's, s' 的形式

1. the friend of Smith's \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. the boat of the fisher

### 3. the wings of the birds

#### 4. the hands of the nurse

### 5. the watch of Sandra \_\_\_\_\_

6. the tail of the dog \_\_\_\_\_

7. the secretary of the manager \_\_\_\_\_

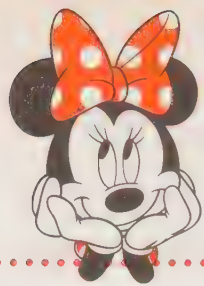
## 8. the bags of the women

9. the toys of the kid \_\_\_\_\_

10. the trousers of the boy \_\_\_\_\_



the bags of Minnie



# 第②章 冠词

什么是冠词?

冠词是用在名词前面的虚词，起到对该名词限制的作用。英语中的冠词分为定冠词和不定冠词两种，不定冠词有两个：a和an，而定冠词只有一个：the。冠词是虚词，离开了名词本身无意义，不能单独使用。如：

a box 一个盒子      an egg 一个鸡蛋

the pretty dress 这条漂亮裙子

## 第一节 不定冠词

### 1. 不定冠词

不定冠词 a，an 只可用在可数名词单数前，意思是“一个”，在不少情况下也译为“一”或“每”。a 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前，an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前。判断一个词是以元音开头还是以辅音开头，不是根据字母，而是根据读音。如：

a bike 一辆自行车

a tiger 一只老虎

a boy 一个男孩

an eye 一只眼睛

an example 一个例子

an angry bird 一只愤怒的小鸟

### 2. 不定冠词 (a, an) 的用法

① 表示同一类人或物。

A dog has four legs. 狗有四条腿。

A cat likes fish. 猫喜欢吃鱼。

② 泛指一类名词中的某一个。

China is a big country. 中国是一个大国。

She is a student. 她是一名学生。

③ 表示数量“一”，相当于 one。





There are four seasons in a year. 一年有四季。

There are sixty minutes in an hour. 一小时等于 60 分钟。

#### ④ 用于习语中。

a lot of 很多

a bottle of 一瓶

a piece of cake 轻而易举的事情；小菜一碟

a few 有些，几个

after a while 过了一会，不久

as a result 结果

do a good job 干得好

fly a kite 放风筝

catch a cold 感冒

#### 注意：

#### ① 有些单词虽然首字母是元音字母，但发音却以辅音开头。

an user (×)

—— a user (✓)

一个用户

an yo-yo (×)

—— a yo-yo (✓)

一个溜溜球

#### ② 有些单词虽然首字母是辅音字母，但单词发音却以元音开头，这时名词前要用 an。

a hour (×)

—— an hour (✓)

一个小时

a honest student (×)

—— an honest student (✓)

一个诚实的学生

## 第二节 定冠词

### 1. 定冠词

定冠词 the 通常对修饰的名词有指定作用，表示“这个，那个，这些，那些”。

the girl (这个女孩)

the bags (那些包)

### 2. 定冠词的主要用法

#### ① 特指某人或某物。

The man in white is my father. 那个穿白衣服的男人是我爸爸。

The red dress is mine. 那条红裙子是我的。

#### ② 对于前文已经提到的人或物，再一次提到时用 the，表示特指。

There is a tree in front of our classroom. We often play games under the tree. 我们教室前面有一棵树。我们常常在这棵树下玩耍。

I have a toy car. The car is a gift from my father.

我有一辆玩具小汽车。这辆小汽车是我爸爸送给我的礼物。

③ 宇宙间独一无二的事物。

The Great Wall is a wonder. 长城是一个奇迹。

The earth goes around the sun. 地球绕着太阳运行。

④ 某些形容词前，加定冠词，表示一类人。

the old 老人 the young 年轻人 the rich 富人 the poor 穷人

⑤ 用于姓氏前表示一家人。

The Whites are watching TV. 怀特一家正在看电视。

The Joneses went to the park yesterday. 琼斯一家昨天去了公园。

⑥ 在序数词、形容词最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等词前面。

May is the fifth month of a year. 五月是一年中的第五个月。

She is the tallest girl in our class. 她是我们班个子最高的女生。

Lily and my younger brother are the same age. 莉莉和我弟弟同龄。

⑦ 用于表示乐器的名词前。

I like playing the piano. 我喜欢弹钢琴。

He is good at playing the violin. 他擅长拉小提琴。

⑧ 用于习语中。

go to the theatre 去看戏

go to the cinema 去看电影

have the habit of 有……习惯

in the corner 在角落

in the sky 在空中

in the sun 在阳光下

in the morning 早上

in the afternoon 下午

in the evening 晚上

in the future 将来

in the past 在过去

in the road 挡路

注意：1. the 在元音前读 /ði:/，在辅音前读 /ðə/。

如：the/ði:/ orange the /ðə/ dog

2. 冠词 the 和物主代词不能一起使用。

Mickey's book was left in the his car. ×

Mickey's book was left in his the car. ×

Mickey's book was left in his car. ✓

Mickey's book was left in the car. ✓

米奇的书落在了车里。





### 第三节 零冠词

有时，在名词前面不用冠词，或者将冠词省略，这种情况叫作零冠词。零冠词主要有以下几种情况。

#### 1. 星期、月份、季节等名词前

We will have an exam on Monday. 我们将于周一考试。

He will graduate in June. 他将于六月份毕业。

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? 冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

#### 2. 复数名词表示泛指，表示一类人或事物时，可不用冠词

Students should work hard. 学生应该刻苦学习。

Cats catch mice. 猫捉老鼠。

#### 3. 在称呼、职业、官衔等名词前

Miss Green is my English teacher. 格林小姐是我的英语老师。

Doctor Smith is very good at his job. 史密斯医生医术高超。

President Obama will visit some countries. 奥巴马总统将出访几个国家。

其他：Mrs. House, Aunt Mary, Uncle Sam, Professor White

#### 4. 某些国名、人名等专有名词前

He will visit China next month. 他将于下个月去中国。

Alice likes English. 艾丽斯喜欢英语。

#### 5. 在抽象或物质名词等不可数名词前不使用冠词

Humans can't live without water. 人类离开水无法生存。

Attitude is everything. 态度决定一切。

#### 6. 当两个或两个以上的名词并用时

The snack bar serves hot dogs and French fries. 这家小吃店供应热狗和薯条。

7. 在习惯用语中，表示特殊意义时

at home 在家

at rest 静止

at school 上学

on foot 步行

by bike 骑自行车

by bus 乘公交车

at first 首先

at last 最后

at least 至少

8. 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名词前

have breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner 吃早饭 / 午饭 / 晚饭 / 正餐

play football/basketball 踢足球 / 打篮球

play chess 下象棋

例外

名词前如有形容词，可加不定冠词：have a big dinner 吃一顿大餐

学习小贴士

巧记口诀 1：定冠词用法

特指双方熟悉，上文已经提及。世上独一无二，方位名词乐器。  
某些专有名词，还有复数姓氏。序数词最高级，习惯用语要牢记。

巧记口诀 2：零冠词用法

下列情况应免冠，代词限定名词前；专有名词不可数，学科球类三餐饭；复数名词表泛指，星期月份两节前；颜色语种和国名，称呼习语及头衔。  
注：两节指节日、季节。

专项练习

一、单项选择

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ uncle. He has \_\_\_\_\_ yo-yo.

A. an, an

B. a, a

C. an, a

D. a, an

2. Helen wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ actor or \_\_\_\_\_ singer in the future.

A. a, a

B. the, the

C. a, an

D. an, a



3. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ trees behind the house?  
A. a                                      B. the                                      C. much                                      D. any
4. Billy is \_\_\_\_\_ honest boy.  
A. a                                      B. an                                      C. /                                      D. the
5. I have \_\_\_\_\_ bag. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is pink.  
A. a, The                                      B. the, A                                      C. a, An                                      D. the, The
6. Look, there's \_\_\_\_\_ apple tree. \_\_\_\_\_ tree is very tall. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ cat under it.  
A. an, A, the                                      B. an, The, a                                      C. a, The, a                                      D. a, the, the
7. He can play \_\_\_\_\_ violin, but he can't play \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.  
A. the, the                                      B. the, /                                      C. /, the                                      D. /, /
8. After school we usually play \_\_\_\_\_ soccer for half \_\_\_\_\_ hour on \_\_\_\_\_ sports ground.  
A. /, an, the                                      B. the, a, the                                      C. /, a, /                                      D. the, an, a
9. There's \_\_\_\_\_ apple tree in our garden. Under \_\_\_\_\_ tree, there is \_\_\_\_\_ young man.  
A. a, the, a                                      B. an, the, the  
C. an, the, a                                      D. the, the, a
10. The teacher and \_\_\_\_\_ students talk in English \_\_\_\_\_ class.  
A. the, in the                                      B. a, in                                      C. a, in the                                      D. /, in the
11. When Linda was a child, her mother always let her have \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A. the breakfast in                                      B. the breakfast in the  
C. breakfast in                                      D. breakfast in the
12. After watching \_\_\_\_\_ TV, she played \_\_\_\_\_ violin for an hour.  
A. /, /                                      B. the, the                                      C. the, /                                      D. /, the
13. —What colour is \_\_\_\_\_ orange?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ orange.  
A. an, an                                      B. an, the                                      C. an, /                                      D. /, an
14. —Where's \_\_\_\_\_ nearest supermarket?  
—It's over there, just around the corner.  
A. a                                      B. an                                      C. the                                      D. /
15. Tom owns \_\_\_\_\_ larger collection of \_\_\_\_\_ books than any other student in our class.  
A. the, /                                      B. a, /                                      C. a, the                                      D. /, the
16. On \_\_\_\_\_ news today, there were \_\_\_\_\_ reports of heavy snow in that area.  
A. the, the                                      B. the, /                                      C. /, /                                      D. /, the
17. I read \_\_\_\_\_ story. It is \_\_\_\_\_ interesting story.  
A. a, an                                      B. a, a                                      C. the, the                                      D. /, an

18. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ better, Li Ping or Wang Dong?  
A. the B. a C. an D. /
19. There's \_\_\_\_\_ "u" and \_\_\_\_\_ "s" in \_\_\_\_\_ word "use."  
A. an, a, the B. a, an, / C. a, a, a D. a, an, the
20. \_\_\_\_\_ girl over there is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.  
A. The, an B. A, / C. The, / D. A, a
21. Maths is \_\_\_\_\_ useful subject. Please don't drop it.  
A. an B. a C. the D. /
22. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ kind boy. All \_\_\_\_\_ students love him.  
A. a, / B. a, the C. an, / D. an, the
23. Monday is my \_\_\_\_\_ day.  
A. the busiest B. busy C. busier D. busiest
24. He likes \_\_\_\_\_ sports such as football, basketball, and so on.  
A. / B. a C. the D. an
25. Tuesday is \_\_\_\_\_ third day of the week.  
A. the B. / C. a D. an
26. Yesterday his mother bought \_\_\_\_\_ piano and \_\_\_\_\_ basketball in that big shop.  
A. the, a B. a, a C. /, / D. some, two
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Zhouzhuang is \_\_\_\_\_ old town with \_\_\_\_\_ long history.  
A. The, an, a B. /, a, a C. /, an, a D. The, an, /
28. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "h," \_\_\_\_\_ "o," \_\_\_\_\_ "u," and \_\_\_\_\_ "r" in the word "hour."  
A. an, an, a, an B. a, an, a, a  
C. a, an, an, a D. an, an, an, an
29. His name is \_\_\_\_\_ Robert. He is at \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. the, the B. /, / C. the, a D. /, the
30. We want to take \_\_\_\_\_ break for \_\_\_\_\_ while.  
A. a, a B. a, the C. /, a D. the, a

## 二、用冠词 "a", "an", "the" 填空。若不填, 则用 "/" 表示

- Helen is playing \_\_\_\_\_ guitar.
- Mike is playing \_\_\_\_\_ basketball.
- We can have \_\_\_\_\_ outing in \_\_\_\_\_ autumn.
- After school we usually play \_\_\_\_\_ soccer for half \_\_\_\_\_ hour on \_\_\_\_\_ sports ground.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.  
—It is not \_\_\_\_\_ eraser.
- My mother has \_\_\_\_\_ air-conditioner.
- I am playing \_\_\_\_\_ trumpet (喇叭), but my brother is playing \_\_\_\_\_ football.

8. Miss Wang is \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher.  
9. He can have \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.  
10. He bought \_\_\_\_\_ useful book yesterday.

三、翻译下列短语。

1. 踢足球 \_\_\_\_\_  
2. 做游戏 \_\_\_\_\_  
3. 弹吉他 \_\_\_\_\_  
4. 弹钢琴 \_\_\_\_\_  
5. 听收音机 \_\_\_\_\_  
6. 在晚上 \_\_\_\_\_  
7. 做蛋糕 \_\_\_\_\_  
8. 感冒 \_\_\_\_\_  
9. 看一看 \_\_\_\_\_  
10. 有一个好主意 \_\_\_\_\_



四、改错

1. She studies in the Xiang Yang school.  
2. They go fishing once the week.  
3. Can you tell me who a boy is on the bike?  
4. When do you usually go to the bed?  
5. An earth is round.  
6. In afternoon, I often go home after school.  
7. Mary is a oldest girl in the class.  
8. The Smiths live on fourth floor.  
9. He bought the piano for her.  
10. Lily looks a same as Lucy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# 第③章 代词

什么是代词？

代词是代替名词以及代替起名词作用的短语、分句和句子的词。例如：

— Mary, is that man your father? 玛丽，那位男士是你父亲吗？

— No, he isn't. 不，他不是。(he 代替 that man)

That's his watch. Give it to him, please. 那是他的手表。请交给他。(it 代替 his watch)

代词大体可分为六种：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词。

## 第一节 人称代词

人称代词是为了避免重复，用来代替前面提到过的人、事物的名称的词，包括主格：you, I, he, she, we, they, it，即你、我、他、她、我们、他们（她们、它们）和它。宾格：you, me, him, her, us, them, it。

人称	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	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

### 人称代词的用法

#### 1. 人称代词的主格和宾格在句子中的用法

① 人称代词的主格在句中作主语。

I like flowers, but he doesn't. 我喜欢鲜花，但他不喜欢。

You are very smart. 你很聪明。

They often help the old man. 他们经常帮助那位老人。

## ② 人称代词的宾格在句子中作宾语。

All were late except him. (him 作介词 except 的宾语) 除了他, 其他人都迟到了。

The box is too heavy. Please let me help you. (me 作动词 let 的宾语) 箱子太重了, 让我来帮你吧。

## 2. it 的基本用法

### ① 替代前面提到的事物或东西。

I read a story this morning. It is very funny. 今天上午我读了一个故事, 这个故事非常有趣。

### ② 替代不知是男孩还是女孩的婴儿。

Look at that cute baby! Is it a boy or a girl? 看那个可爱的婴儿! 是个男孩儿还是女孩儿啊?

### ③ 替代动物。

A dog is near the bed. It's sleeping. 床边有条狗。它在睡觉。

### ④ 替代不确定的人或事物(常用在电话、应门时)。

—Who is it? 是谁啊?

—It's Mary. 玛丽。

### ⑤ 用来表示时间、距离、天气、时令、季节以及自然现象。

It is snowing. 下雪了。

—What time is it? 几点了?

—It's ten in the morning. 上午十点。

It's three miles from my home to the school. 我家离学校 3 英里。

## 3. 人称代词的排列顺序

单数时, 一般按你、他/她、我人称排序

You, she and I are classmates. 你、我和她是同班同学。

复数时, 一般按我们、你们、他们/她们人称排序

We, you and they are good friends. 我们、你们和他们都是好朋友。

## 第二节 物主代词

物主代词是表示所属关系的代词。物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

人称 类别	数	单数				复数			
		第一 人称	第二 人称	第三人称		第一 人称	第二 人称	第三 人称	
形容词性 物主代词		my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性物 主代词		mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
中文		我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他（她、 它）们的

### 物主代词的用法

#### 1. 形容词性物主代词

形容词性物主代词作定语，不可以单独使用，后面要跟一个名词。

This is my good friend. Her name is Mary. 这是我的好朋友。她的名字叫玛丽。

These are their bananas. 这是他们的香蕉。

#### 2. 名词性物主代词

名词性物主代词具有名词性，在句子中可以作主语、宾语和表语。它们可以单独使用，相当于“形容词性物主代词 + 名词”。

This is our classroom. Yours is next to ours. (yours = your classroom 作主语；ours = our classroom 作宾语) 这是我们的教室，你们的在隔壁。

The coat on the wall isn't Kate's. It's mine. (mine = my coat 作表语) 挂在墙上的这件外套不是凯特的，是我的。

## 第三节 反身代词

“我自己，你自己，他自己，我们自己，你们自己和他们自己”等一类的代词称为“反身代词”，如：myself, yourself, himself, herself,

ourselves, themselves。

### 反身代词的用法

#### 1. 在句子中作主语或宾语的同位语,用来加强语气,意为“本人”或“亲自”之类

The king himself answered the question. 国王本人回答了这个问题。

The guest was met by my father himself. 客人是由我父亲亲自接待的。

#### 2. 作宾语或表语

He often regards himself as a singer. 他常常自视为歌手。

I'm not myself today. 我今天心神不宁。

## 第四节 指示代词

指示代词指的是“这个,那个,这些,那些”等提示人或物的代词。  
指示代词有 this, that, these, those。

This is my book. 这是我的书。

That is his desk. 那是他的课桌。

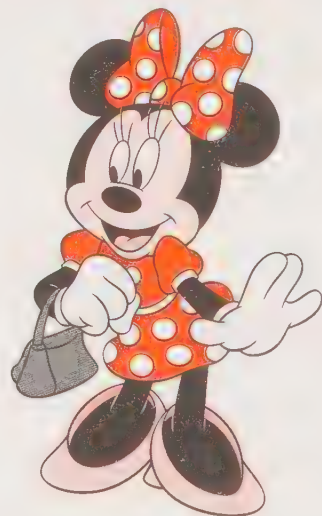
This dress is hers. 这条裙子是她的。

I want these, not those. 我要这些,不要那些。

#### 1. 有单数和复数两种形式

单数: this that

复数: these those



This is my bag.

#### 2. 指示代词的用法区别

this/these 指空间上较近的事物;意为“这个,这些”。

that/those 指空间上较远的事物;意为“那个,那些”。

This is my apple. 这是我的苹果。

These are our apples. 这些是我们的苹果。

That is your apple. 那是你的苹果。

Those are your apples. 那些是你们的苹果。



## 第五节 疑问代词

疑问代词在句子中用来引导特殊疑问句，询问“什么人”，“什么或什么物”，“什么时间”，“什么地方”。

疑问代词有：what（什么），when（何时），which（哪一个），who（谁，主格），whom（谁，宾格），whose（谁的，物主代词），why（为什么），等。

### 1. what（什么）可用于对事或物的提问

What do you know about him? 你对他了解多少?

What is your plan? 你的打算是什么?

What day is it today? 今天是星期几?

### 2. who（谁）：主格，只用于对人的提问，在句子中常作主语

Who is that woman? 那位女士是谁?

Who wants to go with me? 谁想跟我一起走?

### 3. whom（谁）：whom 是 who 的宾格，在句子中常作宾语

Whom did you call? 你刚跟谁在打电话呢?

(whom 作动词 call 的宾语)

### 4. whose 表示“所属关系”，意为“谁的”

Whose books are these? 这些书是谁的?

### 5. which（哪一个）：既可针对人，也可对事或物进行提问

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? 你是喝茶还是喝咖啡?

I don't know which to choose. 我不知道该选哪一个。

Which shirt do you like, the white one or the red one? 你喜欢哪件衬衣，白色的还是红色的?

## 第六节 不定代词

不是指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词，包括：any, some, no, both, all, either, neither 等，以及 any, some, no 与 thing, one, body 构成的复合代词 anyone, someone, anybody, somebody 等。

### 1. some, any 和 no 的用法

① some 和 any 都可以表示“一些”的意思。some 常用于肯定句中，any 常用于否定句或疑问句中。

There is some food in the fridge. 冰箱里有些食物。(some 用于肯定句)

There isn't any water in the glass. 杯子里没一点儿水了。(any 用于否定句)

—Do you have any friends? 你有朋友吗？(any 用于一般疑问句)

—Yes, I have some. 是的，我有。

(对上面含有 any 的一般疑问句的回答常使用 some, 这里 some 指代 some friends)

② any 还可以表示“任一、任何”，既可用于肯定句，也可用于否定句中。

I don't like any dresses in this shop. 我不喜欢这家店的任何裙子。(any 用于否定句)

Any student in the class can answer this question. 这班上的任何一位学生都能回答出这个问题。(any 用于肯定句)

③ some 用于疑问句中，表示希望得到对方肯定的回答。

Would you like some strawberries?

你想来点草莓吗？

Why don't you have some tea?

你为什么不来点茶呢？

④ no 表示否定含义，意为“没有”。

They have no money. 他们没有钱。

I have no time to do the job.

我没时间做这件事。





## 2. any, some, no 与 thing, one, body 构成的复合代词

	事物	人	
	thing	one	body
any	anything 任何事、任何东西	anyone 任何人	anybody 任何人
some	something 某种东西	someone 某人	somebody 某人
no	nothing 没有东西	no one 没有人	nobody 没有人

We can't do anything. 我们什么也做不了。

Is there anything I can do for you? 有什么我能帮得上的吗?

Anything is possible. 一切皆有可能。

Don't tell anyone. 别告诉任何人。

Why would anyone want that job? 怎么会有人想要那份工作呢?

Anyone can answer this question. 任何人都能回答这个问题。

There is something wrong with my car. 我的车出问题了。

Someone outside the house shouted suddenly: "Snake!" 房子外面某人突然大喊：“有蛇！”

I need someone to help me. 我需要有人帮忙。

The glass may have been broken by somebody. 有人打碎了这个杯子。

Nothing is impossible. 一切皆有可能。

No one knows where to find him. 没人知道他在哪里。

Nobody answers the phone. 没有人接电话。

## 3. both 和 all 的用法

both 和 all 表示“都”的意思，表示“整体上都”的含义。

❶ both 意为“两者都”。

Both of them like reading. 他们两个人都喜欢读书。(both 在句中作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式)

She has two dresses. Both are pink. 她有两条裙子，都是粉色的。

❷ all 意为“三者以上都”。all 可作主语，后面跟的名词如果不可数的话，谓语动词用单数形式；后面跟的名词如果是名词的复数形式，谓语动词也要相应使用复数形式。

All of the cheese is on the table. 所有的奶酪都在桌上。

All of us are busy. 我们所有人都很忙。

#### 4. each 和 every 的用法

each 和 every 都可表示“每个”，each 强调个体，常指两个或两个以上中的“每个”。every 侧重从整体考虑，指三个或三个以上中的“每个”。

❶ each 可单独使用，作主语时谓语用单数形式；each 也可和 of 连用，如：each of them，作主语时谓语可用单数或复数形式。

Each has his good point. 各人有各自的优点。（作主语）

We each have our own opinions. 我们每个人都有自己的观点。

I asked all the children and each of them told a different story. 我问过所有的孩子，每个人的说法都不一样。（each of）

❷ every（形容词）指许多人或事物的“每一个”，与 all 的意思相近。

The teacher knows every student in this class. 这位老师认识这个班的每一个学生。

❸ every 可以和 thing, one, body 结合，组成复合代词，如：

everything（一切），everyone（每个人），everybody（每个人）

Thank you for everything. 感谢你所做的一切。

Everyone should work hard. 人人都应努力工作。

Everybody is here. 大家都来了。

#### 5. either 和 neither 的用法

either 是表示“两人或两物中任何一个”的肯定说法，作主语时谓语用单数形式。

Either of the answers is right. 两个答案都是对的。

There are shops on either side of the street. 街道两侧有很多商店。

neither 表示“两者都不”，与 both 意义相反，作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。

Neither of my parents likes fast food. 我父母都不喜欢快餐。

He tasted both cakes and said that neither was good.

他两块蛋糕都尝了尝，觉得都不好吃。

## 学习小贴士

### 巧记口诀 1: 人称代词的主格宾格

I 是主格 me 是宾, 请你一定记在心;

主格用在动词前, 动词介词后用宾。

you 是主格, 也是宾, he 是主格 him 是宾,

she 是主格 her 是宾, it 是主格也是宾,

we 是主格 us 是宾, they 是主格 them 是宾。

### 巧记口诀 2: 人称代词的用法

I 是我; you 是你; he, she, it 他她它; I 的复数是 we; you 的复数还是 you; 男他女她动物它, 张三李四单个他, 他们的复数都是 they。

## 专项练习

### 一、单项选择

1. — Who's that at the door?

— \_\_\_\_\_ is John.

A. It

B. He

C. This

D. She

2. We found \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to learn Japanese.

A. its

B. it

C. that

D. this

3. — What's this in English?

— \_\_\_\_\_ a jeep.

A. This is

B. That's

C. It's

D. it is

4. This hat is \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ is in \_\_\_\_\_ bag.

A. your, mine, my

B. yours, my, mine

C. my, your, mine

D. yours, mine, my

5. \_\_\_\_\_ a bird. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Polly.

A. Its, Its

B. It's, Its

C. It's, It's

D. Its, It's

6. — Is this computer \_\_\_\_\_?

— No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. It's my \_\_\_\_\_.

A. yours, my, brother

B. your, mine, brother

C. his, hers, brother's

D. yours, mine, brother's

7. \_\_\_\_\_ all like football very much.  
 A. You, he and I      B. You, I and he      C. I, you and he      D. He, you and I
8. The maths problem \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong.  
 A. himself      B. ourselves      C. itself      D. herself
9. Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ is my friend, Jim.  
 A. it      B. this      C. these      D. those
10. —Hello, may I speak to Mr. Wang?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Wang. Who's \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. I'm, that      B. I'm, this      C. This is, that      D. That's, you
11. —Mary had a bad cold.  
 —I'm sorry to hear \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. I      B. that      C. this      D. there
12. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ pears \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
 A. some, on      B. any, in      C. some, in      D. any, on
13. —Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ shells?  
 —Yes, I have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some, any      B. any, some      C. any, any      D. no, some
14. —What would you like?  
 —I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ to eat.  
 A. something nice      B. apple      C. meat      D. some orange
15. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the cup. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ juice?  
 A. some, any      B. any, some      C. any, any      D. some, some
16. I'm really hungry. I need \_\_\_\_\_ to eat, but there is \_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge.  
 A. anything, something      B. nothing, something  
 C. something, nothing      D. anything, nothing
17. I can see \_\_\_\_\_ in Lucy's room.  
 A. other thing      B. any other thing  
 C. some thing      D. some other things
18. —Is this your shoe?  
 —Yes, it is, but where is \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. the others      B. other one      C. another      D. the other one
19. —When shall we meet again next week?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ day is possible. It's no problem with me.  
 A. Either      B. Neither      C. Every      D. Any
20. You and I like listening to music. We \_\_\_\_\_ have the same \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. both, hobbies      B. too, hobbies      C. are, hobby      D. both, hobby
21. —Which do you prefer, coffee or milk?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ of them. I'd like some cola.  
 A. Either      B. Both      C. Neither      D. None



22. What \_\_\_\_\_ did you do last Tuesday?

- A. but                                      B. else                                      C. any                                      D. other

23. — Whose watch is this?

— Is it a black \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. it                                      B. one                                      C. this                                      D. that

24. — \_\_\_\_\_ that woman, Helen?

— She's Miss Li.

— \_\_\_\_\_ is that dress? Is it hers?

- A. Who, Whose                      B. Whose, Who's                      C. Who's, Whose                      D. Who, Who

25. — \_\_\_\_\_ did they go to the supermarket yesterday?

— They went there at eight o'clock in the morning.

- A. What time                      B. What                                      C. How                                      D. How often

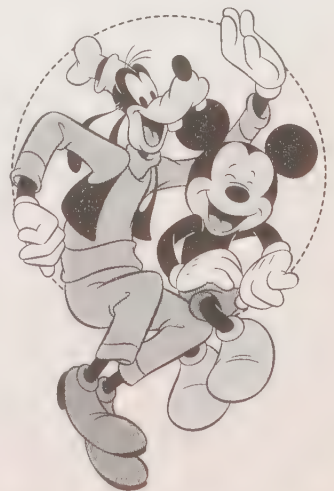
## 二、用形容词性物主代词或名词性物主代词填空

- I ate all \_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches yesterday. (I) Can I have one of \_\_\_\_\_? (you)
- George has lost \_\_\_\_\_ (his) pen. Ask Mary if (是否) she will lend him \_\_\_\_\_. (she)
- Jack has a dog and so have I. \_\_\_\_\_ (he) dog and \_\_\_\_\_ (I) had a fight (打架).
- The teacher wants you to return that book of \_\_\_\_\_. (he)
- Mr. and Mrs. Green and a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ are coming to see us. (they)
- We are going to Paris to stay with a French friend of \_\_\_\_\_. (we)

## 三、用适当的人称代词或物主代词填空

### A. 从括号内选择正确的代词填空

- Your football clothes are on the desk.  
Please put \_\_\_\_\_ (they, them, their, theirs) away.
- (We, Us, Our, Ours) \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher is Mrs. Green.  
We all like \_\_\_\_\_ (she, her, hers).
- (I, Me, My, Mine) \_\_\_\_\_ can't get my kite.  
Could you help \_\_\_\_\_ (I, me, my, mine)?
- Tom can't get down from the tree.  
Can you help \_\_\_\_\_ (he, him, his)?
- These are \_\_\_\_\_ (he, him, his) planes.  
The white ones are \_\_\_\_\_ (I, me, mine).
- We can't find our bikes.  
Can you help \_\_\_\_\_ (we, us, our, ours)?



### B. 填入正确的人称代词或物主代词

- This isn't \_\_\_\_\_ knife. \_\_\_\_\_ is green. (she)

8. These are your books, Kate. Put \_\_\_\_\_ in the desk, please. (they)  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ must look after \_\_\_\_\_ things. (you)  
10. Wei Fang, is that \_\_\_\_\_ ruler? (you)  
11. They want a football. Give \_\_\_\_\_ the green one, please. (they)  
12. It's Lin Tao's bag. Give it to \_\_\_\_\_. (he)  
13. — Is this pencil-box Li Lei's? — No, \_\_\_\_\_ is very new. (he)  
14. — This box is too heavy. I can't carry \_\_\_\_\_. (it)  
    — Don't worry, Let \_\_\_\_\_ (I) help \_\_\_\_\_. (you)  
15. \_\_\_\_\_ is a boy. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mike. Mike's friends like \_\_\_\_\_ very much. (he)  
16. My sister is in \_\_\_\_\_ room. \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher. (she)  
17. Jane is a little girl. \_\_\_\_\_ mother is a nurse. (she)  
18. We are in \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. \_\_\_\_\_ classroom is big. (we)  
19. My father and mother are teachers. \_\_\_\_\_ are busy. (them)  
20. You are a pupil. Is \_\_\_\_\_ brother a pupil, too? (you)

#### 四、用适当的疑问代词或关系代词填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the population of the world today?  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ jumped the longest of all in the long jump?  
3. — \_\_\_\_\_ colour is your mother's dress?  
    — It's black.  
4. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your car?  
    — The red one in front of the tree.  
5. — \_\_\_\_\_ of the following can you often find on a medicine bottle?  
    — I know, sir. It's instruction.  
6. The necklace \_\_\_\_\_ she is wearing is beautiful.  
7. Do you know the person \_\_\_\_\_ lost his bike?  
8. Most people \_\_\_\_\_ live in less-developed countries are quite poor.  
9. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ is helping the old man is John's brother.  
10. People \_\_\_\_\_ use credit cards to buy things online should be very careful.





# 第④章 数词

什么是数词？

表示数目或顺序的词叫数词，数词分为基数词和序数词。表示数目多少的数词叫基数词；表示顺序的数词叫序数词。

I have two toy cars. 我有两个玩具小汽车。

January is the first month of a year. 一月是一年中的第一个月。

## 第一节 基数词

基数词按照词形的变化可分为五类，前四类词是 100 以内的数，第五类是 100 及 100 以上的数。

### 1. 第一类，1—12

one 一	two 二	three 三	four 四
five 五	six 六	seven 七	eight 八
nine 九	ten 十	eleven 十一	twelve 十二

这一类共计 12 个单词，从 1 到 12，是基数词中最为基本的一类，之后的三类都要以此为基础变化。

### 2. 第二类，13—19

thirteen 十三	fourteen 十四	fifteen 十五	sixteen 十六
seventeen 十七	eighteen 十八	nineteen 十九	

这一类基数词共有 7 个，从 13 到 19。它们在结构上的特点是：在拼法上都有后缀 -teen，而且除了 thirteen 和 fifteen 的拼写有微小变化之外，其他都是在第一类基数词的后面加上后缀 -teen。但要注意 eighteen 的拼法，eight 本身有 t 字母，因此只加 -een。



### 3. 第三类, 20—90 的十位整数

twenty 二十      thirty 三十      forty 四十      fifty 五十  
sixty 六十      seventy 七十      eighty 八十      ninety 九十

这类基数词共有 8 个, 从 20 到 90 的个位是 0 的数, 都是十位的整数, 均以后缀 -ty 结尾。其中 sixty、seventy、eighty、ninety 基本上是在相应第一类基数词后面加上后缀 -ty。但要注意 eighty 的拼法, eight 本身有 t 字母, 因此只加 -y。

### 4. 第四类

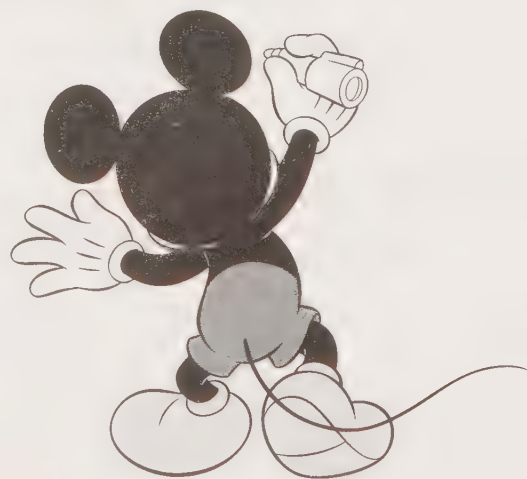
这一类基数词可以看成是一种组合词。其结构方式是: 用十位整数加上个位整数, 其间用连字符号“-”连接, 表示“几十几”。这类基数词的变化都是规则的。如:

twenty-three 二十三      thirty-four 三十四      forty-five 四十五  
fifty-six 五十六      sixty-seven 六十七      seventy-eight 七十八  
eighty-nine 八十九      ninety-eight 九十八

### 5. 第五类

这一类包括一百及一百以上的三位数, 一千及千以上的四位数, 百万及百万以上的七位数, 十亿及十亿以上的十位数等。其表示方式与第四类一样, 与之前的个位十位的基数词形成组合词。

one hundred 一百  
one hundred and thirty-six 一百三十六  
one thousand 一千  
three thousand two-hundred and sixty-eight 三千二百六十八  
one million 一百万  
six million 六百万  
one hundred million 一亿  
one billion 十亿



总结: 英语计数方式与中文不同, 中文是 X 亿 X 万 X 千 X 百 X 十 X, 而英语没有“万”和“亿”的单位, 除了“个”、“十”、“百”、“千”外就是“百万”、“十亿”, 如用阿拉伯数字表示时, 常每隔三

个数使用一个分隔号，非常有利于用英语读出。

百万以下千以上的数可简化为这样一种模式：X thousand X，如三十六万两千七百五十四，362,754；即 three hundred and sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-four。

10 亿以下百万以上的数：X million X thousand X，如 8,369,472；即 eight million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-two。

10 亿以上的数：X billion X million X thousand X

如：中国人口是十三亿七千零五十三万六千八百七十五人。

应写成：1,370,536,875

应读成：

The population of China is one billion three hundred and seventy million five hundred and thirty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

注意：百位数和十位数(或者没有十位数有个位数)之间要加“and”。

## 第二节 序数词

序数词也可分为五类。

### 1. 第一类

first (1st) 第一      second (2nd) 第二      third (3rd) 第三

(括号里的是缩写形式，均在阿拉伯数字后面加上相应序数词的最后两个字母构成，以下各类与此相同。) 这类序数词只有三个，在整个序数词里面是特殊的。

注意：句子中的序数词前面常常要加定冠词“the”。

Tom was the first student to go into the classroom this morning.

汤姆是早上第一个进入教室的学生。

It is the third time for Jane to visit this place.

这是珍妮第三次参观这个地方了。



## 2. 第二类

fourth (4th) 第四

sixth (6th) 第六

eighth (8th) 第八

tenth (10th) 第十

twelfth (12th) 第十二

fourteenth (14th) 第十四

sixteenth (16th) 第十六

eighteenth (18th) 第十八

fifth (5th) 第五

seventh (7th) 第七

ninth (9th) 第九

eleventh (11th) 第十一

thirteenth (13th) 第十三

fifteenth (15th) 第十五

seventeenth (17th) 第十七

nineteenth (19th) 第十九

这一类序数词共有 16 个。均在相应的基数词后面加上后缀 -th 构成。其中 fifth、eighth、ninth、twelfth 四个词的拼法特殊。

## 3. 第三类

twentieth (20th) 第二十

fortieth (40th) 第四十

sixtieth (60th) 第六十

eightieth (80th) 第八十

thirtieth (30th) 第三十

fiftieth (50th) 第五十

seventieth (70th) 第七十

ninetieth (90th) 第九十

这一类全是十位整数的序数词，共 8 个。它们是这样构成的：相应的十位整数的基数词词尾 -ty 中的 y 变成 i，然后再加上后缀 -eth。

## 4. 第四类

forty-first (41st) 第四十一

sixty-third (63rd) 第六十三

fifty-second (52nd) 第五十二

seventy-fourth (74th) 第七十四

这类表示“第几十几”的序数词，跟表示“几十几”的基数词一样简单。在构成方法上均由基数词“几十几”变化而来，十位数不变，仅把个位上的基数词变成序数词即可。

## 5. 第五类

百位以上的序数词表示方法基本和基数词差不多，不同之处是把词尾的个位数变为序数词就可以了。

如：第六百八十七 six hundred and eighty-seventh

第四千九百五十一 four thousand nine hundred and fifty-first

## 第三节 加减乘除、分数、小数、百分数

### 1. 加减乘除表示法

① “加”用 plus, and 或 add 表示; “等于”用 is, make, equal 等词表示。

$4+5=?$  可表示为: How much is four plus five?

$$4+5=9$$

Four plus five is nine.

Four and five is/are equal to nine.

Four and five makes/make nine.

Four added to five equals nine.

If we add four to/and five, we get nine.

四加五等于九。

② “减”用 minus 或 take from 表示。

$8-6=?$  How much is eight minus six?

$$8-6=2$$

Eight minus six is two.

Take six from eight and the remainder is two.

Six (taken) from eight is two.

八减去六等于二。

③ “乘”用 time 或 multiply 表示。

$2 \times 5=?$  How much is two times five?

$$2 \times 5=10$$

Two times five is/are ten.

Multiply two by five, we get ten.

Two multiplied by five makes ten.

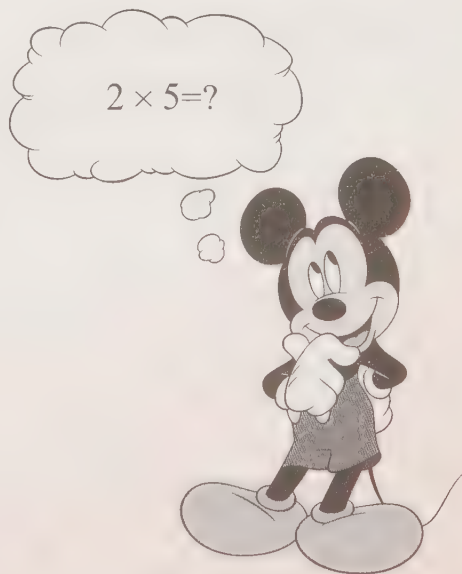
二乘以五等于十。

④ “除”用 divide 的过去分词形式表示。

$12 \div 3=?$  How much is twelve divided by three?

$$12 \div 3=4$$

Twelve divided by three is four.





Twelve divided by three equals/gives/makes four.

十二除以三等于四。

## 2. 分数表示法

❶ 分数是由基数词和序数词一起来表示的。基数词作分子，序数词作分母，分子大于 1 时，序数词用复数形式。

$\frac{1}{2}$  a half

$\frac{1}{3}$  one third 或 a third

$\frac{1}{4}$  one quarter 或 a quarter

$\frac{3}{4}$  three fourths 或 three quarters

$\frac{33}{34}$  thirty-three thirty-fourths

$1\frac{1}{2}$  one and a half

$2\frac{1}{4}$  two and a quarter

$3\frac{3}{4}$  three and three fourths 或 three and three quarters

❷ 当分数后面接名词时，如果分数表示的值大于 1，名词用复数；小于 1，名词用单数。

$2\frac{1}{2}$  hours 两个半小时（读作 two and a half hours）

$3\frac{3}{4}$  kilometers 三又四分之三千米（读作 three and three-fourths kilometers）

$\frac{7}{8}$  centimeter 八分之七厘米（读作 seven-eighths centimeter）

$\frac{5}{9}$  inch 九分之五英寸（读作 five-ninths inch）



## 3. 小数表示法

❶ 小数用基数词来表示，以小数点为界，小数点左边的数字为一个单位，

表示整数，数字合起来读；小数点右边的数字为一个单位，表示小数，数字分开来读；小数点读作 point，0 读作 zero 或 o [əʊ]，整数部分为零时，可以省略不读。

0.5 zero point five 或 point five 零点五

12.45 twelve point four five 十二点四五

31.06 thirty-one point o six 三十一.点零六

❷ 当数字值大于 1 时，小数后面的名词用复数，数字值小于 1 时，小数后面的名词用单数。

2.05 meters 二点零五米

4.6 tons 四点六吨

0.32 kilogram 零点三二千克



#### 4. 百分数表示法

百分数用基数 + percent 表示。

60% sixty percent 百分之六十

8% eight percent 百分之八

0.45% zero point four five percent 百分之零点四五

这里的 percent 前半部 per 表示“每一”，后半部 cent 表示“百”，所以 percent 不用复数形式。

## 第四节 数量表示词

### 1. 长、宽、高表示法

表示长、宽、高等，用基数词 + 单位词 (meter, foot, inch 等) + 形容词 (long, wide, high 等) 表示。

eight meters long 8 米长

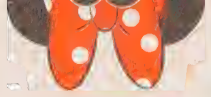
nine feet high 9 英尺高

seven inches wide 7 英寸宽

### 2. 时间、距离表示法

表示时间、距离时，使用含数词的名词所有格形式作定语。

ten minutes' walk 步行十分钟 (的距离)



It's an hour's ride from this city to that city. 从这座城市到那座城市是乘车一小时的路程。或：从这座城市到那座城市需要乘车一小时。  
It's eight kilometers' distance from our campus to the city library.  
从我们校园到城市图书馆有八千米远。

### 3. 温度表示法

表示温度时,用 below zero 表示零下温度,温度用基数词 +degree (s) + 单位词 (centigrade 摄氏或 Fahrenheit 华氏) 表示。

thirty-eight degrees centigrade 38℃ 或 38 摄氏度

eighteen degrees below zero centigrade -18℃ 或零下 18 摄氏度

### 4. 数词和其他名词构成的名词性短语作定语

由数词和其他名词构成的名词性短语作定语时,其中的名词用单数形式,名词性短语中各部分间要用连字符“-”来连接。

It's a ten-minute walk from my home to the school. 从我家到学校需要走 10 分钟。

I have a ten-year-old son. 我有个十岁大的儿子。

### 5. 货币表示法

基数词+货币单位 (yuan, dollars, pounds)。

20 yuan 二十元      50 dollars 五十美元      100 pounds 100 英镑

## 第五节 时刻、年、月、日的表达

### 1. 时刻表示法

① 表示几点钟用基数词加可以省略的 o'clock。

9:00 读作 nine o'clock 或 nine

② 表示几点过几分,在分钟后加 past, 再加小时。

six past five 五点过六分

half past two 两点半

a quarter past ten 十点一刻

③ 表示差几分几点，在分钟后面加 to，再加小时。

ten to nine 差十分九点（八点五十分）

a quarter to two 差一刻两点（一点四十五分）

twenty to five 差二十分五点（四点四十分）

④ 在日常生活中，常用小时、分钟为单位分别读出数字。

3:31 读作 three thirty-one

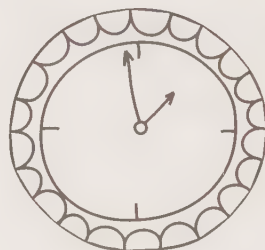
5:26 读作 five twenty-six

13:03 读作 thirteen o three

14:15 读作 fourteen fifteen

16:30 读作 sixteen thirty

21:55 读作 twenty-one fifty-five



注：时刻表上的时间大多采用 24 小时表示法，这样就不需要用 a.m. 表示上午、p.m. 表示下午了。

## 2. 年月日表示法

① 年份用基数词表示，一般写为阿拉伯数字，读时可以有 hundred 为单位，也可以以世纪、年代为单位分别来读。

1900 读作 nineteen hundred

1908 读作 nineteen hundred and eight 或 nineteen o eight

1949 读作 nineteen hundred and forty-nine 或 nineteen forty-nine

表示在哪一年，一般在年数前加介词 in，使用 year 时，year 放在数词之前。如：

in the year five fifty-three B.C. 在公元前 553 年

② 月份，在哪个月用介词 in 加第一个字母大写的月份词表示。例如：in May 在五月；in July 在七月。为了简便起见，月份与日期连用时，月份常用缩写形式表示。缩写形式除 May, June, July, September 外，其他的月份都由其前三个字母表示。

January—Jan. 一月

February—Feb. 二月

March—Mar. 三月

April—Apr. 四月

August—Aug. 八月

September—Sept. 九月

October—Oct. 十月

November—Nov. 十一月

December—Dec. 十二月



注：这里缩写形式中的点不能省略，因为它是表示缩写形式的符号。

③ 日期用冠词 the 加序数词表示。在哪一天要添加介词 on。

Children's Day falls on June 1. 儿童节是 6 月 1 日。(读作 June the first)

此句也可以表示为：Children's Day falls on the 1st of June.

Sept.9 9 月 9 日 (读作 September the ninth) 也可以表示为 the ninth (9th) of September

④ 常用相关词汇。

second 秒

minute 分钟

hour 小时

day 日

night 夜

week 星期

weekend 周末

date 日期

month 月份

season 季节

year 年

morning 早晨

this morning 今早

yesterday morning 昨天早晨

last night 昨晚

this evening 今晚

tonight 今晚

tomorrow night 明晚

on the weekend 在周末

last week 上周

this week 本周

next week 下周

## 第六节 编号的表达

基数词放在名词后面，名词首字母大写，可表示各种编号。

第 86 页：Page 86 (读作 page eighty-six)

第 5 行：Line 5 (读作 line five 或 the fifth line)

邮政编码 510020：Postcode 510020 或 zip code 510020

715 路汽车：Bus No.715 或 Bus 715 (读作 bus seven one five)

203 房间：Room No. 203 或 Room 203 (读作 room two o three)

电话号码 010-87654321：Tel. No. 010-87654321 (读作 telephone number zero, one, zero, eight, seven, six, five, four, three, two, one) (电话号码中的 0 可读作 zero 或字母 o)

第7号: Number 7 ( 缩写为 No. 7, 读作 number seven )

第9大街: Street No. 9 ( 读作 street number nine )



## 学习小贴士



### 巧记口诀: 基数词变序数词

first, second, third 要牢记; 八去 t 九去 e, 五、十二中 ve 变 f, 再加词尾 -th。整十基数变序数, 先把 y 尾改 ie; 若是遇到两位数, 十位基数个位序。



## 专项练习



### 一、单项选择

1. How many rings are there in the Olympic Games symbol?

- A. Three.                      B. Four.                      C. Five.                      D. Six.

2. — What's two hundred and five?

— It's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 205                      B. 250                      C. 195                      D. 40

3. — What is thirty and twelve?

— It's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. forty-one                      B. forty-two                      C. forty-one                      D. forty two

4. — Which is the first day of the week?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Monday                      B. Tuesday                      C. Sunday                      D. Saturday

5. — \_\_\_\_\_ is your phone number?

— My phone number is 59811678.

- A. Which                      B. What                      C. Who                      D. How

6. How do you say the year "1809"?

- A. One eight o nine.  
B. One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.  
C. Eighteen o nine.  
D. One thousand eighty-nine.



7. —How much is it ?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten dollars twenty-five cents      B. ten dollar and twenty-five cents  
C. ten dollars and twenty-five cents      D. ten dollar and twenty-five cent
8. She has read English for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one and a half month      B. one and a half months  
C. one and half months      D. one month and half
9. —How often do you drink milk?  
—I drink it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. four time a day      B. four times a day  
C. four times of a day      D. four time every day
10. The government of Chongqing is building \_\_\_\_\_ cheap and good houses for the people.  
A. five thousands      B. thousands      C. thousand of      D. thousands of
11. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ picture.  
A. one      B. the one      C. first      D. the first
12. September is \_\_\_\_\_ of the year.  
A. the ninth month      B. the nineth month  
C. nineth month      D. ninth month
13. —Which floor do you \_\_\_\_\_?  
—The \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
A. live, nineth      B. live on, ninth      C. live on, nineth      D. live, ninth
14. They live \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ floor.  
A. in, five      B. in, fifth      C. on, fifth      D. on, five
15. Say the date, 6th June.  
A. The sixth of June.      B. Six, June.  
C. June the six.      D. June of the sixth.
16. Saturday is \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ a week.  
A. seven, of      B. seventh, on  
C. the sixth, with      D. the seventh, of
17. In the U.S., Labour Day is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 1st May      B. the closest Monday to 1st May  
C. 1st September      D. the first Monday in September
18. They have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an eleven-year-old daughter      B. an eleven year old daughter  
C. a eleven-years-old daughter      D. a eleven-year old daughter
19. There are \_\_\_\_\_ chapters in this textbook. \_\_\_\_\_ chapter is the most important.  
A. twelve, The twelveth      B. twelve, The twelfth

- C. twelfth, The twelfth  
D. twelve, The twelve
20. — Do you know where Tom lives?  
— Certainly. He lives at \_\_\_\_\_, near my house.  
A. Shenzhen, 289 Xinhua Road, China  
B. Beijing, Chang'an Road, China  
C. 56 Hope Road, London, England  
D. the USA, New York, 43 Green Road
21. There are \_\_\_\_\_ days in a year.  
A. three hundred and sixty five  
B. three hundred and sixty-five  
C. three hundreds and sixty five  
D. three hundreds and sixty-five
22. Danny lives in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. room 404      B. Room 404      C. 404 room      D. 404 Room
23. Jim is in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. class one, grade six  
B. grade one, class six  
C. Class One, Grade Six  
D. Grade One, Class Six
24. The bike cost me \_\_\_\_\_ yuan.  
A. five hundred forty  
B. five hundreds forty  
C. five hundred and forty  
D. five hundred fourty
25. Is there any food for us \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. ten      B. tenth      C. the tenth      D. the ten
26. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ girl.  
A. an 8 year old  
B. 8-years-old  
C. the 8 years old  
D. an 8-year-old
27. — What day is today?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. June      B. Tuesday      C. It is hot      D. It's fine
28. — What's the date today?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's Saturday      B. It's July  
C. It's fine      D. It's July 15
29. — What time do you get up every day?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's seven o'clock      B. Seven o'clock time  
C. At seven      D. On seven
30. The People's Republic of China was founded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on October the first, 1949  
B. in October the first, 1949  
C. on October one, 1949  
D. on October first one, 1949



二、依照括号中的提示回答问题

1. What time is it? (8:30)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. What time is it? (9:15)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. What time is it? (7:45)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What time is it? (6:10)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What time is it? (2:40)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. What time is it? (3:00)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
7. What time is it? (9:06)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What time is it? (1:48)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What time is it? (10:50)

It's \_\_\_\_\_.
10. What was the date? (1893 年 1 月 26 日)

It was \_\_\_\_\_.

三、翻译

1. 第五册 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 两周半 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 他每天早上总是第一个到校。 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 第三天早上玛丽没有迟到。 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 这本书我昨晚读了 20 页。 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 最近的医院离他们学校约 4—5 公里。 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 中华路 21 号 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 上学的第一天 \_\_\_\_\_
9. 四十年前 \_\_\_\_\_
10. 八十五元 \_\_\_\_\_

四、把基数词改为序数词

1. two \_\_\_\_\_

2. fourteen \_\_\_\_\_
3. three \_\_\_\_\_

4. ninety-six \_\_\_\_\_
5. nine \_\_\_\_\_

6. twenty \_\_\_\_\_
7. twelve \_\_\_\_\_

8. forty-four \_\_\_\_\_
9. twenty-one \_\_\_\_\_

10. five \_\_\_\_\_



# 第⑤章 介词

什么是介词?

介词是一种虚词, 必须和名词、代词或名词性词语构成介词短语, 才能表示一定的功能。

We often do our homework after school.

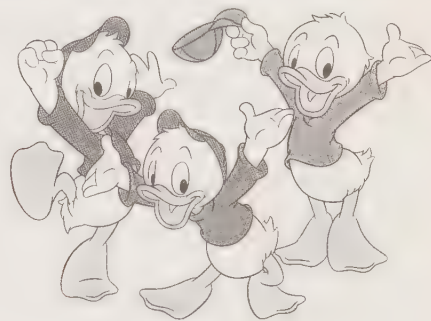
我们经常在放学后做家庭作业。(表示时间)

I usually go to school at seven in the morning.

我通常早上 7 点上学。(表示时间)

The coat on the wall is mine. 墙上的外套是我的。(表示空间和地点)

She goes to work by bus. 她乘公交车上班。(表示方式方法)



## 第一节 表示时间的介词

### 1. at, on, in

❶ at 表示“在某一时刻, 某一时点, 几岁”。

I get up at 6:00 every day. 我每天 6 点起床。

She got the job at the age of 23. 她 23 岁那年得到了那份工作。

还有: at dawn 黎明

at noon 中午

at night 夜间

at this moment 此刻

at once 立刻

at this time of the year 每年此时

at the end of 在……末

at the sound of 一听到……之时

at New Year 在新年

at sunrise 日出时

at sunset 日落时

at midnight 午夜

at present 现在

at any time 随时

at the beginning of 在……之初

at the sight of 一看到……之时

at Christmas 在圣诞节期间

❷ on 表示“在具体某一天或某天的上午、下午”。

National Day is on the first of October. 国庆节是 10 月 1 日。

She will visit her uncle on Monday. 周一她将去看望她舅舅。

③ in 表示在较长的一段时间，如：世纪、朝代、时代、年、季节、月，以及泛指的上、下午、晚上。

in the morning/afternoon/evening 上午 / 下午 / 晚上

I often go swimming in summer. 夏天我常常去游泳。

常见短语：

in the 21st century 21 世纪

in the Tang Dynasty 在唐朝

in modern times 现代

in 2013 2013 年

in winter 在冬天

in May 在五月

in the past 过去

in the future 将来

in one's childhood 在某人的童年时代

in one's youth 在某人的青年时代

in one's twenties 在某人的二十几岁 in one's old age 在某人的晚年

in the meantime 同时

in the end 最终

## 2. before, after

before 与 after 相对，before 指“在……之前”，after 表示“在……之后”。

Wash your hands before dinner. 吃饭前请洗手。

New Year comes after Christmas. 圣诞节之后是元旦。

注意：在 this, last, next, every 等词前面一般不加介词。

this evening 今天晚上 last Thursday 上周四 next Sunday 下周日

every Monday (week, summer, year 等时间性名词) 每周一 (每个星期，每个夏天，每年等)

## 3. since, till

since 表示“自从……以来”，till 表示“直到……为止”。

We have lived here since 2014. 从 2014 年以来我们就住在这里了。

He waited till midnight yesterday. 他昨天等到深夜。

## 4. for

for 表示时间长短，动作或者状态持续多久，后面的宾语是“一段时间”。

For a few minutes he sat on his bed watching the clock. 他坐在床上盯着时钟看了几分钟。

## 5. during

during 表示“在……期间”。

Tom swims every day during the summer. 汤姆夏天每天游泳。

## 第二节 表示空间的介词

### 1. at, in, on, to

at 表示在小地方。如：

Please pick me up at the airport. 请到机场来接我。

She was at home just now. 她刚才在家。

in 表示在大地方，“在……范围之内”。如：in China 在中国

on 表示毗邻，接壤，“在……上面”。如：on the table 在桌上

to 表示“在……范围外”，不强调是否接壤；或“到……”。如：

Atlanta was only an hour's drive to the north. 开车往北仅 1 个小时就能到达亚特兰大。

### 2. above, over, on 在……上

above 指“在……上方”，不强调是否垂直，与 below 相对。

over 指垂直的上方，与 under 相对，但 over 与物体有一定的空间，不直接接触。

on 表示在某物体上面并与之接触。如：

The birds are flying above Minnie's head.

鸟儿在米妮头顶飞翔。

There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。

There is a boat on the river. 河上有条船。



### 3. below, under 在……下面

under 表示“在……正下方”；below 表示“在……下”，不一定在正下方。

A dog is sleeping under the tree. 一条狗在树下睡觉。

Please do not write below this line. 请不要写到这条线下面。

#### 4. in front of, in the front of 在……前面

in front of... 意思是“在……前面”，指甲物在乙物之前，两者互不包括；其反义词是 behind（在……的后面）。如：

There is a big tree in front of the house. 房子前面有棵大树。

in the front of 意思是“在……的前部”，即甲物在乙物的内部；反义词是 at the back of...（在……范围内的后部）。如：

There is a blackboard in the front of our classroom. 我们的教室前边有一块黑板。

#### 5. beside, behind

beside 表示“在……旁边”。如：

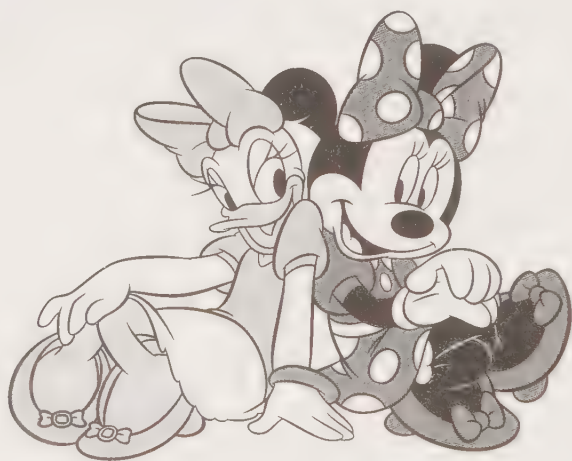
Daisy is sitting beside Minnie.

黛丝正坐在米妮旁边。

behind 表示“在……后面”。如：

Who is the girl behind Mary?

玛丽后面的女孩是谁？



#### 6. between, among

between 指在两个人或两个事物之间。如：

Write two numbers between one and ten. 写下两个1到10之间的数字。

among 指在三个或三个以上的人或事物之间。如：

Shanghai is among the largest cities in the world. 上海是世界上最大的几座城市之一。

### 第三节 表示方式的介词

#### 1. in

in 表示使用语言、工具。如：

Can you say it in English? 你能用英语说吗?

I go to school in a car. 我开车去上学。

## 2. with

with 表示使用工具、身体部位。如:

Minnie covered her eyes with her bow.

米妮用蝴蝶结蒙住了眼睛。

Pluto saw the accident with his own eyes.

这次事故布鲁托是亲眼看到的。



## 3. by

by 表示“用……，以……，靠……”。如:

He goes to work by bus. 他坐公共汽车上班。

You should learn English by heart. 你应该用心学习英语。

# 第四节 表示方向的介词

## 1. from

from 表示出发地。如:

He comes from Canada. 他来自加拿大。

## 2. to, towards, for

to 表示目的地; towards 表示运动的方向; for 表示目的地的方向。如:

This road leads to London. 这条路通向伦敦。

He ran towards her with outspread arms. 他张开双臂朝她跑去。

We set off for Hangzhou. 我们动身去杭州。

## 3. up, down, along

up 表示方向朝上; down 表示方向朝下; along 表示“沿着……”。如:

I ran up the stairs. 我跑上楼梯。

She is walking down the seaside. 她正沿海边走去。

They walked along the road. 他们沿着路走。

## 学习小贴士

### 巧记口诀 1: 介词用法

in 在……里, out 在……外; 在旁边的是 beside, 靠近的是 by。  
on 在……上, under 在……下; above 在上面, below 在底下;  
over、under 正上下, above、below 则不然。before、after 表一点,  
ago、later 表一段。有形 with 无形 by, 语言、单位、材料 in。

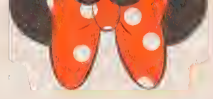
### 巧记口诀 2: 时间名词前介词用法

年月季周要用 in, 遇到几号要用 on;  
早午晚又是 in, 某日早午晚要用 on;  
at 黎明、午夜、点与分, 说“差”用 to, 说“过”要用 past。

## 专项练习

### 一、单项选择

- What's that \_\_\_\_\_ English?  
A. for                      B. in                      C. on                      D. under
- Sam's father often watches TV \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.  
A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. from
- It's hot \_\_\_\_\_ summer in Beijing.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. of
- Where is the bird?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ the tree.  
A. inside                      B. in                      C. on                      D. outside
- I got an A \_\_\_\_\_ my English test.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. /                      D. of
- Look \_\_\_\_\_ the nice car.  
A. to                      B. and                      C. at                      D. In
- Classes begin \_\_\_\_\_ seven fifty-five.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. for
- I usually have lunch \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ noon.  
A. at, at                      B. in, at                      C. at, on                      D. to, at



9. The boy is good \_\_\_\_\_ drawing.  
A. on                      B. at                      C. in                      D. are
10. —Where's the shopping center?  
—It's \_\_\_\_\_ Zhongshan Road.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. of
11. Look at the red apples \_\_\_\_\_ the tree. How fresh!  
A. on                      B. in                      C. of                      D. at
12. Here are your socks. Put \_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. on it                      B. it on                      C. on them                      D. them on
13. The bed \_\_\_\_\_ the right is yours.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. of
14. I get up very early \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. at                      D. to
15. \_\_\_\_\_ October, 2003, Shenzhou V flew into space with Yang Liwei.  
A. At                      B. In                      C. On                      D. Of
16. Look at him. He's trying to get \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.  
A. up                      B. in                      C. on                      D. at
17. Kate is telling her classmates about Halloween \_\_\_\_\_ the phone.  
A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. by
18. They go to school \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by foot                      B. on foot                      C. on bike                      D. take bike
19. This new pencil case is only \_\_\_\_\_ Jimmy.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. for                      D. at
20. —What would you like \_\_\_\_\_ a birthday present?  
—I would like a yo-yo.  
A. for                      B. in                      C. with                      D. of
21. The eggs and the milk are \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.  
A. in                      B. for                      C. with                      D. between
22. —Can I help you?  
—I want a hamburger.  
—A hamburger \_\_\_\_\_ me, too.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. of                      D. at
23. Hainan Province is famous \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful place to visit.  
A. in                      B. to                      C. for                      D. about
24. What's wrong \_\_\_\_\_ your pencil box?  
A. about                      B. with                      C. for                      D. of
25. The man \_\_\_\_\_ a book in his hand is my uncle.  
A. and                      B. of                      C. with                      D. for

26. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ big eyes is Tom's brother.  
A. in                      B. with                      C. for                      D. at
27. Mary never argues \_\_\_\_\_ anyone \_\_\_\_\_ any problem in her class.  
A. about, with              B. with, about              C. to, about              D. for, about
28. —What's your favourite book?  
—I like books \_\_\_\_\_ animals.  
A. to                      B. for                      C. about                      D. in
29. We're going to stay here tomorrow. What \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. about                      B. besides                      C. with                      D. around
30. Helen is talking \_\_\_\_\_ her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her birthday party.  
A. to, about                      B. about, in                      C. with, for                      D. for, at
31. He usually goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ underground.  
A. on                      B. in                      C. by                      D. to
32. Our school isn't far \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. to                      B. near                      C. of                      D. from
33. He is Chinese. He comes \_\_\_\_\_ China.  
A. in                      B. /                      C. on                      D. from
34. Wendy is quite different \_\_\_\_\_ others.  
A. to                      B. as                      C. from                      D. like
35. China sent Yang Liwei \_\_\_\_\_ space in 2003.  
A. into                      B. in                      C. to                      D. at
36. Who gave it \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. to                      B. for                      C. of                      D. with
37. Do you know the answer \_\_\_\_\_ the question?  
A. to                      B. of                      C. at                      D. in
38. I want to buy a new coat \_\_\_\_\_ my mother. And I want to show it \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A. to, to                      B. to, for                      C. for, for                      D. for, to
39. What holiday comes \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas?  
A. in                      B. at                      C. on                      D. after
40. He is taking \_\_\_\_\_ his coat.  
A. on                      B. up                      C. down                      D. off
41. Don't forget to turn \_\_\_\_\_ TV before you go to bed.  
A. off                      B. to                      C. on                      D. and
42. We go to the toy shop at five \_\_\_\_\_ twelve in the afternoon.  
A. past                      B. to                      C. too                      D. on
43. Look! There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ the river. The boat is \_\_\_\_\_ the river.  
A. over, on                      B. over, over                      C. on, on                      D. on, over



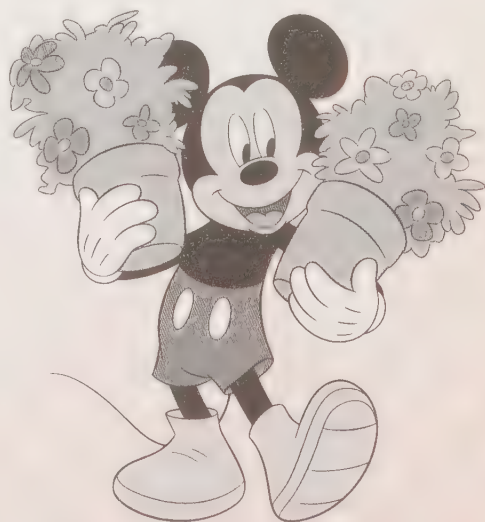
44. We had hoped \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful view of the lakes and forests, but we could only see the top of mountains \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.  
A. to, on                      B. on, in                      C. in, to                      D. for, through
45. Walk \_\_\_\_\_ the road and turn right \_\_\_\_\_ No. 1 Street. You will see the post office \_\_\_\_\_ the left.  
A. along, into, at                      B. on, into, in  
C. straight, into, on                      D. along, onto, on

## 二、用介词填空

1. The teacher asked students to count the numbers \_\_\_\_\_ twenty \_\_\_\_\_ one hundred.
2. He is going to play baseball \_\_\_\_\_ his friends.
3. The family celebrated this Spring Festival \_\_\_\_\_ home.
4. He looks \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.
5. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.
6. Don't forget to wash your hands \_\_\_\_\_ meals.
7. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ the old clothes will go to the farm.
8. What's the Great Wall made \_\_\_\_\_?
9. She'll give us a talk \_\_\_\_\_ the history of our party.
10. Please turn \_\_\_\_\_ Page 35.

## 三、找出错误并改正

1. We visited the old woman in Sunday afternoon.
2. I'm looking forward to seeing you on Christmas.
3. In the beginning of the book, there are some interesting stories.
4. I'll leave Shenzhen to Shanghai tomorrow.
5. Do you have the key of the door?
6. Thank you in the beautiful flowers!
7. I learn French from the radio every day.
8. I go to school on bus every morning.
9. He is very interested about science.
10. The story happened on Guangzhou.





# 第⑥章 连词

什么是连词?

连词是在句子中用来连接词与词、短语与短语或句子与句子的词,不能单独作句子成分,只能起连接作用。

She can speak English and French. 她会讲英语和法语。

Is this your dress or hers? 这是你的裙子还是她的?

I like watching movies, but my sister likes painting.

我喜欢看电影,而我妹妹喜欢画画。

Hurry up or you'll be late for school. 快点儿,不然上学要迟到了。

## 第一节 并列连词和从属连词

连词可以分为并列连词和从属连词。

### 1. 并列连词

连接的单词、短语或句子具有对等关系,就是具有相同的词性、相同的结构和形态,包括 and (和),but (但是),or (或者),for (因为),so (所以),both...and... (……和……都……),either...or... (不是……就是……),not only...but also... (不仅……而且……)。

I think the story is very funny, but my friends don't think so. 我觉得这个故事很有意思,我的朋友却不这么认为。

Lucy and Lily are good friends. 露西和莉莉是好朋友。

He is coming either today or tomorrow. 他不是今天就是明天来。

Not only Jack but also his sister was late this morning. 今天早上不但杰克迟到了,他妹妹也迟到了。

### 2. 从属连词

用来连接主句和从句,包括 before (……之前),after (……之后),when (当……时候),as soon as (一……就……),because (因为),



if (如果), though (尽管), although (尽管)。

She was absent because she was ill in bed. 她没来是因为她卧病在床。

I will help you after I finish my homework. 我作业做完后就去帮你。

Though we have tried our best, we lost the game.

虽然我们已尽了最大努力, 还是输了比赛。

When Mary came back, her father was reading a book.

当玛丽回来时, 她爸爸正在看书。

If you come to China, please let me know.

如果你来中国, 请一定告诉我。

## 第二节 连词按照逻辑关系的分类

根据连词在句子中表示逻辑关系的不同, 又可分为以下 5 类。

### 1. 表示平行并列、选择关系

① and (和) or (……或……)

and

a. 连接两个并列的动词。

Daisy and Minnie are talking and laughing.

黛丝和米妮有说有笑。

b. 连接两个并列的名词或形容词等。

His garden is big and beautiful. 他的庭院又大又漂亮。

c. 连接两个动词短语, 表示意思的顺延, 动作的先后发生。

I went to France last month and visited a lot of places. 上个月我去了趟法国, 参观了不少地方。

or

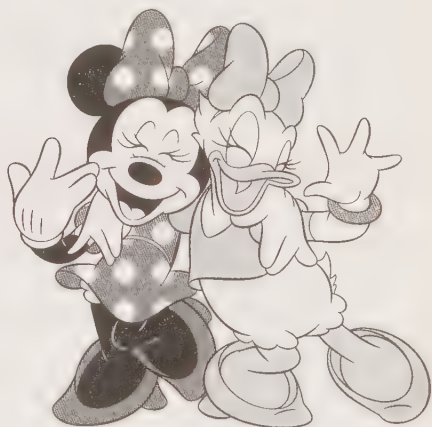
a. 连接名词等。

Would you like coffee or tea? 你想要喝咖啡还是喝茶?

b. 在否定句中, 否定并列成分时, 用 or, 而不用 and。

I can't play basketball or football. 我不会打篮球, 也不会踢足球。

My father doesn't like cooking or washing dishes. 我爸爸不喜欢做饭, 也不喜欢刷碗。





c. “祈使句 + or + 简单句” 结构，表示 “否则”。

Don't eat too much or you'll feel sick. 别吃太多，不然你会想吐的。

② both...and... (……和……都……)

Both London and New York have traffic problems. 伦敦和纽约都存在交通问题。

③ either...or... (不是……就是……) neither...nor... (既不……也不……) not only...but also... (不仅……而且……)

判断谓语单复数形式要使用就近原则。

Neither Lucy nor Lily is a student. 露西和莉莉都不是学生。

**注意：**neither...nor... 句子中不再出现否定式。

Either you or he is wrong. 要么是你错了，要么是他错了。

Not only you but also she can speak English. 不仅你会讲英语，她也会讲。

**注意：**not only... but also... 有时可以与 both...and... 互换，如：Both you and she can speak English.

**2. 表示因果关系：because, for, so, therefore (所以), since (既然)**  
because 表示 “因为，由于”。

She drove slowly because it was raining. 由于在下雨，她开得很慢。

for 表示 “因为”，对前面分句的内容加以解释或推断，引导的分句前常有逗号。

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet. 昨晚肯定下过雨了，因为地面是湿的。

She must be at school, for she is not at home. 她肯定在学校，因为她不在家。

so 表示结果，可译为 “因此”、“所以”。

She felt sleepy, so she took a nap. 她感到很困，所以打了个盹儿。

**注意：**so 和 because 不能一起连用，如：

她生病了，没去上班。

She was ill, so she didn't go to work. ✓

She didn't go to work because she was ill. ✓

Because she was ill, so she didn't go to work. ×

### 3. 表示时间关系: after, before, when, as soon as

I'll help you after I finish my job. 我工作做完后就来帮你。

It will be ten years before they meet again. 要十年后他们才能再相见。

Don't make phone calls when you drive. 开车时别打电话。

I'll call you as soon as I come here. 我一来这儿就给你打电话。

### 4. 表示让步: although/though (尽管)

Though/Although it is not large, the house is beautiful. 这座房子虽然不大, 却很漂亮。

**注意:** 在一个句子中, 不同时出现 although/though 和 but。

### 5. 表示条件关系: if

If it is a nice day tomorrow, we will go on an outing. 如果明天天气好, 我们就去郊游。



## 学习小贴士



#### 巧记口诀: 连词用法

连词连接词、语、句, 作用只是起连接,

连接对等叫并列, 连接主从叫从属,

两者都选用 and, 两者选一就用 or,

不仅如此 both... and, 也可 not only... but also,

不是就是 either... or, 既不也不 neither... nor,

因为 because, since, for, 所以用 so 或 therefore,

时间连词 when 你看过, 之后 after 之前用 before,

尽管 although 有点难, if 用心记忆不会错。



♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

一、单项选择

1. —What's six \_\_\_\_\_ three?  
—It's nine.  
A. but                      B. and                      C. or                      D. for
2. Are these your books \_\_\_\_\_ his books?  
A. or                      B. and                      C. with                      D. /
3. Hurry up, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll miss the train.  
A. but                      B. or                      C. and                      D. so
4. My grandpa is old, \_\_\_\_\_ he looks young.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. or                      D. if
5. Daming doesn't like chicken, \_\_\_\_\_ his sister likes it very much.  
A. and                      B. or                      C. but                      D. with
6. Who's that? Is it Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ Lily?  
A. or                      B. and                      C. but                      D. so
7. Get up now, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be late for work.  
A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. or
8. John, work hard \_\_\_\_\_ you will make much progress.  
A. or                      B. nor                      C. but                      D. and
9. You'd better take the map with you \_\_\_\_\_ you won't get lost.  
A. as long as              B. as soon as              C. now that              D. so that
10. They will try their best in the Dragon Boat Racing \_\_\_\_\_ they may fail.  
A. if                      B. although              C. unless                      D. until
11. She had a stomachache \_\_\_\_\_ she ate something bad.  
A. so                      B. because                      C. or                      D. although
12. He likes English and history, \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't like maths.  
A. and                      B. or                      C. so                      D. but
13. —She has a son \_\_\_\_\_ a daughter.  
—I know her children. They are very nice.  
A. and                      B. or                      C. so                      D. but
14. Tom is ill at home, \_\_\_\_\_ he can't go to school.  
A. so                      B. if                      C. because                      D. but
15. \_\_\_\_\_ they are waiting for the New Year, they listen to music.  
A. Before                      B. After                      C. While                      D. Until
16. She didn't like playing tennis, \_\_\_\_\_ now she's very good at it.  
A. but                      B. and                      C. or                      D. so

17. Mary didn't go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ everything was ready for the party.  
A. when                      B. if                      C. because                      D. until
18. —I'm going to the supermarket.  
—Will you get me some chocolate \_\_\_\_\_ you are there, mum?  
A. since                      B. because                      C. if                      D. while
19. He was sleeping \_\_\_\_\_ I was working.  
A. when                      B. while                      C. until                      D. after
20. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ I would like a cup of tea.  
A. that                      B. what                      C. if                      D. and

二、请在句子空白处填入正确的连词

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I like swimming, I couldn't go with you. I'm really busy today.
2. I will show her some beautiful photos \_\_\_\_\_ she comes to visit me.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ he is very poor, he spends much money on his house.
4. It was not yet 3 o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ he started to study.
5. Can you tell me how long it will be \_\_\_\_\_ the new shop opens?
6. The train left \_\_\_\_\_ I arrived at the railway station.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ he is a new student, he has few friends.
8. I will take you shopping \_\_\_\_\_ it doesn't rain this afternoon.
9. He failed again just \_\_\_\_\_ he didn't work hard at his lessons.
10. All the students stopped talking \_\_\_\_\_ I entered the classroom.



# 第7章 形容词

什么是形容词?

表示人或事物的属性、特征或状态的词叫形容词。形容词修饰名词，它的基本用法就是为名词提供更多的信息。一般放在所修饰的名词之前；若修饰不定代词，则需后置。

a lovely dog 一条可爱的狗

a big apple 一个大苹果

He is a strict teacher.

他是一位严格的老师。

I have something important to tell you.

我有些重要的事情要告诉你。



## 第一节 形容词的分类

### 1. 简单形容词和复合形容词

以单词形式出现的形容词称为简单形容词，绝大多数形容词为简单形容词。

good 好的      bad 坏的      cold 冷的      hot 热的      small 小的  
big 大的      lovely 可爱的

以简单形容词相互组合所形成的形容词称为复合形容词，小学阶段复合形容词出现很少。

hard-working 工作勤奋的  
good-looking 长相好看的

warm-hearted 热心的  
dark-green 深绿的

### 2. 静态形容词和动态形容词

按照词的意义形容词还可分为静态和动态两类。

绝大多数形容词属于静态形容词，常描述事物的特征、性质等，如：white, black, big, small, good, bad 等。而动态形容词则具有动作含义，如：careful, careless, kind, surprising, excited, tired, nervous 等。

动态形容词可以用于以 be 开头的祈使句，而静态形容词则不行。  
可以说：Don't be nervous. 但不可说：Don't be tall.

## 第二节 形容词的反义词

good—bad 好的——坏的	new—old 新的——旧的
tall—short 高的——矮的	fat—thin 胖的——瘦的
big—small 大的——小的	long—short 长的——短的
young—old 年轻的——年老的	beautiful—ugly 漂亮的——丑陋的
happy—sad 快乐的——悲伤的	ill—well 生病的——健康的
hot—cold 热的——冷的	warm—cool 温暖的——凉爽的
dry—wet 干的——湿的	clean—dirty 干净的——脏的
light—heavy 轻的——重的	full—empty 满的——空的
big—little 大的——小的	many—few 多的——少的
fast—slow 快的——慢的	thick—thin 厚的——薄的
noisy—quiet 吵闹的——安静的	clever—stupid 聪明的——愚笨的
strong—weak 结实的——虚弱的	sweet—bitter 甜的——苦的
easy—difficult 容易的——困难的	far—near 远的——近的

## 第三节 形容词的位置

### 1. 形容词常出现在名词或代词前，起修饰描述作用

We are driving on a crowded street.

我们行驶在一条拥挤的街道上。

This is a beautiful flower. 这是一朵漂亮的花。

They have a good teacher. 他们有个好老师。



### 2. 形容词可以放在 be 动词之后，作表语用来叙述和说明主语

She is pretty. 她长得很美。

The boy is very naughty. 这个小男孩儿很调皮。

It is dangerous for children to play by the river. 孩子们在河边儿玩耍很危险。



### 3. 当形容词修饰 something, anything, nothing 等不定代词时， 放在名词后面

There is something wrong with his car.

他的车出了点问题。

Is there anything interesting in the book?

这本书里有什么有趣的内容吗？

Would you like something nice to drink?

要来点儿好喝的吗？

### 4. 多个形容词修饰名词时的排列顺序

多个形容词修饰名词时一般按以下顺序排列：限定词（如冠词、所有格、人称代词、指示代词、数量词等）+ 表示观点的词（如表示好、坏、美、丑等词）+ 大小或长短 + 年龄或新旧 + 形状或样式 + 颜色 + 产地或来源 + 材料或种类 + 用途 + 名词。

the big, round, red plastic lid 又大又圆的红色塑料盖子

a tall 12-year-old American lad 一个 12 岁的高个子美国男孩

## 第四节 形容词比较等级

形容词为表示事物性质在程度上的不同，分为三种形式：原级，比较级和最高级。

形容词的原级形式即形容词的原形。例如：small 小的，far 远的，high 高的，thick 厚的，low 低的，bad 坏的。

形容词的比较级和最高级：形容词的比较级表示比形容词原级的程度更进一步，而最高级形式则是表示形容词原级形式的最高程度。

形容词从原级向比较级和最高级的变化可分为规则变化和不规则变化。

1. 规则变化

	构成方法	原级	比较级	最高级
单 音 节 词 和 少 数 双 音 节 词	一般情况在词尾加 -er	low	lower	lowest
	或 -est	strong	stronger	strongest
		long	longer	longest
		tall	taller	tallest
	以字母 e 接尾的词	nice	nicer	nicest
	加 -r 或 -st	large	larger	largest
		wide	wider	widest
	以辅音字母 +y 结尾的词	busy	busier	busiest
	变 y 为 i 再加 -er 或 -est	easy	easier	easiest
		happy	happier	happiest
节 词	以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母的词应双写辅音字母，再加 -er 或 -est	big	bigger	biggest
		hot	hotter	hottest
		thin	thinner	thinnest
多音节词 和多数双 音节词	在前面加 more 和 most	useful	more useful	most useful
		important	more important	most important

2. 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
bad/ill	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
good/well	better	best
little	less	least
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

第五节 形容词的用法

1. 形容词原级的常用句型

as + 形容词原形 + as （和……一样）  
Lucy is as tall as Lily. 露西和莉莉一样高。  
I make as much money as he does. 我和他挣的钱一样多。  
否定：not as + 原形 + as （和……不一样）



或: not so + 原形 + as (不及 / 不如……)

Lucy is not as tall as Lily. 露西没有莉莉高。

I don't make as much money as he does. 我挣的钱没有他挣得多。

## 2. 形容词比较级的常用句型

比较级 + than... (……比……更……)

The girl is shorter than that one. 这个女孩比那个女孩矮一些。

This story is more interesting than that one. 这个故事比那个更有趣。

比较级 + and + 比较级 (……越来越……)

It is getting hotter and hotter. 天气变得越来越热了。

Our country is becoming more and more powerful.

我们的国家正变得越来越强大。

## 3. 表示倍数的方法

① ...+ 倍数 (times) + as + 原级 + as + ...

I am twice as old as he. 我的年纪是他的两倍。

This line is four times as long as that one. 这条线是那条线的四倍长。

② ...+ 倍数 (times) + 比较级 + than + ...

That house is two times bigger than this one.

那幢房子比这幢房子大一倍。

He earns five times more money than he did ten years ago.

他现在挣的钱比十年前挣的多 5 倍。

## 4. 形容词最高级的常用句型

the + 最高级 + (名词) + in/of/among...

在…… (范围内) 最……

Mike is the tallest student in his class. 迈克是他班上最高的学生。

This dress is the newest of the three. 这条裙子是三条中最新的一件。

one of the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词 “……是……中最……之一”

New York is one of the biggest cities in the world.

纽约是世界上最大的城市之一。

## 学习小贴士

### 巧记口诀 1: 多个形容词顺序

限定描绘大长高，形状年龄和新老；颜色国籍跟材料，作用类别往后靠。

注：“限定词”包括冠词、物主代词、指示代词或数词；“描绘”性形容词如 beautiful、bad、cold、great 等；“大长高”表示大小、长短、高低等一些词。

### 巧记口诀 2: 比较等级用法

同级比较用原形，as...as 永不离；若是 not so/as...as，后强前弱不看齐。

两者比较 than 相连，三者比较 the 在前。

## 专项练习

### 一、单项选择

1. His bag is \_\_\_\_\_ of all.  
A. heavy                      B. heaviest                      C. the heaviest                      D. heavier
2. My father is tall, but your father is \_\_\_\_\_ he.  
A. all                      B. taller                      C. taller than                      D. tall than
3. Mike is very fat. He is \_\_\_\_\_ than Liu Tao.  
A. older                      B. heavier                      C. younger                      D. heavy
4. It is the second \_\_\_\_\_ country in the world.  
A. largest                      B. large                      C. big                      D. larger
5. We like this zebra, because this zebra is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
A. big                      B. bigger                      C. bigger                      D. the biggest
6. It is evening. The girl's shadow is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. small                      B. short                      C. long                      D. longer
7. The Great Wall is about 2,000 years \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long                      B. far                      C. tall                      D. old
8. What an \_\_\_\_\_ film it is!  
A. interest                      B. interests                      C. interesting                      D. interested



9. Summer is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. sunny, snowy      B. sun, cold      C. sunny, hot      D. warm, snowy
10. — Were you \_\_\_\_\_ at 10 o'clock yesterday evening?  
— No, I was too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wake, sleepy      B. awake, sleepy      C. wake, sleep      D. awake, sleep
11. The football match is \_\_\_\_\_. All the people are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exciting, exciting      B. excited, excited  
C. exciting, excited      D. excited, exciting
12. The movie is very \_\_\_\_\_ and I have a great \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. boring, interesting      B. interested, interest  
C. interesting, interest      D. difficult, interest
13. That story book is very \_\_\_\_\_. The children are \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. interesting, interest      B. interest, interested  
C. interesting, interested      D. interested, interesting
14. Oh, what a \_\_\_\_\_ lecture! I really get \_\_\_\_\_ with it.  
A. bored, bored      B. boring, boring  
C. bored, boring      D. boring, bored

## 二、写出下列形容词或副词的比较级、最高级

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1. short _____  | 2. strong _____    |
| 3. big _____    | 4. thin _____      |
| 5. heavy _____  | 6. light _____     |
| 7. good _____   | 8. beautiful _____ |
| 9. slow _____   | 10. fast _____     |
| 11. far _____   | 12. late _____     |
| 13. early _____ | 14. well _____     |

## 三、找出错误并改正

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Tim is as taller as his brother.                  | (                      ) |
| 2. Mary's hair is longer as Susan's.                 | (                      ) |
| 3. Look! Kate is the faster runner of the three.     | (                      ) |
| 4. My handwriting is so good as his.                 | (                      ) |
| 5. His box is heaviest of the three. Let's help him. | (                      ) |



# 第8章 副词

什么是副词?

副词是用来表示时间、地点、程度、方式等的词, 修饰动词、形容词、其他副词等。

He often goes to work by car. 他经常开车上班。(表时间频率)

He lives there. 他住在那里。(表地点)

Most Americans speak very fast. 大多数美国人说话很快。(表方式)

I'm very tired. 我很累。(表程度)

Why are you so late? 你怎么来这么晚?(特殊疑问句的提问词)

## 第一节 副词的分类

根据意义, 副词可以分为时间副词、地点副词、方式副词、程度副词、疑问副词等。

### 1. 时间副词

now, then, often, always, early, today, already, soon, ago, yesterday 等。

They played basketball yesterday. 他们昨天打篮球了。

Will you go swimming with me tomorrow?

你明天跟我一起去游泳好吗?

### 2. 地点副词

here, there, everywhere, out, in, home, upstairs, above, below, inside 等。

We have to play inside because it is raining.

因为天下雨, 我们不得不在屋里玩。

Jim lived upstairs. 吉姆住在楼上。

### 3. 方式副词

together, politely, fast, quickly, slowly, loudly 等。

We should speak to the old politely. 我们应该有礼貌地对老人说话。  
They cheered loudly for their football team.  
他们大声地为自己的足球队喊加油。

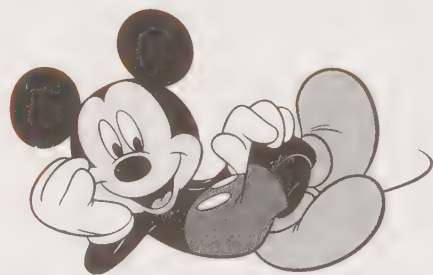
注意：方式副词大多数是由“形容词+ly”构成，但有些以ly结尾的词，如 friendly, lovely 为形容词。

#### 4. 程度副词

much, little, very, rather, too, so, quite 等。

Thank you very much. 非常感谢。

It's too early for getting up. 现在起床还太早。



#### 5. 疑问副词

how, where, when, why 等用于构成特殊疑问句，放在句首。

How can I get there? 我怎么去那儿呢？

Where do we meet? 我们在哪儿碰头？

## 第二节 副词的位置和排列

### 1. 副词的位置

① 副词修饰动词时，通常放在被修饰词后。

She drives slowly. 她开车很慢。

They sat silently. 他们静静地坐着。

② 副词修饰形容词、副词时，通常位于被修饰的词前。

The food is very tasty. 这些食物非常可口。（副词 very 修饰形容词 tasty）

Jack was reading a book very carefully. 杰克非常仔细地阅读着一本书。（副词 very 修饰副词 carefully）

### 2. 副词的排列顺序

① 副词表示时间地点时，小单位在前，大单位在后。

Last year, he had a meeting in Shanghai, China. 去年他在中国上海参



加了一个会议。

Mary died in Boston in the U.S. on May 1, 2013. 玛丽于 2013 年 5 月 1 日在美国波士顿去世。

② 副词表示方式时，如果是需要两个副词，常用 and 或 but 连接。

They are talking loudly and happily. 他们开心地大声聊天。

All the students can answer this question easily and quickly. 所有的学生都可以又快又轻松地回答出这个问题。

③ 当同时使用几个副词时，通常的顺序是状态副词——地点副词——时间副词。

Tom slept well at home last night. 汤姆昨晚在家睡得很好。(状态副词 well, 地点副词 at home, 时间副词 last night)

She went to work very late yesterday. 她昨天很晚才去上班。(状态副词 late, 时间副词 yesterday)

### 第三节 副词的比较级与最高级

与形容词相似，大多数副词也有比较级和最高级的变化，即原级、比较级和最高级。

#### 1. 比较级和最高级有规则变化和不规则变化

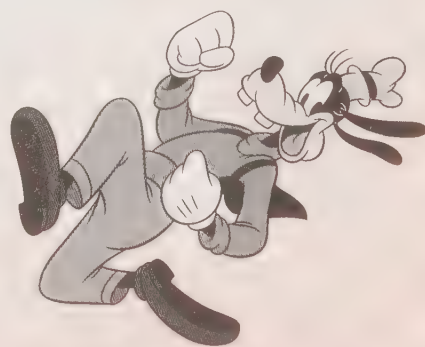
比较级和最高级的规则变化：一般在词尾直接加 er 或 est，部分双音节词和多音节词分别在原级前加 more 构成比较级和 most 构成最高级。

fast—faster—fastest

hard—harder—hardest

clearly—more clearly—most clearly

carefully—more carefully—most carefully



fastest

1 副词比较级和最高级构成规则变化表

	构成方法	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词 和少数双 音节词	一般在词尾加 -er 或 -est	loud	louder	loudest
		fast	faster	fastest
		hard	harder	hardest
		long	longer	longest
		soon	sooner	soonest
以字母 e 结尾的副词, 加 -r 或 -st		late	later	latest
以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的 副词, 先把 y 变为 i, 再加 -er 或 -est		early	earlier	earliest
部分双音 节词和多 音节词	比较级在原词前加 more, 最高级在原词前加 most	carefully	more carefully	most carefully
		slowly	more slowly	most slowly
		beautifully	more beautifully	most beautifully

2 副词常见的不规则变化表

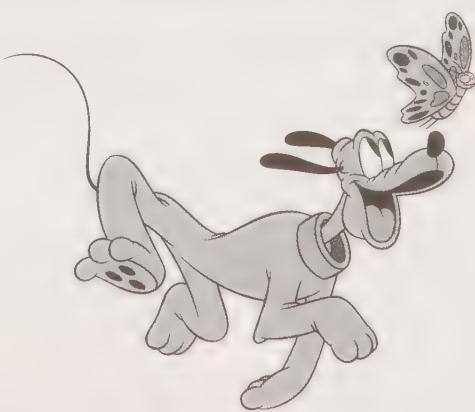
原级	比较级	最高级
badly	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
well	better	best

**注意：**

副词的比较级和最高级的构成和形容词的比较级和最高级的构成基本相同。不同的是，形容词的最高级前要用定冠词 the，而副词的最高级前用或不用定冠词 the 都行。

Jack has the highest grades in his class.  
杰克是他们班分数最高的学生。

Pluto jumps (the) highest of the all.  
布鲁托跳得最高。



2. 副词比较级句型

1 比较级 +than

He works harder than she. 他比她更用功。  
She drives more carefully than he. 她比他开车更小心。



② as...as... 句型 意思是“A 做某事与 B 一样……”

My brother goes to school as early as I. 我弟弟和我上学一样早。

Jim listened to the story as carefully as Bill. 吉姆听这个故事和比尔一样认真。

③ not as...as... 句型 意思是“A 做某事不如 B 那样……”。

Lucy does not run as fast as Lily. 露西跑得没有莉莉快。

= Lily runs faster than Lucy. 莉莉跑得比露西快。

Jim does not read as well as Tim. 吉姆读得没有蒂姆好。

= Tim reads better than Jim. 蒂姆比吉姆读得好。

### 3. 副词最高级

My grandmother gets up the earliest in my family. 我奶奶在家里起得最早。

Mary sings better than Mike, but Jenny sings the best of the three.

玛丽唱得比迈克好，但是珍妮在三个人里面唱得最好。

## 第四节 常见副词的用法

### 1. very, much, very much

三者都表示“很”、“非常”，区别如下。

① very 修饰形容词或副词。

The book is very useful. 这本书很有用。

I drove very fast. 我车开得很快。

但是修饰副词 too (太)，要用 much，不能用 very。

Jim is much too busy to see you. 吉姆太忙不能见你。

② much 修饰动词，通常只用于否定句或疑问句。

The teacher doesn't like her much. 老师不太喜欢她。

Does he like her much? 他很喜欢她吗？

③ much 还可修饰比较级。

It is much colder today. 今天冷多了。

④ very much 是 much 的强调说法，一般来说可用 much 的地方，也可用 very much。

## 2. ago, before

两者都表示“……以前”，区别如下。

① “时间段 + ago”，表示现在的以前，常用于一般过去时。

“时间段 + before”，表示过去某时刻的以前，即过去的过去，常用于过去完成时。

He met her two years ago. 他两年前碰到过她。

He said he had met her two years before. 他说他两年前碰到过她。

② before 可以单独使用，且与一般过去时或现在完成时连用，表示“不明确的以前”；而 ago 不能单独使用。

I didn't know that before. 我以前不知道此事。

We have been there before. 我们以前去过那里。

③ before 还可作介词和连词；而 ago 不能用作介词和连词。

## 3. also, too, as well, either

四者都表示“也”，区别如下。

① also, as well, too 用于肯定句，但 also 比 too 和 as well 正式。

② also 常用于 be 动词、情态动词、助动词之后，行为动词之前。

Jack also came. 杰克也来了。

③ as well, too 用于句末。

I need to go shopping and you need to go shopping as well. 我需要去购物，你也需要去购物。

We are students, too. 我们也是学生。

④ either 用于否定句中，置于句末。

I didn't know either. 我也不知道。

### 学习小贴士

#### 巧记口诀：副词比较级和最高级构成

副词修饰动词副词形容词，表示时间地点程度和方式；  
如果要变比较级和最高级，一般情况结尾加 -er, -est。



♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

一、单项选择

1. English is \_\_\_\_\_ spoken language in the world.  
A. wide                      B. very wide                      C. more widely                      D. the most widely
2. The exam was \_\_\_\_\_ easier than we had expected.  
A. more                      B. much more                      C. much                      D. more much
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I look at the watch, \_\_\_\_\_ I like it.  
A. The best, the more                      B. The more, the less  
C. The more, less                      D. More, the more
4. My school is \_\_\_\_\_ larger than hers.  
A. more                      B. quite                      C. very                      D. much
5. It's \_\_\_\_\_ nice for you to help her.  
A. really                      B. true                      C. real                      D. much
6. The song sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well                      B. wonderful                      C. badly                      D. terribly
7. She writes \_\_\_\_\_ than I.  
A. more careful                      B. much careful  
C. much more carefully                      D. much carefully
8. I think maths is \_\_\_\_\_ than English.  
A. much important                      B. important  
C. much more important                      D. more much important
9. I can't play the violin \_\_\_\_\_ your sister.  
A. as good as                      B. as well as                      C. than                      D. better
10. The horse is getting old and cannot run \_\_\_\_\_ it used to.  
A. as faster as                      B. so fast than                      C. so faster as                      D. as fast as
11. — Can I help you?  
— Well, I'm afraid the box is \_\_\_\_\_ heavy for you, but thank you all the same.  
A. so                      B. much                      C. very                      D. too
12. How \_\_\_\_\_ can you finish the drawing?  
A. long                      B. often                      C. soon                      D. rapid
13. \_\_\_\_\_ hurry, \_\_\_\_\_ speed.  
A. More, less                      B. Much, little  
C. The more, the less                      D. The much, the little
14. They wanted to find who could work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. faster and best                      B. the faster and the better  
C. fastest and better                      D. faster and better

15. Who jumped \_\_\_\_\_ of all ?  
A. far                      B. farther                      C. the farthest                      D. the most farthest
16. Which do you think tastes \_\_\_\_\_, the hamburger or the sandwich?  
A. good                      B. better                      C. best                      D. well
17. He has to rest \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
A. alone                      B. one                      C. along                      D. lonely
18. The flowers smell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nice                      B. nicely                      C. well                      D. terribly
19. She doesn't speak \_\_\_\_\_ her friends, but her written work is excellent.  
A. as well as                      B. as often as  
C. so much as                      D. as good as
20. Let the children go away. They are making too much \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. noise                      B. voice                      C. noisy                      D. sounds

## 二、用单词的正确形式填空

1. It snows \_\_\_\_\_ (heavy) today than last Monday.
2. The little boy is singing \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) there.
3. Mary ran \_\_\_\_\_ (slow) than other students.
4. She plays basketball \_\_\_\_\_ (well) in her team.
5. It is very noisy in the street. Could you speak \_\_\_\_\_ (loud)?
6. Which story in this book do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (good)?
7. Many people hope to live \_\_\_\_\_ (safe).
8. English is \_\_\_\_\_ (wide) used in the world.
9. She drives very \_\_\_\_\_ (care).
10. The old man looked at me \_\_\_\_\_ (angry).
11. Who came to the party the \_\_\_\_\_ (early)?
12. Mother said to the children \_\_\_\_\_ (kind), "Let's go out to play games!"
13. Don't feel \_\_\_\_\_ (worry) about the exam.
14. Jack can jump \_\_\_\_\_ (high) than any other boy in his class.
15. Those flowers are \_\_\_\_\_ (real) beautiful.

## 三、把下列形容词变成副词

- |                  |                |                    |                 |
|------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. careful _____ | 2. good _____  | 3. happy _____     | 4. strong _____ |
| 5. glad _____    | 6. quiet _____ | 7. beautiful _____ | 8. heavy _____  |
| 9. quick _____   | 10. true _____ |                    |                 |



# 第⑨章 动词

什么是动词？

动词是表示动作或状态的词，如sleep, wake, stand, walk, run, drive, work, go, be等。动词按照词义和在句子中所起的功能和作用可分为四类：实义动词、系动词、助动词和情态动词。

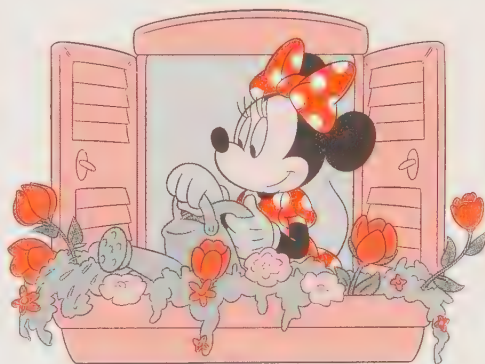
## 第一节 实义动词

实义动词是表示动作或状态的动词。实义动词有具体和较为完整的意义，在句子中常作谓语。实义动词按照词后面可不可以接宾语，可分为及物动词和不及物动词。

### 1. 及物动词——后面可接宾语

Minnie likes flowers. 米妮喜欢鲜花。

Please pass me the salt. 请把盐递给我。



### 2. 不及物动词——后面不可接宾语

They are laughing. 他们正在大笑。

Lily listened carefully but heard nothing.

莉莉仔细听了听，但没听到任何声响。

**注意：**有些不及物动词加上相应的介词就可以接宾语。

They are laughing at him. 他们在嘲笑他。

Lily is listening to the story carefully. 莉莉在认真地听那个故事。

### 3. 有些动词既可作及物动词，也可作不及物动词。

sing: Mary is singing a Chinese song. 玛丽在唱一首中文歌。（及物）

Mary can sing. 玛丽会唱歌。（不及物）

play: Bill plays football very well. 比尔足球踢得非常好。（及物）

Bill is playing outside. 比尔在外面玩。（不及物）

#### 4. 短语动词

实义动词常与介词、副词等搭配形成固定词组。

Can you look after my cat? 你能帮我照看一下我的猫吗?

She is looking for her watch. 她在找她的手表。

It was so hot. Jack took off his coat. 天气很热, 杰克脱掉了外套。

## 第二节 系动词

系动词也称连系动词, 它虽然本身有词义, 但必须与表语连接, 构成系表结构说明主语的状况、性质、特征等情况。

常用的系动词包括: be, get, keep, look, seem, sound, smell, taste, touch, feel, make, become 等。

My father is a teacher. 我爸爸是一名教师。(说明主语的身份)

The boy is very happy. 这个男孩儿非常开心。(说明主语的状态)

The story is funny. 这个故事非常有趣。(说明主语的特征)

It seems to snow today. 今天似乎要下雪。

It is getting dark. 天色渐晚。

The tree grew taller than it did last year. 这棵树长得比去年更高了。

The man became a lawyer. 这个男人成为一名律师。

下面是一系列表示感官的系动词。

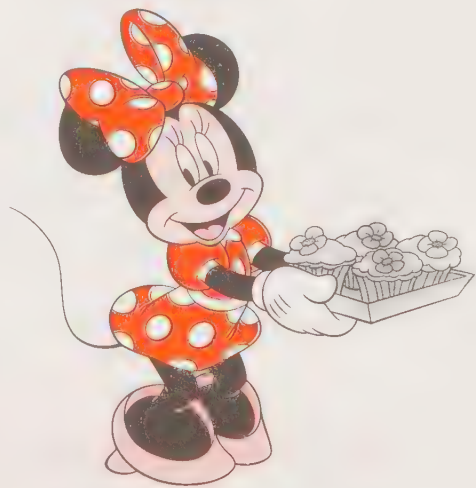
She felt sad. 她感觉很难过。

He looks angry. 他看起来很生气。

The cakes smell good. 这些蛋糕闻起来很香。

The apple tastes sweet. 这个苹果吃起来很甜。

The idea sounds great. 这个想法听起来不错。



## 第三节 助动词

常见的助动词有 do, be, have, will, would, shall, should 等。它们和实



义动词结合在一起形成句子中的谓语结构,用以表示时态、语态、疑问、否定。助动词自身没有实际意义,不能单独使用。

助动词辅助实义动词实现以下作用。

### 1. 表示时态

I am playing the piano. 我正在弹钢琴。

Daisy has just bought a new dress.

黛丝刚刚买了一条新裙子。



### 2. 表示语态

The boy was taken to hospital.

小男孩被带到了医院。

The trees were planted last year.

那些树是去年种的。

### 3. 构成疑问句

Do you like English? 你喜欢英语吗?

Did you go swimming yesterday? 你昨天去游泳了吗?

Would you like a cup of tea? 你要不要来杯茶?

Shall we go now? 我们现在能走了吗?

### 4. 与否定词 not 合用, 构成否定句

I do not sing very well. 我唱歌唱得不好。

She did not go to work yesterday. 她昨天没去上班。

## 第四节 情态动词

情态动词本身有一定的词义,但并不完整,必须和实义动词原形一起构成句子谓语。情态动词有: can, could, must, would, may, shall, should。

它们的否定形式为: cannot = can't, must not = mustn't, could not =

couldn't, would not = wouldn't, may not (无缩写形式), should not = shouldn't。

**注意：情态动词后应用动词原形。**

Can you do me a favor? 你能帮我一个忙吗?

May I come in? 我能进来吗?

You will come to help us, won't you? 你会来帮我们的，对吧?

## 第五节 动词的基本形式

动词有五种基本形式，分别为：原形、第三人称单数、现在分词、过去式和过去分词。在不同时态、语态和不同的固定搭配情况下使用不同的基本形式。

### 1. 动词原形

动词原形一般出现在情态动词之后，或句子的主语是第一人称、第二人称、复数的第三人称，而句子时态为一般现在时的情况下。

People must not smoke in the hospital. 人们一定不能在医院抽烟。(情态动词 must 后面)

I often run in the morning. 我经常晨跑。(第一人称的一般现在时)

### 2. 第三人称单数

动词的第三人称单数变化规则如下。

① 一般情况下，动词后面直接加 -s。例如：

says, leaves, sleeps, works

② 以 ch, sh, s, x 或 o 结尾的动词，在后面加 -es。如：

catch—catches, wash—washes, miss—misses, fix—fixes, go—goes, do—does

③ 以辅音字母 +y 结尾的动词，把 y 变为 i 再加 -es。例如：

try—tries, cry—cries, fly—flies, study—studies, carry—carries

**注意：**通常句子时态为一般现在时，而句子主语为第三人称单数的情况下，谓语动词变为第三人称单数形式。He likes watching movies. 他喜欢看电影。



### 3. 现在分词

现在分词的形式为动词原形 + ing。在句子中，谓语动词要使用 be (am/is/are) + 现在分词的形式，而现在分词形式有以下几种变化方式。

- ① 一般情况，在词尾直接 + ing walk + ing — walking
- ② 以不发音 e 结尾的单词，去掉词尾的 e + ing like — liking
- ③ 以重读闭音节结尾，且末尾只有 1 个辅音字母，双写该辅音字母再 + ing sit — sitting, hit — hitting
- ④ 某些以 ie 结尾的词，去掉 ie 加 ying lie — lying, die — dying

**注意：**句子时态为现在进行时的时候，常使用现在分词，如：Lucy and Lily are playing tennis. 露西和莉莉正在打网球。

### 4. 过去式和过去分词

由动词原形变为过去式和过去分词，分规则变化和不规则变化两类。

#### ① 规则变化大体分 4 种情况。

★ 一般在动词原形词尾加 ed，如：ask — asked — asked, answer — answered — answered 等。

★ 动词词尾是 e 的，直接加 d，如：like — liked — liked, love — loved — loved, live — lived — lived 等。

★ 以辅音加 y 结尾的动词把 y 改成 i 再加 ed，如：try — tried — tried, study — studied — studied, carry — carried — carried 等。

★ 末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节的动词要双写末尾的辅音字母再加 ed，如：stop — stopped — stopped, shop — shopped — shopped, skip — skipped — skipped 等。

#### ② 不规则的变化大体分 5 种方式。

##### ★ AAA 式

即动词原形、过去式、过去分词三者词形完全一致，如：put — put — put, set — set — set, cut — cut — cut, cost — cost — cost 等。

##### ★ AAB 式

即动词原形与其过去式词形完全一致，而过去分词与它们不一致，如：beat — beat — beaten 等。





### ★ ABA 式

即动词原形与其过去分词词形完全一致，而过去式与它们不一致，如：become-became-become; come-came-come; run-ran-run 等。

### ★ ABB 式

动词的过去式与过去分词词形完全一致，而它们和动词原形不一致。如：hear—heard—heard, mean—meant—meant, burn—burnt—burnt; build—built—built, spend—spent—spent, lend—lent—lent; think—thought—thought, buy—bought—bought, bring—brought—brought;

catch—caught—caught, teach—taught—taught; sit—sat—sat, meet—met—met, find—found—found, get—got—got, lead—led—led; feel—felt—felt, keep—kept—kept, leave—left—left, sleep—slept—slept; stand—stood—stood, lose—lost—lost, say—said—said 等。

### ★ ABC 式

即动词原形、过去式、过去分词的词形都不一致。如：drive—drove—driven, draw—drew—drawn, eat—ate—eaten, give—gave—given, know—knew—known; break—broke—broken, choose—chose—chosen, hide—hid—hidden, speak—spoke—spoken; drink—drank—drunk, sing—sang—sung, ring—rang—rung, begin—began—begun; be(am/is/are)—was(were)—been, do—did—done, go—went—gone, bear—bore—born, wear—wore—worn, fly—flew—flown 等。



## 学习小贴士



### 巧记口诀 1: be 动词的用法

我用 am, 你用 are, is 连接他、她、它。

单数名词用 is, 复数名词全用 are。变疑问往前提, 句末问号莫丢弃。

变否定更容易, be 后 not 莫忘记。

## 巧记口诀 2: 动词加 -s 或 -es 方法

动词三单现在式，一般词尾加 -s。

s, x, ch, sh 在词尾，直接加上 -es。

词尾若是字母 o，加上 -es 不用愁。

“辅音字母 + y” 在结尾，变 y 为 i 是正规，-es 后边紧跟随。

## 巧记口诀 3: 规则动词过去式构成方法

过去式构成有方法，一般词尾把 -ed 加。

如果词尾有个 e，直接加 d 就可以。

“辅音字母 + y” 在词尾，变 y 为 i 加 ed。

重读闭音作尾巴，双写之后 -ed 加。

## ♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

### 一、单项选择

1. This is Miss Gao. She \_\_\_\_\_ your new teacher.  
A. be                      B. am                      C. is                      D. are
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ there just now.  
A. were                      B. are                      C. was                      D. is
3. One of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. am                      D. be
4. The paper for books and newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ made from wood.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. has                      D. have
5. The pair of glasses \_\_\_\_\_ in my handbag.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. am                      D. has
6. Here \_\_\_\_\_ two desks in the middle of the classroom.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. have                      D. has
7. Look! Some meat \_\_\_\_\_ in the box. Some apples \_\_\_\_\_ in the basket.  
A. are, are                      B. is, is                      C. are, is                      D. is, are
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ happy last night.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. were                      D. will
9. Where \_\_\_\_\_ Su Yang and her mother last weekend?  
A. was                      B. is                      C. are                      D. were



10. — \_\_\_\_\_ your brother here?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, he isn't here.  
A. Is, Yes                      B. Are, No                      C. Are, Yes                      D. Is, No
11. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes. Her hair \_\_\_\_\_ brown.  
A. has, is                      B. has, are                      C. have, is                      D. have, are
12. Each of the students in our class \_\_\_\_\_ a computer.  
A. there is                      B. there are                      C. have                      D. has
13. — What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ do today, Nancy?  
— I'm going to see a film with my family.  
A. do, going to                      B. are, going to                      C. do, to                      D. are, want
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you see the blackboard?  
A. Does                      B. Are                      C. Is                      D. Can
15. — \_\_\_\_\_ Yang Ling see a film last Sunday?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Do, don't                      B. Does, doesn't                      C. Did, didn't                      D. Did, did
16. — \_\_\_\_\_ your sister \_\_\_\_\_ her homework last night?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Did, do, did                      B. Does, do, doesn't  
C. Do, do, doesn't                      D. Did, do, didn't
17. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their homework every day. Now they \_\_\_\_\_ their homework.  
A. do, do                      B. does, doing  
C. doing, are doing                      D. do, are doing
18. — Can you play with a yo-yo, Jim?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_. It's easy.  
A. must                      B. can                      C. am                      D. may
19. \_\_\_\_\_ talk in class, boys and girls.  
A. Don't                      B. Aren't                      C. Not                      D. Can't
20. What time \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ lunch?  
A. do, has                      B. does, have                      C. does, has                      D. do, have
21. — \_\_\_\_\_ you like watching TV?  
— Yes, I do.  
A. Are                      B. Do                      C. Does                      D. Can
22. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 6:30.  
A. has                      B. have                      C. do                      D. does
23. — Does he play basketball on Monday?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, he doesn't                      B. Yes, he doesn't                      C. No, he does                      D. No, he didn't

24. \_\_\_\_\_ your brother \_\_\_\_\_ a soccer ball?  
 A. Do, has                      B. Do, have                      C. Does, has                      D. Does, have
25. Daming \_\_\_\_\_ visit his grandma in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. will, American                      B. is go to, America  
 C. will, America                      D. is go to, American
26. —Can you sing the song in English?  
 —No, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. may not                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. can't
27. Mike \_\_\_\_\_ like his cushion. It's very hard.  
 A. don't                      B. doesn't                      C. isn't                      D. wasn't
28. Steven \_\_\_\_\_ swim in the ocean next month.  
 A. going to                      B. be going to                      C. are going to                      D. will
29. You'd better go and ask Mr. Wang. He \_\_\_\_\_ know how to use this machine.  
 A. can                      B. may                      C. would                      D. could
30. Sam's parents \_\_\_\_\_ have lunch at home every day.  
 A. haven't                      B. don't                      C. doesn't                      D. didn't
31. \_\_\_\_\_ you like chocolate, Mike?  
 A. Do                      B. Does                      C. Are                      D. Is
32. I \_\_\_\_\_ a red hat.  
 A. has                      B. have                      C. am                      D. was
33. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you buy some fruit?  
 A. not                      B. not to                      C. don't                      D. don't to
34. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last Mid-Autumn Festival?  
 A. do, do                      B. did, did                      C. did, does                      D. did, do
35. —Where \_\_\_\_\_ you just now?  
 —I \_\_\_\_\_ at school.  
 A. were, was                      B. were, were                      C. was, were                      D. was, was
36. The twins \_\_\_\_\_ one desk and two chairs.  
 A. are                      B. is                      C. have                      D. has
37. —May I go to the cinema, Mum?  
 —Certainly. But you \_\_\_\_\_ be back by 11 o'clock.  
 A. can                      B. may                      C. must                      D. need
38. Stop talking! You \_\_\_\_\_ make noises in the library. We \_\_\_\_\_ keep quite.  
 A. can't, must                      B. mustn't, should  
 C. shouldn't, can                      D. can't, should
39. Sam and Daming \_\_\_\_\_ a funny day last Saturday.  
 A. have                      B. has                      C. had                      D. were



40. —Who's that man? Is he Mr. Brown?

—That \_\_\_\_\_ be Mr. Brown. He never walks this way.

A. can't

B. mustn't

C. must

D. can

二、在下面的短文中填上恰当的 be 动词

I \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a boy. My name \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ Robert. I \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 10 years old. Here \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ a picture of my family. The old man sitting in the middle \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ my grandfather. He \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ over 60 years old now. The man and the woman standing behind him \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ my parents. Those \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ my brothers and sisters. That \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ my dog. It \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ very cute.

三、用 can (could), may (might), must 填空

1. When he was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ run very fast.

2. Hello! What \_\_\_\_\_ I do for you, Madam?

3. A: I don't know where Richard is.

B: He \_\_\_\_\_ be with Mary, I think.

4. A: That book \_\_\_\_\_ be hers.

B: No, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not) be hers.

5. A: Could I use your pen?

B: Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.



# 第10章 动词时态

什么是动词时态？

动词时态指的是动词在不同时间条件下的不同形式，用以表示行为、动作和状态。小学阶段要学到的动词时态主要有六种：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时和现在完成时。

## 第一节 一般现在时

### 1. 一般现在时的基本结构

用表格整理如下。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	否定疑问式
I work.	I don't work.	Do I work?	Don't I work?
You work.	You don't work.	Do you work?	Don't you work?
We work.	We don't work.	Do we work?	Don't we work?
They work.	They don't work.	Do they work?	Don't they work?
He/She/It works.	He/She/It doesn't work.	Does he/she/it work?	Doesn't he/she/it work?

### 2. 一般现在时的用法

① 表示事物或人物的状态、特征。

He looks like his father. 他长得像他爸爸。（表特征）

This story is very interesting. 这个故事很有趣。（表特征）

The milk is hot. 牛奶很热。（表状态）

The water in the river is clean. 河水里的水很干净。（表状态）

② 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。

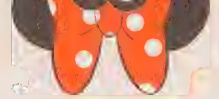
Mike goes to school by bike every day. 迈克每天骑车去上学。

My father likes reading books at the weekends. 我爸爸周末喜欢看书。

③ 表示客观现实。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

Dogs have four legs. 狗有四条腿。



## 第二节 一般过去时

### 1. 一般过去时的基本结构分两种。

① be 动词：is/am/are — was/were。

② 实义动词：相应的动词过去式。

用表格整理如下。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	疑问否定式
I worked.	I did not work.	Did I work?	Did I not work?
He/She/It worked.	He/She/It did not work.	Did he/she/it work?	Did he/she/it not work?
We worked.	We did not work.	Did we work?	Did we not work?
You worked.	You did not work.	Did you work?	Did you not work?
They worked.	They did not work.	Did they work?	Did they not work?

### 2. 一般过去时的用法

① 表示过去某个时间内的事实或状态。

My mother was a nurse in 2001. 2001 年我母亲是一名护士。

I was ill at home last term. 上学期我在家养病。

② 表示过去某个时间内所做的动作或发生的事件。

He taught us to play football yesterday. 昨天他教我们踢足球。

When he was a child, he often asked strange questions.

他小时候经常提些怪问题。

提示：一般过去时常用的时间状语，有 yesterday, just now, last night, last week, last month, last year, two days ago, three weeks ago, four months ago, several years ago 等。

## 第三节 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在正在进行或发生的动作，也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。



# 1. 现在进行时的基本结构

助动词 be+ 动词现在分词形式。  
用表格整理如下。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	疑问否定式
I am working.	I am not working.	Am I working?	Am I not working?
He/She/It is working.	He/She/It is not working.	Is he/she/it working?	Is he/she/it not working?
We are working.	We are not working.	Are we working?	Are we not working?
You are working.	You are not working.	Are you working?	Are you not working?
They are working.	They are not working.	Are they working?	Are they not working?

❶ be 动词根据主语的不同变为 am, is, are 的形式, 主语是 I, be 变为 am, 主语是 he, she, it, be 变为 is, 主语为 they, we, you 时, be 变为 are。

I am watching TV. 我在看电视。

Goofy is running now. 高飞正在跑步。

They are doing their homework.

他们正在做作业。



❷ 动词现在分词形式即为动词的 -ing 形式, 变化规则参见“第 9 章——动词第五节动词的基本形式”。

一般情况在词尾直接加 ing: work—working

以不发音 e 结尾的动词去掉 e 加 ing: write—writing

以重读闭音节结尾, 且末尾只有 1 个辅音字母, 双写该辅音字母再加 “ing”: sit——sitting

# 2. 现在进行时的用法

❶ 现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作。

Look! Andy is flying a kite on the playground.

看! 安迪正在操场上放风筝。

Listen! Someone is singing outside. 听! 有人在外面唱歌。

We’re having lunch. 我们正在吃午饭。

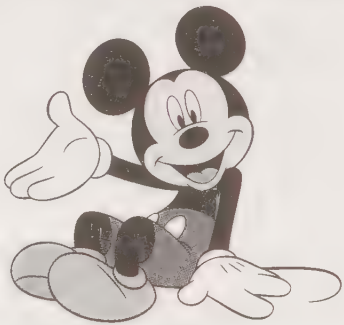
❷ 现在进行时表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作, 常与一些时间状语连用, 如 this week, these days, this month, at present 等。



She is practicing her spoken English these days. 她这几天在练习口语。  
The students are preparing for the coming exams this month.  
学生们在这一个月里一直在为即将到来的考试做准备。

## 第四节 一般将来时

一般将来时表示未来某一时间的动作或状态，或未来某一段时间内惯常的动作或状态，常与一些表示将来的时间状语连用，如：tomorrow（明天），next week（下周），from now on（从现在开始），in the future（将来）等。



一般将来时的基本结构分两种。

- ① shall/will + 动词原形
- ② be going to + 动词原形

用表格整理如下（以 will 为例）。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	否定疑问式
I will work.	I will not work.	Will I work?	Won't I work?
You will work.	You will not work.	Will you work?	Won't you work?
We will work.	We will not work.	Will we work?	Won't we work?
They will work.	They will not work.	Will they work?	Won't they work?
He/She/It will work.	He/She/It will not work.	Will he/she/it work?	Won't he/she/it work?

### 1. 由助动词 shall（主语为第一人称时），will（主语为第二、三人称时）+ 动词原形构成

Which song shall we sing first? 我们先唱哪首歌？

（“we”是第一人称，故用 shall）

I shall go to school tomorrow. 我明天要去上学。

（“I”是第一人称，故用 shall）

Will you please go shopping with me? 你陪我去逛街好吗？

（“you”是第二人称，故用 will）

She will go to Paris next year. 她明年将去巴黎。

（“she”是第三人称，故用 will）

① 在疑问句中，主语为第一人称时常用 shall，表示征询对方的同意或者询问情况。

Shall I open the door? 我能把门打开吗?

Shall we go there together? 我们能一起去吗?

② will 用于第二人称的问句里，常表示征询对方的同意、提出建议或表示客气的邀请、请求或命令。

Will you please follow the directions?

请各位按指令来好吗? (表示客气的命令)

Will you play tennis with me tomorrow?

你明天能和我一起打网球吗? (表示邀请)

主语为第一人称时，除了在疑问句中之外，will 比 shall 更加经常使用。



## 2. 由 be going to + 动词原形构成

表示即将发生的事，或有迹象要发生的事，或最近打算做的事。

It is going to rain. 要下雨了。(表示即将发生的事)

Look at him. He's going to lose the game. 看看他吧，他马上要输掉比赛了。(有迹象要发生的事)

I am going to visit my grandparents this afternoon. 下午我要去看望我的祖父母。(表示计划或打算做某事)

What is he going to do next Monday? 他下周一打算做什么? (表示计划或打算做某事)

## 3. 一般将来时的其他用法

① “be to + 动词原形”表示按计划要发生的事。

The students are to take an exam tomorrow. 学生们明天要参加一场考试。

He is to work in a company next month. 他下个月就要去一家公司工作了。

② “be about to + 动词原形”表示马上要发生的动作，后面一般不接时间状语。

This term is about to end. 这学期马上就要结束了。

The sun is about to set. 太阳马上就要落山了。

③ 有一些词如 go, come, start, move, sail, leave, arrive,

stay 等可用进行时态表示按计划即将发生的事情。  
He is leaving for London. 他马上就要去伦敦了。  
New Year's Day is coming! 元旦要来了!

## 第五节 过去进行时

过去进行时常表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作，或者过去某一阶段内持续进行的动作。

### 1. 过去进行时的结构

be 动词的过去式 (was, were) + 动词现在分词形式  
用表格整理如下。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	疑问否定式
I was working.	I was not working.	Was I working?	Was I not working?
He/She/It was working.	He/She/It was not working.	Was he/she/it working?	Was he/she/it not working?
We were working.	We were not working.	Were we working?	Were we not working?
You were working.	You were not working.	Were you working?	Were you not working?
They were working.	They were not working.	Were they working?	Were they not working?

过去进行时的动词形式的变化同现在进行时的变化一致。

### 2. 过去进行时的用法

❶ 表示过去某一时间正在进行的动作，常和表过去的时间状语连用。

Jack was doing his homework at this time yesterday. 昨天的这个时候杰克正在做作业。

They were playing basketball at 3 p.m. last Saturday. 上周六下午 3 点他们在打篮球。

❷ 表示过去某一阶段内持续进行的动作或暂时性的习惯动作。

I was getting up at seven o'clock every day last week. 我上周每天都是七点起床。(表示上周这一时间段内我 7 点起床这一习惯性动作)

Rick was reading a book from 6 to 8 last night. 里克昨晚从 6 点到 8



点都在看书。(表示从昨晚 6 点到 8 点这个区间一直在看书)

He was waiting for her call last week. 他上周一直在等她的电话。

(表示上周内这个时间段一直在等待)

### ③ 过去进行时可用来为后一个一系列动作的发生提供背景。

When I was walking in the park, it began to rain.

我在公园散步时突然下雨了。

While she was waiting for the bus, she saw her boss.

她在等车时看到了她的老板。

注意：句子中主句用过去进行时，而 when 引导的并列分句用一般过去时，则表示“(这时)突然”之意。例如：

I was talking to my mother when my father came in.

我正跟妈妈聊天时，我爸爸进来了。

在复合句中，如果主要动作和背景动作都是延续的或同时发生的，那么主从句的动词都可以用过去进行时。例如：

He was reading a newspaper while I was cooking. 他看报纸时我在做饭。(两个动作同时进行)

### ④ want, hope, wonder 等动词的过去进行时形式表示婉转语气，用以提出请求。

I was wondering if you can tell me how to get to the library.

我想知道你是否能告诉我去图书馆怎么走。

I was hoping you could come to my birthday party.

我真的希望你能来参加我的生日聚会。

### ⑤ 用来描写故事发生的情景。

It was a cold night. The wind was blowing hard and the rain was falling heavily. A little boy was walking alone on the dark street.

那是一个寒冷的夜晚。风刮得很厉害，雨下得很大。一个小男孩孤零零地走在漆黑的街上。(讲故事时，使用过去进行时可以使过去某时发生的情景更加生动，使听者或读者产生身临其境的感觉)

# 第六节 现在完成时

现在完成时的基本结构  
助动词 have/has + 动词过去分词形式  
用表格整理如下。

肯定式	否定式	疑问式	否定疑问式
I have finished the work.	I haven't finished the work.	Have I finished the work?	Haven't I finished the work?
You have finished the work.	You haven't finished the work.	Have you finished the work?	Haven't you finished the work?
We have finished the work.	We haven't finished the work.	Have we finished the work?	Haven't we finished the work?
They have finished the work.	They haven't finished the work.	Have they finished the work?	Haven't they finished the work?
He/She/It has finished the work.	He/She/It hasn't finished the work.	Has he/she/it finished the work?	Hasn't he/she/it finished the work?

## 1. 现在完成时的使用分两种情况

① 过去发生的动作到目前为止已经完成或刚刚完成。

Mother: Jack, go wash your hands. 母亲：杰克，去洗洗手。  
Jack: Mum, I have already washed them. 杰克：妈妈，我已经洗过手了。  
(过去某时开始洗，现在已经洗完，因为使用了 already，所以有强调“动作完成或动作结束”的意思)  
Mother: Tell your brother to do his homework, Jack. 母亲：杰克，叫你弟弟去做作业。  
Jack: Oh, he has just finished it. 杰克：哦，他刚刚做完了。  
(过去某时开始做作业，到现在已完成，因为使用了 just，所以“做完”这个动作距离现在时间不久。)

② 表示动作在过去发生并延续到现在，对现在也有影响。

Someone has broken the window. 有人打破了窗户。  
(意思是窗户到现在仍是坏的)  
I have studied dancing for two years. 我已经学跳舞两年了。  
(两年前开始学跳舞，一直学到现在，也可能继续学也可能就此不学了)



I have lived in New York since 2010. 我从 2010 年就住在纽约。  
(从 2010 年开始住在纽约，一直到现在，也可能继续住也可能就此为止)

## 2. 现在完成时的结构

① 肯定式：主语 + have/has + 过去分词。

Jack has just had lunch. 杰克刚刚吃过午饭。

② 否定式：主语 + have/has + not + 过去分词。

Jack hasn't had lunch yet. 杰克还没吃午饭。

句子使用完成时的否定形式时，常常在句尾加上 yet，表示“还（没有）”。

③ 一般疑问式 Have/Has + 主语 + 过去分词。

Has Jack had lunch? 杰克吃过午饭了吗？

④ 特殊疑问式 特殊疑问词 + have/has + 主语 + 过去分词。

What has Jack just done? 杰克刚刚做了什么？

## 3. 现在完成时的时间状语

现在完成时常用的时间状语包括 now, today, tonight, this week, this year, already, yet, just, recently...

I have been a teacher now. 我现在已经是一名教师了。

I have learned 1,000 words by the end of this term. 到这学期末我已经学了 1 000 个单词了。(句子中出现“by the end of”，常使用现在完成时)

I haven't seen him this week. 我本周没见过他。

The girl has been ill for a week. 那个女孩已经病了一个星期了。(for 后跟表时间的词，表示某动作已经持续一段时间)

Mary's family have lived here since 2005. 自从 2005 年玛丽一家就住在这儿了。(句子中使用现在完成时，since 后面跟某时间，表示自某时间点起，动作开始进行)

## 学习小贴士

### 巧记口诀：动词时态

动词时态真厉害，表行为动作和状态，  
归根结底很清楚，过去现在和将来。

一般现在时，单三 -s/es，其他用原形；

一般过去时，动词词尾加 ed；

一般将来时，shall/will 加（动词）原形；

现在进行时，am/is/are 加（动词）ing；

过去进行时，was/were 加（动词）ing；

现在完成时，have/has 加（动词）ed。

句中若把助词用，谓语动词用原形。

## 专项练习

### 一、单项选择

- Helen's mother \_\_\_\_\_ young in the photo.  
A. look                      B. looks                      C. see                      D. sees
- The hat \_\_\_\_\_ a big cat.  
A. likes                      B. look like                      C. looks like                      D. like
- The twins \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. look same                      B. look the same                      C. look after                      D. look around
- Tom with his friends often \_\_\_\_\_ sports games after school.  
A. take part in                      B. takes part in                      C. join                      D. joins
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ to work at 7:00 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning.  
A. goes, in                      B. go, at                      C. go, in                      D. goes, on
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ he from?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ from China.  
A. is, come                      B. is, comes                      C. does, is                      D. does, come
- Look! The cat is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. walk                      B. run                      C. ran                      D. running
- Be quiet! The babies \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sleep                      B. are sleeping                      C. slept                      D. sleeps

9. My father \_\_\_\_\_ English now.  
A. learns                      B. is learning                      C. learning                      D. was learning
10. —Does she work here ?  
—No, but these days she \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. helps                      B. help                      C. is helping                      D. helping
11. It's seven now. Tom's family \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. are watching                      B. is watching                      C. watch                      D. was watched
12. Ben and I \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers last week.  
A. plant                      B. planted                      C. planting                      D. plants
13. The 16th Asian Games \_\_\_\_\_ in Guangzhou in November, 2010.  
A. holds                      B. will hold                      C. were held                      D. will be held
14. —What did you do last Sunday?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ the Beijing opera with my friends.  
A. see                      B. saw                      C. will see                      D. have seen
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your grandparents last weekend?  
A. Did, visited                      B. Did, visit                      C. Do, visited                      D. Do, visit
16. Last Friday, they \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ race.  
A. had, running                      B. have, running                      C. had, run                      D. have, run
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ a kite and \_\_\_\_\_ it on the wall yesterday.  
A. maked, puted                      B. made, put                      C. made, puted                      D. maked, put
18. Yesterday after class I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.  
A. do                      B. did                      C. make                      D. made
19. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo and he was very happy.  
A. went                      B. go                      C. goes                      D. will go
20. Tomorrow Tom and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo together.  
A. goes                      B. go                      C. will go                      D. went
21. My cousin \_\_\_\_\_ Paris next Spring Festival.  
A. visits                      B. is visiting                      C. visit                      D. will visit
22. My birthday \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come                      B. is coming                      C. came                      D. comes
23. I \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a birthday card for my mother.  
A. do                      B. am going                      C. may                      D. must
24. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at 11.  
A. going to arrive                      B. will be arrive                      C. is going to                      D. is arriving
25. —Let's go out to play football, shall we?  
—OK. I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will coming                      B. be going to come                      C. come                      D. am coming

26. He \_\_\_\_\_ there at ten tomorrow morning.  
A. will                      B. is                      C. will be                      D. be
27. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ free next Sunday?  
A. Will, are                      B. Will, be                      C. Do, be                      D. Are, be
28. They \_\_\_\_\_ an English evening next Sunday.  
A. are having                      B. are going to have                      C. will having                      D. is going to have
29. He's \_\_\_\_\_ my purse, but he can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. looking for, find                      B. seeing, looks for                      C. finding, look at                      D. looking at, see
30. — \_\_\_\_\_ you at home last Saturday?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ shopping with my mother.  
A. Do, don't, go                      B. Did, didn't, went  
C. Are, am not, go                      D. Were, wasn't, went
31. Mr. Brown usually \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers in the evening. But he \_\_\_\_\_ TV yesterday evening.  
A. read, watches                      B. see, watched                      C. look at, see                      D. reads, watched
32. My father \_\_\_\_\_ an English book now. He \_\_\_\_\_ a Japanese book yesterday. He usually \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese books.  
A. is reading, reads, reads                      B. is reading, read, read  
C. is reading, reads, read                      D. is reading, read, reads
33. I \_\_\_\_\_ my breakfast when the morning post came.  
A. had                      B. had been having  
C. have been having                      D. was having
34. They \_\_\_\_\_ a football game from 7 to 9 last night.  
A. were watching                      B. watch                      C. watched                      D. are watching
35. He \_\_\_\_\_ his father on the farm the whole afternoon last Saturday.  
A. helps                      B. would help                      C. was helping                      D. is helping
36. I'll go to the library as soon as I finish what I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. were doing                      B. am doing                      C. has done                      D. doing
37. I first met Lisa three years ago. She \_\_\_\_\_ at a radio shop at the time.  
A. has worked                      B. was working  
C. had been working                      D. had worked
38. I \_\_\_\_\_ a meal when you \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. cooked, were ringing                      B. was cooking, rang  
C. was cooking, were ringing                      D. cooked, rang
39. While she \_\_\_\_\_ TV, she \_\_\_\_\_ a sound outside the room.  
A. was watching, was hearing                      B. watched, was hearing  
C. watched, heard                      D. was watching, heard

40. While mother \_\_\_\_\_ some washing, I \_\_\_\_\_ a kite for Kate.  
A. did, made  
B. was doing, made  
C. was doing, was making  
D. did, was making
41. —How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
—About two months.  
A. been  
B. gone  
C. come  
D. arrived
42. It \_\_\_\_\_ ten years since he left the army.  
A. being  
B. has been  
C. will  
D. was
43. Both his parents look sad. Maybe they \_\_\_\_\_ what's happened to him.  
A. knew  
B. have known  
C. must know  
D. will know
44. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ in this school for two years.  
A. was, studying  
B. will, study  
C. has, studied  
D. are, studying
45. —\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework yet?  
—Yes. I \_\_\_\_\_ it a moment ago.  
A. Did, do, finished  
B. Have, done, finished  
C. Have, done, have finished  
D. Will, do, finish

## 二、用单词的正确形式填空

1. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (do) her homework every day.
2. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) some rice in the bowl.
3. Minnie \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the flowers yesterday.
4. I like dancing. I often \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) in the afternoon.
5. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) his friends next week.



## 三、改错

1. Sarah play the guitar every day.
2. I fishes in the boat now.
3. John studied English for 5 years.
4. I have not wanted to talk with you.
5. Peter is a naughty boy. Shall he follow the rules of school?
6. They found 15 partners by the end of this month.
7. Tom played basketball with his friends at this time last Saturday.
8. Robert's family have watched the movie from 7 to 9 last night.
9. We are spending much money by the end of this week.
10. Mary likes the pop music, but now she begins to love the classic music.



# 第11章 句子

什么是句子？

句子是按照一定语法规则组成的，具有一定的语法结构，用以表达一个独立完整的意义。

## 第一节 句子成分

句子的组成成分叫句子成分。句子的成分包括主语 (subject)、谓语 (predicate)、表语 (predicative)、宾语 (object)、定语 (attribute) 和状语 (adverbial) 等，其中主语和谓语是构成句子的主要部分，其他为次要部分。这些成分在句子中起到不同作用，承担不同功能。

### 1. 句子的主要部分

#### ① 主语

句子的主语往往是人、物，在句子中是动作、行为、事件或状态的主体，与谓语一起构成句子的主要部分。

Jack played football yesterday. 杰克昨天踢足球了。

Jack 在本句中是主语，是“played football”这个行为的主体。

#### ② 谓语

句子的谓语指与主语相联系的动作、行为、事件或状态，与主语一起构成句子的主要部分。

Lily often helps others. 莉莉经常帮助别人。

“helps” 在本句中是谓语，是主语“Lily”所实施的行为。

She was very sad to hear the news. 她听到这个消息时非常难过。

be 动词在语法中被称为系动词，与表语连用形成系表结构，表示“是什么或是什么样的”，所以 be 动词也是谓语的一种形式。本句中的谓语即 be 动词的变形 was。除了 be 动词外，常见的系动词还有 feel, look, get, sound, taste 等。



## 2. 句子的次要部分

### ① 宾语

句子的宾语指表达动作、行为、事件的谓语所指向的对象，包括人、事物等。

Mary doesn't like meat. 玛丽不喜欢肉。

本句中“meat”是宾语，是谓语“doesn't like”的对象。

The girl is watching a movie. 这个女孩正在看电影。

“a movie”在本句中是宾语，是谓语“is watching”的对象。

宾语还有直接宾语与间接宾语之分，如：

His father gave him a gift. 他爸爸给了他一个礼物。

本句中“a gift”是直接宾语，“him”是间接宾语，因为“a gift”是谓语“gave”的直接对象。

**注意：不是所有句子都有宾语，如果谓语是不及物动词的话，它的后面往往不跟宾语。**

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东边升起。“rise”就是一个不及物动词，所以这个句子中就不出现宾语，“in the east”是方位状语。

### ② 表语

表语与系动词形成系表结构，表语可以是名词，也可以是形容词。

She is a good teacher. 她是名好老师。

本句中名词“teacher”是表语。

People were very happy to see the singer. 见到这位歌手，人们都很开心。

本句中形容词“happy”是表语，起到描述主语状态的作用。

### ③ 定语

定语起到对相关对象限定、修饰、描述的作用，可以是形容词，也可以是名词。一般定语出现在相关对象的前面，有时也可以在其后面。

The naughty boy is my son. 这个调皮的男孩是我儿子。

本句中“naughty”是形容词作定语，修饰主语“boy”。

There are many women teachers in our school. 我们学校有很多女老师。

本句中“women”是名词作定语，修饰主语“teachers”。

### ④ 状语

状语在句子中表示动作、行为、状态所处的时间、地点，及该行为的原因、方式、程度等。

The students are reading English out loud in the classroom.

学生们在教室里大声朗读英语。

本句中“loud”和“in the classroom”都是状语,前者修饰谓语“are reading English out (朗读英语)”,后者是地点状语,表示朗读英语发生的地点。

⑤ 宾语补足语

有时句子中的宾语需要其他成分补充说明,称之为宾语补足语。

The gift made the little girl excited. 这个礼物让小女孩很兴奋。

本句中“excited”是宾语补足语,用以补充说明宾语“the little girl”。

第二节 基本句型

主、谓、宾、定、状、补各个句子成分的不同组合,构成了英语句子的基本句型。大体分五种,参见下表。

基本句型	句型结构	备注说明
句型 1	S+Vi 主语 + 不及物动词谓语	S: 主语
句型 2	S+V+P 主语 + 谓语 (系动词) + 表语	Vi: 不及物动词谓语 V: 谓语
句型 3	S+Vt+O 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 宾语	P: 表语 Vt: 及物动词谓语
句型 4	S+Vt+IO+DO 主语 + 及物动词 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语	O: 宾语 IO: 间接宾语
句型 5	S+Vt+O+OC 主语 + 及物动词 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语	DO: 直接宾语 OC: 宾语补足语

句型 1: S+Vi (主语 + 不及物动词谓语)

句型 1 的特点是句子中不出现宾语。

He runs every morning. 他每天都晨跑。

本句中“run”是不及物动词,而“every morning”是时间状语,而不是宾语。



## 句型 2: S+V+P 主语 + 谓语 (系动词) + 表语

句型 2 的特点是谓语是系动词, 与后面的表语构成系表结构。常见的系动词有: be, look, keep, seem, get, grow, become, turn, smell, sound, taste 等。

My mother is a doctor. 我母亲是一位医生。

The flower smells good. 这朵花闻起来很香。



## 句型 3: S+Vt+O 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 宾语

句型 3 的特点是: 谓语是及物动词, 后面接宾语。

I have studied English for many years. 我学英语已经好多年了。

本句中 “study” 是及物动词, 后接宾语 “English”。

## 句型 4: S+Vt+IO+DO 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

句型 4 的特点是: 谓语动词是及物动词, 而且必须接有两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。这两个宾语一个是动作的直接对象, 另一个是动作的间接对象。

The queen gave Snow White an apple. 皇后给了白雪公主一个苹果。

本句中 “Snow White” 是间接宾语, 而 “an apple” 是 “gave” 的直接宾语。

I lent him my bike. 我把自行车借给他。

本句中 “him” 是间接宾语, 而 “my bike” 是 “lent” 的直接宾语。

## 句型 5: S+Vt+O+OC 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

句型 5 的特点是: 宾语不能表达完整的意思, 必须加上一个补充成分来补充说明宾语, 才能使意思完整。

The news made him very happy. 这个消息让他很高兴。

本句中 “happy” 是宾语补足语, 用来补充说明宾语 “him” 的感觉。

His naughty son painted the window black.

他顽皮的儿子把窗户涂成了黑色。

本句中 “black” 是宾语补足语, 用来补充说明宾语 “the window” 的状态。



## 学习小贴士



### 巧记口诀：句子成分及基本句型

句子成分有几种，主语谓语不可少，  
其他宾表定状补，这些成分属次要。  
不同成分来造句，基本句型就五套。  
主谓句型最简单，其他都可不用要，  
主语系词加表语，可以简称主系表，  
主语谓语加宾语，这种结构最明了，  
主谓间宾加直宾，宾语关系不会倒，  
主谓宾加补足语，意思完整会更好。



### 专项练习



#### 中英互译

1. 汤姆学习很努力。 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 我每天早上 7 点起床。 \_\_\_\_\_
3. 天气变得越来越暖和。 \_\_\_\_\_
4. 杰克和珍妮是好朋友。 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 现在我们正在做作业。 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 许多小学生都喜欢看故事书。 \_\_\_\_\_
7. 昨天妈妈给了我一个礼物。 \_\_\_\_\_
8. 刚才我写了一封信给老师。 \_\_\_\_\_
9. Do you know his younger brother? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Tom got home after dinner yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Mary always does very well at school. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Which color do you like? \_\_\_\_\_
13. There are some students reading English in the classroom now. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Lucy always helps her mother at weekends. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Tom often makes his father happy. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Did you see anyone go into that classroom? \_\_\_\_\_



# 第12章 陈述句

什么是陈述句？

陈述句用以叙述一个事实或说明说话人的看法。陈述句可分为肯定式陈述句和否定式陈述句两种。书写的时候，陈述句的句末用句号，在朗读时通常用降调。

## 第一节 肯定式陈述句

在英语中以肯定式陈述句居多，之前所讲到的五种句子基本类型中都多见肯定式陈述句。

### 句型 1: S+Vi 主语 + 不及物动词谓语

She works very hard. 她工作很勤奋。

Time flies. 时光飞逝。

### 句型 2: S+V+P 主语 + 谓语（系动词）+ 表语

Jack is a boy. 杰克是个男孩儿。（be 动词为系动词）

Jill looked happy. 吉尔看起来很开心。（感官动词 look 为系动词）

### 句型 3: S+Vt+O 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 宾语

He speaks English. 他讲英语。

She is cleaning her bedroom. 她正在打扫她的卧室。

### 句型 4: S+Vt+IO+DO 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

Miss Green teaches us English. 格林小姐教我们英语。

He lent me some money. 他借了点钱给我。

### 句型 5: S+Vt+O+OC 主语 + 及物动词谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

We found the story very interesting. 我们认为这个故事非常有趣。

（形容词 “interesting” 作宾补）

The teacher asked him to answer the question. 老师叫他回答问题。

（动词不定式 “to answer the question” 作宾补）



## 第二节 否定式陈述句

否定式陈述句属于陈述句的一种特殊表达方式，在各种不同时代不同句型搭配下否定式有不同的表达形式。

### 1. 一般现在时的否定式

#### ① 谓语是实义动词。

基本结构：相应的助动词 do 或 does + not + 实义动词的原形

My grandmother doesn't work. 我奶奶不上班。

I don't like cooking. 我不喜欢做饭。

注意：have/has 做实义动词表示“有……”时，否定式可以前面加上 do/does not。除此之外，还可以用 have/has + no + 名词。

His mother does not have time to clean the house. 他妈妈没时间打扫卫生。

His mother has no time to clean the house. 他妈妈没时间打扫卫生。

#### ② 谓语动词是 be 动词。

基本结构：根据主语人称变形 be 动词 + not

I am not an American. 我不是美国人。

(主语是 I, be 动词变为 am, 后面加 not)

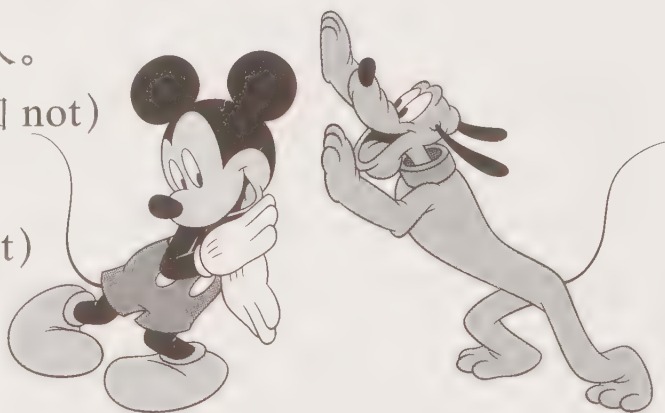
She is not tall. 她长得不高。

(主语是 she, be 变为 is, 后面加 not)

Mickey and Pluto are not tired.

米奇和布鲁托不觉得累。

(主语是 Mickey and Pluto, be 变为 are, 后面加 not)



#### ③ 谓语动词是情态动词。

基本结构：情态动词 + not + 动词原形

I can't do it myself. 我自己做不了这件事。

You mustn't drive after drinking. 你喝酒后不许开车。(must not 表示禁止，不允许)

### 2. 一般过去时的否定式

#### ① 谓语是实义动词。

基本结构：相应的助动词 did + not + 实义动词原形

She didn't go home last night. 她昨晚没有回家。

I didn't go to school because I didn't feel well yesterday. 我昨天没有上学，因为我觉得不舒服。

(表原因的从句中的谓语 feel 是感官动词，但仍然要按照实义动词否定式的变化规则，在 feel 前面加上助动词和否定词 did not)

## ② 谓语动词是 be 动词。

基本结构：根据主语人称变形的 be 动词过去式 (was, were) + not

I was not good at math when I was a child. 我小时候不太擅长数学。

(主语是 I, 使用单数过去式 was)

They were not happy about the result. 他们对结果不满意。

(主语是 they, 使用复数过去式 were)

## 3. 现在进行时的否定式

基本结构：助动词 be + not + 动词现在分词

Amy isn't watching TV now. 艾米现在不在看电视。

The students are not reading English now. 学生们现在不在读英语。

## 4. 一般将来时的否定式

基本结构 1: will/shall + not + 动词原形

She will not go to London next year. 明年她不会去伦敦。

We shall not go swimming in the river. 我们不会去河里游泳的。

基本结构 2: be 动词 + not + going to + 动词原形

Goofy is not going to visit Mickey this week.

高飞这周不打算去看望米奇。

They are not going to talk about this in the meeting.

他们不打算在会上讨论这个问题。



## 5. 过去进行时的否定式

基本结构：be 动词的过去式 was/were + not + 动词现在分词

Tom was not chatting online at 7 last night.

汤姆昨晚 7 点没有在网上聊天。

The students were not having an exam from 9 to 11 a.m. yesterday.



昨天上午 9 点到 11 点学生们没有在考试。

6. 现在完成时的否定式

基本结构 1: have/has + not + 实义动词的过去分词

My father hasn't come back yet. 我爸爸还没有回来。

The students have not finished their homework yet.

学生们还没有完成他们的作业。

基本结构 2: have/has + not + be 动词的过去分词 been

She has not ever been to New York. 她还没有去过纽约。

I haven't been to Shanghai. 我没去过上海。

7. 否定式常用的缩写形式

否定式常常使用助动词和情态动词的缩写形式，见下面的对应表。

原词	do	does	did	is	are	was	were	have	has
否定缩写	don't	doesn't	didn't	isn't	aren't	wasn't	weren't	haven't	hasn't
原词	can	could	must	will	would	shall	should	need	
否定缩写	can't	couldn't	mustn't	won't	wouldn't	shan't	shouldn't	needn't	



学习小贴士



巧记口诀：肯定句变否定句方法

否定词语加 not，放在 be、can 的后面。

其他要加 do，do 的后面加 not。

时间、人称由 do 变，动词原形总保留。

谓语若是助词多，not 紧跟第一个。

♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

一、把下列句子改成肯定句

1. He didn't go to work today. \_\_\_\_\_
2. She doesn't go to school by bike. \_\_\_\_\_
3. I didn't watch TV last night. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Miss Green won't teach us next term. \_\_\_\_\_
5. You need not do it today. \_\_\_\_\_
6. She cannot sing well. \_\_\_\_\_
7. It is not raining. \_\_\_\_\_
8. I don't know how to play the piano. \_\_\_\_\_
9. My sister doesn't like coffee very much. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She isn't a singer. \_\_\_\_\_

二、把下列句子改成否定句

1. Mary is the tallest girl in my class. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Jack has a lot of friends. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Tom studies very hard each semester. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Jim broke the glass yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Did he write you a letter last month? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Open the door, Mary. \_\_\_\_\_
7. We had a meeting yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_
8. We live in London. \_\_\_\_\_
9. It is hot today. \_\_\_\_\_
10. She became a teacher after going to college. \_\_\_\_\_



# 第13章 疑问句

什么是疑问句?

一般来讲,疑问句用来询问某人、某物、某事或某时等未知的状况,是区别于陈述句、祈使句和感叹句的表达疑问语气的句子类型。根据询问方式的不同,疑问句可分为一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句等。

## 第一节 一般疑问句

简单地说,一般疑问句是询问某件事情是否属实。句子的特征是助动词或情态动词在句首,而回答往往用“yes”或“no”,语调用升调。一般疑问句的句子结构如下。

### 1. 当谓语是实义动词的时候

① 助动词 Do/Does/Did + 主语 + 实义动词原形。

Does Minnie often take pictures? 米妮经常拍照吗?

肯定回答: Yes, she does. 否定回答: No, she doesn't.

Did you get up early yesterday? 你昨天起得早吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I did. 否定回答: No, I didn't.

② 助动词 Will/Shall + 主语 + 实义动词原形。

Will you come to my birthday party next week?

你下周会来参加我的生日聚会吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I will. 否定回答: No, I won't.

③ 助动词 Have/Has/Had + 主语 + 过去分词。

Have you ever done this before? 你以前做过这种事情吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I have. 否定回答: No, I haven't.

④ 助动词 Am/Is/Are/Was/Were + 主语 + 现在分词 / 过去分词。

Was she playing the violin at 7 p.m.? 昨晚七点她在拉小提琴吗?

肯定回答: Yes, she was. 否定回答: No, she wasn't.



Were you injured in the accident? 你在那场意外中受伤了吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I was. 否定回答: No, I wasn't.

## 2. 当谓语是 be 动词的时候

be 动词 am/is(was)/are(were) + 主语 + 表语

Am I your friend? 我是你的朋友吗?

肯定回答: Yes, you are. 否定回答: No, you aren't.

Is that girl your sister? 那个女孩儿是你妹妹吗?

肯定回答: Yes, she is. 否定回答: No, she isn't.

Are these books yours? 这些书是你的吗?

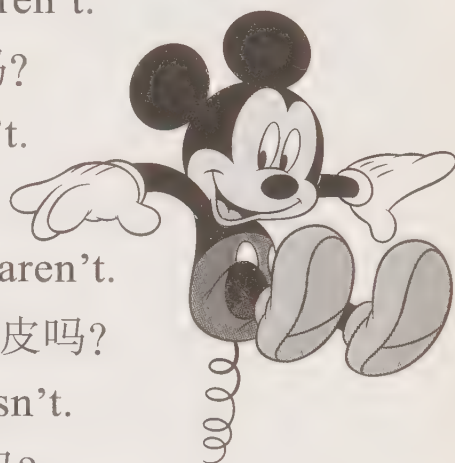
肯定回答: Yes, they are. 否定回答: No, they aren't.

Was Mickey naughty as a child? 米奇小时候调皮吗?

肯定回答: Yes, he was. 否定回答: No, he wasn't.

Were they absent yesterday? 他们昨天缺席了吗?

肯定回答: Yes, they were. 否定回答: No, they weren't.



## 3. 当谓语中含情态动词的时候

情态动词 + 主语 + 实义动词原形

Can I borrow some money? 我能借点钱吗?

肯定回答: Yes, you can. 否定回答: No, you can't.

May I watch TV now? 我现在可以看电视吗?

肯定回答: Yes, you may. 否定回答: No, you can't/mustn't.

## 4. 当谓语是实义动词 have 或 has 的时候

① Have/Has/Had + 主语 + 宾语。

Has your brother any homework? 你弟弟有家庭作业吗?

肯定回答: Yes, he has. 否定回答: No, he hasn't.

② Do/Does/Did + 主语 + have + 宾语。

Do you have a minute? 你有时间吗?

肯定回答: Yes, I do. 否定回答: No, I don't.

**注意:** 以上所提供的回答方式, 不管是肯定的还是否定的都不一定是唯一的, 而只是常用或可供选择的方式, 具体语境下会有不同回答方式。

## 第二节 特殊疑问句

一般来讲，特殊疑问句是针对某事、某人、某时或某地等情况进行提问的疑问句。句子的特征是句首由 what, who, whose, which, when, where, how, why 等疑问词引导。回答方式不能用 “Yes” 或 “No”，而是要根据所问的具体内容来做回答，常用降调。

### 1. what——什么

- What are you doing? 你在做什么呢?
- I am doing my homework. 我在做作业。
- What did Daisy buy yesterday? 昨天黛丝买了什么?
- She bought a necklace. 她买了条项链。
- What time is it? 现在几点了?
- It's 12 o'clock. 现在 12 点钟。



### 2. who——谁

- Who teaches you English? 谁教你英语?
- Miss Green. 格林小姐。
- Who were you talking to just now? 刚才你跟谁讲话呢?
- My father. 我爸爸。

### 3. whose——谁的

- Whose computer is it? 这是谁的电脑?
- It is hers. 是她的。
- Whose pen did you borrow? 你借谁的钢笔?
- Jack's. 杰克的。

### 4. which——哪一个

- Which grade are you in? 你是哪个年级的?
- I am in Grade Three. 我是三年级的。
- Which class won the game yesterday? 昨天哪个班赢得了比赛?

—Our class. 我们班。

## 5. when——什么时间

—When shall we meet? 我们什么时候碰头?

—5 p.m. 下午 5 点。

—When did Donald come back last night?

唐老鸭昨晚什么时候回来的?

—Around midnight. 大概半夜。



## 6. where——什么地方

—Where is your hometown? 你的家乡是哪里?

—Shanghai. 上海。

—Where have you been these days? 这段时间你去哪里了?

—I have been to New York. 我去纽约了。

## 7. how——如何, 怎么样

—How do you go to school every day? 你每天怎么上学?

—I go to school by bus every day. 乘公共汽车。

—How much is this bike? 这辆自行车多少钱?

—100 dollars. 100 美元。

—How many brothers do you have? 你有几个兄弟?

—I have two. 我有两个。

注意: how much 和 how many 都可用来问数量多少, 前者对不可数名词提问, 后者对可数名词提问。

## 8. why——为什么

—Why was Goofy absent yesterday?

为什么高飞昨天没来?

—Because he was sick. 因为他生病了。

—Why do you want to learn English?

为什么你要学英语?

—Because I like it. 因为我喜欢。



### 第三节 选择疑问句

提出两种或两种以上情况，让对方选择其中之一的疑问句称为选择疑问句。选择疑问句的提问方式包括：一般疑问句式，特殊疑问句式，or not 式等。

Do you often go to school by bike or by bus? 你上学经常是骑自行车，还是乘公共汽车？

被选择的两种情况中，前者用升调，后者用降调，如：What would you like, tea ( / ) or milk ( \ )? 你想要喝什么，茶还是牛奶？

针对选择疑问句的提问，回答要根据具体情况，所以较为灵活，一般不使用 “Yes” 或 “No”。

#### 1. 一般疑问句式

—Is your father a teacher or a lawyer? 你爸爸是教师还是律师？

—He's a lawyer. 他是律师。

—Are they going to visit London, Paris, or New York next month?

他们下个月是去伦敦、巴黎，还是纽约？

—New York. 纽约。

#### 2. 特殊疑问句式

—Which do you prefer, apples or pears?

你更喜欢吃什么，苹果还是梨？

—I prefer apples. 苹果。

—What color is Minnie in, black or red?

米妮穿什么颜色的衣服，黑色的还是红色的？

—She's in red. 红色的。



#### 3. or not 式

—Will you go shopping with me or not? 你跟不跟我一起去逛街？

—I will. 我去。

—Have you finished your homework or not? 你作业做完了还是没做完？

—Not yet. 还没有。

## 学习小贴士

### 巧记口诀 1: 肯定句变一般疑问句方法

有 can 有 be 有 have, can、be、have 提前, have 指现在完成时的助动词;

没有 can、be 的, do、does、did 显身手, 三单用 does, does 后动词还原;

其他人称 do 在前; 遇 some 变 any。

### 巧记口诀 2: 特殊疑问词的用法

疑问词放句首, what 什么; where 哪里;

when 时间; how 怎样; who 问谁;

whose 谁的; which 哪一个;

要问原因为什么, why 放句首就可以。

### 巧记口诀 3: How 疑问词用法

How often 问频率; How long 问多久;

How far 指距离; How soon 问多快;

How many 用复数; How much 不可数; How old 问年龄。

## 专项练习

一、将下列陈述句改为一般疑问句

1. I get up at six o'clock every day.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Mr. Wang works in a factory.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Zhang Ming visited our friends last night.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I am a teacher.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Li Lei can swim.

6. Mr. Smith teaches us history.

7. Jenny knows him very well.

8. We will go shopping next Sunday.

9. She does her homework every day.

10. There are some books on my desk.

## 二、从下列方框内选择正确的词填空

what, what time, what color, what day, who, where,  
when, how, how many, how much, which

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is that lovely boy?

He is my brother.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are Jack and Mary?

They are standing behind other students.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ does she go to school?

She goes to school from Monday to Friday.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going?

We are going to the Shanghai Library.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ is it?

It is nine o'clock.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ does your sister get up?

My sister gets up at 7:00.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is it?

It is purple.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the computer?

The computer is 2,000 yuan.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is today?

Today is Friday.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing?

We are playing chess.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ does your father do?

My father is a doctor.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ can we get there?

We can take a bus.

13. \_\_\_\_\_ would you like, tea or coffee? Coffee, please.

14. \_\_\_\_\_ way should we choose, the first one or the second one? I choose the first one.

15. \_\_\_\_\_ apples did you buy yesterday? I bought 5 apples.

## 三、根据提示完成下列句子。

1. 你是一年级的还是二年级的?

\_\_\_\_\_ you in Grade One \_\_\_\_\_ in Grade Two?



2. 你借了谁的书，玛丽的还是珍妮的？

\_\_\_\_\_ book did you borrow, Mary's \_\_\_\_\_ Jenny's?

3. — 你想吃面条、比萨还是汉堡？

— 我想吃比萨。

— \_\_\_\_\_ you like to have, noodles, pizza, \_\_\_\_\_ hamburger?

— I'd like to have pizza.

4. — 下周日他们在哪儿比赛，北京还是上海？

— 在上海。

— \_\_\_\_\_ will they play, in Beijing \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai?

— In Shanghai.

5. — 你们要怎么去伦敦，乘飞机还是火车？

— 乘火车。

— How will you go to London, \_\_\_\_\_?

— By train.



# 第14章 祈使句、感叹句

## 第一节 祈使句

什么是祈使句?

祈使句是用于表达命令、请求、劝告、警告、禁止、愿望等的句子。祈使句的动词用动词原形，句末则使用句号或感叹号，读时用降调。一般来讲，祈使句的主语要省略。例：

Sit down, please. 请坐。

Close the door, please. 请关门。

No talking. 禁止讲话。

### 1. 不同表达目的的祈使句

#### ① 表达命令。

Go and wash your hands. 去洗洗手。

Do it now! 现在就去做!

#### ② 表达请求。

Have some tea, please. 请喝茶。

Please pass me the sugar. 请把糖递给我。

#### ③ 表达劝告。

Take it easy. 镇静些。

Don't be nervous. 不要紧张。

#### ④ 表达警告。

Mind your head. 小心撞头。

Fire! Be careful! 着火了! 当心!

#### ⑤ 表达禁止。

No smoking. 禁止吸烟。

No photos. 禁止拍照。



## ⑥ 表达提议。

Let's go shopping. 我们逛街去吧。

Let's solve this problem together. 让我们一起解决这个问题吧。

## 2. 祈使句的否定式

### 否定结构(1)

Don't + 动词原形 / Don't be + 形容词或分词。

Don't run the red light! 不要闯红灯!

Don't use a cellphone in the hospital! 医院里不要使用手机!

### 否定结构(2)

Don't + let + 宾语 + 动词原形 + 其他成分 / Let + 宾语 + not + 动词原形 + 其他成分。

Don't let him cross the street alone. 不要让他单独过马路。

Let him not cross the street alone. 不要让他单独过马路。

### 否定结构(3)

有些祈使句否定可用 no 开头, 用来表示禁止。

No parking! 禁止停车!

No fishing! 禁止钓鱼!

## 第二节 感叹句

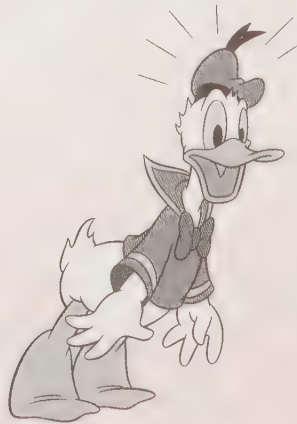
通常由 what、how 引导的, 表达如惊叹、赞美、喜悦等强烈思想感情的句子, 句尾均带有感叹号, 称作感叹句。

How smart she is! 她真聪明啊!

What an interesting story (it is)!

多么有趣的故事啊!

Oh! My God! 哦! 我的天啊!



### 1. what 引导的感叹句

结构(1): What a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 主语 + 谓语

What a terrible day it is! 多么糟糕的一天啊!

What a great idea it is! 真是一个绝妙的主意啊!

结构 (2): What + 形容词 + 不可数名词 (可数名词复数) + 主语 + 谓语

What brave soldiers they are! 他们是一群多么勇敢的战士啊!

What amazing things he did! 他做了多么令人惊异的事啊!

## 2. how 引导的感叹句

结构: How + 形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语

How fast he is running! 他跑得真快啊!

How expensive the computer is! 这电脑多贵啊!

How beautiful the flowers are! 多么美的花儿啊!



### 学习小贴士

### 巧记口诀：祈使句用法

祈使句，请求、命令或建议。

主语是 you 常省去，动词原形开头记。

否定形式要注意，句首要把 Don't 加。

要讲客气用 please, 句首句末没关系。

## 专项练习

### 一、单项选择题

- \_\_\_\_\_ the radio, please. The baby is sleeping now.  
A. Not turn on  
B. Don't turn on  
C. Not turn down  
D. Don't turn down
- Please bring your homework to school tomorrow, Steven.  
—OK, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will  
B. won't  
C. do  
D. don't
- Boys and girls, \_\_\_\_\_ up your hands.  
A. putting  
B. to put  
C. put  
D. puts
- Kate, \_\_\_\_\_ your homework here tomorrow.  
A. bring  
B. brings  
C. to bring  
D. bringing
- \_\_\_\_\_ me the truth, or I'll be angry.  
A. Telling  
B. To tell  
C. Told  
D. Tell



6. What a friendly boy \_\_\_\_\_!  
 A. is it                      B. is he                      C. it is                      D. he is
7. \_\_\_\_\_ swimming in the river is!  
 A. How great fun                      B. What great fun  
 C. How a great fun                      D. What a great fun
8. What \_\_\_\_\_ fine weather they have these days!  
 A. a                      B. the                      C. /                      D. an
9. \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous it is to ride on a busy road!  
 A. What                      B. What a                      C. How                      D. How a
10. \_\_\_\_\_ great time he had last week!  
 A. How                      B. How a                      C. What                      D. What a

## 二、将下列中文翻译成英语

1. 请照看好你的书包。 \_\_\_\_\_
2. 让我们去公园吧！ \_\_\_\_\_
3. 亲爱的，高兴点儿！ \_\_\_\_\_
4. 不要把钢笔放这儿。 \_\_\_\_\_
5. 不要让狗进来。 \_\_\_\_\_
6. 今天多么热呀！ \_\_\_\_\_
7. 多么晴朗的天呀！ \_\_\_\_\_
8. 多么聪明的男孩呀！ \_\_\_\_\_
9. 多么有趣的故事呀！ \_\_\_\_\_
10. 这只猫多么可爱呀！ \_\_\_\_\_

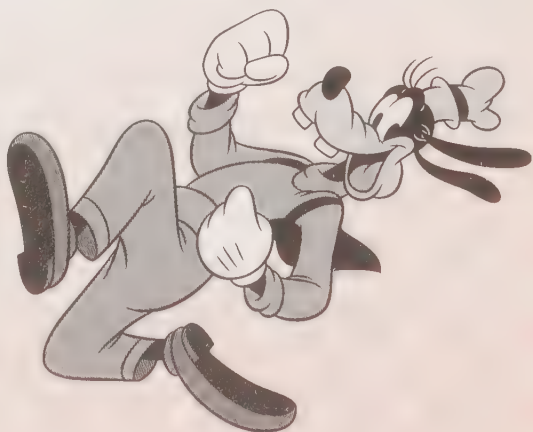
## 三、按要求完成句子

### A. 填入适当的词完成下列祈使句

1. 这边请！ \_\_\_\_\_, please!
2. 我来帮你吧。 \_\_\_\_\_ help you.
3. 让他走吧。 \_\_\_\_\_ leave.
4. 告诉她这个消息！ \_\_\_\_\_ her the news!
5. The teachers often tell the students not to be careless. (改为祈使句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ careless, please.

### B. 填入适当的词完成下列感叹句

6. \_\_\_\_\_ bad the weather in England is!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ tasty smell the cake gave off!
8. These flowers are very beautiful. (改为感叹句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ these flowers are!
9. It's a funny story. (改为感叹句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ story it is!
10. Goofy is running fast. (改为感叹句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Goofy is running!





# 第15章 There be句型

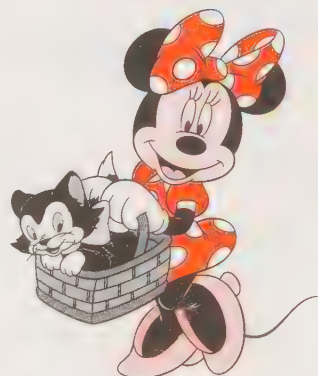
什么是There be句型?

There be 句型表示某个地方存在某人或某物。句型中be动词后面的名词或名词词组是主语，be动词依据主语的时态和单复数的变化而变化。

There is a cat in the basket. 篮子里有只猫。

There are 30 students in our class.

我们班有 30 个学生。



## 第一节 There be句型的形式及用法

### 1. There be 句型的时态与单复数变化

There is only one apple in the basket.

篮子里只有一个苹果。(一般现在时，单数)

There are a lot of apples on the tree.

树上有很多苹果。(一般现在时，复数)

Once upon a time, there was a charming prince.

从前有一位迷人的王子。(一般过去时，单数)

There have been many visitors in this city.

这座城市里曾有很多游客。(现在完成时，复数)

There will be a lot of rain next week. 下周会有频繁降雨。(一般将来时)

### 2. There be 句型的否定式

❶ 否定式为“**There be + not + 名词**”的形式。

not 后面常常跟 a/an/any。

There isn't an apple in the basket.

篮子里没有一个苹果。(可数名词单数)

There aren't any apples on the tree.

这棵树上没有什么苹果。(可数名词复数)



There isn't any water in the bottle. 瓶子里没有一点水。(water 为不可数名词, be 动词用单数形式 is)

② 否定式为 “There be no + 名词或名词词组” 的形式。

There is no water in the bottle. 瓶子里没有水。

There's no such thing as a free lunch. 天下没有免费的午餐。

There are no pens on the desk. 桌上没有钢笔。(可数名词复数)

There wasn't anyone to help me yesterday. 昨天根本没有人帮我。(否定句里使用 anyone, 不用 someone)

### 3. There be 句型的疑问句

There be 句型的疑问句结构: Is/Are/Was/Were + there + 名词或名词词组

对该句型的回答根据具体情况, 肯定时, 可使用 “Yes, there is/are.” 做简短回答。否定时, 用 “No, there isn't/aren't.” 做简短回答, 也可全面地回答。

—Is there a bird on the tree?

树上有只小鸟吗?(可数名词单数)

—Yes, there is. /No, there isn't.

是的, 有。/ 不, 没有。(做简短回答)

—Is there any water in the bottle?

瓶子里还有水吗?(water 为不可数名词)

—Yes, there is a lot of water in the bottle.

是的, 瓶子里还有很多水。(全面回答)

—Are there any players on your team better than she? 你们队里有比她强的球员吗?(可数名词复数)

—No, there isn't a player on my team better than she. 不, 我们队里没有任何队员强过她。(全面回答)

—Was there a meeting last night? 昨晚有一场会议吗?(可数名词单数, 一般过去时)

—Yes, there was a meeting about environmental protection last night. 是的, 昨晚有一场关于环保的会议。(不仅全面回答, 还进一步补充了相关信息)



## 第二节 There be与have/has用法比较

There be 与 have/has 都可以表示“有”的意思，但是两者用法不同。

### 1. There be 句型的“有”表示存在有

There be 型表示某地有某物(或人),不强调归谁拥有。而 have (has) 的“有”表示某人拥有某物的意思,强调所有关系,主语大多是人。

There are two dresses on the bed. 床上有两条裙子。(表示存在有裙子)

Lily has two dresses. 莉莉有两条裙子。(表示拥有裙子)

### 2. There be 句型其实是一种倒装句

There be 句型,句子的主语在 there be 之后,be 用 is/was 还是用 are/were 取决于最靠近 be 动词的那个名词或名词词组。

There is an apple and some bananas on the table.

桌上有一个苹果、一些香蕉。

There are some bananas and an apple on the table.

桌上有一些香蕉、一个苹果。

而 have/has 不是倒装句,主语在 have/has 的前面。

I have an apple in my pocket. 我口袋里有一个苹果。

He has some apples in his schoolbag. 他书包里有几个苹果。



### 学习小贴士



#### 巧记口诀: There be 句型用法

说明何时何地有, there be 在主语前。

主语单数用 is, 复数主语要用 are。

若是主语有几个, 要看紧邻 be 的那一个。

变否定, 很简单, be 后要把 not 添。

变问句也不难, 把 be 提到 there 前。

肯定句中用 some, 否定/疑问要用 any 换。

# 专项练习

## 一、单项选择

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ new books for you.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. five                      D. any
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ruler on the desk.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. some                      D. any
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ many new words in Lesson One. It is very easy.  
A. is                      B. aren't                      C. isn't                      D. are
4. There \_\_\_\_\_ a book and two pens on the table.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. being                      D. am
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ many apples on the tree last year.  
A. have been                      B. were                      C. are                      D. is
6. How many \_\_\_\_\_ are there in the room?  
A. apple                      B. students                      C. milk                      D. paper
7. There \_\_\_\_\_ a film tomorrow evening.  
A. will have                      B. have                      C. is going to be                      D. has
8. There is some milk in the bottle, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't there                      B. aren't there                      C. isn't it                      D. are there
9. How many boys \_\_\_\_\_ there in Class One?  
A. be                      B. is                      C. are                      D. am
10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of good news in today's newspaper.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ pencil-box, two books, and some flowers on the desk.  
A. is a                      B. are some                      C. has a                      D. have some
12. \_\_\_\_\_ any flowers on both sides of the street?  
A. Is there                      B. Are there                      C. Has                      D. Have
13. \_\_\_\_\_ any water in the bottle?  
A. Is there                      B. Are there                      C. Has                      D. Have
14. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ paper in the box. Will you go and get some for me?  
A. any                      B. some                      C. a                      D. an
15. There \_\_\_\_\_ something wrong with our classroom.  
A. are                      B. has                      C. is                      D. have

## 二、按要求改写下列句子

1. There is a tea table in the living room.

疑问句: \_\_\_\_\_

2. There's an attic in the house.

否定句: \_\_\_\_\_

3. There are some beautiful plants in the park.

否定句: \_\_\_\_\_

4. There were many lovely monkeys in the zoo.

疑问句: \_\_\_\_\_

5. There is no rice on the plate.

肯定句: \_\_\_\_\_

6. There are four apples on the floor.

疑问句: \_\_\_\_\_

7. There are five birds in the tree.

疑问句: \_\_\_\_\_

8. There are two bowls on the table.

否定句: \_\_\_\_\_

9. There are some beautiful flowers in the garden.

否定句: \_\_\_\_\_

10. There is a tree in the garden.

否定句: \_\_\_\_\_

11. There is a bird in the tree. (对画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_

12. There are lots of people in the park. (对画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_

13. There are twenty desks in our classroom. (对画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_

14. There is some water in the glass. (对画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_

15. There are two eggs and one cake on the table. (对画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_

### 三、用 There be 句型翻译下列句子

1. 我们的教室里有很多桌子和凳子。

2. 篮子里有很多水果。

3. 树上有一只鸟和两个风筝。

4. 我们的教室里没有一台电脑。

5. 房子前面有一辆自行车。

6. 铅笔盒里有几支铅笔和一支钢笔。

7. 你们班有多少个学生?

8. 桌子上放的什么?

9. 你的钱包里有多少钱?

10. 书包里有一些地图吗?





第二部分  
提高篇



# 第16章 构词法

什么是构词法?

英语构词法主要有三种: 合成法、派生法和转化法。

## 第一节 合成法

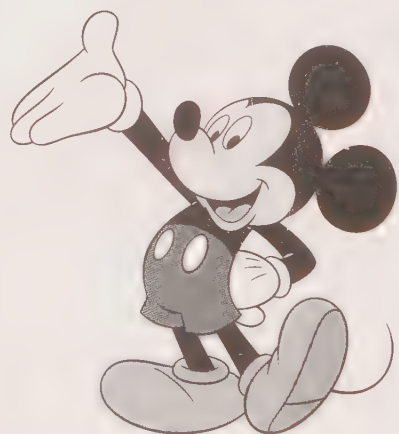
合成法是由两个或更多的词合成一个词。比如复合名词、复合代词、复合形容词和复合副词。

### 1. 复合名词

- ① 名词 + 名词 spaceship (宇宙飞船), basketball (篮球)
- ② 名词 + 动词 sunrise (日出), sunset (日落)
- ③ 动词 + 名词 watchdog (看门狗), crybaby (爱哭诉的人)
- ④ 形容词 + 名词 blueprint (蓝图), grandmother (奶奶)
- ⑤ 名词 + 动名词 housekeeping (主持家务), sightseeing (观光)

### 2. 复合代词

- ① some (any, every, no)+body:  
somebody (有人, 某人), everybody (每个人)
- ② some (any, every, no)+thing:  
something (某物, 某事), nothing (没有东西)



### 3. 复合形容词

hard-working (努力工作的), good-looking (好看的), kind-hearted (好心的)

### 4. 复合副词

upstairs (到楼上), downstairs (到楼下), everywhere (到处), nowhere (无处)



## 第二节 派生法

派生法是由词根加前缀或后缀构成一个新词，多数情况下词性不变，就是给词根戴帽子或者加尾巴。

小学英语主要有以下几种前、后缀。

前 缀	例 词	例 词
re-	return ( 归还 ) v.	retell ( 复述 ) v.
un-	unhappy ( 不高兴的 ) adj.	unfair ( 不公平的 ) adj.
dis-	dislike ( 不喜欢 ) v.	disobey ( 不服从 ) v.
in-	incorrect ( 不正确的 ) adj.	incomplete ( 不完整的 ) adj.
im-	impossible ( 不可能的 ) adj.	impolite ( 不礼貌的 ) adj.

后 缀	例 词	例 词
-er	worker ( 工人 ) n.	teacher ( 教师 ) n.
-or	inventor ( 发明者 ) n.	operator ( 手术者 ) n.
-ese	Chinese ( 中国人 ) n.	Japanese ( 日本人 ) n.
-ment	agreement ( 同意 ) n.	movement ( 移动 ) n.
-ness	happiness ( 幸福 ) n.	business ( 商业 ) n.
-tion	operation ( 手术 ) n.	congratulation ( 祝贺 ) n.
-teen	seventeen ( 十七 ) num.	eighteen ( 十八 ) num.
-ty	sixty ( 六十 ) num.	ninety ( 九十 ) num.
-th	sixth ( 第六 ) num.	sixteenth ( 第十六 ) num.
-y	healthy ( 健康的 ) adj.	lucky ( 幸运的 ) adj.
-ful	careful ( 小心的 ) adj.	forgetful ( 健忘的 ) adj.
-less	careless ( 粗心的 ) adj.	hopeless ( 无望的 ) adj.
-ly	quickly ( 快地 ) adv.	carefully ( 仔细地 ) adv.
-ous	dangerous ( 危险的 ) adj.	famous ( 著名的 ) adj.

## 第三节 转化法

转化法是由一种词性转化为另一种词性，但词形不变。

### 1. 名词→动词

water n. 水 → v. 浇水  
There is some water in the bottle. 瓶子里有些水。



I water the flowers every day. 我每天都给花浇水。

此类的词还包括: coat (给穿上上衣), nurse (护理), cash (兑成现金), mail (邮寄), hand (交给)。

## 2. 动词→名词

walk v. 行走→ n. 散步

He walks to school every day. 他每天都步行上学。

Let's take a walk after dinner. 我们晚饭后去散步吧。

此外还有: fall (下落), answer (回答), coach (教练), talk (讲话)。

## 3. 形容词→动词

clean adj. 清洁的→ v. 打扫

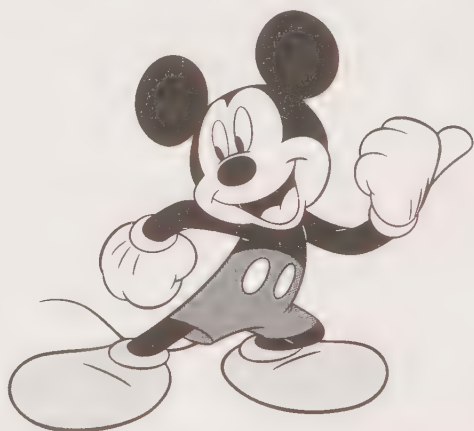
Mickey's house is big and clean.

米奇的房子又大又干净。

You must clean your bedroom.

你得打扫你的卧室。

此外还有: empty (变空), narrow (变窄), dirty (弄脏), lower (降下)。



## ♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

### 单项选择

- To my \_\_\_\_\_, I passed the exam easily.  
A. joy                      B. joyful                      C. joyless                      D. joyness
- Let's go out for a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. walked                      B. walking                      C. walk                      D. walks
- How \_\_\_\_\_ she is!  
A. foolish                      B. fool                      C. foolishness                      D. foolishly
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a seat on the plane?  
A. book                      B. hand                      C. buy                      D. head
- Canada is mainly an \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
A. English-speaking                      B. speak-English  
C. spoken-English                      D. English-spoken
- People are very sorry about his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dead                      B. death                      C. die                      D. died

7. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ when you drive.  
A. care                      B. careless                      C. careful                      D. carefully
8. His parents feel \_\_\_\_\_ of him.  
A. proud                      B. pride                      C. proudly                      D. proudly
9. To everyone's \_\_\_\_\_, the soldier came back alive.  
A. surprise                      B. surprised                      C. surprising                      D. surprisedly
10. No one should enter this building without the \_\_\_\_\_ of the police.  
A. permit                      B. permission                      C. permitting                      D. permits
11. He was very \_\_\_\_\_ about his father's death.  
A. sadly                      B. sadness                      C. sad                      D. sadden
12. Jack is the \_\_\_\_\_ of this group.  
A. lead                      B. leader                      C. leading                      D. leadership
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ ordered him to pay \$200 fine.  
A. judger                      B. judge                      C. judgment                      D. judgement
14. How are you doing \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. late                      B. lately                      C. later                      D. latest
15. This ruler is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
A. long                      B. longest                      C. longer                      D. length
16. There are \_\_\_\_\_ animals in this forest.  
A. danger                      B. in danger                      C. dangerless                      D. dangerous
17. He lives in a village \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. near                      B. nearby                      C. nearly                      D. near by
18. You'd better give up smoking if you want to keep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. health                      B. healthy                      C. healthily                      D. healthier
19. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't like this movie.  
A. Honest                      B. Honestly                      C. Honesty                      D. Dishonest
20. He is an \_\_\_\_\_ in the army, not an \_\_\_\_\_ in the government. You cannot easily find him in his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. official, officer, office                      B. officer, office, official  
C. official, official, office                      D. officer, official, office



# 第17章 被动语态

什么是被动语态?

英语句子的语态分主动语态和被动语态两种。当主语是谓语动作的执行者，称为主动语态；当主语是谓语动作的承受者，称为被动语态。实际应用中，我们常常根据中文的表述习惯把被动语态的英语句子翻译为主动语态的形式。

The house was cleaned by my mother last week.

直接翻译：上周房子被我妈妈打扫了。

合乎中文习惯的翻译：上周我妈妈打扫了房子。

## 第一节 被动语态的基本结构

### 1. 肯定式结构

主语 + be 动词 + 动词的过去分词 (+ by)

其中，be 动词根据时态、主语的单复数的变化而变化，by 使用与否要根据实际情况来决定。

The bridge was founded last year. 这座桥于去年竣工。

This book was written by her. 这本书是她写的。

### 2. 否定式结构

主语 + be 动词 + not + 动词的过去分词 (+ by)

The glass wasn't broken by Jack. 玻璃杯不是杰克打破的。

The bikes are not made by them. 这些自行车不是他们生产的。

## 第二节 被动语态的各种不同用法

### 1. 不同时态的被动语态

This street is named after the hero. 这条街道是以这个英雄命名的。

(该句是一般现在时，且不强调被谁命名，所以不用加 by)

The gift is given by his mother. 这个礼物是他妈妈给的。

(该句强调了礼物来自“他妈妈”，所以要用 by his mother)

Lucy was introduced to the class by the teacher. 露西被老师介绍给了全班同学。

(该句为一般过去时，主语是 Lucy, 是单数，所以 be 动词用 was)

The housework has been finished. 家务已经做完了。

(该句为现在完成时，be 动词变为过去分词形式 been)

Einstein will be remembered forever. 人们将永远记住爱因斯坦。

(该句是一般将来时)

## 2. 情态动词的被动语态

The baby should be taken good care of.

这个婴儿应该得到精心的照顾。

Flowers can be sent as gifts.

鲜花可以当作礼物。



## 3. 一般疑问句中的被动语态

❶ 除将来时和完成时以外的一般疑问句：be 动词 + 主语 + 过去分词 (+ by...)?

Is this essay written by Jack? 这篇文章是杰克写的吗?

❷ 将来时的一般疑问句：Will/ Shall + 主语 + be + 过去分词 (+ by...)?

Will he be fired? 他会被解雇吗?

❸ 完成时的一般疑问句：Has/Have + 主语 + been + 过去分词 (+ by...)?

Has she ever been punished by her parents? 她曾被父母惩罚过吗?

Have you ever been praised by your teacher? 你曾被老师表扬过吗?

## 4. 特殊疑问句的被动语态

❶ 除将来时和完成时以外的情况：特殊疑问词 + be + 过去分词 (+ by...)?



When was the computer repaired? 这台电脑是什么时候修的?

Why were the twins punished by their father? 为什么这对双胞胎受到了父亲的惩罚?

② 将来时的特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + will/shall + 主语 + be + 过去分词 (+ by...)?

When will the book be published? 这本书将在什么时候出版?

③ 完成时的特殊疑问句: 特殊疑问词 + have/has + 主语 + been + 过去分词 (+ by...)?

What has been finished? 什么已经完成了?

## ♥ ♥ 专项练习 ♥ ♥

### 一、单项选择

1. —Do you often clean your classroom?  
—Yes. Our classroom \_\_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. clean                      B. cleans                      C. is cleaned                      D. is cleaning
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a new library \_\_\_\_\_ in your school last year?  
A. Is, built                      B. Was, built                      C. Does, built                      D. Did, built
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ in spring.  
A. born                                      B. was born  
C. have been born                      D. am born
4. A story \_\_\_\_\_ by mother yesterday.  
A. was told us                      B. was told to us  
C. is told us                      D. told us
5. This kind of car \_\_\_\_\_ in China.  
A. makes                      B. made                      C. is making                      D. is made
6. Our classroom must \_\_\_\_\_ clean.  
A. keep                      B. be kept                      C. to be kept                      D. to keep
7. \_\_\_\_\_ these books be needed?  
A. Will                      B. Are                      C. Has                      D. Do
8. The bridges \_\_\_\_\_ three years ago.  
A. is built                      B. built                      C. were built                      D. was built
9. The papers \_\_\_\_\_ to us.  
A. were shown                      B. show  
C. shown                      D. have shown

10. The books may \_\_\_\_\_ for two weeks.

A. be kept

B. be borrowed

C. keep

D. borrow

## 二、把下列句子变成被动语态

1. Father gave me a toy at Christmas. \_\_\_\_\_

2. They should do it at once. \_\_\_\_\_

3. We had to repair our TV set. \_\_\_\_\_

4. You must finish the article before Friday. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Do they take good care of the sick? \_\_\_\_\_

## 三、找出错误并改正

1. When was the plane invent? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Which zoo visited by the children? \_\_\_\_\_

3. The knife is use for cutting things. \_\_\_\_\_

4. The house will build next year. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Magzines read every day in the office. \_\_\_\_\_



# 第18章 主谓一致

什么是主谓一致?

在英语句子里, 谓语受主语支配, 其动词必须和主语在人称和数上保持一致, 这就叫主谓一致。主谓一致通常指三个基本原则: 语法形式上一致、概念意义一致、就近原则。

## 第一节 语法形式一致原则

谓语动词与其主语在人称和数上必须保持一致。除第一人称 I 和第二人称 you 之外, 主语为单数形式, 谓语动词用单数形式; 主语为复数形式, 谓语动词也用复数形式。

### 1. 谓语动词与其主语在人称上保持一致

She/He often goes to bed late. 她 / 他常常睡得很晚。

They/We often go to bed late. 他们 / 我们常常睡得很晚。

You often go to bed late. 你 / 你们常常睡得很晚。

从以上三个例句可以看出谓语动词随主语的人称变化而变化。

I am a student. 我是学生。

He/She is a student. 他 / 她是学生。

She, like you and I, is very tall. 她跟你我一样都很高。(主语为单数名词或代词, 尽管后面跟有 with, together with, except, but, like, as well as, rather than, more than, no less than, besides, including 等引起的短语, 谓语动词仍用单数形式; 若主语为复数, 谓语用复数形式。)

They are students. 他们是学生。

It is going to snow. 要下雪了。

从以上四个例句可以看出谓语动词 be 随主语的人称变化而变化。

## 2. 谓语动词与其主语在数上保持一致

His dream has come true. 他的梦想实现了。

His dreams have come true. 他的梦想实现了。

Lucy is a girl. 露西是个女孩儿。

Lucy and Lily are twins. 露西和莉莉是双胞胎。(由连接词 and 或 both... and 连接起来的主语后面, 要用复数形式的谓语动词)

从以上四个例句可以看出谓语动词随主语的数而变化。

## 第二节 概念意义一致原则

### 1. 动词不定式短语、动名词短语是单数概念

To play the piano well is not easy.

弹好钢琴不是件容易的事儿。

Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes.

在阳光下看书对眼睛有害。



### 2. 主语形式虽为单数, 但意义为复数, 谓语动词用复数

The crowd were cheering for the movie star.

人群为这位电影明星欢呼。

单数形式表示复数意义的词有 people (人们), police (警察), cattle (牛, 牲口) 等。

### 3. 主语形式为复数而意义上却是单数, 谓语动词用单数

The United States is in North America. 美国在北美洲。

The news was very exciting. 这个消息令人激动。

形复意单的单词有 news (消息), works (工厂) 和一些以 ics 结尾的学科名称, 如 maths (数学), physics (物理), politics (政治) 等。

### 第三节 就近原则

即谓语动词的单、复数形式取决于最靠近它的词语。

#### 1. 连词 or 等连接的并列主语

用连词 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接的并列主语, 如果一个单数, 一个是复数, 谓语动词与靠近它的主语一致。例如:

Neither she nor I am a nurse. 她和我都不是护士。

Not only Mr. Green but also his children are happy. 不仅格林先生很开心, 他的孩子们也很开心。

#### 2. There be 句型

There be 句型 be 动词单复数取决于其后的主语。如果其后是由 and 连接的两个主语, 则应与靠近的那个主语保持一致。

There is a desk and two chairs in the room.

房间里有一张桌子、两把椅子。

There are two chairs and a desk in the room.

房间里有两把椅子、一张桌子。



#### 单项选择

- Li Hong \_\_\_\_\_ TV for two hours every evening.  
A. watch                      B. watches                      C. watched                      D. watching
- Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke in the cinema.  
A. allows                      B. allow                      C. is allowed                      D. are allowed
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ three shelves.  
A. have                      B. has                      C. is                      D. were
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ you just now?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground.

- A. was, were      B. was, was      C. were, was      D. were, were
5. Ben and I \_\_\_\_\_ some flowers last week.  
A. plant      B. planted      C. planting      D. plants
6. Kate and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ my good friends.  
A. is      B. am      C. are      D. was
7. The Whites \_\_\_\_\_ many places of interest since they came to China.  
A. have visited      B. will visit      C. visited      D. visit
8. \_\_\_\_\_ turn green in spring.  
A. Leaf      B. Leafs      C. Leave      D. Leaves
9. Your trousers \_\_\_\_\_ dirty; you must have \_\_\_\_\_ washed.  
A. is, it      B. are, it      C. are, them      D. is, them
10. Either you or I \_\_\_\_\_ going to the teachers' office after class.  
A. am      B. is      C. are      D. will
11. Both the secretary and the manager \_\_\_\_\_ agreed to attend the meeting.  
A. has      B. have      C. are      D. was
12. Mr. Smith, together with his children, \_\_\_\_\_ arrived.  
A. are      B. has      C. is      D. have
13. Not only Tom but also his wife \_\_\_\_\_ fond of watching television.  
A. are      B. were      C. be      D. is
14. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ the language of science.  
A. are      B. are going to be      C. is      D. is to be
15. The United States of America \_\_\_\_\_ one of the most developed countries in the world.  
A. is      B. are      C. was      D. were
16. My family raises a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, including two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cattles, cows      B. cows, cattle      C. cattle, cows      D. cow, cattles
17. The \_\_\_\_\_ of those buildings were broken in the hurricane.  
A. roof      B. rooves      C. roofs      D. roofes
18. The air in big cities \_\_\_\_\_ very dirty by factories.  
A. are often made      B. is often made  
C. have often made      D. has often made
19. Mary as well as her sisters \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese in China.  
A. studying      B. have studied      C. is studying      D. study
20. How many \_\_\_\_\_ there in your family?  
A. people is      B. people are      C. peoples are      D. people has



# 第19章 倒装句

什么是倒装句?

倒装句就是将正常的陈述语序加以变化，主要作用是强调被提前的部分。在倒装句中，颠倒了的成分可以恢复原位而且句子意思基本不变，句法成分不变。倒装句可分为全部倒装和部分倒装两种。

## 第一节 全部倒装

谓语动词提前至主语之前为全部倒装。

### 1. “某些副词 + 不及物动词 + 主语”的句式

常用的副词主要有：here, there, now, then, out, in, down, up, away；  
常用的动词有：be, come, go, lie, run。

Down came the rain. 下起雨来了。

Out rushed the girl. 女孩儿冲了出来。

Here is your watch. 给，你的手表！

Here comes Pluto. 布鲁托来了。

In Britain there lived a famous writer named Dickens.

在英国曾经生活着一位著名的作家，名叫狄更斯。

注意：以上全部倒装的句型结构的主语必须是名词，如果主语是人称代词则不能完全倒装。如：Here she comes. 她来了。



### 2. 如果直接引语后注明是什么人说的，而且主语是名词时，需要完全倒装

“Let’s go!” said the teacher. “我们走！”老师说。

“Let’s go!” he said. “我们走！”他说。

注意：主语是代词时，一般不用倒装。

## 第二节 部分倒装

助动词或情态动词提至主语之前，谓语动词位置不变，即为部分倒装。如果句中的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词 do, does 或 did，并将其置于主语之前。

### 1. 否定词或半否定词位于句首时

常见的否定或半否定词有：no, not, never, hardly, seldom, little, in no way, at no time, not until.

Never have I heard such a funny story.

我从未听过这么有趣的故事。

Little did I know Daisy is a model.

我完全不知道黛丝是一个模特。

Not until she finished the job did she leave the office.

直到做完工作她才离开办公室。



### 2. so, neither, nor 表示“也”、“也不”的句子要部分倒装

He can speak English. So can I. 他会讲英语。我也会。

She didn't remember and neither did I. 她没记住，我也忘了。

### 3. only + 副词 (when, if, before, after 等) 或 only + 介词状语 (由 in, under, by, on, after 等引导) 位于句首时

Only after closing the door did Jack realize that he had left the key inside. 只是当杰克关上门后他才意识到钥匙落在里面了。

Only in the library can I concentrate on my studies. 只有在图书馆里我才能专心学习。

### 4. so... that 句型中的 so 位于句首时

So frightened was he that he cried for help. 他如此害怕，以致大声呼救。



专 项 练 习



单项选择

1. You like dancing. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. So do I                      B. So I do                      C. I do so                      D. Do I so
2. —Look. There \_\_\_\_\_.  
 —Oh, there \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. comes the car, comes it                      B. the car comes, it comes  
 C. comes the car, it comes                      D. the car comes, comes it
3. Little \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. did I think of it                      B. I thought of it  
 C. did think I of it                      D. thought of it I
4. —I don't think I can walk any farther.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_. Let's stop here for a rest.  
 A. Neither am I                      B. Neither can I  
 C. I think so                      D. I don't think so
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful palace \_\_\_\_\_ the foot of the hill.  
 A. There stand, at                      B. There stands, under  
 C. Stands there, under                      D. There stands, at
6. —Tomorrow I will go shopping.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. So I will                      B. So will I                      C. Either I will                      D. Either will I
7. Her mother is a warm-hearted old lady. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. So my mother is                      B. So is my mother  
 C. Is my mother so                      D. My mother so is
8. Not until \_\_\_\_\_ sixteen \_\_\_\_\_ to school.  
 A. he was, did he go                      B. he was, he went  
 C. was he, he did go                      D. was he, went he
9. Only in this way \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. we can well do it                      B. can we well do it  
 C. we can do it well                      D. can we do it well
10. He is not fond of cooking, \_\_\_\_\_ I.  
 A. so am                      B. nor am                      C. neither                      D. nor do
11. Not until I began to work \_\_\_\_\_ how much time I had wasted.  
 A. didn't I realize                      B. did I realize                      C. I didn't realize                      D. I realized
12. —Here \_\_\_\_\_.! Where is Xiao Liu?  
 —There \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. comes the bus, is he                      B. comes the bus, he is  
C. the bus comes, is he                      D. the bus comes, he is
13. So \_\_\_\_\_ in the darkness that he didn't dare to move an inch.  
A. he was frightened                      B. was he frightened  
C. frightened he was                      D. frightened was he
14. Not until he arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ he find that his wallet had been stolen.  
A. did                      B. does                      C. when                      D. that
15. There \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. come they                      B. they come  
C. they are come                      D. they will come
16. You should work less \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and neither should I                      B. and so should I  
C. and nor should I                      D. and so I should
17. —Did you know Jim quarreled with his brother?  
—I didn't know, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nor don't I care                      B. I don't care either  
C. I don't care neither                      D. I don't care also
18. —I cannot see the picture well from here.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Neither can't I    B. Neither I can    C. I can't neither    D. Neither can I
19. Little \_\_\_\_\_ about his own health though he was very ill.  
A. he cared                      B. did he care                      C. he cares                      D. does he care
20. \_\_\_\_\_ succeed in doing anything.  
A. Only by working hard we can                      B. By only working hard we can  
C. Only we can by working hard                      D. Only by working hard can we



# 第20章 从句

什么是从句？

从句子结构的角度来说，句子可以分为简单句、并列句和复合句。简单句有一个主语或多个主语和一个谓语、一个主语和多个谓语。并列句是由并列连词连接的两个或多个简单句。复合句就是由主句加从句构成，其中从句充当句子的某一（些）成分，如主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等，因此这些从句也被称为：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句、定语从句和状语从句。

## 第一节 主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的从句。

### 1. 由 who, whom, whose, what, why, how, whether 等连接词引导

Who did this is not yet clear. 谁做的这件事情还不清楚。

What I said is very important. 我刚才说的话非常重要。

Why he was absent yesterday is not known. 他昨天缺席的原因还不知道。

### 2. 用 it 作形式主语

It is a fact that the sun rises in the east. 太阳从东边升起是不争的事实。(it is + 名词 + 从句)

It is strange that he doesn't know her. 他不认识她，这很奇怪。(it is + 形容词 + 从句)

It seems that they are having a good time. 看起来他们玩得很开心。(it + 不及物动词 + 从句)

It is said that many people like this movie. 据报道很多人都喜欢这部电影。(it is + 过去分词 + 从句)

## 第二节 宾语从句

宾语从句是在复合句中充当宾语的从句，通常放在主句谓语动词（及物动词）或介词之后。

### 1. 作动词的宾语

① 由 that 引导的宾语从句，that 通常可以省略。

I heard that he got married. 我听说他结婚了。

They know that he is honest. 他们知道他很诚实。

② 由 what, whether (if), who, why, when, which, where, how 等连接词引导的宾语从句，这些连接词通常不可以省略。

Goofy did not know what had happened.

高飞不知道发生了什么事情。

I wonder whether you can help me.

我在想你是否能帮帮我。

I don't know who that man is.

我不知道那个男人是谁。

Nobody can tell when he will arrive.

谁也不知道他什么时候到。

③ 动词 + 间接宾语 + 宾语从句。

He asked me where I found the watch. 他问我在哪里找到了那块表。

She told her mother that she would go back soon. 她告诉母亲她很快就会回去的。



### 2. 作介词的宾语

You should prepare for what you must say. 你得准备一下你要讲的话。

Our success depends on whether we can work well together. 我们的成功取决于我们是否齐心协力。

### 3. 疑问句中的宾语从句应该用陈述语序

Do you know why he didn't come to the party last night? 你知道他为什么昨晚没来参加聚会吗？

Can you tell me where the library is? 你能告诉我图书馆在哪儿吗？

### 第三节 表语从句

表语从句是在复合句中充当表语的从句，放在系动词之后，一般结构是“主语 + 连系动词 + 表语从句”。

The question is whether we can finish the job on time. 问题是我们能否按时完成这项工作。

The reason why she was absent this morning is that she is sick. 她早上没来是因为她生病了。

### 第四节 同位语从句

同位语从句是在复合句中充当名词同位语的从句。

He heard the news that his father was sick. 他听到消息说他父亲生病了。

I have no idea what he is doing now. 我不知道他现在在干什么。

### 第五节 定语从句

定语从句是由关系代词或关系副词引导的从句，其作用是作定语修饰主句的某个名词性成分，被修饰的名词或代词叫先行词，定语从句一般放在先行词的后面。定语从句分为限制性和非限制性从句两种。

#### 1. 限制性定语从句

限制性定语从句紧跟先行词，主句与从句不用逗号分开，从句不可省去。

Do you remember the teacher who taught us English? 你还记得教我们英语的那位老师吗？

The dress (that) she wears today is very beautiful. 她今天穿的这条裙子很漂亮。

#### 2. 非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句主句与从句之间用逗号分开，定语从句起补充说明作用，如省去，意思仍完整。



Jack, who came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of mine. 杰克昨天来看我, 他是我的一位老朋友。

The watch, which she lost yesterday, has been found. 她昨天丢了这块表, 但现在已经找到了。

## 第六节 状语从句

状语从句是在复合句中充当状语的从句。根据用途, 状语从句可分为时间、地点、原因、条件、方式、让步、结果、目的等状语从句。

When I came home, my father was reading a newspaper. 当我回到家时, 我爸爸正在看报纸。(时间状语从句)

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者, 事竟成。(地点状语从句)

We didn't go out because it was raining. 我们没有出门, 因为下雨了。(原因状语从句)

If it rains tomorrow, we'll have to put off the sports meeting. 如果明天下雨, 我们将不得不推迟运动会。(条件状语从句)

They did as I had asked. 他们是按照我的要求做的。(方式状语从句)

Although he is rich, he is not happy. 尽管他很富有, 但是他却不幸福。(让步状语从句)

The teacher spoke loudly so that we could hear him clearly. 老师大声讲话, 好让我们能听清。(目的状语从句)

He was so angry that he left without saying a word. 他十分生气, 以至于没说一句话就离开了。(结果状语从句)



### 单项选择

1. It worried her a bit \_\_\_\_\_ her hair was turning grey.

A. which

B. that

C. if

D. for

2. \_\_\_\_\_ what they told me really true?

A. Has

B. Is

C. Does

D. Have

3. \_\_\_\_\_ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.  
A. If                                      B. Whether                                      C. That                                      D. Where
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you have done might do harm to other people.  
A. That                                      B. What                                      C. Whether                                      D. How
5. Mr. Green says \_\_\_\_\_ they will go back to England.  
A. where                                      B. which                                      C. who                                      D. that
6. We are talking about \_\_\_\_\_ we admit students into our club.  
A. where                                      B. whether                                      C. who                                      D. that
7. —Do you know \_\_\_\_\_?  
—Next Sunday.  
A. what they will do                                      B. what will they do  
C. when will they come                                      D. when they will come
8. —I really hope to get in touch with Tony.  
—Sorry, I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why he loves China                                      B. how he returned to Canada  
C. what his phone number is                                      D. where he studied Chinese
9. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_ we can get to replace her.  
A. that                                      B. what                                      C. who                                      D. why
10. The trouble is \_\_\_\_\_ I have lost his address.  
A. that                                      B. what                                      C. who                                      D. why
11. That's \_\_\_\_\_ he wants.  
A. that                                      B. what                                      C. how                                      D. why
12. This is \_\_\_\_\_ they once lived.  
A. that                                      B. what                                      C. where                                      D. why
13. Give me your promise \_\_\_\_\_ you will come to our party this evening.  
A. that                                      B. what                                      C. who                                      D. why
14. I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ he will be back.  
A. when                                      B. what                                      C. who                                      D. where
15. We have some doubt \_\_\_\_\_ they can complete the task on time.  
A. that                                      B. what                                      C. who                                      D. whether
16. The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ my father is talking has just come from abroad.  
A. with whom                                      B. with who                                      C. with which                                      D. that
17. He lives in a hotel, \_\_\_\_\_ is only a five-minute walk from here.  
A. that                                      B. which                                      C. in which                                      D. where
18. Put the letter \_\_\_\_\_ he can find it easily.  
A. in which                                      B. at which                                      C. where                                      D. which
19. Read it aloud \_\_\_\_\_ the class can hear you.  
A. so that                                      B. if                                      C. when                                      D. although
20. \_\_\_\_\_ she was very tired, she went on working.  
A. As                                      B. Although                                      C. Even                                      D. In spite of



参考答案

## 第1章 名词

- 一、1-5 CBAAD                      6-10 ACBAA                      11-15 DBBDC
- 二、1. fish                      2. pieces of advice                      3. rice                      4. toys  
5. father's                      6. Smith's                      7. milk                      8. zoos  
9. Jane and Kelly's                      10. mice
- 三、1. child                      2. fish                      3. wife                      4. photo  
5. dish                      6. wolf                      7. policewoman                      8. lily  
9. fox                      10. hero
- 四、1. Smith's friend                      2. the fisher's boat  
3. the birds' wings                      4. the nurse's hands  
5. Sandra's watch                      6. the dog's tail  
7. the manager's secretary                      8. the women's bags  
9. the kid's toys                      10. the boy's trousers

## 第2章 冠词

- 一、1-5 CDDBA                      6-10 BBACA                      11-15 CDCCB  
16-20 BADD A                      21-25 BADAA                      26-30 BCABA
- 二、1. the                      2. /                      3. an, /                      4. /, an, the                      5. a, an  
6. an                      7. the, /                      8. an                      9. an                      10. a
- 三、1. play football                      2. play a game  
3. play the guitar                      4. play the piano  
5. listen to the radio                      6. in the evening  
7. make a cake                      8. have a cold  
9. have a look                      10. have a good idea
- 四、1. 去掉 the                      2. the 改为 a  
3. a 改为 the                      4. 去掉 the  
5. An 改为 The                      6. In afternoon 改为 In the afternoon  
7. a 改为 the                      8. fourth 改为 the fourth  
9. the 改为 a                      10. a 改为 the

## 第3章 代词

- 一、1-5 ABCDB                      6-10 DACBC                      11-15 BDBAB  
16-20 CDDDD                      21-25 CBBCA
- 二、1. my, yours                      2. his, hers                      3. His, mine  
4. his                      5. theirs                      6. ours
- 三、1. them                      2. Our, her                      3. I, me



- |              |                 |                  |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 4. him       | 5. His, mine    | 6. us            |
| 7. her, hers | 8. them         | 9. you, your     |
| 10. your     | 11. them        | 12. him          |
| 13. his      | 14. it, me, you | 15. He, His, him |
| 16. her, She | 17. Her         | 18. our, Our     |
| 19. They     | 20. your        |                  |

- 四、
- |              |             |               |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. What      | 2. Who      | 3. What       |
| 4. Which     | 5. Which    | 6. that/which |
| 7. that/who  | 8. who/that | 9. who/that   |
| 10. who/that |             |               |

## 第4章 数词

- 一、
- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1-5 CABCB   | 6-10 CCBBD  | 11-15 DABCA |
| 16-20 DDABC | 21-25 BBCCA | 26-30 DBDCA |
- 二、
- |  |                        |                       |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. half past eight                             | 2. a quarter past nine | 3. a quarter to eight |
| 4. six ten                                     | 5. twenty to three     | 6. three o'clock      |
| 7. six past nine                               | 8. twelve to two       | 9. ten to eleven      |
| 10. January twenty-sixth eighteen ninety-three |                        |                       |
- 三、
- Book V
  - two weeks and a half
  - He is always the first to get to school every morning.
  - The third day Mary wasn't late.
  - I read 20 pages of the book yesterday evening.
  - The nearest hospital is about four to five kilometers from their school.
  - 21 Zhonghua Road
  - the first day of school
  - forty years ago
  - eighty-five yuan
- 四、
- |                 |               |            |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1. second       | 2. fourteenth | 3. third   | 4. ninety-sixth |
| 5. ninth        | 6. twentieth  | 7. twelfth | 8. forty-fourth |
| 9. twenty-first | 10. fifth     |            |                 |

## 第5章 介词

- 一、
- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1-5 BCBBA   | 6-10 CCABB  | 11-15 ADAAB |
| 16-20 CCBCA | 21-25 BBCBC | 26-30 BBCAA |
| 31-35 CDDCA | 36-40 AADDD | 41-45 AAADD |
- 二、
- |             |         |       |         |        |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1. from, to | 2. with | 3. at | 4. like | 5. for |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|

- |                |              |               |              |        |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| 6. before      | 7. in        | 8. of         | 9. on        | 10. to |
| 三、1. in 改为 on  | 2. on 改为 at  | 3. In 改为 At   | 4. to 改为 for |        |
| 5. of 改为 to    | 6. in 改为 for | 7. from 改为 on | 8. on 改为 by  |        |
| 9. about 改为 in | 10. on 改为 in |               |              |        |

## 第6章 连词

- |               |                     |             |             |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 一、1-5 BABBC   | 6-10 ADDDB          | 11-15 BDAAC | 16-20 ADDBC |
| 二、1. Although | 2. if               | 3. Although | 4. when     |
| 5. before     | 6. as soon as/when  | 7. Because  | 8. if       |
| 9. because    | 10. when/as soon as |             |             |

## 第7章 形容词

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 一、1-5 CCBAB                 | 6-10 CDCCB                        |
| 11-14 CCCD                  |                                   |
| 二、1. shorter, shortest      | 2. stronger, strongest            |
| 3. bigger, biggest          | 4. thinner, thinnest              |
| 5. heavier, heaviest        | 6. lighter, lightest              |
| 7. better, best             | 8. more beautiful, most beautiful |
| 9. slower, slowest          | 10. faster, fastest               |
| 11. farther, farthest       | 12. later, latest                 |
| 13. earlier, earliest       | 14. better, best                  |
| 三、1. taller 改为 tall         | 2. as 改为 than                     |
| 3. faster 改为 fastest        | 4. so 改为 as                       |
| 5. heaviest 改为 the heaviest |                                   |

## 第8章 副词

- |                   |             |                |             |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 一、1-5 DCBDA       | 6-10 BCCBD  | 11-15 DCADC    | 16-20 BAAAA |
| 二、1. more heavily | 2. happily  | 3. more slowly | 4. best     |
| 5. loudly         | 6. best     | 7. safely      | 8. widely   |
| 9. carefully      | 10. angrily | 11. earliest   | 12. kindly  |
| 13. worried       | 14. higher  | 15. really     |             |
| 三、1. carefully    | 2. well     | 3. happily     | 4. strongly |
| 5. gladly         | 6. quietly  | 7. beautifully | 8. heavily  |
| 9. quickly        | 10. truly   |                |             |



## 第 9 章 动词

- 一、 1-5 CAABA                      6-10 ADBDD                      11-15 ADBDC  
      16-20 DDBAB                    21-25 BAADC                      26-30 DBDBB  
      31-35 ABCDA                    36-40 CCBBCA
- 二、 1. am                      2. is                      3. am                      4. is                      5. is  
      6. is                      7. are                      8. are                      9. is                      10. is
- 三、 1. could                      2. can                      3. might                      4. may, can't                      5. can

## 第 10 章 动词时态

- 一、 1-5 BCBBA                      6-10 BDBBC                      11-15 ABCBB  
      16-20 ABBAC                    21-25 DBBDD                      26-30 CBBAD  
      31-35 DDDAC                    36-40 BBBDC                      41-45 ABBCB
- 二、 1. does                      2. is                      3. watered                      4. dance                      5. will visit
- 三、 1. play 应改为 plays                      2. fishes 应改为 am fishing  
      3. studied 应改为 has studied                      4. have not wanted 应改为 didn't want  
      5. Shall 应改为 Will                      6. found 应改为 have found  
      7. played 应改为 was playing                      8. have watched 应改为 were watching  
      9. are spending 应改为 have spent                      10. likes 应改为 liked

## 第 11 章 句子

1. Tom works very hard.
2. I get up at 7 o'clock every morning.
3. It's getting warmer and warmer.
4. Jack and Jenny are good friends.
5. We are doing our homework now.
6. Many pupils like reading story books.
7. Mother gave me a present yesterday.
8. I wrote a letter to my teacher just now.
9. 你认识他弟弟吗?
10. 汤姆昨天晚饭后才回家。
11. 玛丽在学校一直表现很好。
12. 你喜欢什么颜色?
13. 有些学生正在教室读英语。
14. 露西总是在周末帮妈妈的忙。
15. 汤姆经常会让爸爸感到开心。
16. 你刚刚看到有人走进那间教室吗?



## 第 12 章 陈述句

- 一、
1. He went to work today.
  2. She goes to school by bike.
  3. I watched TV last night.
  4. Miss Green will teach us next term.
  5. You need do it today.
  6. She can sing well.
  7. It is raining.
  8. I know how to play the piano.
  9. My sister likes coffee very much.
  10. She is a singer.
- 二、
1. Mary isn't the tallest girl in my class.
  2. Jack doesn't have a lot of friends.
  3. Tom doesn't study very hard each semester.
  4. Jim didn't break the glass yesterday.
  5. Didn't he write you a letter last month?
  6. Don't open the door, Mary.
  7. We didn't have a meeting yesterday.
  8. We don't live in London.
  9. It isn't hot today.
  10. She didn't become a teacher after going to college.

## 第 13 章 疑问句

- 一、
1. Do you get up at six o'clock every day?
  2. Does Mr. Wang work in a factory?
  3. Did Zhang Ming visit our friends last night?
  4. Are you a teacher?
  5. Can Li Lei swim?
  6. Does Mr. Smith teach you history?
  7. Does Jenny know him very well?
  8. Will you go shopping next Sunday?
  9. Does she do her homework every day?
  10. Are there any books on your desk?
- 二、
- |              |              |               |             |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Who       | 2. Where     | 3. When       | 4. Where    |
| 5. What time | 6. What time | 7. What color | 8. How much |
| 9. What day  | 10. What     | 11. What      | 12. How     |

- |    |                       |           |              |
|----|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|
|    | 13. What              | 14. Which | 15. How many |
| 三、 | 1. Are, or            |           | 2. Whose, or |
|    | 3. What do, or        |           | 4. Where, or |
|    | 5. by air or by train |           |              |

## 第 14 章 祈使句、感叹句

- |    |           |            |
|----|-----------|------------|
| 一、 | 1-5 BACAD | 6-10 DBCCD |
|----|-----------|------------|
- 二、
1. Please look after your schoolbag.
  2. Let's go to the park!
  3. Cheer up, honey!
  4. Don't put the pen here.
  5. Don't let the dog in.
  6. How hot it is today!
  7. What a sunny day!
  8. What a clever boy he is!
  9. What an interesting story it is!
  10. How cute this cat is!
- 三、
- |                 |              |            |                  |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. This way     | 2. Let me    | 3. Let him | 4. Tell          |
| 5. Don't be     | 6. How       | 7. What    | 8. How beautiful |
| 9. What a funny | 10. How fast |            |                  |

## 第 15 章 There be 句型

- |    |           |            |             |
|----|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 一、 | 1-5 CABAB | 6-10 BCACA | 11-15 ABAAC |
|----|-----------|------------|-------------|
- 二、
1. Is there a tea table in the living room?
  2. There is no attic in the house.
  3. There aren't any beautiful plants in the park.
  4. Were there any lovely monkeys in the zoo?
  5. There is (much) rice on the plate.
  6. Are there four apples on the floor?
  7. Are there five birds in the tree?
  8. There aren't two bowls on the table.
  9. There aren't any beautiful flowers in the garden.
  10. There isn't a tree in the garden.
  11. How many birds are there in the tree?
  12. How many people are there in the park?
  13. How many desks are there in your classroom?
  14. How much water is there in the glass?



15. How many eggs and cakes are there on the table?

- 三、
1. There are a lot of desks and chairs in our classroom.
  2. There are a lot of fruits in the basket.
  3. There is a bird and two kites in the tree.
  4. There aren't any computers in our classroom.
  5. There is a bike in front of the house.
  6. There are some pencils and a pen in the pencil box.
  7. How many students are there in your class?
  8. What is there on the table?
  9. How much money is there in your wallet?
  10. Are there any maps in the schoolbag?

## 第 16 章 构词法

1-5 AAAAA 6-10 BCAAB 11-15 CBBBC 16-20 DBBBD

## 第 17 章 被动语态

- 一、
- 1-5 CBBBD 6-10 BACAA
- 二、
1. A toy was given to me by Father at Christmas.  
I was given a toy by Father at Christmas.
  2. It should be done by them at once.
  3. Our TV set had to be repaired.
  4. The article must be finished by you before Friday.
  5. Are the sick taken good care of by them?
- 三、
1. invent 改为 invented
  2. visited 改为 was visited
  3. use 改为 used
  4. build 改为 be built
  5. read 改为 are read

## 第 18 章 主谓一致

1-5 BCBCB 6-10 CADCA 11-15 BBDCA 16-20 CCBCB

## 第 19 章 倒装句

1-5 ACABD 6-10 BBADB 11-15 BBDAB 16-20 BBDBD

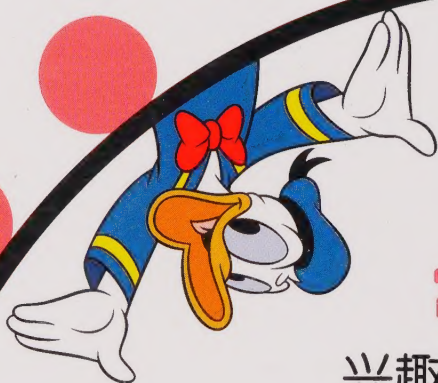
## 第 20 章 从句

1-5 BBBBD 6-10 BDCCA 11-15 BCAAD 16-20 ABCAB









## 寓教于乐

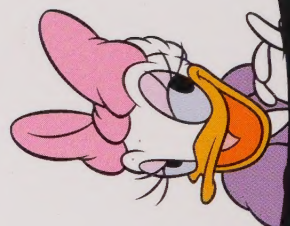
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