

小学英语知识归纳总结（打印版）

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小学英语知识点汇总

第一章 词汇分类集中复习

一、学习用品

pen 钢笔 pencil 铅笔 pencil-case 铅笔盒 ruler 尺子 eraser 橡皮 comic book 漫画书
schoolbag 书包 crayon 蜡笔 Chinese book 语文书 notebook 笔记本 dictionary 词典 bag 包
magazine 杂志 story-book 故事书 newspaper 报纸 sharpener 卷 post card 明信片 English
book 英语书 math book 数学书 book 书

二、人体

foot 脚 head 头 face 脸 hair 头发 nose 鼻子 finger 手指 leg 腿 tail 尾巴 mouth 嘴
eye 眼睛 ear 耳朵 arm 手臂 hand 手

三、颜色

red 红 blue 蓝 yellow 黄 green 绿 white 白 pink 粉红 purple 紫 orange 橙 brown 棕 black 黑

四、动物

cat 猫 dog 狗 pig 猪 duck 鸭 rabbit 兔 horse 马 elephant 大象 fish 鱼 bird 鸟 eagle 鹰
snake 蛇 mouse 老鼠 ant 蚂蚁 beaver 海狸 bear 熊 donkey 驴 goose 鹅 deer 鹿 monkey 猴
goat 山羊 squirrel 松鼠 panda 熊猫 lion 狮子 tiger 老虎 fox 狐狸 zebra 斑马 hen 母鸡
giraffe 长颈鹿 turkey 火鸡 lamb 小羊 sheep 绵羊 cow 奶牛 squid 鱿鱼 lobster 龙虾 shark 鲨鱼 seal
海豹 sperm whale 抹香鲸 killer whale 虎鲸 kangaroo 袋鼠

五、人物

friend 朋友 boy 男孩 girl 女孩 mother 母亲 father 父亲 sister 姐妹 brother 兄弟 man 男人 uncle
叔叔; 舅舅 woman 女人 Mr. 先生 Miss 小姐 lady 女士; 小姐 mom 妈妈 dad 爸爸
parents 父母 son 儿子 daughter 女儿 kid 小孩 baby 婴儿 grandparents 祖父母
grandma/grandmother (外) 祖母 robot 机器人 grandpa/grandfather (外) 祖父 visitor 参观者 aunt
姑姑 cousin 堂(表) 兄弟; 堂(表) 姐妹 classmate 同学 queen 女王 neighbour 邻居 tourist
旅行者 principal 校长 people 人物 university student 大学生 pen pal 笔友

六、职业

teacher 教师 student 学生 doctor 医生 nurse 护士 driver 司机 farmer 农民 singer 歌唱家 writer
作家 actor 男演员 actress 女演员 artist 画家 engineer 工程师 accountant 会计 cleaner 清洁工
salesperson 销售员 baseball player 棒球运动员 assistant 售货员 police 警察 policeman(男) 警察
policewoman(女) 警察 TV reporter 电视台记者 weather reporter 天气预报

七、食品、饮料

rice 米饭 bread 面包 beef 牛肉 milk 牛奶 water 水 egg 蛋 fish 鱼 tofu 豆腐 cake 蛋糕
cookie 曲奇 biscuit 饼干 jam 果酱 noodles 面条 tea 茶 meat 肉 chicken 鸡肉 pork 猪肉
salad 沙拉 soup 汤 Coke 可乐 mutton 羊肉 ice 冰 ice-cream 冰淇淋 juice 果汁 coffee 咖啡
breakfast 早餐 lunch 午餐 dinner/supper 晚餐 meal 一餐 hot dog 热狗 hamburger 汉堡包
French fries 炸薯条 vegetable 蔬菜

八、水果、蔬菜

apple 苹果 banana 香蕉 pear 梨 orange 橙子 grape 葡萄 eggplant 茄子 green beans 青豆 tomato
西红柿 potato 土豆 peach 桃 strawberry 草莓 cucumber 黄瓜 onion 洋葱 carrot 胡萝卜 cabbage
卷心菜 watermelon 西瓜

九、衣服

jacket 夹克衫 pants 长裤 skirt 短裙 dress 连衣裙 socks 袜子 jeans 牛仔裤 T-shirt 丁恤衫
shirt 衬衫 shoes 鞋子 sweater 毛衣 coat 上衣 raincoat 雨衣 shorts 短裤 sneakers 网球鞋
slippers 拖鞋 sandals 凉鞋 boots 靴子 hat(有沿的) 帽子 cap 便帽 cloth 布 sunglasses 太阳镜

tie 领带 scarf 围巾 gloves 手套 trousers 裤子 clothes 衣服

十、交通工具

bike 自行车 bus 公共汽车 train 火车 jeep 吉普车 ship 轮船 yacht 快艇 motor cycle 摩托车
boat 小船 car 小汽车 taxi 出租车 van 小货车 plane/airplane 飞机 subway/underground 地铁

十一、杂物

window 窗户 door 门 desk 课桌 chair 椅子 computer 计算机 board 写字板 fan 风扇 light 灯
teacher's desk 讲台 picture 图画;照片 wall 墙壁 floor 地板 curtain 窗帘 trash bin 垃圾箱 closet
壁橱 mirror 镜子 end table 床头柜 present 礼物 walkman 随身听 lamp 台灯 sofa 沙发
football/soccer 足球 phone 电话 shelf 书架 fridge 冰箱 bed 床 table 桌子 TV 电视
air-conditioner 空调 key 钥匙 lock 锁 photo 照片 chart 图表 plate 盘子 knife 刀 fork 叉
spoon 勺子 chopsticks 筷子 pot 锅 gift 礼物 toy 玩具 doll 洋娃娃 ball 球 balloon 气球
kite 风筝 jigsaw puzzle 拼图游戏 box 盒子 umbrella 伞 zipper 拉链 violin 小提琴 tube 管子 yo-yo
溜溜球 nest 鸟窝 hole 洞 toothbrush 牙刷 menu 菜单 e-card 电子卡片 money 钱 e-mail 电子
邮件 traffic light 交通灯 medicine 药

十二、地点

home 家 room 房间 bedroom 卧室 bathroom 卫生间 living room 起居室 kitchen 厨房 classroom
教室 school 学校 park 公园 library 图书馆 post office 邮局 police office 警察局 hospital 医院
cinema 电影院 bookstore 书店 farm 农场 zoo 动物园 garden 花园 study 书房 playground 操场
canteen 食堂 teacher's office 教师办公室 library 图书馆 gym 体育馆 flat 公寓 washroom 卫生间
art room 绘画教室 computer room 计算机教室 music room 音乐教室 city 城市 TV room 电视机房
company 公司 factory 工厂 fruit stand 水果摊 pet shop 宠物商店 nature park 自然公园 theme
park 主题公园 science museum 科学博物馆 the Great Wall 长城 supermarket 超市 bank 银行
country 国家 village 乡村 hometown 家乡 bus stop 公交车站

十三、课程

sports 体育运动 science 科学 Moral Education 思想品德课 Social Studies 社会课 Chinese
语文 math 数学 PE 体育课 English 英语课

十四、国家、城市

China/PRC 中国 America/USA 美国 UK 联合王国 England 英国 Canada/CAN 加拿大
Australia 澳大利亚 New York 纽约 London 伦敦 Sydney 悉尼 Moscow 莫斯科 Cairo 开罗

十五、气象

cold 寒冷的 warm 温暖的 cool 凉爽的 snowy 下雪的 sunny 晴朗的
hot 炎热的 rainy 下雨的 windy 有风的 cloudy 多云的 weather report 天气预报

十六、景物

river 河流 lake 湖泊 stream 河;溪 forest 森林 path 小道 road 公路 house 房子 rain
雨 cloud 云 bridge 桥 building 建筑物 sun 太阳 mountain 山 sky 天空 rainbow
彩虹 wind 风 air 空气 moon 月亮

十七、植物

flower 花 grass 草 tree 树 seed 种子 sprout 苗 plant 植物 rose 玫瑰 leaf 叶子

十八、星期

Monday 星期一 Tuesday 星期二 Wednesday 星期三 Thursday 星期四
Friday 星期五 Saturday 星期六 Sunday 星期天 weekend 周末

十九、患病

have a fever 发烧 hurt 疼痛 have a cold 感冒 have a toothache 牙疼 have a headache 头疼
have a sore throat 喉咙疼

二十、季节

spring 春 summer 夏 fall/autumn 秋 winter 冬

二十一、方位

south 南 north 北 east 东 west 西 left 左边 right 右边

二十二、月份

Jan. (January) 一月 Feb. (February) 二月 Mar. (March) 三月 April 四月 May 五月 June

六月 July 七月 Aug.(August)八月 Sept.(September)九月 Oct.(October)十月 Nov.(November)十一月 Dec.(December)十二月

二十三、数词

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 thirteen 十三 fourteen 十四 fifteen 十五 sixteen 十六 seventeen 十七 eighteen 十八 nineteen 十九 twenty 二十 thirty 三十 forty 四十 fifty 五十 sixty 六十 seventy 七十 eighty 八十 ninety 九十 forty-two 四十二 hundred 百 one/a hundred and thirty-six 一百三十六 first 第一 second 第二 third 第三 fourth 第四 fifth 第五 eighth 第八 ninth 第九 twelfth 第十二 twentieth 第二十 thirtieth 第三十 fortieth 第四十 fiftieth 第五十 sixtieth 第六十 seventieth 第七十 eightieth 第八十 ninetieth 第九十 fifty-sixth 第五十六

二十四、形容词(adj)

big 大的 small 小的 long 长的 tall 高的 short 短的; 矮的 young 年轻的 old 旧的; 老的 strong 健壮的 thin 瘦的 active 积极活跃的 quiet 安静的 nice 好看的 kind 和蔼亲切的 strict 严格的 smart 聪明的 funny 滑稽可笑的 tasty 好吃的 sweet 甜的 salty 咸的 sour 酸的 fresh 新鲜的 favourite 最喜爱的 clean 干净的 tired 疲劳的 excited 兴奋的 angry 生气的 happy 高兴的 bored 无聊的 sad 忧愁的 taller 更高的 shorter 更矮的 stronger 更强壮的 older 年龄更大的 younger 更年轻的 bigger 更大的 heavier 更重的 longer 更长的 thinner 更瘦的 smaller 更小的 good 好的 fine 好的 great 很好的 heavy 重的 fat 胖的 happy 快乐的 new 新的 right 对的 hungry 饥饿的 cute 逗人喜爱的 little 小的 lovely 可爱的 beautiful 漂亮的 colourful 色彩鲜艳的 pretty 漂亮的 cheap 便宜的 expensive 昂贵的 juicy 多汁的 tender 嫩的 healthy 健康的 ill 有病的 helpful 有帮助的 high 高的 easy 简单的 proud 骄傲的 sick 有病的 better 更好的 higher 更高的

二十五、介词 (prep)

in 在.....里 on 在.....上; 在.....时候 under 在.....下面 near 在.....的旁边 behind 在.....后边 next to 与.....相邻 over 在.....上面 in front of 在.....前面

二十六、代词 (pron)

I 我 we 我们 you 你; 你们 he 他 she 她 it 它 they 他(她, 它)们 my 我的 our 我们的 your 你的; 你们的 his 他的 her 她的

二十七、动词 (v)

play (.ed) 玩; 踢 swim(swam)游泳 skate 滑冰 fly(flew)飞 jump 跳 walk 走 run(ran)跑 climb 爬 fight(fought)打架 swing(swung)荡 eat(ate)吃 sleep(slept)睡觉 like 像, 喜欢 turn 转弯 have(had)有; 吃 buy(bought)买 take(took)买; 带 live 居住 teach (taught)教 go(went)去 study(studied)学习 learn 学习 (learned) sing(sang)唱歌 dance 跳舞 row 划 do(did)做 do homework 做作业 do housework 做家务 watch TV 看电视 read(read) books 读书 cook the meals 做饭 water the flowers 浇花 sweep(swept) the floor 扫地 clean the bedroom 打扫卧室 make(made) the bed 铺床 set(set) the table 摆饭桌 wash the clothes 洗衣服 do the dishes 洗碗碟 use a computer 使用计算机 go to school 上学 eat breakfast 吃早饭 eat dinner 吃晚饭 do morning exercises 晨练; 做广播操 have English class 上英语课 play sports 进行体育运动 get (got) up 起床 climb mountains 爬山 go shopping 买东西 play the piano 弹钢琴 visit grandparents 看望(外)祖父母 go hiking 去远足 fly kites 放风筝 make a snowman 堆雪人 plant trees 种树 draw(drew) pictures 画画 cook dinner 做饭 read a book 看书 play chess 下棋 answer the phone 接电话 listen to music 听音乐 clean the room 打扫房间 write(wrote) a letter 写信 write an e-mail 写电子邮件 drink(drank) water 喝水 take pictures 照相 watch insects 观察昆虫 pick up leaves 采摘树叶 do an experiment 做实验 catch butterflies 捉蝴蝶 count insects 数昆虫 collect insects 收集昆虫 collect leaves 收集树叶 write a report 写报告 have a picnic 举行野餐 get to 到达 ride(rode) a bike 骑自行车 play the violin 拉小提琴 make kites 制作风筝

collect stamps 集邮 meet(met) 见面 welcome 欢迎 thank 谢谢 love 爱 work 工作
 drink(drank) 喝 taste 尝 smell 闻 feed(fed) 喂养 shear 剪 milk 挤奶 look 看 guess 猜
 help 帮助 pass 传递 how 展示 use 使用 clean 打扫 open 打开 close 关上 put 放
 paint 绘画 tell(told) 告诉 kick 踢 bounce 反弹 ride(ride) 骑 stop(stopped) 停 wait 等
 find(found) 寻找到 drive(drove) 驾驶 fold 折 send(sent) 寄 wash 洗 shine 照耀 become 变成
 feel(felt) 感觉到 think(thought) 思考 meet(met) 遇见 fall(fell) 落下 leave(left) 离开
 wake(woke) up 醒来 put on 穿上 take off 脱掉 hang up 挂起 wear(wore) 穿 go home 回家 go to bed 上床睡觉
 play computer games 玩电脑游戏 play chess 下棋 empty the trash 倒垃圾 put away 收拾衣服
 the clothes 收拾衣服 get off 下车 take a trip 去旅行 read a magazine 阅读杂志 go to the cinema 去看电影
 go straight 向前直走

第二章 常用短语汇总

第一次 动词短语

clean the floor 扫地
 clean the house 打扫房间
 collect stamps 集邮
 come back 回来
 come from 来自……
 come here 来这里
 come in 进来
 come on 过来/加油
 come to tea 来喝茶
 cook the meal 煮饭
 crash into 撞向
 dig a hole 挖坑
 do housework 做家务
 do morning exercises 晨练
 do one's homework 做作业
 do some reading 读点书
 do sports 做运动
 draw a picture 画画
 drink some water 喝些水
 drive a car 驾车
 fall over 跌倒
 fill the hole with earth 用泥土填坑
 get off 下车
 get out of 走出 (……之外)
 go and have a look 去看一看
 go back 回去
 go boating 去划船
 go fishing 去钓鱼
 go for a walk 去散步
 go home 回家
 go on a diet 节食
 go out 出去
 go shopping 去购物
 go sightseeing 去观光
 go skating 去溜冰

go skiing 去滑雪
 go straight on 直走
 go swimming 去游泳
 go to bed 去睡觉
 go to school 去上学
 go to the cinema 去看电影
 go to work 去上班
 have a bath 洗澡
 have a Chinese lesson 上语文课
 have a cold 感冒
 have a fever 发烧
 have a good time 玩得开心
 have a headache 头痛
 have a look 看一看
 have a picnic 举行野餐活动
 have a rest 休息
 have a stomachache 胃痛
 have a tooth-ache 牙痛
 have a trip 去旅游
 have a try 试一试
 have been to 到过
 have breakfast 吃早餐
 have fun 玩得开心
 have lunch 吃午饭
 have some coke 喝些可乐
 have supper/dinner 吃晚饭
 have time 有时间
 just a minute 等一下
 just now 刚才
 keep a diary 记日记
 let me see 让我想一想/让我看一看
 listen to music 听音乐
 listen to the CDs 听 CD 碟
 listen to the radio 听收音机
 make friends 交朋友

make the bed 整理床铺
mark the pupils' homework 批改作业
next to 下一个
no problem 没问题
paint a picture 涂画
pick up 捡起
plant trees 种树
play badminton 打羽毛球
play basketball 打篮球
play cards 打牌
play football 踢足球
play games 玩游戏
play table tennis 打乒乓球
play tennis 打网球
play the guitar 弹吉他
play the piano 弹钢琴
put away 放好
put on 穿上
put the tree into the hole 把树放进洞里

ride a bike 骑自行车
see a film 看电影
surf the Net 上网
take a message 传递信息
take exercise 进行锻炼
take medicine 服药
take off 脱下
take photos 照相
turn off 关闭
turn on 打开
wait a moment 稍等一下
wait for 等候
wash clothes 洗衣服
wash dishes 洗碟子
watch a football match 看足球赛
watch TV 看电视
water the flower 浇花
water the tree 浇树
write a letter 写信

第二节 介词短语

a glass of 一杯……
a lot of 许多……
a map of 一幅……的地图
a pair of 一双……
a picture of 一幅……的画
a plate of 一碟……
agree with 同意……
all of them 他们大家
all of us 我们大家
at first 首先
at home 在家
at last 最后
at night 在晚上
at school 在学校
at the top of 在……顶部
at the weekend 在周末
be good at 擅长于……
be made of 由……制造
by the road 在路边
by the way 顺便问问
close to 靠近……
different from 不同于
fall down 跌倒
far away from 远离

from then on 从那时起
from...to... 从……到……
full of 充满
get off 下车
get on 上车
get out of 走出……之外
get to 到达
go on 继续
hand in 上交
help...with... 帮助某人做某事
in English 用英语
in front of 在……前面
in the afternoon 在下午
in the east / south / west / north 在东/南/西/北方
in the evening 在晚上
in the middle 在中间
in the morning 在早上
in the sky 在空中
in time 及时
in trouble 遇到麻烦
It's time to 是该……的时候了。
late for 迟到
look for 寻找
not at all 根本不

on foot 步行
on holiday 度假
on Monday 在星期一
on September 1st 在九月一日
on the farm 在农场
on the left 在左边
on the right 在右边
on time 准时
play with 与……玩

put on 穿上
sit down 坐下
stand up 起立
start for 出发前往
talk to 和……交谈
Thank you for... 感谢你的……
wait for 等待
wake up 醒来

第三节 特殊疑问词

what 什么
where 哪里
who 谁
whose 谁的
when 什么时候
how 怎样
which 哪一个
what time 什么时候

what colour 什么颜色
what language 什么语言
what subject 什么科目
what class 什么班
what day 星期几
what date 日期
how many 多少
how much 多少钱

how often 多经常
how long 多长时间
how old 多大
how tall 多高
how heavy 多重
why 为什么

第四节 缩写词

I'm = I am
It's = it is
he's = he is
she's = she is
you're = you are
they're = they are
that's = that is
isn't = is not

aren't = are not
don't = do not
doesn't = does not
wasn't = was not
weren't = were not
hasn't = has not
haven't = have not
can't = cannot

won't = will not
we'll = we will
who's = who is
what's = what is
let's = let us
here's = here is
No. = number

第五节 时间词和短语

year 年
month 月
week 周
date 日期
day 日
hour 小时
morning 早上

afternoon 下午
evening 晚上
the day before yesterday 前天
yesterday 昨天
today 今天
tomorrow 明天
the day after tomorrow 后天

last year 去年
last month 上个月
last week 上个星期
next year 明年
next month 下个月
next week 下周

第六节 常见介词

(一) 方位介词

in 在……里面 at 在……(小地方) on 在……上面 under 在……下面
behind 在……后面 next to 紧挨着 near 在……附近 in front of 在……前面
over 在……上方 outside 在……外面 between...and... 在……与……之间

in the middle 在中间 beside / by 在……旁边

(二) 其他介词

at... 在……点钟 for 给, 为了, 作为 to 到…… from...to... 从……到……
of ……的 by 乘(坐)……交通工具 with 用……, 和……一起, 带…… into 进去
from 来自 out 外面 up 向上 down 向下 before 在……之前 after 在…

第七节 时间介词 at, on, in 的用法

1、at 用在具体的时刻和中午前面。如: at 6:00, at seven thirty, at noon

2、on 用在具体星期、日期前面。如: on Monday, on September 1st

3、in 用在年、月、季节或早上、下午、晚上的前面。如:

in 2008, in February, in spring, in the morning

时间的排列顺序: 由小到大如:

at two in the afternoon 在下午 2 点。 on September 1st, 2006 2006 年 9 月 1 日。

第三章 日常用语

第一节 小学生口语 100 句

1. Hello, ... 你好。
2. Hi, ... 喂, 你好。
3. Good morning/ afternoon/evening.
早上/下午/晚上好。
4. How are you(this morning/afternoon/evening)?
你今天早晨/下午/晚上好吗?
5. Fine, thank you/ thanks. 我很好, 谢谢。
6. Not bad, thank you. 不错, 谢谢。
7. Welcome back to school. 欢迎回到学校来。
8. Welcome to our school. 欢迎到我们学校来。
9. Happy birthday! 生日快乐!
10. What's your name, please? 你的名字是什么?
11. Your name, please? 你叫什么名字?
12. My name is.../ I'm... 我的名字是.../我名叫...
13. This is Miss/ Mr/ Mrs...这位是...小姐/先生/女士。
14. This is my friend. 这是我的朋友。
15. Come and meet my friends. 过来见见我的朋友们。
16. How do you do? 你好。
17. Nice to meet /see you. 很高兴认识/见到你。
18. Goodbye. 再见
19. Good night. 晚安。
20. How old is he? 他多大了?
21. Thank you./ Thanks. 谢谢。
22. You're welcome. 不用谢。
23. That's all right. 没关系。
24. I'm sorry. 对不起。
25. Sorry, I don't know. 对不起, 我不知道。
26. Excuse me. 对不起, 打扰一下。
27. Come in, please. 请进。
28. Have some bananas, please. 请吃些香蕉。
29. It's time for the cakes. 该吃些蛋糕了。
30. May I come in? 我可以进来吗?
31. Come in, please. 请进。
32. May I have yours? 我能吃你的吗?
33. Can I have two cakes? 我能吃两个蛋糕吗?
34. No, you can't. 不, 你不能。
35. Can I have one, please? 我能吃一个吗?
36. Yes./All right. Here you are. 好的。给你。
37. Can I go with you? 我能和你一起走吗?
38. Sure. 好的。
39. Do you know his telephone number?
你知道他的电话号码吗?
40. Are you sure? 你能确定吗?
41. Yes. I'm sure. 是的, 我肯定。
42. Maybe he's in the teachers' office.
可能他在老师办公室。
43. We're about the same age, I think.
我想我们大概年龄相仿。
44. Yes, you're right. 是的, 你是对的。
45. You're wrong. 你错了。
46. I like ...very much. 我非常喜欢...
47. I like to draw pictures there.我喜欢在那儿画画。
48. Me too. 我也是。
49. Can I help you? 我能帮你吗?

50. Yes, a dress for my daughter.
是的, 给我女儿买条裙子。
51. What do you want, a dress or a skirt?
你想要买什么? 连衣裙还是短裙?
52. How about the blue one? 这条蓝色的如何?
53. How much is it? 多少钱?
54. Fifty-nine yuan. 五十九元。
55. Excuse me, where's the cinema?
请问, 电影院在哪?
56. Where's the teachers' office, please?
老师办公室在哪?
57. Excuse me, how can I get to the post office?
请问, 怎么走才能到达邮局?
58. Can you show me the way to the bank, please?
你能告诉我去银行的路怎么走吗?
59. It's over there, near the Bank of China.
就在那儿, 中国银行的旁边。
60. This way, please. 请这边走。
61. Sorry, I don't know. You may go and ask him.
对不起, 我不知道。你可以去问他。
62. What's the time? 几点了?
63. Excuse me, what's the time, please?
请问, 几点了?
64. It's time to get up/go to school...
到了起床/去学校的时候了。
65. It's time for... 到了(做) ...的时候了。
66. Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。
67. Go and get him. 去把他找来。
68. Let me have a look, please. 让我看一看。
69. Let's play a game today. 今天我们来做个游戏。
70. Now listen to me, please. 现在请听我说。
71. Can you look after my bag and clothes, please?
你能帮我照看一下我的书包和衣服吗?

第二节 英语日常用语

(一) Greetings 问候语

1. Hello! / Hi! 你好!
2. Good morning/afternoon/evening! 早晨(下午/晚上)好!
3. I'm Kathy King. 我是凯西·金。
4. Are you Peter Smith? 你是彼得·史密斯吗?
5. Yes, I am. / No, I'm not. 是, 我是。/ 不, 我不是。
6. How are you? 你好吗?
7. Fine, thanks. And you? 很好, 谢谢, 你呢?
8. I'm fine, too. 我也很好。

72. Yes. / All right. / OK. / Sure. 好的。
73. Look at his coat. 看他的外套。
74. Shall we go now? 我们现在可以走了吗?
75. Let's go to school. 让我们去学校吧。
76. Yes, let's. 好的, 走吧。
77. Let's get some(red) flowers. 让我们来摘些(红)花。
78. Please don't. 请不要。
79. Don't turn off the TV. 别关电视。
80. Very good. 很好。
81. Great! / That's great. 太好了。/ 棒极了。
82. How nice! 多漂亮啊!
83. How beautiful! 多美啊!
84. It's lovely. 它真可爱。
85. Oh, dear! 哦, 天啊!
86. Pardon? 对不起, 请再说一遍。
87. Excuse me, would you please tell me...?
对不起, 你能告诉我...?
88. What can you see? 你能看见什么?
89. Where are the balls? 球在哪儿?
90. Look, they're between the bags.
看, 它们在书包中间。
91. What's that on the wall? 墙上的那是什么?
92. It's a photo of my family. 是我们家的全家福。
93. There are some toy boats on the desk.
桌上有些玩具船。
94. Please give it to me. 请把它给我。
95. Who are they? 他们是谁?
96. Their names are... 他们的名字是...。
97. What's your telephone number?
你的电话号码是什么?
98. Shall we call her? 我们打电话给她好吗?
99. What a clever boy he is! 他是个多么聪明的孩子啊!
100. How beautiful the girls are! 这些女孩多漂亮啊!

(二) Expression In Class 课堂用语

9. How is Amy / your wife / your husband?
爱米好吗? / 你妻子好吗? / 你丈夫好吗?
10. She is very well, thank you. 她很好, 谢谢。
11. Good night, Jane. 晚安, 简。
12. Good-bye, Mike. 再见, 迈克。
13. See you tomorrow. 明天见。
14. See you later. 待会儿见。
15. I have to go now. 我必须走了。

16. May I come in? 我能进来吗?

17. Come in, please. 请进。

18. Sit down, please. 请坐。

19. It's time for class. 上课时间到了。

20. Open your books and turn to page 20.

打开书, 翻到第 20 页。

21. I'll call the roll before class. 课前我要点名。

22. Here! 到!

23. Has everybody got a sheet?

每个人都拿到材料了吗?

24. Any different opinion? 有不同意见吗?

25. Are you with me? 你们跟上我讲的了没?

26. Have I made myself clear? 我讲明白了吗?

27. Could you say it again? 你能再说一遍吗?

28. Any questions? 有什么问题吗?

29. That's all for today. 今天就讲到这里。

30. Please turn in your paper before leaving.

请在离开前将论文交上。

(三) Identifying Objects 辨别物品

31. What's this? 这是什么?

32. It's a pen. 是支笔。

33. Is this your handbag? 这是你的手提包吗?

34. No, it isn't. / Yes, it is. 不, 它不是。/是的, 它是。

35. Whose pen is this? 这是谁的笔?

36. It's Kate's. 是凯特的。

37. Is that a car? 那是一辆小汽车吗?

38. No, it isn't. It's a bus. 不, 那是一辆公共汽车。

39. What do you call this in English?

这个用英语怎么说?

40. What is the color of your new book?

你的新书是什么颜色的?

41. How big is your house? 你的房子有多大?

42. How long is the street? 这条街有多长?

43. What's the name of the cat? 这猫叫什么名字?

44. Where's the company? 那个公司在哪儿?

45. Which is the right size? 哪个尺码是对的?

(四) About Belongings 关于所有物

46. What's this? 这是什么?

47. It's an air-conditioner. 这是空调。

48. Is this yours? 这是你的吗?

49. Yes, it's mine. 是的, 是我的。

50. Where are my glasses? 我的眼镜在哪儿?

51. Do you know where I've put my glasses?

你知道我把眼镜搁哪儿了吗?

52. Over there. 在那边。

53. On the desk. 在桌上。

54. Is this your pen? I found it under the desk.

这是你的笔吗? 我在桌下捡的。

55. No. Mine is blue. 不是。我的是蓝的。

56. Which is your bag? 哪个是你的包?

57. The bigger one. 大些的那个。

58. The one on your right. 你右边的那个。

59. Are these books all yours?

这些书全是你的吗?

60. Some of them are mine. 一部分是我的。

(五) Identifying People 辨别身份

61. Who are you? 你是谁?

62. I'm Jim. 我是吉姆。

63. Who is the guy over there? 那边那个人是谁?

64. He's Bob. 他是鲍勃。

65. Is that girl a student? 那个女孩是学生吗?

66. No, she isn't. 不, 她不是。

67. What do you do? 你是做什么的?

68. I'm a farmer. 我是个农民。

69. What does he do? 他是干什么的?

70. He's a manager. 他是个经理。

71. She must be a model, isn't?

她一定是个模特, 不是吗?

72. I really don't know. 我真不知道。

73. I have no idea about it. 我一点都不知道。

74. Can she be a driver? 她可能是个司机吗?

75. Yes, I think so. 是的, 我认为是。

(六) About Introduction 关于介绍

76. What's your name? 你叫什么名字?
77. May I have your name? 能告诉我你的名字吗?
78. My name is Thomas. 我叫汤姆斯。
79. Just call me Tom. 就叫我汤姆吧。
80. What's your family name? 你姓什么?
81. My family name is Aynesworth. 我姓安尼思华斯。
82. How do you spell it? 怎么拼?
83. Who is the lady in white?
穿白衣服的那位小姐是谁?
84. Could you introduce me to her?
你能把我介绍给她吗?
85. Rose, let me introduce my friend to you.
罗斯, 让我介绍一下我的朋友。
86. This is Tom. He's my classmate.
这是汤姆。我的同学。
87. Nice to meet you. 很高兴认识你。
88. Nice to meet you, too. 认识你我也很高兴。
89. Let me introduce myself. 让我自我介绍一下。
90. How do you do? 你好!

(七) Year, Month And Day 年、月、日

91. What day is it today? 今天星期几?
92. It's Monday today. 今天是星期一。
93. What's the date today? 今天是几号?
94. It's January the 15th, 1999. 今天是 1999 年 1 月 15 日。
95. What month is this? 现在是几月?
96. It's December. 现在是十二月。
97. What year is this? 今年是哪一年?
98. It's the year of 1999. 今年是 1999 年。

99. What will you do during this weekend?
这周末你干什么?
100. Does the shop open at 9 am on weekdays?
这家店平日是早上 9 点开门吗?
101. It opens at 8 am on weekdays, but at 9 at weekends.
平日上午 8 点开, 但周末 9 点开。
102. What will you do the day after on next?
后天你干什么?
103. What did you do the week before last?
上上星期你干了什么?
104. I'll work for the next 5 days.
我要工作 5 天 (从明天算起)
105. It's been 5 years since I last saw you.
我已 5 年没见你了。

(八) Talking About Objects 谈论事物

106. Do you have a computer? 你有计算机吗?
107. Yes, I do. 是的, 我有。
108. He has that book, doesn't he? 他有那本书, 是吗?
109. No, he doesn't. 不, 他没有。
110. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
你有兄弟或姐妹吗?
111. No, I'm a single son. 没有, 我是独生子。
112. Does your computer have a modem?
你的电脑有调制解调器吗?
113. Do you have shampoo here? 这儿有香波卖吗?
114. What a beautiful garden you have!
你的花园真漂亮。
115. Any tickets left? 有剩票吗?

第三节 日常用语分类

Ask (问语)	Answer (答语)
Hello. What's your name?	My name is Chen Jie. / I'm Chen Jie.
This is Sally.	How do you do, Sally.
How do you do?	How do you do?

How are you ?	I'm fine, thanks. And you?/ I'm OK.
Nice to meet you.	Nice to meet you, too.
See you tomorrow.	See you.
Would you like something to drink?	Yes, I'd like some coffee.
May I come in ?	Come in, please.
Hello, may I speak to Tom?	Speaking. Who's calling?
Help yourself to some fish.	Thank you.
Happy birthday, Dad.	Thank you.
Happy New Year!	Happy New Year!/The same to you!
Don't read in the sun.	All right. Thank you .
Would you like to go shopping with me?	Yes, I'd love to. / I'd love to. But I'm busy now.
Shall we go fishing?	All right. / OK. / Good idea.
Thank you very much.	You're welcome. / Not at all.
Can I help you?	Yes, please. / No, thanks.
May I have some coke?	Yes, of course. / Sure, here you are.
Could you help me?	Sure. / Yes, of course.
Why don't you come to tea?	It's a good idea.
Please say hello to your father for me.	I will, thank you.
Good luck.	Thank you.
I'm sorry.	That's all right. / It doesn't matter.
May I use your bike?	Yes, please.
Let's go to school together.	OK./Great./Good idear.
How do you say that in English?	It's a picture.

1. 问候、打招呼及回应

Good morning!

Hello!

Good morning!

Hello!

2. 介绍

I'm Mike.

This is Jack.

3. 问某物是什么及回答

What is this /that/it ?

It is a duck.

What are these?

They are pictures.

4. 问某人姓名及回答

What's your name?

My name is Mike.

5. 问物或人在哪儿及回答

Where is the pen?

It's on the desk.

Where is he?

He is under the tree.

6. 问年龄

How old are you ?

I'm ten.

How old is she?

She's five.

7. 问数量及回答

How many desks are there?

There are six.

8. 问颜色及回答

What colour is it?

It's green.

9. 说有

Have you got a ruler?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has she got a dress?

Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

10. 喜欢与不喜欢

I like milk.

I don't like coffee.

He likes singing.

He doesn't like dancing.

Do you like cooking?

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

What's your favourite colour?

My favourite colour is yellow.

11. 问时间及回答

What time is it?

It's half past seven,

What day is (it) today?

It's Tuesday.

What is the date today?

It's June 7th.

12. 问某地有什么

What's in the bag?

There is a book, two pens, and a ruler.

13. 问乘坐的交通工具及回答

How do you go to school?

I go to school by bus.

How does she go to work?

She goes to work by bike.

14. 问某人正在做什么及回答

What are you doing?

I am watching TV.

What are they doing?

They are playing games.

15. 表示请求

Can I have some water?

Yes, of course.

16. 问能力及回答

Can you run fast?

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

Can he swim?

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

17. 问某人要去哪里及回答

Where are you going?

I am going to go to school.

18. 提供、请求帮助

Let me help you.

Can I help you?

Yes, please. / No, thanks.

Can you help me?

Yes, of course.

19. 问打算做某事及回答

What are you going to do?

I am going to

What is he/she going to do?

He is going to

20. 问某时做什么

What do you often do on Sunday?

I often play basketball with my friends.

What does he usually do at the weekend?

21. 问路

Excuse me. Where's the park, please?

22. 感情

How do you feel?

23. 购物

How many pears do you want?

How much rice do you want?

How much is it ?

24. 询问物主

Whose shirt is this?

Whose is this shirt?

25. 文明、规范

You should look , then cross the road.

He usually goes swimming.

Go straight on . Turn right .

I feel happy sad.

Two kilos.

Ten kilos.

It is two pounds.

It's Liming's.

第四章 主要问句汇总

一、询问姓名、年龄。

1. ---What's your name?

---My name is _____.

2. ---What's his name?

---His name is _____.

3. ---What's her name?

---Her name is _____.

4. ---How old are you?

---I'm 12.

---你叫什么名字?

---我叫……。

---他叫什么名字?

---他叫……。

---她叫什么名字?

---她叫……。

---你几岁了?

---我十二岁。

二、询问颜色。

1. ---What colour is it?

---It's yellow and white.

2. ---What colour are they?

---They're green..

---它是什么颜色的?

---黄白相间。

---它们是什么颜色的?

---绿色的。

三、询问数量或价钱。

1. ---How many kites can you see?

---I can see 12.

2. ---How many crayons do you have?

---I have 16.

3. ---How many people are there in your family?

---Three.

4. --- How many horses are there?

--- Twelve.

5. ---How much is this dress?

---It's ninety-nine yuan.

6. ---How much are these apples?

---They're thirty-five yuan.

---你可以看见几只风筝?

---我可以看见十二只风筝。

---你有多少支彩笔?

---我有十六支。

---你家有几口人?

---三口人。

---那有多少匹马?

---十二匹。

---这条连衣裙多少钱?

---九十九元。

---这些苹果多少钱?

---三十五元。

四、询问时间或日期。

1. ----What time is it now?
----It' s nine o' clock.. It' s time for English class.
(----It' s eight o' clock. It' s time to go to bed.)
2. ----What day is it today?
----It' s Monday.
(----What do we have on Mondays?
----We have Chinese, English, math ...)
3. ---- What do you have for lunch on Mondays?
----We have tomatoes, tofu and fish.
4. ----When is your birthday?
----It' s October 1st, our National Day.
5. ----When is your father's birthday?
----It' s in May.
- 6.----When is your mother's birthday?
----It' s July 1st.
7. ----When do you do morning exercises / get up...?
----I usually do morning exercises / get up... at 8:30 / 6:30....
----现在几点钟?
----九点。该上英语课了。
(----八点。该上床睡觉了。)
----今天星期几?
----星期一。
(----我们星期一上哪些课?
----语文、英语、数学……)
----星期一你中餐吃什么?
----我们吃西红柿, 豆腐和鱼。
----你的生日是什么时候?
----十月一日, 国庆节。
----你爸爸的生日是什么时候?
----在五月。
----你妈妈的生日是什么时候?
----七月一日。
----你们什么时候做早锻炼/起床...?
----我们通常 8:30/6:30...做早锻炼/起床...。
8. ----What's the date?
----June 9th.
----几月几日?
----六月九日。

五、询问方位或地方。

1. ----Where is my toy car?
----It' s here, under the chair.
2. ----Where is the canteen?
----It' s on the first floor.
3. ----Where are the keys?
----They' re in the door.
4. ----Excuse me. Where is the library, please?
----It' s near the post office.
5. ----Where are you from?
----I' m from China.
6. ----Where does the rain/cloud... come from?
----It comes from the clouds/stream...
----我的玩具汽车在哪儿?
----在这儿, 在椅子下面。
----餐厅在哪儿?
----在一楼。
----钥匙在哪儿?
----在门上。
----对不起, 请问图书馆在哪儿?
----在邮局附近。
----你从哪儿来?
----我从中国来。
----雨/云...是从哪儿来的?
----它是从云层里/由水蒸气...来的。
7. ---- Where are you going this afternoon?
----I'm going to the bookstore.
8. ----Where did you go on your holiday?
----I went to Xinjiang.
9. ---- Where does she work?
---- She works in a hospital.
10. ----Where is the cinema, please?
----It's next to the hospital.
----How to go there?
----Turn left at the cinema, then go straight. It's on the left.
----下午你打算去哪?
----我打算去书店。
----假期你去了哪?
----我去了新疆。
----她在哪工作?
----她在医院工作。
----请问电影院在哪?
----在医院旁边。
----怎么去那里?
----在电影那左转, 然后直走。它在你的左边。
11. ---- There are two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a living room.

----那有两个卧室, 一个厨房, 一个卫生间和一个客厅。

----There is a mirror, a bed and a big closet.

----那有一面镜子, 一张床和一个大衣柜。

----The closet is near the table.

----衣柜在桌子的附近。

----Many clothes are in the closet.

----很多的衣服在衣柜里。

----The trash bin is behind the door.

----垃圾桶在门后。

六、询问想吃什么或学校食谱。

1. ----What would you like for breakfast / lunch / dinner? ----你早餐/中餐/晚餐想吃什么?

----I'd like some bread and milk / rice and soup. ----我想吃面包和牛奶/米饭和汤。

2. ----What's for breakfast / lunch / dinner?

----早餐/中餐/晚餐吃什么?

----Hamburgers and orange juice.

----汉堡包和橙汁。

七、询问天气状况。

1. ----What's the weather like in Beijing?

----北京的天气如何?

----It's rainy today. How about New York?

----今天是雨天。纽约呢?

----It's sunny and hot.

----今天是晴天, 天气很热。

2. ----It's warm today.

----今天很暖和。

3. ----It's cool.

----今天很凉爽。

八、询问身体状况或情绪。

1. ----How do you feel?

----你感觉如何?

----I feel sick.

----我觉得不舒服。

2. ----What's the matter?

----怎么了?

----My throat is sore. / I have a sore throat.

----我的喉咙疼。

3. ----How are you, Sarah? You look so sad.

----你还好吗, 莎拉? 你看起来这么伤心。

----I failed the math test.

----我的数学考试没有通过。

----I am sorry to hear that!

----很抱歉听到这些。

九、询问体重、身高

1. ---- How heavy are you?

----你多少重?

----I'm 48 kg.

----我 48 公斤。

---- I'm thinner than you, and shorter.

----我比你瘦和矮。

2. ---- How tall are you?

----你多高?

----I'm 164 cm tall.

----我 164 厘米高。

---- You're shorter than me.

----你比我矮。

(----You're 4 cm taller than me.

----你比我高四厘米。)

十、询问职业、身份或人物。

1. ----What's your father / mother?

----你的父亲 / 母亲是做什么的?

----He's a doctor. / She's a teacher.

----他是一名医生。 / 她是一名教师。

2. ----What does your mother / father do?

----你的母亲 / 父亲是做什么的?

----She's a TV reporter. / He's a teacher. He teaches English.

----她是一名电视台记者。 / 他是一名教师。他教英语。

3. ----Who's that man / woman?

----那位男士 / 女士是谁?

----He's my father. / She's my mother.

----他是我父亲。 / 她是我母亲。

4. ----Who's this boy / girl?

----那个男孩儿 / 女孩儿是谁?

----He's my brother. / She's my sister.

----他是我兄弟。 / 她是我姐妹。

5. ----Who's your art teacher?

----你们的美术老师是谁?

----Miss Wang / Mr Wu.

----王老师 / 吴老师。

----What's she/he like?

----她/他长什么样儿?

----She's / He's young and thin.

----她/他很年轻、苗条。

十一、询问兴趣、喜好。

1. ----What's your favourite food / drink? ----你最喜欢的食物 / 饮料是什么?
 ----Fish / orange juice. ----鱼。 / 橙汁。
2. ----What's your favourite fruit? ----你最喜欢的水果是什么?
 ----I like apples. They're sweet. ----我喜欢苹果。它们很甜。
 (----I like fruit. But I don't like grapes. They're sour.
 ----我喜欢水果。但我不喜欢葡萄。它们很酸。)
3. ----What's your favourite season? ----你最喜欢的季节是什么?
 ----Winter. ----冬天。
 (----Which season do you like best?
 ----Winter.) (----你最喜欢哪个季节?
 ----冬天。)
- Why do you like winter? ----你为什么喜欢冬天?
 ----Because I can make a snowman. ----因为可以堆雪人。
4. ----What's your hobby? ----你的爱好是什么?
 ----I like collecting stamps. ----我喜欢集邮。
 ----What's his hobby? ----他的爱好是什么?
 ----He likes riding a bike. ----他喜欢骑自行车。
5. ----Do you like peaches? ----你喜欢吃桃子吗?
 ----Yes, I do. / No, I don't. ----喜欢。 / 不喜欢。

第五章 常用词性

第一节 名词

一、定义

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。它既可以表示具体的东西，也可以是表示抽象的东西。

二、分类

1. 名词可以根据意义分为普通名词和专有名词

如：John is a student. 这里 student 是普通名词，john 是专有名词

普通名词前可以用不定冠词 a/an，定冠词 the 或不加冠词，专有名词前一般不加冠词，专有名词的首字母要大写。

2. 普通名词又可以分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词，其中个体名词与集体名词是可数名词，物质名词和抽象名称是不可数名词。

3. 专有名词

专有名词是表示人名、地名、团体、机构、组织等的专有名词，多为独一无二的事物。

三、名词的数

1. 名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

可数名词——可以数的名词

不可数名词——数不清（没有复数）

Drink: milk tea water orange juice coke coffee

Food: rice bread meat fish fruit cake tofu

2. 可数名词与不定冠词 a(an) 连用有数数形式，不可数名词不能与不定冠词 a(an) 连用，没有复

数形式

many+可数名词复数

much/a little+不可数名词

some, any, a lot of (lots of) 两者都可以修饰。

3、可数名词可以直接用数词来修饰

不可数名词：数词 + 量词 + of + 名词

对可数名词的数量提问用 how many

对不可数名词的数量提问用 how much

4、不可数名词的量有以下两种表示方法：

1) some, much, a little, a lot of, a bit of, plenty of 用等表示多少。

注意既可以与可数名词复数，又可以与不可数名词连用的有：plenty of, some, a lot of, lots of, most of 等。如：

There is much water in the bottle. 瓶中有很多水。

I'll tell you much good news. 我要告诉你许多好消息。

2) 用单位词表示。 用 a ... of 表示。

如 a cup of (一杯.....), a bottle of (一瓶.....)

a piece of (一张.....), a pair of shoes (一双鞋)

如 two cups of tea (两杯茶), five pieces of paper (五张纸)

注意单位词后的动词单复数形式往往取决于单位词的单复数形式；千、百等数词与名词加用，表示复数时，数词仍保持单数，名词变复数。如：

Two hundred students (200 名学生)

Ten thousand trees (10000 棵树)

5、可数名词分为单数和复数。

名词单数就是该词本身，在其前面加 a 或 an。

1) 单数

如：a desk (一张桌子)

an old desk (一张旧书桌)

2) 复数：要表示一个以上概念时，要用名词复数形式

规则变化

1) 一般情况下加-s

如 book--books (书) desk--desks (书桌)

2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾加-es

如 box--boxes (盒子) bus--buses (公共汽车)

注意①以 th 结尾加-s, month--months

②stomach--stomachs

3) 以辅音字母+结尾，变 y 为 i 再加-es。

如 city--cities(城市) country--countries(国家)

注意以元音+y, 直接加 s。如: day--days(天), boy--boys(男孩)

4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾, 复数变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加-es。如:

knife--knives(刀), half--halves(一半)

(thief, wife, life, shelf, knife, leaf, self, half, wolf)

注意①有少数词后直接加 s, 如 roof--roofs (屋顶)

5) 以 o 结尾

(1) 辅音字母加 o 结尾名词的加-es。如

tomato--tomatoes(西红柿) potato--potatoes(土豆)

(2) 元音字母加 o 结尾名词的加-s

如 piano--pianos (钢琴) zoo--zoos(动物园) kilo--kilos(千克)

photo--photos (照片) kangaroo--kangaroos(袋鼠)

注意 zero 两种方式都可: zero--zeros 或 zeroes(零)

不规则变化

1) 元音字母发生变化。如:

man--men(男人) woman--women(妇女) tooth--teeth(牙齿) foot--feet(脚)

mouse--mice(老鼠) policeman--policemen(警察)

policewoman--policewomen(女警察)

2) 词尾发生变化。如:

child--children(小孩) ox--oxen(公牛)

3) 单、复数形式相同。如:

fish--fish(鱼) sheep--sheep(绵羊) chinese--chinese(中国人) 等

注意 不说 an english, 要说 an englishman.

①fish 作鱼肉讲时不可数, 没有复数。

②fishes 指各种不同种类鱼或指几条鱼。

4) 形似单数, 实为复数意义。如:

people(人, 人们) these people (不说 a people, 可说 a person)

police(公安, 警察) ten police (不说 a police, 可说 a policeman)

5) 由 man 和 woman 构成的合成名词, 变复数将名词及 man 或 woman 都变成复数。如:

a man driver--men drivers(男司机) a woman doctor--women doctors (女医生)

6) 合成名词变为复数时, 通常只将里面所含的主体名词变为复数。如:

passer-by--passers-by(过路人) bus driver--bus drivers(汽车司机)

注意如果没有主体名词, 就在最后一词上加-s。如:

grown-up--grown-ups(成年人) letter-box--letter-boxes (信箱)

注意①hair 和 fruit 通常作单数, 表示总体。若表示若干根头发或若干种水果, 则需用这两个词的复数形式。如:

Would you like some more fruit? 你要不要再吃点水果?

We bought a lot of fruit from the market. 我们从市场上买了许多水果,

China has some good fruits. 中国有一些好的水果。(指种类)

His black hair is going white. 他的黑发逐渐变成灰白色。

注意②wind, snow 和 rain 这类词, 有时也可以有复数形式, 表示多次的风、雪或雨。

注意以 boy 和 girl 开头的复合名词变成复数时, 一般只把后一名词变成复数。如:

boy student—boy students(男学生) girlfriend—girlfriends(女朋友)

7) 有些名词只有作复数。如:

trousers(裤子) shorts(短裤) jeans(牛仔裤) sunglasses(太阳镜)

名词+man(woman)构成的复合名词, 其复数形式通常与简单名词一样, 即把 man(woman)改成 men(women)。如:

englishman—englishmen(英国人) frenchwoman—frenchwomen(法国妇女)

注意 german 不是复合词, 它的复数是 germans。

四、名词的所有格

有些名词的可以加来表示所有关系, 带这种词尾的名词的形式称为该名词的所有格。如:

Mary's father(玛丽的父亲) Jim's mother(吉姆的母亲)

与所有格相对来看, 不带这种词尾的形式就称为普通格。

1. 名词所有格的构成法

1) 单数名词词尾加's 复数名词词尾如没有 s, 也要加's。如:

Tom's knife(汤姆的小刀) Children's books(儿童书籍)

2) 表示几个人共有一样东西, 只需在最后一个人名字后加, 如果表示各自所有, 则需在各个名字后加。如

Jim and mike's room 吉姆和麦克(共用)的房间

Jim's and mike's rooms 吉姆和麦克(各自)的房间

3) 若名词已有复数词尾-s, 只加"' "即可。如:

The students' reading-room(学生阅览室)

Everyone needs to have at least eight hours' sleep a night. 每个人每晚需要至少 8 小时的睡眠。(新目标英语九年级)

注意①所有格的读音和名词复数的读音一样。

②名词所有格主要用于表示有生命东西(特别是人或高级动物)的名词。如:

This is a woman's work. 这是女人干的工作。

This is a girls' school. 这是一所女子学校。

4) 以-s 结尾的专有名词, 构成所有格仍然加's, 或只加', 但读音都是/iz/。如:

Mr jones's(mr jones')book(琼斯先生的书)

(1) 表示时间和距离的名词。如:

Where is today's newspaper? 今天的报纸在哪儿?

An hour's walk isn't far. 一小时的路程不远。

(1) 有些无生命东西的名词，如国家，城市季节，太阳，月亮，大地，江河，海洋，船等名词也可用's，表示所有关系。如：

china's population(中国人口) the city's life(城市生活)

注意在表示店铺或某人家时，为避免重复(因前面已提到)，名词所有格后面可省略它所修饰的名词。

my uncle's(我叔叔家) the doctor's(医生的诊所)

2. 短语所有格

有生命的名词，我们用's 结构来表示所有关系，如果是无生命的，我们就要用“名词+of+名词”的结构来表示。

The window of the house(这间房子的窗户)

注意当's 所有格用来表示事物类别或属性时不可用of 所有格。如：男式鞋应是men's，而不是shoes of men。

3. of +名词所有格

of +名词所有称为双重所有格，使用时要注意以下几项。

1)表示部分时，前面的词一定要有a ,an ,some ,any ,few ,two ,no ,several (几个)之类有修饰语，不能是one 和the 。 如：

可说：A book of my brother's 我兄弟的一本书

不说：Books of my brother's 或 book of my brother's .

2)当带有感情色彩时，可用the ,this ,that ,these ,those 于名词前。如：

The pretty daughter of your sister's 你姐姐的漂亮的女儿

Did you read that book of lu xun's ? 你读过鲁迅的那本书吗？

3)of 前面的名词不能是专有名词。如

不说：This is john of his uncle's.

4)of 后面的名词必须是特定的。如：

These books of my friend's are good 我朋友的这些书很好。

5)of 后面的名词必须是指人的名词。

比较不说it is a leaf of the tree's.

A picture of my father 指的是爸爸本人的照片。

注意 of 所有格和双重所有格有时可以交替使用，意义无甚区别。如：

A friend of my brother→a friend of my brother's

测试点 a car of betty's cars ,不可换为 a car of betty.。 jim's and tom's fathers are in the same office now. 吉姆的父亲的汤姆父亲目前在同一办公室。

常用口诀

表示民族的名词顺口溜

(1)“中、日、瑞”友好是一致。

(2) “英、法”联盟 a 变 e。

(3) 其他一律加 s 即 Chinese, Japanese 单复数同形; Englishman, Frenchman 的复数为 Englishmen, Frenchmen; 其他像 German, American, Australian 等的复数形式是在后面加 “s”。

o 结尾的名词顺口溜

1) 有生命的以 o 结尾的名词变复数时, 词尾加 es, 凡无生命的以 o 结尾的名词变复数时, 词尾加 s。

有生命: potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes, hero-heroes 等。

无生命: zoo-zoos, radio-radios, photo-photos, piano-pianos 等。

2) 两人两菜一火山。(+es)

小学—中学课本中以 o 结尾的名词构成复数时, 加 es 的只有 negro (黑人), hero (英雄), potato (土豆), tomato (西红柿), volcano (火山), 这就是 “两人两菜一火山”。

(或: 黑人和英雄吃土豆和西红柿 negroes and heroes eat tomatoes and potatoes)

2) 其余以 o 结尾的名词变复数时均加 s。

图景: 你在 “zoo” 里, 看见一要 “bamboo”, 上面挂着一张 “photo”, 所照的是一架 “piano”, 上面放着一台 “radio”。

zoo-zoos photo-photos piano-pianos radio-radios 等。

f、fe 结尾的顺口溜

(1) 以 f(e) 结尾的名词变为复数时, 有的把 f(e) 改为 v(e) 再加 s, 其他的以 “f(e)” 结尾的名词则直接加 “s”。

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。 wife (妻子), knife (刀子), wolf (狼) thief (小偷), shelf (架子), life (生命) leaf (树叶), self (自己), half (一半), 这 9 个名词变复数时, 都要改 “f(e)” 为 “ve” 再加 “s”。

(2) 以 f 结尾的名词, 一般把 f 改为 ves, 但也有特殊情况是直接加 -s 的, 如:

gulf, roof, chief, serf, belief, proof, handkerchief。

巧记不规则名词单变复

man-men; woman-women; foot-feet; tooth-teeth goose-geese; mouse-mice;

第二节 冠词

一、定义

冠词是一种虚词, 本身不能单独使用, 也没有词义, 它用在名词的前面(相当于名词的帽子), 帮助指明名词的含义。

二、分类

共 3 类: 定冠词 (the definite article), 不定冠词 (the indefinite article)、零冠词 (zero article)。

三、用法

1、定冠词的用法

a、an 与数词 one 同源, 是“一个”的意思。a 用于辅音音素前, 而 an 则用于元音音素前。

(1) 表示某一类人或某事物中的任何一个, 经常用在第一次提到某人或某物时, 用不定冠词起介绍作用, 表示一个。

I gave him a book yesterday . 我昨天给了他一本书

I am reading an interesting story . 我在读一则有趣的故事。

(2) 表示人或事物的某一种类, 强调整体, 即以其中的一个代表一类。

A horse is useful to mankind. 马对人类有用。

(3) 不定冠词用在事物的“单位”前, 如时间, 速度, 价格等意义的名词之前, 表示“每一”。

We often go to school two times a day. 我们常常一天两次去学校。

(4) 不定冠词用来指某人某物, 但不具体说明任何人或任何物。

A boy came to see you a moment ago. 刚才有一个小孩来找你。

(5) 在序数词前表示“又一; 再一”时。如:

I want to read the story a second time 我想再读一遍这篇小说。

(6) 表示不特定的“某一个”时。如:

A mr. smith is calling on the phone. 有一位史密斯先生来电话找你。

(7) 在特定的短语里表示特定的含义, 与不可数名词连用, 如:

Have a good time . 过得高兴

(8) 一日三餐前有修饰语时。如:

-Mom, what shall we have for lunch?

-Jiaozi.

-Oh, what a wonderful lunch! I enjoy it very much.

(9) 在形容词最高级前表示“非常”时。如:

Lesson nine is a most difficult lesson, but it isn't the most difficult one.

(10) 不定冠词用于某些词组中。

a little / a few / a lot / a type of / a pile / a great many / many a / as a rule / in a hurry / in a minute / in a word / in a short while / after a while / have a cold / have a try / keep an eye on / all of a sudden

2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that, these, those 同源, 有“那(这)个”“这(那)些”的意思, 但较弱, 可以和一个名词连用, 来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。以下为必须加定冠词的情形:

(1) 在表示双方都明白的人或物的名词之前:

take the medicine. 把药吃了。

(2) 在上文提到过的人或事的名称之前:

He bought a house. i've been to the house. 他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

(3) 在指世上独一无二的事物的名词之前:

the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth

(4) 与单数名词连用表示一类事物, 如:

The fox is cunning .狐狸是狡猾的。

(5) 与形容词或分词连用, 表示一类人: the rich 富人; the living 生者。

(6) 用在序数词和形容词最高级, 及形容词 only, very, same 等前面:

Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

That's the very thing that i need 那正是我需要的东西。

(7) 在表示 "... 世纪... 年代" 的结构之前

He began to learn russian in the 1950s. 他在 20 实际 50 年代开始学俄语。

但注意: in one's 50s 意为 "在某人五十多岁时"。如:

He looked quite healthy though he was in his 80s.

(8) 在比较级的两种句型中: ① 表示 "越, 就越....." 时。如:

The lighter, the better. 越轻越好。

② 表示 "两者中比较....." 时, 用定冠词。如:

There are two books on the table. i like the thicker one.

(9) 用在 "动词+sb.+介词+the+身体部位名称" 的结构中 (注意: 介词常用 in/on/by)。如:

The ball hit me on the back. 球打中了他的头。

(10) 在表示 "计量单位" 的可数名词前 (注意: 介词用 by)。如:

The workers are paid by the hour/day/month. 按月付给工人工资。

(11) 用在某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前: the great wall (长城), the people's park (人民公园) 等。

The people's republic of china 中华人民共和国

The united states 美国

(12) 用在表示乐器的名词之前:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

The little girl likes to play the violin. 小女孩喜欢拉小提琴。

(13) 定冠词用在文艺活动, 运动场所的名称前。

They are going to the cinema tonight. 他们今晚要去影院看电影。

(14) 用在姓氏的复数名词之前, 表示一家人:

The greens 格林一家人 (或格林夫妇)

(15) 在方位名词之前, 如: in the west on the west

(16) 在某些短语中 in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country) in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre

3、零冠词（不用定冠词）

(1) 在物质名词前，如：

Water is very important . 水是非常重要的 。

(2) 在抽象名词前，如：

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

(3) 复数名词表示人或物的种类时，如：

Doctors cure patients. 医生治病救人 。

Those people are teachers, not students. 这些人是老师,不是学生 。

(4) 在有关游戏的名词前，如：

Do you like to play chess? 你喜欢下棋吗 ？

(5) 在“by + 交通工具”的短语里，如：

Shall we walk or go by bus? 我们乘车还是步行 ？

(6) 在国名，人名和地名前通常不用定冠词，如 ：

England, mary;

(7) 在年份、季节、月份、节日、 假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前，不加冠词；

We go to school from monday to friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

(8) 在称呼或表示官衔，职位的名词前不加冠词；

The guards took the american to general lee.

士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

(9) 在三餐、球类运动的名称前，不加冠词 。如：

Have breakfast, play chess

(10) 在某些固定词组中，是否有冠词，意义不同。如：

In hospital 住院, in the hospital 在医院里 in bed 在卧床 , in the bed 在床上

In front of 在..... (外) 前面, in the front of 在..... (内) 前部

Go to hospital 去医院看病 go to the hospital 去医院 (并不是去看病, 而是有其他目的)

口 诀

泛指用 a/ an, 单数可数; 特指用 the, 不特不 the。

释: 1) 泛指用 a/ an, 单数可数——泛指的单数可数名词前要用 a/ an。2) 特指用 the——如果是特指, 那么无论是可数名词单数、复数或不可数名词前均要用 the。3) 不特不 the——不特指则不用 the, 包括泛指的可数名词单数前用 a/ an, 泛指的可数名词复数前不用冠词, 泛指的不可数名词前也不用冠词三种情况。

定冠词: 特指双熟悉, 上文已提及, 世上独一无二, 序数最高级, 某些专有名词, 习语及乐器。

(1) the 用在“特指”谈话双方都知道的某个人或某些人或物前。如:

There is the teacher? 老师在哪里?

(2) the 用在上文已提到的人或事物前。如:

I can see a cat. the cat is lucy” s. 我能看见一只猫，那只猫是露茜的。

(3) the 用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如：

The earth goes around the sun. 地球围绕着太阳转。

(4) the 用在序数词或形容词最高级前。如：

Mike is the tallest of the three boys. 迈克是三个男孩中最高的一个。

(5) the 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如：

the great wall (长城) the people” s park (人民公园) 等。

(6) the 用在一些习惯用语中或乐器名词前。如：

in the day (在白天) play the piano (弹钢琴) 等。

不用冠词：代词限定名词前，专有名词不可数，复数名词表泛指，学科球类三餐饭，季节星期月份前，颜色语种和国名，称呼习语及头衔。

(1) 名词前已有作定语用的 this, that, these, those, my, your, his, her, our, their, some 等限定词时，不用冠词。如：this eraser, her pencil-box, some boxes, those women 等。

(2) 泛指的不可数名词前一般不用冠词。如：meat, rice, water, bread, tea, milk, juice 等。

(3) 复数名词表示泛指时，不用冠词。如：

The people in the room are doctors. 房间里的那些人是医生。

(4) 在表示学科的名词前一般不用冠词。如：chinese, english, maths, physics, history 等。

在三餐饭和球类运动名词前一般不加冠词。如：have breakfast/ lunch/ supper, play basketball/ football 等。

(5) 在季节、节日、星期、月份前不用冠词。如：autumn, summer, winter, spring, sunday, february 等。

(6) 在表颜色、语种和国家名词前不用冠词。如：white, brown, french, australia 等。

(7) 在表示称呼语的名词之前，以及职务、头衔的名词前不用冠词。如：

Doctor green is a scientist. 格林博士是位科学家。

有水无湖、有球无星、有山无峰、有独无欧（二）、有（足）族无球（运动）、有文无章、学而不专：

1) 有水无湖：海、洋、海湾、河等，都用 the；单个湖不用 the, (但多个湖用 the)；

the red sea, the pacific ocean, the persian gulf, the yangtze river

the great lakes (五大湖)；lake erie (伊利湖)

2) 有球无星：地球，月亮用 the；行星不用 the：mars, venus；

3) 有山无峰：the huangshan mountains (黄山)；mount (or mt.) tai (泰山)。

4) 有独无欧（偶）：独一无二的，the earth, the moon, the sun 用 the；欧洲等七大洲不用 the。

europa, africa, asia, north america, south america, antarctica, oceania

5) 有（足）族无球（运动）：种族用 the: the indians (印第安人)；球类运动 baseball, basketball

6) 有文无章：历史性的文件用 the；小说等的章节不用 the. r 如：

the constitution (宪法) ；chapter one

7) 学而不专：学校放在词组的前面时用 the；专有名词放在词组的前面时不用 the；

the university of fudan；fudan university

第三节 介词

一、定义

介词 preposition 缩写 prep., 又叫前置词, 表示其后的名词或代词(或是相当于名词的其他短语或从句)与其他句子成分的关系。介词是一种虚词, 不能单独在句中作成分。

二、介词的用法

1、表示时间的(at、on、in、at、before、after、by、until、through、from、since、within)

(1)at:用于表示时刻, 时间的某一点。

at noon 在午时

at night 在夜间

at present 目前

(2)on:用于星期, 某天, 某一天的上午、下午、晚上(指具体的某一天时, 一律用 on) 如:

on sunday 在星期天 on sunday morning 在星期天的上午 on march 8 在 3 月 8 日

(3)in:用于表示周、月、季节、年、泛指上午、下午、晚上。

in 1999 在 1999 年 in november 在 11 月份

in summer 在夏季 in the afternoon 在下午

过……后(未来时间)

I think he will be back in an hour .我想他一小时后就会回来。

I heard that she would be back in a month.我听说她一个月后回来的。

(4)before: 在……之前

Wei hua got up before 7 o' clock this morning .今天早晨, 魏华在 7 点之前起床了。

(5)after: 在……之后

After that ,no one should ever kill a seagull . 从那时起, 任何人不得捕杀海鸥。

(6)by: 在……前(时间), 截止(到)……

By the time i arrived ,she had already gone .在我到达之前, 她已经走了。

(7)for: 达……之久(表示过了多少时间), 可以和一般现在时, 过去时, 将来时连用, 但是经常和完成时连用。

Florence often worked for twenty-four hours without rest .

弗洛伦斯常常工作 24 小时而不休息。

(8)during: 在……期间

During the lifetime of one man ,north america and europe will move further apart by nearly two metres .

在一个人的一生期间, 北美洲和欧洲由于漂移, 其间的距离将要增加差不多两米。

(9)through: 一直……(从开始到结束)

He ,who led the united states through these years ,was shot on april 14, 1865 ,at a theater in washington

领导美国度过了这些年代的他, 于 1865 年 4 月 14 日在美国华盛顿一家戏院里被人枪杀。

(10)from: 从……起(时间)

The workers were made to work from 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening .工人们被迫从

早 7 点工作到晚 7 点。

(11) since: 自从……以来(表示从以前某时一直到现在仍在继续)

Since that time ,my eyes had never been very good. 从那时起, 我的眼睛一直不是很好。

(12) within: 不……超过的范围

He will arrive within an hour . 他一小时内就人到。

2、表示地点 (at、in、on 、under、over、above、below、near、by、between、among、around、around、in front of、behind、in 、into、out of、along、across、, through、to、for、from)

(1) at: 在某地点(表示比较狭窄的场所). 如:

at school 上学 at home 在家 at the station 在火车站

(2) in: 在某地(表示比较宽敞的场所)

She will arrive in shanghai at ten . 10 点她将到达上海。

(3) 表示地点方向的 on , under , over , above , below

① on: 在……上面, 有接触面. 如: on the table 在桌子上面

② above: 在……上方

Sometimes Amy could hear planes above the trees. 有时艾米能听到树林上空的飞机声。

③ over: 在……正上方, 是 under 的反义词

Over these tombs , they built pyramids . 在这些坟墓上, 他们建起了金字塔。

④ under: 在……下面, 在……之内

The twin sisters put the basket under the tree . 这姐妹俩把篮子放到了树下。

⑤ below: 在……下方, (不一定是正下方)

Three thousand metres below her , she could see nothing except the thick jungle .

3000 米以下, 除了茂密的丛林之外, 她什么也看不见。

(4) near , by

① near: 近的, 不远的(=not far)是的反义词, near 还可以指时间, in the near future 在不远的将来。

Green' s lake was a small lake near his home . 格林湖是他家附近的一个小湖。

② by: 在……旁边, 比的距离要近

Amy walked by the side of the river for six more long days .

艾米沿着河岸又走了足足 6 天。

(5) between , among , around

① between: 在两者之间

The differences between american english and british english are not very great .

美国英语和英国英语之间的差别不是很大。

② among: 在三者或者更多的之中

There are some american students among us . 在我们中间有几个美国学校。

③ around: 环绕, 在……的周围, 在……的四周

They arrived at a valley with high mountains all around it .

他们到达了四周有高山环绕的山谷

(6) in front of , behind

① in front of : 在……的前面

There is a car in front of the house . 房子前面有一辆小汽车。

② behind : 在……后边

Are there any cows behind the house ? 房子后面有一些牛吗?

(7) in , into , out of

① in : 在……之内, 用于表示静止的位置

There are four girls in the room. 房间里有 4 个女孩。

② into : 进入, 用于表示有特定终点的运动方向, 通常用于表示动作的动作之后。

如: come , go , walk , jump , run..

She took me from the hall into my classroom . 她把我从门厅带进我的教室里边去。

(8) along , across , through

① along : 沿着

Go along zhongshan road and turn right at the second crossing .

沿着中山路走然后在第二个十字路口向右拐。

② across : 横过(平面物体)

Very slowly, the continents are moving across the face of the world .

各个洲在地球表面缓缓漂移。

③ through : 贯通, 通过

The students walked through the gate with uncle wang .

学生们随着王叔叔通过大门。

(9) to , for , from

① 到达……地点(目的地)或方向

Where' s jack? he has gone to london. 杰克上哪了? 他去伦敦了。

② for : 表示目的, 为了……

Do you know what he comes here for ? 你知道他为什么来这儿吗?

③ from : 从……地点起

How far is it from london to new york? 从伦敦到纽约有多远?

3、表示手段和材料的介词用

(1) with

① 和……在一起

These plates keep moving , like great ships , carrying the continents with them .

这些板块载着各个大陆, 像航船一样不断地漂移。

② 具有, 带有

A person with good manners is always kind and polite.

有礼貌的人总是和和气气,彬彬有礼的。

③用某种工具或方法

He could swim with some special swimming shoes.

穿着一些特制的游泳鞋,他能游泳。

(2) in:表示用什么材料(例如:墨水,铅笔等)或用什么语言。表示衣着,声调特点时,不用 with 而用 in。

What's this in english. 这个用英语怎么说?

(3) by:通过……方法,手段

What do you mean by the word "what"? "what" 是什么意思

I prefer traveling by train .我更喜欢乘火车旅行。

4、其他

(1) of , from

①of 属于)……的,表示……的数量或种类

It was beginning of the term .这是学期开始的时候。

②from:来自(某地,某人),以……起始

She is a lady from canada .她是一位加拿大的女士。

(2)without ,like ,as

①without :没有,是 with 的反义词

She often worked for twenty-four without rest .她通常工作 24 小时而不休息。

②like:像……一样

like many children of her age ,ding fang is a young pioneer .

像很多同龄的孩子一样同,丁芳是个少先队员。

③as:作为

They are carrying us as passengers. 它们把我们当作乘客运载着。

(3)against:反对。靠着

Everyone tried to fight against the locusts .所有的人奋力扑打蝗虫。

(4) about:

① 关于,各处,四周

Nightingale wrote a book about nursing .南丁格尔写了一部关于护理方面的书。

②询问某人,某物的情况或提出建议

what about your family ? 你家里人怎么样?

口诀

口诀 1: 年月周前要用 in, 日子前面却不行。遇到几号要用 on, 上午下午又是 in。要说某日上下午, 用 on 换 in 才能行。午夜黄昏用 at, 黎明用它也不错。 at 也在时分前, 说“差”用 to, 说“过”用 part。

口诀 2: in 在……里, out 在……外, 在旁边的是 beside, 靠近的为 by 。 on 在……上,

under 在……下, above 在上头, below 在底下。

口诀 3: this、that、tomorrow, yesterday, next、last、one。接年、月、季、星期、周, 介词省略已习惯。over、under 正上下, above、below 则不然, 若与数量词连用, 混合使用亦无关。’ beyond 超出、无、不能, against 靠着, 对与反。besides, except 分内外, among 之内 along 沿。

口诀 4: before、after 表一点, ago、later 表一段。before 能接完成时, ago 过去极有限。since 以来 during 间, since 时态多变换。与之相比 beside, 除了 last but one。

口诀 5:

①早、午、晚要用 in 例: in the morning 在早上 in the afternoon 在下午 in the evening 在晚上 in the day 在白天

②黎明、午、夜、点与分用 at 例: at daybreak 在黎明时候 at noon 在中午 at night 在夜间 at midnight 在午夜 at six o'clock 在 6 点钟 at 7: 30 (seven thirty) 在 7 点半 at half past eleven 在 11 点半 at nine fifteen 在 9 点 15 分 at ten thirty a.m. 在上午 10 点 30 分 at the weekend 在周末

③年、月、年月、季节、周用 in。 例: in 1986 在 1986 年 in April 在四月 in July 1983 1983 年 7 月 in spring 在春季 in summer 在夏季 in autumn 在秋季 in winter 在冬季 in the first week of this semester 这学期的第一周 in the third week 在第三周

④阳光、灯、影、衣、冒雨用 in, 在阳光下, 在灯下, 在树阴下, 穿衣、着装、冒雨等都要用 in。

例: Don't read in dim light. 切勿在暗淡的灯光下看书。 They are reviewing their lessons in the bright light. 他们在明亮的灯光下复习功课。 They are sitting in the shade of a tree. 他们坐在树阴下乘凉。 He went in the rain to meet me at the station. 他冒雨到车站去接我。 In the bright sunlight 在明亮的阳光下 The woman in white 穿着白色衣服的妇女

⑤将来时态 in... 以后 例: they will come back in 10 days. 他们将 10 天以后回来。

I'll come round in a day or two. 我一两天就回来。 We'll be back in no time. 我们一会儿就回来。 Come and see me in two days' time. 两天后来看我。(从现在开始) after... (从过去开始)

⑥小处 at 大处 in

I'm in liaoning, at anshan. 我住在辽宁省鞍山市。

有形 with 无形 by, 语言、单位、材料 in

例: the workers are paving a road with stone. 工人们正用石子铺路。(有形)

The teacher is correcting the paper with a new pen.

这位教师正用一支新笔批改论文。(有形)

"Taking tiger mountain by strategy" is a good opera.

<<智取威虎山>>是一出好戏。(无形)

The product is separated by distillation into gasoline and gas oil. 这种产品是用蒸馏分离出气油和粗柴油。(表示方式、手段、方法—无形)

I really can't express my idea in english freely in-deed.

我确实不能用英语流利地表达我的思想。（表示某种语言用 in）

The kilometer is the biggest unit of length in the metric system.

公里是米制中最长的长度单位。（表示度、量、衡单位的用 in）

This board was cast in bronze not in gold. 这个牌匾是铜铸的，不是金铸的。

⑦特征、方面与方式、心情成语惯用 in

还有一些心理短语也用 in，如：in jest 诙谐地，in joke 开玩笑地，in spite 恶意地，in fairness 公正地，in revenge 报复，in mercy 宽大，in sorrow 伤心地等。

⑧介词 at、to 表方向，攻击、位置、善、恶、分”。

介词 at 和 to 都可以表示方向；用 at 表示方向时，侧重于攻击的目标，往往表示恶意；用 to 表示方向时，突出运动的位置或动作的对象，侧重表示善意。

She came at me. 她向我扑过来。 She came to me. 她向我走过来。

He shouted at the old man. 他大声喝斥那老人。

He shouted to the old man. 他大声向那老人说。

She talked at you just now. 她刚才还说你坏话呢。

She talked to you just now. 她刚才还同你谈话呢。

She threw a bone at the dog. 她用一块骨头砸狗。

She threw a bone to the dog. 她把一块骨头扔给狗吃。

第六章 常见介词（连接词）的用法

第一节 系动词 Be 的用法

一、请记住以下口诀

我用 am，你用 are，is 连着他，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。

疑问否定任你变，句首大写莫迟疑。

二、Be 动词在一般过去时中的变化

1. am 和 is 在一般过去时中变为 was。（was not = wasn't）

2. are 在一般过去时中变为 were。（were not = weren't）

3. 带有 was 或 were 的句子，其否定、疑问的变化和 am, is, are 一样，即否定句在 was 或 were 后加 not，一般疑问句把 was 或 were 调到句首。

三、Be 动词的用法

1、be + 现在分词，构成进行时态，例如：

They are having a meeting. 他们正在开会。

English is becoming more and more important. 英语现在越来越重要。

2、be + 过去分词，构成被动语态，例如：

The window was broken by Tom. 窗户是汤姆打碎的。

English is taught throughout the world. 世界各地都教英语。

3、be + 动词不定式，可表示下列内容：

A、表示最近、未来的计划或安排，例如：

He is to go to New York next week.. 他下周要去纽约。

We are to teach the freshpersons. 我们要教新生。

说明：这种用法也可以说成是一种将来时态表达法。

B、表示命令，例如：

You are to explain this. 对此你要做出解释。

He is to come to the office this afternoon. 要他今天下午来办公室。

C、征求意见，例如：

How am I to answer him? 我该如何答复他？ Who is to go there? 谁该去那儿呢？

D、表示相约、商定，例如：

We are to meet at the school gate at seven tomorrow morning. 我们明天早晨 7 点在校门口集合

第二节 Do 的作用

动词 do 在句中的作用可以概述为四句十二字：“做”实义，助动词，替前文，强语气。

作用一：实义，动词 do

do 作实义动词时，有 do, does, did, done, doing 五种形式，还有及物、不及物之分。如：

1、“做；研究；整理；完成”。如：

①The old man does an hour of sport every day.

②She did her homework at home last night.

③Mother was doing the cooking when I reached home.

④Have you done the exercises yet?

2、“行动；工作；进展；足够”。如：

①Kate does very well in her Chinese.

②How do you do?

③Well done!

④That will do.

作用二：助动 do

do 作助动词时，只有 do, does, did 三种形式，无词义，限于含行为动词的一般现在时和一般过去时两种时态的否定句和疑问句中。如：

①They don't have any tickets for tonight's concert.

②Kate stayed at home last night, didn't she?

③How many books does the library have?

④She doesn't do the washing in the evening.

作用三：替代 do

为避免动词的重复，使语言简练，常以 do, does, did 替代前文所用的行为动词。如：

①Tom runs much faster than you do.

②-Lucy, can you get some more tea, please?

-Sure. I'll do it right away.

②-Who broke the cup? -Mimi did.

③-I like bananas. -So does he.

作用四：语气 do

为突出感情色彩，do 常用于祈使句、强调句和倒装句中，以加强语气。如：

①Do be careful.

②Don't tell a lie.

③He did come.

④-You often go to the park. -So we do.

第三节 介词 for 的用法

1. 表示“当作、作为”。如：

I like some bread and milk for breakfast. 我喜欢把面包和牛奶作为早餐。

What will we have for supper? 我们晚餐吃什么?

2. 表示理由或原因, 意为“因为、由于”。如:

Thank you for helping me with my English. 谢谢你帮我学习英语。

Thank you for your last letter. 谢谢你上次的来信。

Thank you for teaching us so well. 感谢你如此尽心地教我们。

3. 表示动作的对象或接受者, 意为“给……”、“对…… (而言)”。如:

Let me pick it up for you. 让我为你捡起来。

Watching TV too much is bad for your health. 看电视太多有害于你的健康。

4. 表示时间、距离, 意为“计、达”。如:

I usually do the running for an hour in the morning. 我早晨通常跑步一小时。

We will stay there for two days. 我们将在那里逗留两天。

5. 表示去向、目的, 意为“向、往、取、买”等。如:

Let's go for a walk. 我们出去散步吧。

I came here for my schoolbag. 我来这儿取书包。

I paid twenty yuan for the dictionary. 我花了 20 元买这本词典。

6. 表示所属关系或用途, 意为“为、适于……的”。如:

It's time for school. 到上学的时间了。

Here is a letter for you. 这儿有你的一封信。

7. 表示“支持、赞成”。如:

Are you for this plan or against it? 你是支持还是反对这个计划?

8. 用于一些固定搭配中。如:

Who are you waiting for? 你在等谁?

For example, Mr Green is a kind teacher. 比如, 格林先生是一位心地善良的老师。

第四节 with 的用法

with 是介词, 但其意义颇多, 一时难掌握。为帮助大家理清头绪, 这里以教材中的句子为例, 进行分类, 并配以简单的解释

1. 带着, 牵着…… (表动作特征)。如: Run with the kite like this.

2. 附加、附带着…… (表事物特征)。如:

A glass of apple juice, two glasses of coke, two hamburgers with potato chips, rice and fish.

3. 和…… (某人)一起。

a. 跟某人一起(居住、吃、喝、玩、交谈……)。如:

Now I am in China with my parents. Sometimes we go out to eat with our friends.

b. 跟 go, come 连用, 有“加入”到某方的意思。如: Do you want to come with me?

4. 和 play 一起构成短语动词 play

with 意为“玩耍……, 玩弄……” 如: Two boys are playing with their yo-yos.

5. 与 help 一起构成 help...with...句式, 意为"帮助 (某人) 做 (某事)". 如:

On Monday and Wednesday, he helps his friends with their English.

6. 表示面部神情, 有"含着....., 带着....." 如:

"I'm late for school," said Sun Yang, with tears in his eyes.

7. 表示 "用....." 如: You play it with your feet. What do the farmers do with your machines?

8. 表示 "对....., 关于.....". 如: What's wrong with it? There's something wrong with my computer.

第五节 some 与 any 的用法

(一) some 的用法

some 一些, 某些, 某个。可代替名词和形容词。常用于肯定句。在句子中用作主语、宾语、定语。作定语时, 它可以修饰单数可数名词和复数可数名词, 也可以修饰不可数名词。

1. 用于肯定句

——Ask some boys to help you. (修饰复数可数名词)

——叫些男孩来帮助你。

——Please bring some coffee. (修饰不可数名词)

——请拿些咖啡来。

——Ask some girl to come here. (修饰单数可数名词)

——叫 (某) 个女孩来这儿。

2. some 用于疑问句时表示 "请求、邀请或希望得到肯定的回答"。

——Would you like some coffee? (表示请求、邀请)

——请喝咖啡。

——Have you some stamps? (希望得到肯定的回答)

——你有邮票吧?

(二) any 的用法

any 一些, 任何。可代替名词和形容词。常用于否定句或疑问句, 也可以用于条件状语从句。作定语时, 它可以修饰复数形式的可数名词和不可数名词。

1. 用于疑问句或否定句

——Are there any cows in the fields? (修饰复数形式的可数名词)

——田里有一些牛吗?

——There won't be any trouble. (修饰不可数名词)

——没有任何麻烦。

2. 用于条件状语从句

——If there is any trouble, let me know.

——如果有什么麻烦, 要让我知道。

3. any 用于肯定句时, 通常要重读, 修饰单数可数名词和不可数名词。

——Any time you want me, just send for me.

——什么时候你需要我, 随时叫我来。

——Come any day you like.

——只要你喜欢, 随时可以来。

第六节 How many 和 How much 的区别和用法

大家都知道 how many 和 how much 是用来提问多少, 的意思, 那么 how many 和 how much 有什么区别吗?

1、所修饰词的不同

how many 用来修饰可数名词的复数, 它的句式是: How many+复数名词+ 一般疑问句+

how much 用来修饰不可数名词, 表示数量, 也可单独使用。

2、how many 的用法

(1) 对 there be 句型中主语的数量如: some, five, only one 等提问时, 如果主语是可数名词, 不管主语是单数还是复数一般都用复数形式提问, 因为问话人不知道具体的数量是多少, 而且 many 只能接可数名词复数形式, 所以 be 一定要用 are. 即用 How many+可数名词复数+are there+地点/时间状语的句型结构. 例如:

a. There is a book on the desk. (用 how many 改为特殊疑问句)

How many books are there on the desk

b. There are seven days in a week. (对划线部分进行提问)

How many days are there in a week

(2) 记忆口诀

how many 在句首, 名词复数跟着走, 一般问句紧相随, 其它成分不要丢.

3、how much 的用法

(1) 用来询问事物的数量, 后接不可数名词. 例如:

How much milk is there in the glass 玻璃杯里有多少牛奶?

(2) 用来询问事物的重量. 例如:

---How much does the pig weigh 这头猪多重?

---Eighty kilos. 八十公斤。

(3) how much 意为“多少钱”时, 可单独使用, 也可构成词组 how much money, 但英语中常省略 money, 用来询问某物的价钱、价格。

(注意: how much 询问价格时, 它的回答若是中国的货币单位应采用汉语拼音 yuan, fen 来表示, 几角常采用几十分来表示, 字母用小写, 且不用复数. 例如:

—How much is the eraser 这块橡皮擦多少钱? —Ninety two fen. 九角二分。)

(4) 用来询问数字计算的结果, 相当于 what. 例如:

—How much is three plus one 三加一等于多少? —It ' s four. 等于四。

第七节 have 和 has 的用法

have 和 has 与主语搭配:

have: I、We、You、They、Amy and Tom **has:** He、She、It、The boy、Amy

可见, 主语为第三人称单数时用 has, 其余人称都用 have。

have / has 的含义及用法:

1、作“有”讲。如: I have a bag. 我有一个包。 He has a red cup. 他有一个红杯子。

2、作“吃、喝”讲。如:

have breakfast (吃早饭) have tea (喝茶) have a drink (喝点水)

3、作“拿、取得、得到”讲。如: Can I have a toy? (我可以要一个玩具吗?)

注: something, everything 等用 has, each of 加名词用 has, 复数主语开头加 each 如 they each 仍旧用 have.

第八节 do 和 does 的用法

do 这个词 (does 是第三人称单数形式), 大体上从两方面来讲。

1. 作为行为动词, 跟其他动词一样, 如 study, play 等。他的意思是“做”等。如:

We usually do our homework in the afternoon.

He does his homework in the evening.

2. 作为助动词，也就是帮助主要动词构成否定和疑问等。

We don't like bananas. Do you like apples?

Does he like English? He doesn't like swimming.

上面有一句 He does his homework in the evening. 变成否定句是：

He doesn't do his homework in the evening.

这里加上了助动词 doesn't，而原来的主动词 does 变成原形 do 了。

作为助动词的 do 和 does 是没有词义的，它们在句中的构成一般现在时的疑问句和否定句。

Do 用于主语第一人称，第二人称和第三人称复数形式的句中，does 用于主语第三人称单数的句中。

Do you want to be a teacher? 你想成为一个老师吗？

I don't like him. 我不喜欢他。

Where does Tom come from? 汤姆来自哪里？

I don't know. 我不知道。

He doesn't live here. 他不住在这儿。

will/can/could/would/should/shall 等助动词后面加 be

其他时候，第一人称 I 后面用 am，第二人称，复数，用 are 单数用 is...

第七章 重要句型

第一节 一般疑问句

1. 概念

能用 **yes / no**(或相当于 **yes / no**)回答的问句叫一般疑问句。

2. 含系动词 **be** 的一般疑问句的构成

具体地说，就是当陈述句中有 **am / is / are** 时，可直接将它们提至主语前，但如遇第一人称，最好将其置换成第二人称。如：

I'm in Class 2, Grade 1. → Are you in Class 2, Grade 1? 你是在一年级二班吗？

3. 含情态动词的一般疑问句的构成

一般疑问句面前人人平等：情态动词与 **am / is / are** 一样，也可直接将它们提至主语前，所以问题迎刃而解了。如：

I can spell it. → Can you spell it? 你会拼写它吗？

4. 含实义动词的一般疑问句的构成

含实义动词的一般疑问句的构成稍微有点讲究，要在句首加 **do**；如逢主语为第三人称单数，谓语动词为一般现在时单数第三人称形式 "**v-(e)s**" 时，奉 **does** 为座上宾并要变回原形(如 **has**→**have**, **likes**→**like** 等)；有时陈述句中的 **some** 还要变作 **any** 等。如：

She lives in Beijing. → Does she live in Beijing? 她住在北京吗？

I like English. → Do you like English? 你喜欢英语吗？

There are some books on my desk. → Are there any books on your desk?

5. 少数口语化的一般疑问句

如问一个与前文相同的问句时，可省略成"And you?"或"What / How about...?"等；甚至只抓关键词，读作升调。如：Your pen? 你的钢笔？

6. 小插曲：一般疑问句的语调

大部分的一般疑问句都应读作升调(↗)，并落在最后一个单词身上。如：Is it a Chinese car ↗?

7. 一般疑问句的应答

用 yes / no(或相当于 yes / no 的词)回答，并怎么问怎么答(句首为情态动词 am / is / are 还是 do / does)，简略回答时要注意缩写(否定的 n't)和采用相应的人称代词以避免重复：即"Yes, 主语(代词)+情态动词或 am / is / are 或 do / does."表示肯定；"No, 主语(代词)+情态动词或 am / is / are 或者 do / does not(n't)."表示否定。如：

① -Is Mary a Japanese girl? 玛丽是日本女孩吗？

-Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. 是的，她是。/不，她不是。

② -Can Lily speak Chinese? 莉莉会说中国话吗？

-No, she can't. / Sorry, I don't know. 不，她不会。/对不起，我不知道。

③ -Do you like English? 你喜欢英语吗？

-Yes, very much. 是的，非常喜欢。

第二节 特殊疑问句

1、定义

以特殊疑问词开头，对陈述句中的某一部分提出疑问 / 进行发问的句子叫特殊疑问句。

2、特殊疑问词

一句话：wh-开头外加能与之结伴同行的名词；how 及它的形容词兄弟姐妹们，即如：

what (什么), why(为什么), who(谁), where(哪里), which(哪一个), what class(什么课), what time(什么时间), what number(什么号码); how(怎么样), how many(多少), how old(多大), how much(多少)等。

3、特殊疑问句的构成特殊疑问句由"特殊疑问词+一般疑问句"构成：

How old are you? 你多大了? What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么讲?

但特殊疑问句有时也要"特殊解"：即如果问的是主语或主语的定语时，这时的特殊疑问句看起来成了"特殊疑问词(+主语)+陈述句"。如：

Who's not here today? 今天谁没来? Which pen is red? 哪枝钢笔是红色的?

4、特殊疑问句的语调

一般说来，特殊疑问句都要读成降调(↘)，并往往让最后一个单词承担此重任。如：

What row are you in(↘)? 你在第几排? Where is "E" (↘)? "E"在哪里?

5、特殊疑问句的答复

回答特殊疑问句，不能用"yes / no"；但可用"到什么山上唱什么歌"来形容对特殊疑问句的应答——即问什么答什么(尤其是简略回答更明显)。如：

-How old is your sister? 你妹妹今年多大了? -She's only five. / Only five. (她)才 5 岁。

英语中的疑问句有一种是以 what, who, where, how 等开头的疑问句，这类疑问句便叫做特殊疑问句，而这些表示疑问的词叫疑问词。为了掌握特殊疑问句，还是让我们一起来勇闯三关吧！

第一关： 疑问词关

询问的内容不同，我们所使用的疑问词便不同。问物用 what，问(电话)号码也用 what，问人用 who，问地点用 where，问年龄用 how old，问身体情况用 how，问年级则用 what grade，问为什么用 why 等。

例如：

1. -What's that in English? -It's a book. 2. -How old are you? -I'm fourteen.

第二关： 语序关

英语中疑问句一般应用倒装语序，即将动词 be(can 等)放在主语的前面。特殊疑问句的语序还应注意将特殊疑问词放在句首。例如：

1. Where are you from? 你来自哪里/你从哪里来? 2. How is your father? 你的爸爸怎么样儿?

如果疑问词在句中作主语，则其后直接跟上动词。例如： Who is Lin Ying? 谁是刘芸?

第三关： 回答关

对特殊疑问句进行回答往往不可用 yes 或 no，而应根据它所询问的内容直接作出回答。例如：

- What class are you in? -I'm in Class Five.

回答时，问句中的名词在答句中常用代词代替，this 和 that 指物常用 it 来代替，these 和 those 指人或指物时常用 they 来代替。例如：

1. -Where is Mr Wang from? -He is from Beijing. 2. -What are these? -They are boxes.

第三节 情态动词的用法

一、情态动词的定义：情态动词有词义，但它不能单独作谓语，它必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化；它的后面必须跟动词原形。

二、情态动词的种类：

情态动词	词义	否定形式	词义
can	能够，会	can't	不能，不会
could	能够，会	couldn't	不能，不会
may	可以	/	/
must	必须	mustn't	不允许，不能
shall	将，要	/	/
should	应该	shouldn't	不应该
need	需要	needn't	不必
would	将会，愿	wouldn't	不会，不愿

三、情态动词的用法及主要句型：

- 1、Can I help you? ——Yes, please. / No, thanks.
- 2、Can + 主语 + 动词原形? Yes, ~ can. No, ~ can't.
- 3、Can I borrow your book? ----Yes, of course.
- 4、Can I write on the book? -----No, you can't\mustn't.
- 5、Could \Can you help me? ---- Yes, of course. \Certainly. \ Sure.
- 6、Could \Can you tell me the way to the Zoo?
- 7、May I come in ?----- Come in, please.
- 8、May I sit here?----- Yes, please.\Sorry, please don't.

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9、May I have some Coke?---- Yes, of course.

10、May/ Could / Can I speak to Tom? -----Speaking. Who's calling?

11、should 、shouldn' t 表示劝告：

1) He should get up early. 2) She shouldn' t play computer game too much.

12、Should +主语 +动词原形? Yes, ~ should. \ No, ~ shouldn' t.

13、表示建议 “你愿意...吗”

Would you like to go shopping with me? -----Yes, I'd love to. /I'd love to. But I'm busy now.

14、就餐用语 Would you like something to eat\drink? ----Yes, I'd like...

15、shall 用于第一人称(I, we), 可以表示 “将” 和表示建议 “.....好吗?”

1) Where shall we have dinner? 2) Shall we go fishing? -----All right. \OK. \Good idea.

16、Must + 主语 + 动词原形? ---Yes, ~ must. \No, ~ needn' t.

第八章 五种语法汇总

第一节 现在进行时态

一、概念

表示正在发生的事情或动作，常和 now, look, listen 连用。如：We are listening to music now. 我们现在正在听音乐。Listen! He is playing the piano. 听！他正在弹钢琴。

二、句子结构

1. be + 动词现在分词（即：动词-ing 形式），be + doing 是一个整体，不能分开。

2. be 随着主语的变化而变化，doing 的变化规则根据现在分词的变化规律来定。

三、动词现在分词的构成规律

1. 一般情况下,在动词原形后直接加-ing; 如：work→working do→doing play→playing

2. 以不发音字母 e 结尾的动词，先去掉 e，再加-ing; 如：dance→dancing come→coming

3. 在重读闭音节（即：辅音+元音+辅音）的动词中，要先双写末尾的辅音字母，再加-ing;

如：get→getting shop→shopping run→running swim→swimming

4. 以 ie 结尾的重读闭音节词，将 ie 改成 y 再加 ing。如：lie→lying die→dying

四、现在进行时的各种句式变化

1. 否定句

方法：直接在 be 的后面加 not。如：They are running. →They are not running.

2. 一般疑问句

方法：直接把 be 放在主语的前面，其余位置不变。如：They are running. →Are they running?

3. 特殊疑问句

方法：如果就划线部分提问事情或动作时，用 What...doing?

如：They are swimming in the sea now. →What are they doing in the sea now?

第二节 一般现在时态

一、概念

1. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作，常与表示频度的时间状语连用。如：always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom（很少），never（决不），every day, at 8:30, on Sunday, in the morning 等。

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如：I always get up at 6:00 in the morning.

2. 表示现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。

如：She loves English very much. My sister can play the piano very well.

3. 表示客观的事实。 如：The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。

4. 格言或警句。 如：Pride goes before a fall. 骄者必败。

二、句子结构

1. 如果句子主语的人称是 I, we, you, they 或复数名词时，动词用动词原形。

如：We often go home by bus.

2. 如果句子的主语是第三人称单数，即：he, she, it 或单数名词时，动词要用第三人称的单数形式。

如：He often goes home by bus.

三、动词的第三人称单数构成规则

1. 一般情况下在动词的后面直接加“s”；

如：work→works play→plays rain→rains see→sees visit→visits

2. 以 o, x, s, sh, ch 结尾的动词，在后面加“es”；

如：do→does fix→fixes guess→guesses wash→washes teach→teaches

3. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词，先把“y”改为“i”，再加“es”；

如：fly→flies study→studies carry→carries

4. 不规则变化。 如：have→has

四、注意

在一般现在时的句子中，如果前面使用了助动词 does, doesn't, will, won't, can, can't, would, wouldn't, must, mustn't 等，尽管主语是第三人称单数，后面的动词用动词原形。

如：He doesn't want to go shopping. He can sing the song.

五、一般现在时的一般疑问句

一般现在时的一般疑问句是把助动词 do, 或 does 放在句首来引导。

1、如果句子的主语是 I, we, you, they 或复数名词时，用 do 来引导，其余句子的位置不变。肯定回答：Yes, I/we/they do. 否定回答：No, I/we/they don't.

如：They go to school by bus every day.

→Do they go to school by bus every day?

→Yes, they do. (肯定回答) →No, they don't. (否定回答)

2、如果句子的主语是 he, she, it 或单数名词时，用 does 来引导，其余句子的位置不变，但是要把原来句子中的动词第三人称单数形式，改为动词原形。肯定回答：Yes, he/she/it does. 否定回答：No, he/she/it doesn't.

如：He often goes to school by bike. →Does he often go to school by bike?

→Yes, he does. (肯定回答) →No, he doesn't. (否定回答)

六、一般现在时的否定句

1. 如果句子的主语是 I, we, you, they 或复数名词时，则在主语的后面加 don't。

如： We always go to school on foot. → We don't always go to school on foot.

2. 如果句子的主语是 he, she, it 或单数名词时，则在主语的后面加 doesn't。但是要把原来句子中的动词第三人称单数形式，改为动词原形。

如： He often goes to school by bike. → He doesn't often go to school by bike.

第三节 一般将来时态

一、概念

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。一般将来时由助动词 shall（第一人称），will（第二、三人称）+动词原形构成。美国英语则不管什么人称，一律用 will。

二、一般将来时的形式

● will 常简略为 'll，并与主语连写在一起，如：I'll, he'll, it'll, we'll, you'll, they'll。

● 一般疑问句如用 Will you...? 其简略答语须是 Yes, I will 或 No, I will not; 如用 Shall you...? (较少见) 其简略答语须是 Yes, I shall. 或 No, I shall not.。

三、一般将来时的用法

1) 表示将来的动作或状态

一般将来时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。

2) 表示将来经常发生的动作。

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态，其表达形式除了“shall（第一人称），will（第二、三人称）+动词原形构成”外，还有以下几种形式。

1) “to be going to+动词原形”表示即将发生的或最近打算进行的事。例如：

① It is going to rain. 要下雨了。 ② We are going to have a meeting today. 今天我们开会。

2) 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动作，例如：I'm leaving for Beijing. 我要去北京。

3) “be to+动词原形”表示按计划要发生的事或征求对方意见。例如：

① Are we to go on with this work? 我们继续干吗？

② The boy is to go to school tomorrow. 这个男孩明天要去上学。

4) “be about to+动词原形”表示即将发生的动作，意为：很快，马上。后面一般不跟时间状语。例如：We are about to leave. 我们马上就走。

5) 某些词，如 come, go, leave, arrive, start, get, stay 等的一般现在时也可表示将来。

① The meeting starts at five o'clock. 会议五点开始。 ② He gets off at the next stop. 他下一站下车

四、一般将来时特点

1) shall 用于第一人称，常被 will 所代替。will 在陈述句中用于各人称，在征求意见时常用于第二人称。

Which paragraph shall I read first? Will you be at home at seven this evening?

2) be going to +不定式，表示将来。

a. 主语的意图，即将做某事。What are you going to do tomorrow?

b. 计划，安排要发生的事。The play is going to be produced next month.

c. 有迹象要发生的事 Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm.

3) be + 不定式表将来，按计划或正式安排将发生的事。 We are to discuss the report next Saturday.

4) be about to + 不定式，意为马上做某事。 He is about to leave for Beijing.

注意：be about to 不能与 tomorrow, next week 等表示明确将来时的时间状语连用。

五、一般将来时常见用法

1、表示将要发生的动作。例如：I shall go to see a friend this evening.

2、shall 用于第一人称作主语的问句里，表示征求对方的意见或询问情况。例如：Shall I open the door?

3、will 用于第二人称的问句里，征求对方是否愿意或表示客气的邀请或命令。例如：Will you please read the word?

4、be going to 打算、准备做某事或即将发生的事。例如：We are going to plant trees. 这种时态由 be 的将来时形式 + 现在分词构成。如主语为第一人称，除在疑问句外 will 要比 shall 更常用。可用做一般进行时；也可表示不含意图又未发生的动作。

5、be to do 按计划安排要发生的事或征求对方意见。例如：When is the swimming pool to open?

6、be going 在 go, come, leave, stay 等按计划安排要发生的事中。这些动词经常具有趋向性。例如：They are leaving here tomorrow.

第四节 一般过去时态

一、概念

表示在的过去某个时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态。通常在句子里找到表示过去时间的词或词组。如：yesterday, yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon, yesterday evening, the day before yesterday (前天), last night, last week, last month, last year, a moment ago (刚才), just now (刚才), two days ago, a week ago, in 1990 等。 如：I went to bed at eleven last night. 昨晚我 11:00 睡觉。

二、动词过去式的构成规律

(一) 规则动词的过去式

1、一般情况下，在动词原形后面加-ed；如：look→looked play→played；

2、以不发音 e 结尾的动词，在词尾直接加-d；如：live→lived use→used；

3、以“辅音字母+y”结尾的动词，先将 y 改为 i，再加 -ed；如：study→studied, try→tried fly→flew

4、以重读闭音节（即辅音+元音+辅音）或 r 音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词，要先双写这个辅音字母后，再加 -ed。如：stop→stopped plan→planned；

(二) 不规则动词的过去式（后附不规则动词变化表）

1、改变动词中的元音；

begin→began drink→drank come→came eat→ate grow→grew run→ran know→knew
win→won speak→spoke take→took write→wrote get→got

2、变词尾的-d 为-t； build→built lend→lent send→sent spend→spent bend→bent

3、与动词原形一样； cut→cut put→put cost→cost hurt→hurt shut→shut

4、变-ay 为-aid (少数动词)； say→said pay→paid lay→laid

5、采用不同词根； sell→sold teach→taught buy→bought

6、其他。如：am/is→was are→were have/has→had do→did

三、句式变化

(一) 一般过去时的一般疑问句

1、把 was, were 放在句首，其余位置不变。由 Was...? 引导的一般疑问句，肯定答为：Yes, ... was. 否定回答为：No, ... wasn't. 由 Were...? 引导的一般疑问句，肯定回答为：Yes, ... were. 否定回答为：No, ... weren't. 如：

(1) I was born in Shanghai. →Were you born in Shanghai?

→Yes, I was. (肯定回答) →No, I wasn't. (否定回答)

(2) They were in Li Yan's home last night.

→Were they in Li Yan's home last night?

→Yes, they were. (肯定回答) →No, they weren't. (否定回答)

2、在行为动词的句子中，要用助动词 did 来引导，其余的语序不变。要注意的是，要把行为动词的过去式改为原形。肯定回答为：Yes, ...did. 否定回答：No, ...didn't. 如：

John played computer games last night.

→Did John play computer games last night?

→Yes, he did. (肯定回答) →No, he didn't. (否定回答)

(二) 一般过去时的否定句

1、在表示过去存在的状态的句子中，相接在 was, were 的后面加上 not。

如：(1) He was in the park the day before yesterday. →He was not in the park the day before yesterday.

(2) We were busy last week. →We were not busy last week.

2、在表示过去的时间发生的动作的句子中，要在行为动词的前面加助动词 didn't. 然后把过去式的行为动词改为动词原形。即：didn't + 动词原形。如：

(1) She played the violin last night. →She didn't play the violin last night.

(2) They swam in the lake yesterday. →They didn't swim in the lake yesterday.

(三) 一般过去式的特殊疑问句

1. What did ... ? (主要是询问过去发生了什么事情，注意要把过去式改为动词原形。)

We ate Chinese food last night. →What did we eat last night?

2. Where did ... ? (主要是询问过去事情发生的地方。)

They sang and dance in the music room yesterday morning.

→Where did they sing and dance yesterday morning?

3. Who + 动词过去式 ... ? (主要是询问过去事情发生的人物。)

Mike and Tom climbed mountains last weekend.

→Who climbed mountains last weekend?

四、句子结构

1、在表示某个时间里存在的状态的句子，系动词用过式 was, were 构成。如：

(1) I was at home yesterday. 昨天我在家。 (2) We were in the gym just now. 刚才我们在体育馆。

2、在表示过去某个时间里发生的动作，用动词的过去式构成。如：

I visited my uncle yesterday. 昨天我拜访了我的叔叔。

3. 各种句式

(1) 一般过去时的肯定陈述句：

主语 + 动词过去式 + 宾语或表语。

He worked in Shanghai ten years ago.

(2) 一般过去时的否定句：

a. 主语 + didn't + 动词原形 + 宾语。 (did + not = didn't)

He didn't do morning exercises yesterday.

b. 主语 + wasn't/weren't + 表语。 (was + not = wasn't were + not = weren't)

He wasn't an English teacher ten years ago.

(3) 一般过去时的一般疑问句：

a. Did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 宾语？

Did you study English in 1990？

b. Was/Were + 主语 + 表语？

Was he a pupil five years ago？

(4) 一般过去时的特殊疑问句：

a. 特殊疑问词 + did + 主语 + 动词原形 + 宾语？

Where did your parents live five years ago？

What did you do last Sunday？

b. 特殊疑问词 + were/was + 表语？

Who was at the zoo yesterday？

第五节 小学英语不规则动词变化表

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. am/is —was 动词“是” | 16. choose—chose 选择 |
| 2. are—were 动词“是” | 17. do/does—did 干，做 |
| 3. become—became 变为，变成 | 18. drink—drank 喝 |
| 4. begin—began 开始 | 19. drive—drove 驾驶，驾驭，驱赶 |
| 5. buy—bought 买 | 20. draw—drew 画 |
| 6. bring—brought 拿来，带来 | 21. dig—dug 挖，掘，刨 |
| 7. beat—beat 敲打，搅拌 | 22. eat—ate 吃 |
| 8. blow—blew 吹，吹动 | 23. fly—flew/flied 放（风筝） |
| 9. break—broke 打破，打碎，折断 | 24. forget—forgot 忘记，遗忘 |
| 10. build—built 建筑，建造 | 25. fall—fell 落下，掉下，跌倒 |
| 11. can—could 能，会，允许，可以 | 26. feel—felt 触摸，感觉，觉得 |
| 12. come—came 到，到来，来临 | 27. find—found 寻找，发现，找到 |
| 13. catch—caught 捕捉，抓住 | 28. give—gave 给，给予 |
| 14. cut—cut 切，割 | 29. go—went 去，离去，离开 |
| 15. cost—cost 花费 | 30. get—got 开始，收到 |

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 31. grow—grew 生长，成长 | 55. shall—should 命令，允许 |
| 32. have/has—had 拥有，取得，拿 | 56. swim—swam 游泳，游 |
| 33. hurt—hurt 使受伤，使痛疼 | 57. sing—sang 唱，唱歌 |
| 34. hit—hit 打，撞击，碰撞 | 58. sit—sat 坐，就坐 |
| 35. hang—hung 悬挂，吊 | 59. send—sent 送，寄，递 |
| 36. hear—heard 听，听见，收到 | 60. spend—spent 花费（钱，时间） |
| 37. hold—held 抓住，握住，拿住 | 61. sweep—swept 打扫，清理 |
| 38. know—knew 知道，了解 | 62. smell—smelt 闻，嗅 |
| 39. lose—lost 丢失，遗失 | 63. sleep—slept 睡觉，睡 |
| 40. lend—lent 借给，贷给 | 64. speak—spoke 说，说话，讲话 |
| 41. learn—learnt/learned 学习，得知 | 65. sell—sold 卖，出售 |
| 42. let—let 放开，允许 | 66. see—saw 看，看见，望 |
| 43. leave—left 离开，离别，离去 | 67. say—said 说，说话 |
| 44. lie—lay 躺，卧 | 68. stand—stood 站立，站起 |
| 45. make—made 制作，制造，整理 | 69. steal—stole 偷，盗取 |
| 46. meet—met 遇见，看见，引见 | 70. think—thought 思考，考虑 |
| 47. may—might 可以，允许 | 71. teach—taught 教，教导，教授 |
| 48. mean—meant 意思是，决定做 | 72. take—took 得到，拿走，抓住 |
| 49. put—put 放，安置 | 73. throw—threw 扔，投，掷 |
| 50. ride—rode 乘，骑，坐 | 74. write—wrote 写，书写，写字 |
| 51. rise—rose 升起，出现 | 75. win—won 获胜，赢得 |
| 52. read—read 阅读，朗读 | 76. wake—woke 醒，使活跃 |
| 53. run—ran 跑，奔跑 | 77. will—would 将要，可以，会 |
| 54. ring—rang 给...打电话，画图 | 78. wear—wore 穿着，佩戴 |

第六节 形容词副词的比较级与最高级

一、形容词和副词的形式

形容词和副词有三种形式：原级、比较级、最高级。原级就是形容词和副词的原形，如 long；比较级就是在原形之后加上 er，如 longer；最高级就是在原形之后加上 est，如 longest。

二、形容词和副词比较级最高级的用法

1. 形容词和副词的比较级用法：当两者人或者事物进行比较时，形容词和副词要用比较级，也就是一er形式，比较级常常用 than 来连接被比较的两个人或事物。如：Li Lei is taller than Wang Jun.。

2. 形容词和副词的最高级用法：当三者或三者以上的人或事物进行比较时，形容词和副词要用最高级，也就是一est形式，最高级之后常常用 of, in 等短语来限定比较的范围。如：Li Lei is the tallest of all / in our class. 注意最高级之前一定要用 the，但副词之前可以省略。如：Li Lei runs (the) fastest of the three.

三、形容词副词的比较级最高级形式的变化规则

1. 大多数形容词副词之后直接加 -er -est，如：short—shorter—shortest slow—slower—slowest quick—quicker—quickest

2. 以 e 结尾的形容词和副词加 -r -st , 如: nice—nicer -nicest late—later—latest
3. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词副词变 y 为 i 再加 -er , -est, 如: early—earlier—earliest
4. 以重读闭音节结尾, 末尾只有一个辅音字母的形容词副词双写末尾的辅音字母再加 er, est, 如: big—bigger—biggest (注: 常用的有五个 big fat hot thin red, 可以这样记: 大胖子热瘦子是红色的)
5. 规则的形容词副词的比较级最高级: many/much—more—most good/well—better—best bad/badly—worse—worst little—less—least far—farther—farthest
6. 多音节的形容词副词的比较级最高级加 -more, -most, 如: beautiful—more beautiful—most beautiful

四、形容词副词比较级最高级的特殊用法

1. 比较级之前用 the 特指两个中的更……的一个, 如: The older boy of the two boys is my brother .
2. the 加比较级……, the 加比较级……表示“越……就越……”, 如: The better the environment will be, the more trees we plant every year.
3. 比较级加 and 加比较级表示“越来越”, 如: He walks faster and faster.

第七节 几种时态的构成汇总

一、名词复数的变化规律

1、规则变化

- 1) 一般情况直接在词尾加-s. 如: chair—chairs; apple—apples; grape—grapes; desk—desks 等。
- 2) 以 s、sh、ch、x 等结尾的词加-es. 如: bus—buses; watch—watches; box—boxes; brush—brushes 等。
- 3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的词, 变 y 为 i 再加 es, baby—babies; city—cities; family—families 等。
- 4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的将 f 或 fe 直接换成 ves. 如: knife—knives; thief—thieves; shelf—shelves 等。

2、不规则变化

- 1) 没有规律的变化。如: child—children; foot—feet; tooth—teeth; mouse—mice; woman—women 等。
- 2) 单复同形。如: deer—deer; sheep—sheep; fish—fish; yuan—yuan; tofu—tofu; pork—pork 等。
- 3) 以 o 结尾的名词有的加 es 有的加 s. 如: potato—potatoes; tomato—tomatoes; Hero—heroes 等。

二、动词第三人称单数的变化规则

- 1) 直接在动词后+s. 如: like—likes; play—plays; read—reads; get—gets; help—helps; ski—skis 等。
 - 2) 以 s, x, sh, ch, 接尾的动词: +es. 如: wash—washes; watch—watches; teach—teaches; brush—brushes 等。
 - 3) 以辅音+o 接尾的动词: +es. 如: go—goes; do—does 等。
 - 4) 以辅音+y 接尾的动词: 变 y 为 i+es. 如: fly—flies; study—studies; carry—carries; sky—skies 等。
- 末尾字母 y 前为元音字母的, 直接在动词后面加-s. 如: play—plays; say—says 等。
- 5) 特殊变化。如: be—is; have—has 等。这些没有规律, 需要加强记忆。

三、动词现在分词-ing 形式的构成

- 1) 一般在动词原形后加-ing. 如: go—going; stand—standing; climb—climbing 等。
- 2) 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词, 去掉 e, 再加-ing. 如: write—writing; hope—hoping; care—caring 等。
- 3) 以-ie 结尾的动词应先将 e 去掉, 将 i 变成 y 然后再加-ing. 如: die—dying, tie—tying 等。
- 4) 如果动词最后一音节为重读闭音节, 最后一个字母需要重复. 如: run—running; stop—stopping; hop—hopping; plan—planning; star—starring; get—getting 等。但辅音 x 是个例外, 无需重复 (x 其实起着两个辅音的作用)。如: tax—taxing, relax—relaxing 等。
- 5) 以-ee, -oe, -ye 结尾的动词加-ing 时应保留词尾 e. 如: see—seeing; hoe—hoeing; eye—eyeing 等。
- 6) 以-ue 结尾的动词大多应先去 e 再加-ing. 如: sue—suing; imbue—imbuing; rue—ruing 等。
- 7) 以-ic 结尾的动词应先在字母 c 后加一字母 k 再加-ing. 如: frolic—frolicking; panic—panicking; mimic—mimicking; picnic—picnicking; traffic—trafficking 等。

四、人称代词的变化形式

		主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
第一	单数	I 我	me 我	my 我的	mine 我的	myself 我自己

人称	复数	we 我们	us 我们	our 我们的	ours 我们的	ourselves 我们自己
第二人称	单数	you 你	you 你	your 你的	yours 你的	yourself 你自己
	复数	you 你们	you 你们	your 你们的	yours 你们的	yourselves 你们自己
第三人称	单数	he 他	him 他	his 他的	his 他的	himself 他自己
		she 她	her 她	her 她的	hers 她的	herself 她自己
		it 它	it 它	its 它的	its 它的	itself 它自己
	复数	they (他/她/它) 们	them(他/她/它)们	their (他/她/它) 们的	theirs (他/她/它) 们的	themselves 他们自己

五、动词的过去式变化

1、规则变化

- 1) 一般情况下，在动词词尾直接加-ed. 如：work—worked; play—played; want—wanted; act—acted 等。
 - 2) 以不发音的-e 结尾动词，在动词词尾加-d. 如：live—lived; move—moved; decide—decided 等。
 - 3) 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的动词，把-y 变为-i 再加-ed. 如：study—studied; try—tried; cry--cried 等。
 - 4) 以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节动词，双写词尾辅音字母，再加 -ed, 如：stop—stopped; beg—begged; fret—fretted; drag—dragged; drop—dropped; plan—planned; dot—dotted; drip—dripped 等。
- 2、不规则变化的动词有很多，规律性不强，需要加强记忆。

第九章 方位的表达方式

第一节 交通工具及“规则”

一、介词规则

(一) by 条款：骑车、乘(驾)车、乘船、乘飞机可以使用介词 by。

- 1、by 后跟“光棍”名词，即名词不加任何修饰。如：by bike/bus/car/train/ship/boat/plane。

如：She is going to the Great Wall (长城) by car/ bus.

- 2、by ship 可用 by sea 表示;by plane 可以用 by air 表示。如：

a. How long does it take by ship/sea? b. They often come back by plane/air.

(二) in/on 条款：步行、骑车、乘车、乘船、乘飞机可以使用介词 in/on。

1. 步行只可用 on foot。(注意：步行不用 by foot) 如：Sometimes I go to school on foot.
2. 骑自行车须用介词 on : on a/ one's bike。
3. 乘车、乘船、乘飞机可用 in 也可用 on: in/ on a bus/train/ship/boat/plane。
4. 乘坐小汽车应使用 in a car, 不用 on a car。

条款说明(一)

1. “by +名词”短语，多可以用 in/on 短语替换来表示“骑、乘”之意。如：
 - a. His father goes to work by bike. →His father goes to work on a bike.
 - b. They go to the railway station (火车站) by car. →They go to the railway station in a car.
2. by sea, by air 是一种比较随便的口语结构，故不宜用 in 短语和 on 短语进行改写。即：by sea 不可用 in/on the sea 替换；by air 不可用 in/on the air 替换。

二、动词规则

以上出行活动皆可以选择性地用动词 walk, ride, take, drive 来表示。

1. 步行用 walk (to)。如：She walks home every day.
2. 骑车用 ride a bike。如：Can you ride a bike to go there?
3. 乘车用 take a bus/train。如：I will take a bus/train to go to Beijing.

4. 乘飞机用 fly (to) 或 take a plane。如：We are flying to England next week.

5. 乘(驾)小汽车用 drive a car。如：They will drive a car to go to the USA.

条款说明(二)

动词规则不能与介词规则相结合使用，尤其是动词 walk, fly。如：

She walks home on foot every day. (×)

a. She goes home on foot every day. (√)

b. She walks home every day. (√)

He will soon fly to London by plane/air. (×)

a. He will soon fly to London. (√)

b. He will soon go to London by plane/air. (√)

第二节 英语中方位的表达方式

一、in, to, on 和 off 在方位名词前的区别

1. in 表示 A 地在 B 地范围之内。如：Taiwan is in the southeast of China.

2. to 表示 A 地在 B 地范围之外，即二者之间有距离间隔。如：Japan lies to the east of China.

3. on 表示 A 地与 B 地接壤、毗邻。如：North Korea is on the east of China.

4. off 表示“离……一些距离或离……不远的海上”。如：New Zealand lies off the eastern coast of Australia.

二、汉语里“东南西北”的先后顺序到英语里就变成了 north, south, east, west；并由此有了下列中、英文表达上的差异。

东南方：southeast 西南方：southwest 西北方：northwest 东北方：northeast

如：十三陵位于北京西北 50 公里处。The Ming Tombs are located about 50 km to the northwest of Beijing.

天津位于北京东南 120 公里处。Tianjin is situated 120 km southeast of Beijing.

三、near, by, beside, at 表示“在……附近”时的区别

1. near 表示相对的近，实际距离可能还很远。如：Suzhou is near Shanghai.

2. by 和 beside 都表示靠近，实际距离不可能很远，但 beside 比 by 更具体地表示出“在……旁边”的意思。如：He was sitting beside her.

3. at 也有“在旁边”的意思，但多表示有目的的行为所处的位置，而 by 和 beside 仅表示位置关系。如：The students are sitting at the desks listening to the teacher.

四、at, in 和 on 表示地点时的区别

1、at 表示地点：

(1) 用于指较小的地方。如：I shall wait for you at the station.

(2) 用于门牌号码前。如：He lives at 115 Zhongshan Road.

2、in 表示地点：

(1) 用于指较大的地方。如：He lives in Shanghai.

(2) 虽然是很小的地方，如果说话人住在那里，也可用 in。商店、学校、机关等，若看作一个地点(point) 用 at，若看作一个场所(place) 用 in。如：

I met him at the post-office. I' m now working in the post-office.

3、on 表示地点，一般指与面或线接触，意为“在……上；在……旁”。如：

The picture was hanging on the wall. New York is on the Hudson River.

五、above, over, on, up 表示“在……上”之间的区别

1、above 指“……上方”，表示相对高度，不一定在正上方，其反义词为 below。如：We' re flying above the clouds.

2、over 指“在……正上方”，表示垂直上方，其反义词为 under。 如： The bridge is over the river.

3、on 表示“在……上面”，与物体表面接触，与 beneath 相对。

如：There is a map on the wall. The earth felt soft beneath our feet.

4、up 表示动作的方向往上，反义词为 down。 如： Please hang the picture up.

第十章 句型转换方法归纳

第一节 改为一般疑问句

1、先找 be 动词 am, is, are, was, were 或情态动词 can, may ,must, would, should ,could .如果有这些词，直接把这些词放在句子最前面， some 改成 any，句号改成问号！其余照抄；（如果主语是第一人称则变成第二人称）

2、如果句子中没有 be 动词或者是情态动词，要在句子最前面加助动词 do 、does 或者是 did。

首先判断句子时态，如果句子是过去式，则要在句最前面加 Did，后面动词用原型，some 改成 any，句号改成问号，其余照抄；（如果主语是第一人称则变成第二人称）

如果句子不是过去式，则判断是否为第三人称单数，如果第三人称单数，要在句子最前面加助动词 Does,后面动词用原型，some 改成 any，句号改成问号，其余部分照抄。（如果主语是第一人称则变成第二人称）

其他情况均要在句子最前面加助动词 do，some 改成 any，句号改成问号，其它部分照抄。（如果主语是第一人称则变成第二人称）

第二节 改为否定句

1、先找 be 动词 am, is, are, was, were 或情态动词 can, may ,must, would, should ,could .如果有这些词，直接在后面加 not， some 改成 any，其余照抄；

2、如果句子中没有 be 动词或者是情态动词，要在动词前面加 don't 、doesn't 或者是 didn't。

首先判断句子时态，如果句子是过去式，则要在动词前面加 didn't，后面动词用原型，some 改成 any，其余照抄；

如果句子不是过去式，则判断是否为第三人称单数，如果第三人称单数，要在动词前面加 doesn't，后面动词用原型，some 改成 any，其余部分照抄。

其他情况均要在句子动词前面加 don't，some 改成 any，其它部分照抄。

第三节 对划线部分提问

第一步：先把句子改成一般问句

第二步：把提问部分省略，在句子最前面加疑问词。（如果提问部分是动词词组，要把它改成 do；如果提问部分是动名词词组，要把它改成 doing）

（注：如划线部分为主语，则用 who 代替，其余照抄；如划线部分为动词或动词短语，则用 do 代替，句前加 what，再改为一般疑问句。

第四节 肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句与特殊疑问句

1、肯定句：是指用肯定的语气来陈述的句子，如：

I'm a student. She is a doctor. He works in a hospital. There are four fans in our classroom..

2、否定句：含有否定词或表示否定意义的句子，如：

I'm not a student. She is not (isn't) a doctor. He does not (doesn't) work in a hospital. There are not (aren't) four fans in our classroom.

☆注意小结：否定句主要是在肯定句的基础上加上了否定词“not”。有动词 be 的句子则“not”加在 be 后面，可缩写成“isn't, aren't”，但 am not 一般都分开写。没有动词 be 的句子则要先在主要动词的前面加上一个助动词（do, does, did），然后在他后面加上“not”，你也可以把它们缩写在一起如“don't, doesn't, didn't”。这三个助动词要根据人称和时态来选择，其中“does”只用于一般现在时主语是第三人称单数的情况，而“did”只用于一般过去时，不论主语是什么人称和数，都用“did”。

3、一般疑问句：是指询问事实的句子，此类句子必须用“yes”，或“no”来回答。如：

Are you a student? Yes, I am / No, I'm not.

Is she a doctor? Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.

Does he work in a hospital? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Are there four fans in our classroom? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

☆注意小结：一般疑问句是在肯定句的基础上：①把动词 be 调到首位，其他照写，末尾标点符号变成问号即可。②没有动词 be 的句子则要在句首加上一个助动词（do, does, did）再把紧跟在后面的动词变回原形，末尾标点符号变成问号即可。

这三个助动词也要根据人称和时态来选择，其中“does”只用于一般现在时主语是第三人称单数的情况，而“did”只用于一般过去时，不论主语是什么人称和数，都用“did”。一般疑问句有个重要的原则就是问和答要一致，即问句里的第一个单词（助动词）和简略答句里的这个词是一致的。

4、特殊疑问句：以特殊疑问词（what, where, who, which, when, whose, why, how 等）开头引导的句子。此类句子应该问什么就答什么，不能用“yes、no”来回答。如：

What is this? It's a computer. Where are you going? I'm going to Beijing.

What does he do? He's a doctor. Which season do you like best? Summer.

Who played football with you yesterday afternoon? Mike.

When do you usually get up? I usually get up at 6:30.

Why do you like spring best? Because I can plant trees.

How did you go to Xinjiang? I went to Xinjiang by train.

☆其中 how 又可以和其他一些形容词连用组成特殊疑问词组用来提问，如：

how many（多少(数量)） how much（多少(钱)） how tall（多高）

how long（多长） how big（多大） how heavy（多重）

例句：How many pencils do you have? I have three pencils.

How many girls can you see? I can see four girls.

How many desks are there in your classroom? There are 51.

☆小结：how many 用来提问可数名词的数量，主要有以上三种句式搭配，

How many + 名词复数 + do you have? 你有多少.....?

How many + 名词复数 + can you see? 你能看见多少.....?

How many + 名词复数 + are there...? 有多少.....?

第五节 其它需要注意点

一、学生易错词汇

1. a, an 的选择: 元音字母开头的单词 (名词) 用 an, 辅音字母开头的单词 (名词) 用 a.
2. am, is, are 的选择: 单数用 is, 复数用 are. I 用 am, you 用 are.
3. have, has 的选择: 表示某人拥有某物。单数用 has, 复数用 have. I, you 用 have.
4. there is, there are 的选择: 表示某地有某物, 某人。单数用 there is, 复数用 there are.
5. some, any 的选择: 肯定句用 some, 疑问句和否定句用 any.
6. 疑问词的选择: what (什么) who (谁) where (哪里) whose (谁的) why (为什么) when (什么时候) which (哪一个) how old (多大) how many (多少) how much (多少钱)

二、完全、缩略形式: I'm=I am he's=he is she's=she is they're=they are you're=you are
there's=there is they're=they are can't=can not don't=do not doesn't=does not isn't=is not
aren't=are not let's=let us won't=will not I'll=I will wasn't=was not

总结: 通常情况下, 'm 即 am, 's 即 is (但 let's=let us), 're 即 are, n't 即 not (但 can't=can not)

第十一章 小学英语谚语集锦

1. 眼见为实. Seeing is believing.
2. 人生短暂, 学艺无穷. Art is long, life is short.
3. 三思而后行. Look before you leap.
4. 有其父, 必有其子. Like father, like son.
5. 再晚也不算迟. Better late than never.
6. 条条大路通罗马. All roads lead to Rome.
7. 并非闪光的都是金子. All that glitters is not gold.
8. 种瓜得瓜, 种豆得豆. As you sow, so shall you reap.
9. 物以类聚. Birds of a feather flock together.
10. 不劳无获. No pain, no gain.
11. 入乡随俗, When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
12. 那恰是我所喜欢的. It's my cup of tea.
13. 一日一苹果, 医生远离我. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
14. 患难见真情. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
15. 少壮不努力, 老大徒伤悲. A young idler; an old beggar.
16. 熟能生巧. Practice makes perfect.
17. 一分耕耘, 一分收获. No sweet without sweat.

18. 时间就是金钱。Time is money.
19. 欲速则不达。Haste makes waste.
20. 说起来容易做起来难。Easier said than done.
21. 人各有所好。Every man has his taste.
22. 物极必反。Extremes meet.
23. 活到老学到老。Live and learn.
24. 事出必有因。Nothing comes of nothing.
25. 隔墙有耳。Walls have ears.
26. 失败是成功之母。Failure is the mother of success.
27. 江山易改，本性难移。A leopard can not change his spots.
28. 好心有好报。Good mind, good find.
29. 得饶人处且饶人。Forgive others whenever you can.
30. 爱乌及乌。Love me, love my dog.
31. 行动比语言有力。Actions speak louder than words.
32. 年华不虚度，生命自悠长。Life is long, if it is full.
33. 既来之。则安之。Take things as they come.
34. 岁月不待人。Time and tide wait for no man.
35. 美德胜于美貌。Virtue is fairer than beauty.
36. 活到老，学到老。Never too old to learn.
37. 礼尚往来。Give and take.
38. 知足者常乐。Content is happiness.
39. 言出必行。So said, so done.
40. 光阴似箭。Time flies.
41. 忍耐是美德。Patience is virtue.
42. 天下无不散之筵席。The best of friends must part.
43. 经一事，长一智。It is easy to be wise after the event.
44. 少说少错。Least said soonest mended.
45. 少壮不努力，老大图伤悲。The young idler, an old beggar.
46. 诚实为上策。Honesty is the best policy.
47. 切莫半途而废。Never do things by halves.
48. 积少成多。Many a little makes a mickle.
49. 人人为我，我为人人。All for me, one for all.
50. 思考就是明白。To think is to see.
51. 时间就是生命。Time is life.
52. 个人力量，微不足道。One man, no man.
53. 学习时学习，娱乐时娱乐。Study while you study, play while you play.
54. 没有学识就是盲人。Without learning, without eyes.

55. 不能人人都第一。All men cannot be first.
56. 一切皆有可能！Nothing is impossible!
57. 让我们自己做。Let's do it by ourselves.
58. 记住：面带微笑。Remember: Keep smile on your face.
59. 好书如挚友。A good book is a good friend.
60. 良好的开端是成功的一半。A good beginning is half done.
61. 覆水难收 Don't cry over spilt milk.
62. 不要泄露秘密 Don't put the cat out of the bag.
63. 爱屋及乌 Love me, love my dog.
64. 不要本末倒置 Don't put the cart before the horse.
65. 三个和尚没水吃 Everybody's business is nobody's business
66. 英雄所见略同 Great minds think alike.
67. 好事多磨难 Good things never come easy.
68. 胜者为王，败者为寇。Losers are always in the wrong.
69. 隔墙有耳 Walls have ears.
70. 人无知如房无基 A man without knowledge is like a house without a foundation.
71. 今日事，今日毕 Don't put off till tomorrow what should be done today.
72. 风暴使树木深深扎根 Storms make trees take deeper roots
73. 浅溪声喧， 静水流深 Sallow streams make most din; still waters run deep
74. 困难像弹簧，你弱它就强 Problems loom large when men don't
75. 知识就是力量 Knowledge is power
76. 脸红是美德的颜色 Blushing is virtue's color
77. 好奇甚至比勇敢更能战胜恐惧 Curiosity will conquer fear even more than bravery will
78. 苦尽甘来 No sweet without sweat
79. 观察是最好的老师 Observation is the best teacher
80. 离远而情疏 Far from eye, far from heart
81. 好书胜益友 There is no friend so faithful as a good book.
82. 天网恢恢， 疏而不漏 Justice has long arms.
83. 样样皆通， 样样稀疏 Jack of all trades, master of none
84. 过去的就让它过去吧 Let bygones be bygones
85. 众口难调 It's hard to please all
86. 吃一堑， 长一智 Wisdom comes by suffering
87. 千里之行始于足下 The greatest things must have the smallest beginning.
88. 诚实是最好的品德 Honesty is the best policy
89. 病时才知健康好 In sickness health is known
90. 机不可失 失不再来 Opportunity seldom knocks twice
91. 不入虎穴，焉得虎子 Nothing ventured, nothing gained

- 92. 树大招风 Tall trees catch much wind
- 93. 人心不齐 Several men, several minds
- 94. 师傅引进门，修行在个人 You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink
- 95. 物莫如新，友莫如故 Everything is good when new, but friends when old
- 96. 江山易改，本性难移 The fox changes his kill but not his habits
- 97. 杯满盈，须持稳 A full cup must be carried steadily
- 98. 懒惰是万恶之源 Idleness is the root of all evil.
- 99. 流水不腐，户枢不蠹 Drawn wells are seldom dry.

第十二章 写作

第一节 分类写作指导

人物类作文一 我自己 Myself

要涉及的话题或句型：

一、姓名 My name is Wang Xiaoming. /I'm Wang Xiaoming. /This is Wang Xiaoming.注意名字有两个字时，要连在一起，只大写第一个字 如王小明 Wang Xiaoming

二、年龄 I'm twelve/I'm twelve years old.

三、喜欢的食物水果与运动/功课等等

My favourite fruit/food isI like playing badminton.Because it's good for my body.

四 经常在何时做运动或爱好

I often play badminton with my classmates after school.

五 家人

There are three people in my family:my father,mother and I.

六 家人职业及爱好（简略）

My father is an engineer.He likes reading books. He often asks me to go to the library with him.

七 结束语

I love my father.And I love my family.This is me.

人物类作文二 我的朋友 My friend

与 Myself 的区别：主语由 I 变 He/She.动词由动词原形变为动词第三人称单数形式.代词由 my 变 his/her

要涉及的话题或句型：开头句 I have a friend

一、姓名 His name is Wang Xiaoming. /He's Wang Xiaoming. /注意名字有两个字时，要连在一起，只大写第一个字 如王小明 Wang Xiaoming

二、年龄 He's twelve/He's twelve years old.

三、喜欢的食物水果与运动/功课等等

His favourite fruit/food is He likes playing badminton. Because it's good for his body.

四、经常在何时做运动或爱好 He often plays badminton with me after school.

五、家人 There are three people in his family:his father,mother and he.

六、家人职业及爱好（简略） His father is an engineer.He likes reading books.

七、结束语 I like my friend.

作文三 我的一天 My day

时态：一般现在时

重要句型：主语+动词原形+其它.

I get up at 6:00.Then I wash my face and brush my teeth.I eat breakfast at 7:00.Then I go to school.I have seven classes every day.Classes begin at 8:00.School is over at 4:30.After school,I often play table tennis with my friends.I eat dinner at 7:00.Then I listen to music.I do my homework at 8:00.I go to bed at 9:30.This is my day.

作文四 某人的一天 Tom's day

时态：一般现在时

重要句型：主语(第三人称单词形式)+动词第三人称单词形式+其它.

注意与 My day 的区别

一、主语由 I 变为 He. 二、形容词性物主代词由 my 变为 his

三、动词由原形变为第三人称单数形式,简单记忆方法就是动词后加 s 或 es

Tom gets up at 6:00.Then he washes his face and brushes his teeth.He eats breakfast at 7:00.Then he goes to school.He has seven classes every day.Classes begin at 8:00.School is over at 4:30.After school, he often plays table tennis with his friends.He eats dinner at 7:00.Then he listens to music.He does his homework at 8:00.He goes to bed at 9:30.This is Tom's day.

作文五 空间类 我的卧室 My bedroom

时态：一般现在时

重要句型：There be.....+介词词组(on,next to,behind,over,under 等) It's.... The...is on the...

注意主要物品是作为参照使用的。所以，我们一般先说 bed,desk,table 之类的主要物品。然后再说其它物品与其的位置关系。

I have my own room.It's small but nice.There is a bed,a desk,a closet and a shelf.There are two end tables near the bed.The computer is on the desk.The books are on the shelf.The trash bin is behind the door.I like my bedroom.

作文六 空间类 我的屋子

时态：一般现在时

重要句型：主语+动词原形+介词词组 There be.....+介词词组。 It's....

注意不同的房间功能是不一样的。所以我们可以说经常在哪个房间做哪些事情。

I live in a small house.It's a small green house.In the house we have a dining room,two bedrooms,a living room and a kitchen.We watch TV in the living room.We have meals in the dining room.We sleep in the bedroom.We wash faces and have baths in the bathroom.

作文七 空间类 我的村庄/家乡 My village/hometown

时态：一般现在时

重要句型：主语+be+表语. There be.....

假设小鸟飞过从天空上看到的主要情景，如果在农村的话，可以看到是山川河流，蓝天白云。然后才是一些具体的情景。假如在城市的话，可能看到高楼大厦公路交通甚至工厂等。

I live in a small village.It's beautiful.The air is fresh.The water is clean.The counds are white.There are many trees and flowers.There are many fish in the rivers.I often go fishing with my parents on weekends.I like my village/hometown.

作文八 动物类 一只小狗

时态：一般现在时

主要句子结构：主语+be+形容词 It's got.... 由于主语是第三人称单数形式,因此,大部分句子构成是“主语+动词第三人称单数形式”

I have a pet dog.It's cute and naughty.It's my best friend.It's got a black nose and a long tail.It's got orange hair and big eyes.It likes playing with balls.I often take it out for a walk.I like it very much!

作文九 信件类

给笔友的信

1、注意邮件格式

2、自我介绍作文加信件格式.

时态：一般现在时 主语+动词原形

(注意,当写家人如父亲时,使用 主语+动词第三人称单数形式)

重要句型：主语+be+表语 I like doing sth. He likes doing sth.

例文

To: Alice @ penpal.com

From: Liu Yun @ penpal.com

Dear Alice,

I am happy to have a new pen pal. I live in China with my mom and dad.I don't have a sister or brother.My mom is a singer.She likes swimming.My dad is a TV reporter.He likes listening to music.I like playing the violin and writing emails.

Your new friend,Liu Yu.

作文十 信件类

找路与邀请某人参加生日晚会

Dear Amy,

Please come to my twelfth birthday party at 6 pm on Saturday.Now let me tell you how to come:

1. Start from the bus stop in front of our school.
2. Take the No.17 bus.
3. Get off at the post office.
4. Walk east for three minutes.
5. Find the white building on the left.
6. Look for me near the door.

Yours,

Sarah

作文十一 时态类 上周末是如何渡过的?

时态：一般过去时.

模板： I had a busy/happy/good time last weekend.On Saturday morning,IThen,IIn the afternoon,IOn Sunday morning,IIn the afternoon,IAfter that,I

重要句型：主语+动词过去式+其它。 例文如下：

I had a good time last weekend.On Saturday morning,I got up early and then I played badminton with my mom.In the afternoon,I went swimming with my classmate.In the evening,I watched TV with my family.On Sunday morning,I went to the library.I read an interesting book.Then,I went shopping with my friend.I bought a new CD.In the evening,I did my homework.

作文十二 时态类 下周末打算怎么渡过

时态：一般将来时

重要句型：主语+be+going to do sth. 主语+be+going to 地点.

模板： I am going to have a busy/happy weekend.On Saturday morning,I'm going to....Then,.....In the evening,I....On Sunday morning,I.....In the afternoon,....In the evening,..... 例文如下：

Hi,this is Liu Yun.I'm going to have a busy weekend!On Saturday,I'm going to the bookstore by subway.I'm going to buy a new CD and some story-books.Then,I'm going to go home and read the new books.On Sunday,I'm going to the supermarket with my mother.We're going after lunch.Then,in the evening,I'm going to visit my aunt.We are going to watch TV together.That will be fun!

第二节 命题作文

My New English Teacher

Miss Tang is my new English teacher. She's very pretty. She is tall and thin. She has two big eyes and a small mouth. Her hair is long. She likes singing and dancing. Her English is very good. We often play games in English classes. She is very kind to us. We all love her.

My Days of the Week

I'm a student and I am in Grade 5. I get up at six o'clock every day. I have classes from Monday to Friday. On Saturday, I often play ping-pong and watch TV. On Sunday, I do my homework and read books. I like weekends very much.

My Favourite Food

Today is Wednesday. We have potatoes, pork, and green beans for dinner. Potatoes are my mother's food. But I don't like potatoes. I like pork. It is tasty. And I like green beans, too. It is good for me. After dinner, we eat some apples. Apples are my favourite fruit. They are healthy!

My Friend

I have a new friend. Her name is Amy. She is 12. She is beautiful. She has a round face and big eyes. She has long hair. She is tall and thin. She likes singing and dancing. Her English is very good. We are good friend!

About Me

My name is Chen jie. I am 12 years old. My favourite day is Monday. We have P.E.and computer class and we have potatoer for lunch. Potatoes are my favourite food. My favourite fruit is apple. It is good for me. Monday

is a great day! My favourite teacher is Mr Li. He is our English teacher. He is tall and thin. He is very active. we all like him!

I Can Help Do Housework

I am a girl. My name is Li Ling. I'm 11. I'm helpful at home. I can water the flowers, empty the trash and sweep the floor. After meals, I can help my mother do the dishes. On Sunday, I can wash the clothes. What about you? Are you helpful, too?

My New Room

I have my own room now. It is small and nice. There is a bed, a desk, a big closet and a shelf. There are two end tables near the bed. The computer is on the desk. The books are on the shelf. The trash bin is behind the door. The clothes are in the closet. I love my new room very much!

My Village

My village is very beautiful. There are many houses in the village. Near the village, there is a forest. A small river is in front of the village. The water in it is very clean. We can see some fish in the river. Near the river, you can see a mountain. Some flowers and grass are on the mountain. I like my village. Welcome to my village!

How Do You Go To School?

My home is far from the school. I usually go to school by bus, because it's fast. Sometimes I go to school on foot, it's good for me. What about you? How do you go to school? Can you tell me, please?

My Weekend

Hi! I'm Amy. I'm going to have a busy weekend. On Saturday, I'm going to the bookstore by bike. I'm going to buy some books. In the afternoon, I'm going to play football with my friends. On Sunday morning, I'm going to do my homework. Then I'm going to clean my bedroom in the afternoon. In the evening, I'm going to watch TV. What about you? What are you going to do on the weekend?

My Travel Plan

The weather is good, I will have a good trip with my family. First, we are going to Beijing park by train. Then, we are going to see the Great Wall by bus. Finally, we are take the train back to Shiyang to climb Wudang Mountains. I believe, my journey will be very happy!

My Pen Pal (My New Friend)

I have a pen pal (new friend). Her name is Amy. She is 12. She is beautiful. She has a round face and big eyes. She has long hair. Amy lives in Beijing now. She goes to school on foot. She likes music very much. She often plays the violin on the weekend. Amy studies very hard. She is a good student.

My Family's Hobby

There are 5 people in my family. I like flying kites. My father likes diving. My mother likes playing the violin. My brother likes riding a bike. My sister likes listening to music. I have a happy family.

My Family

I have a happy family. There are 3 people in my family. My father, my mother and I. My father is a doctor. He works in a hospital. He goes to work by bus. He likes diving and playing football.

My mother is a teacher. She works in a school. She goes to work on foot. She likes listening to music and

playing the violin.

I'm a student. I'm 12. I go to school on foot. I like swimming and diving. I often play football with my friends on the weekend.

I have a happy family . My parents love me very much. I love them,too.

About My Family (给笔友 Amy 的信)

Dear Amy,

My name is Sarah. I' m 13. I' m tall and thin. I like swimming.My father is 40. He is tall and strong. He likes reading books.He is an engineer. He works in a car company.He goes to work by car.My mother is 39. She is short and thin. She likes cooking.She is a salesperson. She works in a bookstore. She goes to work on foot.

Yours,

Sarah

My School

My school is very beautiful. It is in Guicheng, near the Qiandeng Lake. Do you know it? It is Nanhai Experimental Primary School. I like my school very much.

There is a big playground in my school. We have P.E. class on the playground and we often play sports on it , too. Our teaching building has five floors. My classroom is on the fifth floor. It is big and clean. The computer rooms are on the third floor. There is a library on the second floor. There are many books in the library. I often read books here. There are some music rooms and art rooms in the teaching building, too.

The teachers in my school are very kind . The students are very polite and smart. I am happy in my school.

About Me

My name is Sarah. I'm a student. I'm 13. usually I go to school on foot. Sometimes I go by bike. I like playing football. My favourite teacher is Mr Li, he is our English teacher. I want to be an engineer in the future !

Next Week

It's going to be Spring Festival next week.

Next Monday I am going to my cousin's house. He lives in a village. I am going by ship. Next Tuesday I am going to have a picnic. Next Wednesday I am going to go shopping in Nanhai Plaza and to have K.F.C. Next Thursday I am going to Jihuayuan to fly kites. In the evening I am going to clean my room. Next Friday I am going to visit my uncle's family and my grandpa. Next Saturday I am going to play football at school. Next Sunday I am going to hot spring in Kaiping.

I am going to be very happy.

My Good Friend

My name is ×××.I have a good friend . Her name is Liu Yun. She lives in China . Her mather is a singer. She likes swimming. Her father is a TV reporter. He likes listening to mnsic. Liu Yun likes playing the violin and riding her bike. Every morning , she goes to school on foot. Every evening, she reads newspaper ai home. then she goes to bed at nine. This is my good friend Liu Yun.

My Favourite Teacher

Hello,my name is Steven. I have many good teachers, but my favourite teacher is Miss Li. SWhe is a very

good teacher.

She is very young, but her English is very good. She teaches us English every day. Her class has so much fun. She sings songs with us, plays games with us. We are so happy. And we learn English well. Our English are very very good. So I like her very much.

She likes reading books and playing sports. After class, Miss Li often plays sports with us. We are very happy. We all love her very much.

This is my favourite teacher. She is a good teacher. I like my English teacher very much. What about you? Do you have a good teacher, too?

Happy Family

Everyone has a family. I have a family, too. I name it "Happy family", because everyone in my family is happy.

Come and meet my family, please! My mother is kind. I love her, and she loves me, too. My mother is pretty. She likes beautiful clothes. I call her "Dressy Mum". My father is a boss. He is tall and thin. He has a small head. I give him a nickname "Small Head Father". I am fat and lovely. I have a big head. I give myself a nickname "Big Head Girl". I study hard. I am a good student.

We are happy every day!

My Classroom

My classroom is nice and big. There are forty desks and chairs in the classroom. There are two black boards on the walls. And there are two pictures, too. My classroom has eleven lights and twelve fans. What colour are the fans? They are blue. At the corner, there is a shelf, many books are in the shelf. I like the books very much. This is my classroom, it is very nice. I like my classroom very much. Do you have a nice classroom, too?

I Love Spring Best

Winter was gone, spring comes. I love spring best, because it's very beautiful. In spring, the weather is always sunny and rainy, it's not cold and not hot, it's warmer and warmer. The flowers begin to open and the trees begin to turn green. The birds are singing in the sky, they are happy. The animals will go out to play. Many people like to go out and enjoy the sunshine. I like wearing my sweater and jeans, I like to fly kites, plant trees and see the beautiful flowers. Spring is colorful, I think it's a wonderful season. What's your favourite season? Please tell me.

Spring Outing

Many students are going spring outing. Some students are boating. And some students are having a picnic. The others are playing games. There is a girl sitting on a chair reading a book. The sky is blue. The trees are green. The flowers are red. It's a very beautiful park. They have a good time!

What is family ?

Everybody has his own family. What is family? I don't think everyone really knows. There are six letters in the word "FAMILY". I think "F" means "father", "A" means "and", "M" means "mother", "I" means "I", "L" means "love" and "Y" means "you". So "FAMILY" is the short form of "Father and mother, I love you." Don't you think so? Father and mother love us, and we love father and mother. That's a happy family.

My Lovely Father

I have a busy father . He works in a big office . He has a big company.

He is busy every day . He has many thing to do . He has no time to go home for lunch . He gets home at 7:00 p.m . At home he does the housework. He cooks nice dishes for mother and me .

On weekends , he often goes to the park with me .Sometimes he goes to swim with me ,too. I like to stay with my father .He is a good father , he is also a happy business man .

第三节 话题作文

1、根据给出的材料，写一写 Mike 这个周末的活动计划。

Saturday	Sunday
read a magazine go to the zoo	buy a book learn Kungfu watch TV

Mike is a student. He is my good friend. He is busy at the weekend. He is going to read a magazine this Saturday morning. He is going to go to the zoo this Saturday afternoon. He is going to buy a book this Sunday morning. He is going to learn Kungfu this Sunday afternoon. He is going to watch TV this Sunday evening.

2、根据下面提供的内容，写一篇英语短文。要求语句通顺，条理清楚，字数不少于 50 个单词。

Mary 是个英国女孩，五年级学生，十二岁。她向别人自我介绍，并介绍她的家庭。她有个双胞胎姐姐，爸爸是医生，妈妈是老师，她非常爱他们，他们也很爱她。

My name is Mary. I come from England. I am an English girl. I am a student. I am in Grade Five. I like my English teacher. Her English is good. There are four people in my family. I have a twin sister. My father is a doctor. My mother is a teacher. I love them very much. They love me, too.

3、题目： My net friend (我的网友)

要求：(一) 条理清楚，意思连贯，语句通顺，标点正确，书写清晰、规范；

(二) 要将提示词全部体现在作文中；不得少于 50 个单词。

提示词：(1) computer (2) net friend (3) talk with each other(互相交谈)(4) in the chat room (在聊天室) (5) talk in English (用英语交谈) (6) good now

My net friend

I am Tony. I have a computer. I have a new friend. His name is Jack. He is 12 years old. He is a student. He likes surfing the net. We often talk with each other in the chat room. We talk in English. My English is good now. He is a good boy. I like him very much. Do you want to have a net friend?

4、根据给出的提示和要求，写一篇 65 个单词左右的短文。要求：写一封介绍你一家的电子邮件给 Jay。

Hello, Jay,

I am very happy to be your net friend. There are four people in my family. They are my parents, my sister and I. My father is the oldest and the tallest. He can drive a car. He is a doctor. My mother is a factory worker. She works hard. My sister is a student. She is the best in her class. My hobby is playing basketball. My sister and I go to school on foot. I have a happy family. What about you?

Bye- bye,

Benson

5、根据提示，从表格中获取信息写一篇不少于 60 个单词的小作文，要求提示的内容要全部体现在作文中。

Name	Zhang Ping	Jim
Age 年龄	12	15
Height 身高	150cm	162cm
Weight 体重	50kg	60kg
Nationality 国籍	Chinese	Canadian
Address 地址	Xinhui	Guangzhou
Favorite Color 最喜欢的颜色	red	blue
Favorite Sport 最喜欢的运动	badminton	swimming

My Friends

I have two good friends. They're Zhang Ping and Jim. Zhang Ping is 12. Jim is three years older than her. He's 15. Jim is heavier than Zhang Ping. He's 60 kilograms. Jim is taller than her. He's 162cm. Zhang Ping is a Chinese girl. She lives in Xinhui. Jim is a Canadian boy. He lives in Guangzhou now. Zhang Ping likes red. Her favorite sport is badminton. Jim likes blue. His favorite sport is swimming. I like them very much.

6、描写你的周末生活，注意用一般现在时。

My Weekend

I have happy weekend.

On Saturday morning I always have English classes at school. I study hard in the classroom. In the afternoon I often play computer games. On Sunday morning I often draw pictures. Sometimes I visit my grandmother and grandfather. Sometimes I listen to music. On Sunday afternoon I often do housework or go shopping.

So I love weekends.

7、Jack 昨天跟他妈妈买东西，请根据下表的信息，写一篇不少于 60 个单词的小作文。

Happy Shop: Some pieces of candy ¥4 A roll of toilet paper ¥5

Mr. Chen's Store: A carton of ice cream ¥15

Uncle Eddy's Store: A bottle of shampoo ¥45 A pair of socks ¥8

Big Blue Department Store: A bag of chips ¥9 Toy car ¥105

Yesterday was Jack's shopping day. He went shopping with his mother.

They went to the Happy Shop. They bought some pieces of candy. They are 4 Yuan. They bought a roll of toilet paper. They bought a carton of ice cream at Mr. Chen's Store. They bought a bottle of shampoo and a pair of socks at Uncle Eddy's Store. They went to the Big Blue Department Store. They bought a toy car. It's 105 Yuan. They were very happy.

8、昨天是 3 月 20 日，也是你的生日，请描写你的生日派对，注意用一般过去时。

My birthday

Yesterday was March 20th. It was my birthday. I had a party. I ate too much. Mike brought a carton of ice cream. Jenny brought some candy. Mary brought a lot of cookies. My mom made a cake. My dad bought a toy

car for me. I was very happy. At the party we sang and danced. We had a good time.

9、根据下面提供的信息，写一篇 60 字左右的作文。

Name: Bill	Age: 13	Favorite sports: tennis, soccer, basketball
Clothes: black, T-shirt, blue pants	Phone number: 5352375	

My Friend

I have a good friend. We are in the same class. His name is Bill. He is 13. He likes sports very much. These sports are tennis, soccer and basketball. He plays tennis twice a week. He plays soccer twice a week. He plays basketball once a week. He often likes to wear black T-shirt and blue pants. His phone number is 5352375. Everyone likes him.

10、写一个你最喜爱的人，请对他/她进行一定的外貌描写。

My Favorite People

Who is your favorite person? My favorite person is my mother. She is beautiful. She is 38 years old. She is tall and thin. She has big eyes and long hair. She likes cooking. She cooks good meals for us every day. And she always does all the housework. She looks after my father and me. I love my mother very much.

11、请描写一下你的房间，注意要使用“there be”句型。

My Bedroom

I have a nice and small bedroom. There is a beautiful bed and two small chairs. I also have a big and tall closet because I have many clothes. There is a big desk next to the window. I always do my homework at the desk. There is a family photo on the wall. We took this photo this summer holiday. I like my bedroom.

12、描写一种你最喜爱的动物，要对它进行外形描写。

My Favorite Animal

My favorite animal is rabbit. Its name is Sweet. Sweet has long ears. It's very small. It's white. It has a short tail. It has red eyes. It likes eating carrots. It likes jumping. It goes jumping three times a day. I like it very much. It's lovely. It's my best friend. I like the rabbit.

13、同学们，你一定有很多的爱好，请你写一个你的爱好，字数不少于 60 个单词。

My hobby

My hobby is collecting stamps (集邮). There are many stamps in my room. I like stamps very much. There are many things on the stamps. They are colorful and beautiful. After school I usually go to the post office and there are many people there. I learn a lot from collecting stamps. I like collecting stamps very much.

14、寒假很快就要到了，请你为你的寒假写一个计划。快点把你的计划写出来吧！

My Winter Holiday

It's January. My winter holiday is coming. I am going to go to Thailand. I will go there by plane. I like the food in Thailand. It's spicy and tasty. In the winter holiday, I am going to play basketball. I am going to paint pictures, too. I will help my mother do some housework. I will be very happy in my winter holiday.

15、假设 Jack 是 10 岁,短发,1.5m, 50kg; 而 May 是 12 岁,长发,1.6m,45kg。请运用学过的句型介绍

本资料由微信公众号：考辅网，考霸宝典 收集整理

和比较一下他们的特征。

Jack and May

I have two good friends. They are Jack and May. He is ten. He has short hair. He is 50kg now. And May is a beautiful girl. She has long hair. She is two years older than Jack. She is 12 now. She is taller than Jack. She is 1.6m. But Jack is heavier than May. May is 45kg. They are lovely students. I like them.

此份复习资料，涵盖了小学三年级至六年级 8 本教材的所有词汇、短语、日常用语、重点句型、语法、谚语、作文等知识点。内容丰富，设计合理，望同学们按要求认真复习，争取考出优异成绩，留下一给美好的小学阶段！

本资料由微信公众号：小題大做工作室 综合整理