



好课就在跟谁学

# 魔法英语 问卷学习资料

# 小学英语语法知识点汇总

## 一、名 词

表示某一事物，有具体的和抽象的之分。分为可数名词和不可数名词。

强调：不可数名词都默认为单数，所以总是用 is 或者 was；

最好不要根据 some、any、a lot of 等词去作判断，以免受误导。

### 1、可数名词如何变“复数形式”：

a. 一般情况下，直接加-s，如：book-books, bag-bags, cat-cats, bed-beds；读音：清辅音后读 [s]，浊辅音和元音后读[z]。

b. 以 s. x. sh. ch 结尾，加-es，如：bus-buses, box-boxes, brush-brushes, watch-watches；读音：[iz]。

c. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾，变 y 为 i，再加-es，如：family-families, strawberry-strawberries；读音：[z]。

d. 以“f 或 fe”结尾，变 f 或 fe 为 v，再加-es，如：knife-knives, thief-thieves；读音：[z]。

e. 以“o”结尾的词，分两种情况

1) 有生命的+es 读音：[z] 如：mango-mangoes tomato-tomatoes hero-heroes

2) 无生命的+s 读音：[z] 如：photo-photos radio-radios

f. 不规则名词复数：man-men, woman-women, policeman-policemen, policewoman-policewomen, snowman-snowmen, mouse-mice, child-children,

foot-feet, tooth-teeth, fish-fish, people-people, Chinese-Chinese, Japanese-Japanese

### 2、不可数名词没有复数。

如果要计算不可数名词所表达的数量，就得在数词和不可数名词之间加上“量词+of”。

例如：a glass of water, a piece of paper, a bottle of juice

判断步骤：

↗如是 am、is 或 was→原形

读句子→读该单词→认识该单词→理解意思→看 be 动词

↘如是 are 或 were→加 s 或 es



### 练一练

#### 1、写出下列各词的复数。

I \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_ mango \_\_\_\_\_  
child \_\_\_\_\_ photo \_\_\_\_\_ diary \_\_\_\_\_ day \_\_\_\_\_ foot \_\_\_\_\_ dress \_\_\_\_\_  
tooth \_\_\_\_\_ sheep \_\_\_\_\_ box \_\_\_\_\_ strawberry \_\_\_\_\_ thief \_\_\_\_\_ engineer \_\_\_\_\_  
peach \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich \_\_\_\_\_ man \_\_\_\_\_ woman \_\_\_\_\_ leaf \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2、用所给名词的正确形式填空。

- (1) Are there two \_\_\_\_\_ ( box ) on the table?
- (2) I can see some \_\_\_\_\_ ( people ) in the cinema.
- (3) How many \_\_\_\_\_ ( day ) are there in a week?
- (4) Here're five \_\_\_\_\_ ( bottle ) of \_\_\_\_\_ ( juice ) for you.
- (5) This \_\_\_\_\_ ( violin ) is hers. Those \_\_\_\_\_ ( grape ) are over there.

## 二、冠 词

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冠词是一种虚词，不能独立使用，通常放在名词的前面，分为“不定冠词”和“定冠词”两种。

1、不定冠词：a、an。用在单数名词前，表示“一个，一件……”。an 用在以元音“音素”开头的单词前。如：

an e-mail, an orange, an old man, an English watch, an hour...

2、定冠词：the。用在单数或者复数名词前。the 没有具体意思，有时翻译为这、那。它的基本用法：

(1) 用来表示特指某（些）人或某（些）事物。如：The map on the wall is new.

(2) 表示说话者双方都知道的人或事物。如：Look at the picture, please.

(3) 表示再次提到前面谈过的人或事物。如：This is a stamp. The stamp is beautiful.

(4) 用在表示世界上独一无二的事物前。如：the sun 太阳 the moon 月亮 the earth 地球

(5) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如：the Great Wall 长城

(6) 用在江河、湖海等专有名词前。如：the Changjiang River 长江

(7) 此外，序数词、形容词最高级、乐器名称等词前面和一些习惯用语中一般都用定冠词 the。如：

the first day, the best boy, play the piano, in the same class

确定用 a、an 还是 the 时可根据汉语意思。



### 练一练

1、用 a 或 an 填空。

\_\_\_\_\_ “U”

\_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream

\_\_\_\_\_ goalkeeper

\_\_\_\_\_ teapot

\_\_\_\_\_ apple

\_\_\_\_\_ office

\_\_\_\_\_ English book

\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella

\_\_\_\_\_ unit

\_\_\_\_\_ hour

2、根据需要，填写冠词 a, an 或 the。

(1) Who is \_\_\_\_\_ girl behind \_\_\_\_\_ tree?

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ old man has two children, \_\_\_\_\_ son and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter.

(3) This is \_\_\_\_\_ orange. \_\_\_\_\_ orange is Lucy's.

(4) He likes playing \_\_\_\_\_ guitar. We have \_\_\_\_\_ same hobby.

(5) We all had \_\_\_\_\_ good time last Sunday.

(6) She wants to be \_\_\_\_\_ doctor.

## 三 数 词

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我们学过两类：基数词和序数词。基数用于表示数量多少，而基数词用于表示次序，常在日期中出现。区别：基数词前面没有“the”；序数词前一定要有“the”。

- 1、超过二十以上的两位数需要在个位和十位之间加上“-”。如：21 twenty-one
- 2、三位数以上的则需要在百位数后再加上 and。如：101 a/one hundred and one
- 3、用基数词来修饰可数名词时，一定别忘了它的复数形式。如：十八个男孩 eighteen boys
- 4、用基数词修饰不可数名词时，如是复数，变它的量词为复数。  
如：两碗米饭 two bowls of rice
- 5、序数词一般加“th”，特殊的有：first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth 以及二十及二十以外的整十：twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth... “第几十几”：前面整十不变，后面“几”改为序数词。如：88 eighty-eighth



### 练一练

1、请翻译下列短语。

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (1) 60 名学生  | (2) 15 本英语书 |
| (3) 九杯凉水    | (4) 4 个孩子   |
| (5) 12 月 31 | (6) 6 月 2 日 |
| (7) 第九周     | (8) 40 年前   |
| (9) 11+7    | (10) 上学第一天  |

2、把下列基数词改成序数词。

one---	two---	three---	nine---
fourteen---	twenty---	thirty-five---	eighty-one

## 四、代 词

代词有两种：人称代词和物主代词。

- 1、人称代词分为：第一、第二、第三人称，且有单复数之分。
- 2、人称代词的主格在句中做主语，一般用在动词前（疑问句除外）；宾格在句中做宾语，多用于动词、介词后。
- 3、形容词性物主代词起形容词的作用，后面一定要跟名词，表示该名词是属于谁的。
- 4、名词性物主代词=形容词性物主代词+名词。如：

This is my bag. = This is mine. That is her ruler. = That is hers.

一般看后面有没有名词，如有，就用形容词性物主代词；如无，就用名词性物主代词。

请牢记下表：

		单数					复数		
人称代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs



## 练一练

- 1、按要求写出相应人称代词。

I (宾格) \_\_\_\_\_ she (形容词性物主代词) \_\_\_\_\_ we (名词性物主代词) \_\_\_\_\_

he (复数) \_\_\_\_\_ us (单数) \_\_\_\_\_ theirs (主格) \_\_\_\_\_ its (宾格) \_\_\_\_\_

- 2、想一想，把下表补充完整。

	人称代词				物主代词			
	单数		复数		单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格	形容词性	名词性	形容词性	名词性
第一人称		me		us			our	
第二人称	you		you					
第三人称	he			them	his		their	
		her						
		it				its		

- 3、用所给词的适当形式填空。

- 1) That is not \_\_\_\_\_ kite. That kite is very small, but \_\_\_\_\_ is very big. ( I )
- 2) The dress is \_\_\_\_\_. Give it to \_\_\_\_\_. ( she )
- 3) Is this \_\_\_\_\_ watch? ( you ) No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_. ( I )
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is my brother. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Jack. Look! Those stamps are \_\_\_\_\_. ( he )
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ dresses are red. ( we ) What colour are \_\_\_\_\_? ( you )
- 6) Show \_\_\_\_\_ your kite, OK? ( they )
- 7) I have a beautiful cat. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mimi. These cakes are \_\_\_\_\_. ( it )
- 8) Are these \_\_\_\_\_ tickets? No, \_\_\_\_\_ are not \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ aren't here. ( they )
- 9) Shall \_\_\_\_\_ have a look at that classroom? That is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. ( we )
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is my aunt. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ job? \_\_\_\_\_ is a nurse. ( she )

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- 11) Where are \_\_\_\_\_? I can't find \_\_\_\_\_. Let's call \_\_\_\_\_ parents. ( they )
- 12) Don't touch \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a cat, \_\_\_\_\_ is a tiger! ( it )
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ sister is ill. Please go and see \_\_\_\_\_. ( she )
- 14) The girl behind \_\_\_\_\_ is our friend. ( she )

## 五、形容词、副词

1、形容词表示某一事物或人的特征，副词表示某一动作的特征。形容词和副词有三种形式：原形、比较

级、最高级。比较级：+er 最高级：the ...+est

两个重要特征：as.....as 中间一定用原形，than 的前面一定要+er。

2、形容词、副词比较级的规则变化如下：

(1) 一般直接+er。如：tall - taller, fast - faster 单音节词如果以-e 结尾，只加-r。如：late - later

(2) 重读闭音节词如末尾只有一个辅音字母，须双写这个字母，再加-er。如：big - bigger, fat - fatter

(3) 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的词，变 y 为 i，再加-er。如：heavy - heavier, early - earlier

(4) 双音节和多音节词的比较级应在原级前加 more 构成。如：beautiful - more beautiful, careful - more careful, quietly - more quietly, interesting - more interesting

(5) 有些不规则变化的，须逐一加以记忆。如：good/well - better, bad/ill - worse, many/much - more, far - farther/further, old - older/elder...



### 练一练

1、写出下列形容词、副词的比较级。

big	good	long	tall	old
short	thin	heavy	young	fat
light	strong	high	far	low
early	late	well	fast	slow

2、用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

- 1) I can swim as \_\_\_\_\_ ( fast ) as the fish, I think.
- 2) Look! His hands are \_\_\_\_\_ ( big ) than mine.
- 3) I think you do these things \_\_\_\_\_ ( well ) than your classmates.
- 4) Whose bag is \_\_\_\_\_ ( heavy ), yours or mine?
- 5) Does Jim run as \_\_\_\_\_ ( slow ) as David? Yes, but Mike runs \_\_\_\_\_ ( slow ) than them.
- 6) You have seven books, but I have \_\_\_\_\_ ( many ) than you. I have ten.
- 7) I jump \_\_\_\_\_ ( far ) than some of the boys in my class.
- 8) I'm very \_\_\_\_\_ ( thin ), but she's \_\_\_\_\_ ( thin ) than me.
- 9) It gets \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ ( warm ) when spring comes here.

## 六、介 词

1、一种虚词。不能单独作句子成分，它只有跟它后面的宾语一起构成介词短语，才能在句子中起作用。

有：in, on, under, with, behind, about, near, before, after, for, to, up, down, from, in front of, out of, from...to..., at the back of...

2、表示时间的介词有：at, on, in。(1) at 表示“在某一个具体的时间点上”，或用在固定词组中。如：at ten

o'clock, at 9:30 a.m., at night, at the weekend... (2) on 表示“在某日或某日的时间段”。如：on Friday, on the

first of October, on Monday morning... (3) in 表示“在某一段时间（月份、季节）里”。如：in the afternoon,

in September, in summer, in 2005...

3、in 一词还有其他的固定搭配，如：in blue（穿着蓝色的衣服），in English（用英语表达），take part in（参加）。



### 练一练

1、选用括号内恰当的介词填空。

1) What's this \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) English?

2) Christmas is \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) the 25th of December.

3) The man \_\_\_\_\_ ( with, on, in ) black is Su Hai's father.

4) He doesn't do well \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) PE.

5) Look at those birds \_\_\_\_\_ ( on, in ) the tree.

6) We are going to meet \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) half past ten.

7) Is there a cat \_\_\_\_\_ ( under, behind, in ) the door?

8) Helen's writing paper is \_\_\_\_\_ ( in, in front of ) her computer.

9) We live \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) a new house now.

10) Does it often rain \_\_\_\_\_ ( at, on, in ) spring there?

2、圈出下列句子中运用不恰当的介词，并将正确的答案写在横线上。

1) Jim is good in English and Maths.

2) The films were in the ground just now.

3) They are talking to their plans.

4) How many students have their birthdays on

May?

5) Women's Day is at the third of March.

6) I can jog to school on the morning.

7) Did you water trees at the farm?

8) Can you come and help me on my

English?

9) I usually take photos in Sunday morning.

10) What did you do on the Spring Festival?



## 七、动 词

这里所说的动词是指各种动词总称，其中包括 be 动词、情态动词、助动词、行为动词（就是我们平时总说的那种动词）。

动词、名词和形容词不太容易区分，如不能一眼看出，可用如下方法：

先用“一（量词）”（如：一个、一张等）和这个词连起来说，如说得通，一般认为是名词；说不通再用“很”去判断，就是把“很”和这个词连起来说，说得通一般就是形容词；都说不通就是动词。（目前我们学过的，以后可能不同）（另外一些很明显的，如人称代词、数词、情态动词等一下就可以知道）

### 1、be 动词（am, is, are, was, were）

1) am—was, is—was, are—were 口诀：我用 am, 你用 are, is 用在他她它，所有复数全用 are。

2) 肯定和否定句 I am (not) from London. He is(not) a teacher. She is(not) in the dining room. My hair is(not)

long. Her eyes are(not) small.

3) 一般疑问句 Am I a Chinese? Yes, you are. No, you aren't. Are they American? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

Is the cat fat? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

4) be 动词的否定形式：am not（没有缩写形式），are not = aren't，is not = isn't。



### 练一练

1、用 be 动词的适当形式填空。

1) I \_\_\_\_\_ a boy. \_\_\_\_\_ you a boy? No, I \_\_\_\_\_ not.

2) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ Jack's sister.

3) The dog \_\_\_\_\_ tall and fat.  
teacher.

4) The man with big eyes \_\_\_\_\_ a

5) \_\_\_\_\_ your brother in the classroom?

6) How \_\_\_\_\_ your father?

7) Mike and Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

8) Whose dress \_\_\_\_\_ this?

9) Whose socks \_\_\_\_\_ they?

10) Who \_\_\_\_\_ I?

11) The jeans \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.

12) Here \_\_\_\_\_ a scarf for you.

13) Here \_\_\_\_\_ some sweaters for you.

14) The black gloves \_\_\_\_\_ for Su Yang.

15) This pair of gloves \_\_\_\_\_ for Yang

Ling.

16) The two cups of milk \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

17) Some tea \_\_\_\_\_ in the glass.

18) Gao shan's shirt \_\_\_\_\_ over there.

19) My sister's name \_\_\_\_\_ Nancy.

20) \_\_\_\_\_ David and Helen from England?

21) There \_\_\_\_\_ a girl in the room.

22) There \_\_\_\_\_ some apples on the tree.  
bottle?

23) \_\_\_\_\_ there any apple juice in the

24) There \_\_\_\_\_ some bread on the plate.

25) You, he and I \_\_\_\_\_ from China.

26) There \_\_\_\_\_ a boy, two girls, three men and ten women in the park.

### 2、助动词（do, does, did）

do, does 用于一般现在时，其过去式 did 用于一般过去时。它们通常用在疑问句和否定句中。它们的否定形式：do not = don't, does not = doesn't, did not = didn't。

注意：在一般现在时中，does 用于第三人称单数，其余一律用助动词 do；助动词 do, does, did 后面一定要用动词原形。



## 练一练

1、用适当的助动词填空。

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ you like this magazine?
- 2) The girl \_\_\_\_\_ like bread for breakfast.
- 3) ---What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ at the weekends? ---She usually plays games with her friends.
- 4) ---What \_\_\_\_\_ you do last Sunday? ---I wrote to my friend.
- 5) ---Did you see a Beijing opera? ---No, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) He \_\_\_\_\_ not visit a farm last National Day holiday.
- 7) They \_\_\_\_\_ not like playing volleyball.
- 8) --- \_\_\_\_\_ Jim have a picnic with his family every Saturday? ---Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ Helen and Yang Ling go to school on foot every day?
- 10) ---How many kites \_\_\_\_\_ we have? ---We have ten.

2、找出下列句子中的错误，将序号填入题前括号内，并改正。

- ( ) 1) Did you had a big lunch with your family last Spring Festival?  
A B C
- ( ) 2) ---What do the boy have in his pencil-box? ---He has a rubber.  
A B C
- ( ) 3) They doesn't like the film.  
A B C
- ( ) 4) Do Jim get up at six everyday?  
A B C
- ( ) 5) Don't giving the ball to Liu Tao.  
A B C

## 3、情态动词

情态动词也是一类特殊的动词，平时我们不把它说成是动词。情态动词可以和行为动词同时出现在同一个句子中。

我们现在学过的情态动词有：can、could、shall、should、will、would、may、might、must。注意：情态动词后动词总是用原形。（不受其他任何条件影响）

其否定形式：can not = can't, must not = mustn't, ... 注意：may not 和 shall not（无缩写形式）



## 练一练

选择填空。

- ( ) 1) The sign on the wall means you \_\_\_\_\_ stay away from the building.  
A. must B. can't C. shouldn't
- ( ) 2) How many books \_\_\_\_\_ you see on the desk? A. may B. can C. should
- ( ) 3) It means you \_\_\_\_\_ make noise in the library. A. should B. shouldn't C. can
- ( ) 4) --- \_\_\_\_\_ you like a glass of milk? --- Yes, please. A. May B. Could C. Would
- ( ) 5) --- \_\_\_\_\_ you see the sign over there? --- Sorry, I can't. A. Can B. Can't C. Should
- ( ) 6) \_\_\_\_\_ we go to the park by bus? A. May B. Must C. Shall

## 4、行为动词

就是我们平时上课时说的动词，表示某一动作或行为。如：sweep、live 等。行为动词我们已学过它们的四种形式：原形、第三人称单数+s/es、现在分词（也叫动名词）+ing、过去式+ed。

(1) 动词第三人称单数变化规则:

- A、一般直接加“s”，如：play – plays, visit – visits, speak – speaks ;  
B、以“s”，“x”，“sh”，“ch”结尾时，加“es”，如：catch – catches, watch – watches ;  
C、以“辅音字母+y”结尾时，变“y”为“i”再加“es”，如：carry – carries, study – studies 。

(2) 现在分词(动名词)构成规则:

- A、一般直接加“ing”，如：go – going, do – doing, look – looking ;  
B、以不发音的“e”结尾的单词，去“e” 加“ing”，如：take – taking, make – making, have – having ;  
C、以重读闭音节结尾的词，如末尾只有一个辅音字母，需要双写这个字母再加“ing”，如：  
put – putting, stop – stopping, run – running, get – getting, swim – swimming, sit – sitting, begin – beginning,  
jog – jogging, forget – forgetting 。

(3) 过去式构成规则:

- A、一般直接加“ed”，如：plant – planted, visit – visited, pick – picked ;  
B、以不发音字母“e”结尾，直接加“ed”，如：like – liked, hope – hoped, taste – tasted ;  
C、以“辅音字母+y”结尾时，变“y”为“i”再加“ed”，如：try – tried, carry – carried, study – studied ;  
D、有些动词要双写最后一个字母，再加“ed”，如：stop – stopped ;  
E、还有很多动词的过去式是不规则的，请记忆:

是-am(be)-was-being;                      是-are(be)-were-being;                      是-be-was, were-being;  
成为-become-became-becoming;      开始-begin-began-beginning;                      弯曲-bend-bent-bending;  
吹-blow-blew-blowing;                      买-buy-bought-buying;                      能-can-could-----;  
捕捉-catch-caught-catching;      选择-choose-chose-choosing;                      来-come-came-coming;  
切-cut-cut-cutting; 做-do, does-did-doing; 画-draw-drew-drawing; 饮-drink-drank-drinking;  
吃-eat-ate-eating; 感觉-feel-felt-feeling; 发现-find-found-finding; 飞-fly-flew-flying;  
忘记-forget-forgot-forgetting; 得到-get-got-getting; 给-give-gave-giving; 走-go-went-going;  
成长-grow-grew-growing; 有-have, has-had-having; 听-hear-heard-hearing;  
受伤-hurt-hurt-hurting; 保持-keep-kept-keeping; 知道-know-knew-knowing;  
学习-learn-learned, learnt-learning; 允许, 让-let-let-letting; 躺-lie-lay-lying;  
制造-make-made-making; 可以-may-might----; 意味-mean-meant-meaning;  
会见 -meet-met-meeting; 必须-must-must----; 放置-put-put-putting; 读-read-read-reading;  
骑、乘-ride-rode-riding; 响、鸣-ring-rang-ringing; 跑-run-ran-running; 说-say-said-saying;  
看见-see-saw-seeing; 将-shall-should----; 唱歌-sing-sang-singing; 坐下-sit-sat-sitting;  
睡觉-sleep-slept-sleeping; 说-speak-spoke-speaking; 度过-spend-spent-spending 。



**练一练**

1、写出下列动词的第三人称单数。

drink \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ stay \_\_\_\_\_ make \_\_\_\_\_ look \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_

pass \_\_\_\_\_ carry \_\_\_\_\_ come \_\_\_\_\_ watch \_\_\_\_\_ plant \_\_\_\_\_ fly \_\_\_\_\_

study \_\_\_\_\_ brush \_\_\_\_\_ do \_\_\_\_\_ teach \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_  
see \_\_\_\_\_

2、写出下列动词的现在分词。

put \_\_\_\_\_ give \_\_\_\_\_ fly \_\_\_\_\_ get \_\_\_\_\_ dance \_\_\_\_\_ sit \_\_\_\_\_ run \_\_\_\_\_

plant \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_ swim \_\_\_\_\_ ask \_\_\_\_\_ stop \_\_\_\_\_ take \_\_\_\_\_

write \_\_\_\_\_ have \_\_\_\_\_ smoke \_\_\_\_\_ think \_\_\_\_\_ want \_\_\_\_\_  
tell \_\_\_\_\_

3、写出下列动词的过去式。

is/am \_\_\_\_\_ fly \_\_\_\_\_ plant \_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_ drink \_\_\_\_\_ play \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_

make \_\_\_\_\_ does \_\_\_\_\_ dance \_\_\_\_\_ worry \_\_\_\_\_ ask \_\_\_\_\_ taste \_\_\_\_\_  
eat \_\_\_\_\_ draw \_\_\_\_\_ put \_\_\_\_\_ throw \_\_\_\_\_ kick \_\_\_\_\_ pass \_\_\_\_\_  
do \_\_\_\_\_

4、用动词的适当形式填空。

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ to school from Monday to Friday. My brother often \_\_\_\_\_ to school with me.

Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_ to school together. We like \_\_\_\_\_ to school very much. ( go )

(2) They usually \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at home. But last week, they \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at school. ( have )

(3) That \_\_\_\_\_ my English book. It \_\_\_\_\_ new. But now it \_\_\_\_\_ not here. It \_\_\_\_\_ there a moment ago. ( be )

(4) My sister likes \_\_\_\_\_ very much. She often \_\_\_\_\_ at our school festival. Last term, she \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of songs in the school hall. She \_\_\_\_\_ beautifully. ( sing )

(5) What \_\_\_\_\_ he usually \_\_\_\_\_ on Sunday? He usually \_\_\_\_\_ his homework. Look!

He \_\_\_\_\_ his homework now. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework last Sunday?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. ( do )

(6) Do people usually \_\_\_\_\_ moon cakes at Mid-autumn Festival? Yes, they do. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ moon cakes last Mid-autumn Festival? Yes, I did. I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of delicious moon cakes.

( eat )

## 八、there/here be 结构

1、there be 结构表示“某时、某地存在着什么事物或人”，包括 there is、there are、there was、there were。

here be 结构与它类似，用法也完全相同，只不过是表示“这里存在着什么事物或人”。

2、和 have、has、had 的区别：

(1) There be 句型表示：在某地有某物（或人）；而 have、has、had 表示：某人拥有某物。

(2) 在 there be 句型中，主语是单数，be 动词用 is；主语是复数，be 动词用 are；如有几件物品，be 动

词根据最近 be 动词的那个名词决定——“就近原则”。

(3) there be 句型的否定句在 be 动词后加 not，一般疑问句把 be 动词调到句首。

(4) there be 句型与 have(has) 的区别：there be 表示在某地有某物（或人）；have(has) 表示某人拥有某物。

(5) some 和 any 在 there be 句型中的运用：some 用于肯定句，any 用于否定句或疑问句。

(6) and 和 or 在 there be 句型中的运用：and 用于肯定句，or 用于否定句或疑问句。

(7) 针对数量提问的特殊疑问句的基本结构是：How many + 名词复数 + are there + 介词短语？

How much + 不可数名词 + is there + 介词短语？

(8) 针对主语提问的特殊疑问句的基本结构是：What's + 介词短语？

(9) There be 结构一般用在句子的开头，而 have 等词只能用于某一个主语后面。



### 练一练

1、用恰当的 be 动词填空。

- 1) There \_\_\_\_\_ four seasons in a year.
- 2) There \_\_\_\_\_ not any trees two years ago.
- 3) --- \_\_\_\_\_ there a post office near your school? --- Yes, there \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ---How many stops \_\_\_\_\_ there? ---There \_\_\_\_\_ only one.
- 5) There \_\_\_\_\_ not any stamps on the envelope.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ there any birds in the tree?
- 7) There \_\_\_\_\_ a shopping centre near our school last year. But now there \_\_\_\_\_ no one.
- 8) There \_\_\_\_\_ only three of us: my dad, my mum and me.
- 9) Here \_\_\_\_\_ some bread for you.
- 10) In New York, there \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of rain in spring.

2、选用“have, has, had, there is, there are, there was, there were”填空。

- 1) I \_\_\_\_\_ a good father and a good mother.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ a telescope on the desk.
- 3) He \_\_\_\_\_ a tape-recorder.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball in the playground.
- 5) They \_\_\_\_\_ a nice garden.
- 6) My father \_\_\_\_\_ a story-book last year.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ a reading-room in the building?
- 8) What does Mike \_\_\_\_\_?
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ any books in the bookcase?
- 10) How many students \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom?
- 11) \_\_\_\_\_ a story-book on the table a moment ago.
- 12) What do you \_\_\_\_\_?

- 
- 13) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ some nice pictures.  
14) \_\_\_\_\_ some maps on the wall.  
15) \_\_\_\_\_ a map of the world on the wall.  
16) David's friends \_\_\_\_\_ some tents.  
17) \_\_\_\_\_ many children on the hill.

## 九、some, any 的用法

some 用于肯定句；any 用于否定句和一般疑问句。请注意看例句后扩号中说明的用法。  
例：There is some water in the glass. （肯定句）

There are some flowers in the garden. (肯定句)

There aren't any lamps in the study. (否定句)

Are there any maps on the wall? (一般疑问句)

Would you like some orange juice? (希望得到肯定回答)

Do you want to take any photos at the party? (一般疑问句)



## 练一练

选用 some 或 any 填空。

1) There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.  
see \_\_\_\_\_ buses.

2) I can see \_\_\_\_\_ cars, but I can't

3) He has \_\_\_\_\_ friends in England.

4) Were there \_\_\_\_\_ fruit trees on the farm?

5) Here are \_\_\_\_\_ presents for you.

6) Does Tom want to take \_\_\_\_\_ photos?

7) Is there \_\_\_\_\_ rice in the kitchen?  
school.

8) There are \_\_\_\_\_ new buildings in our

9) ---Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ cakes? ---No, I'd not like \_\_\_\_\_ cakes, but I'd like \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

10) ---Are there \_\_\_\_\_ pictures on the wall? ---No, there aren't \_\_\_\_\_ pictures.

## 十、动词不定式

1、to 加动词原形构成一种非谓语形式，在这里不是介词，无词义。

如：I want to make a New Year card. 我想制作一张新年贺卡。

Would you like to have a picnic with us? 你愿意和我们一起去野餐吗？

2、to 保留原来动词的一些特征，它可以带自己的宾语和状语等。

如: To get there faster, you can take bus No.5. 想快一点到那儿, 你可以坐 5 路车。

3、to 前有时带疑问词 what, when, where, which, why, how 等。

如: He's asking Yang Ling how to get there. 他正在问杨玲怎样到达那里。

总而言之, 一定要记住: to 后面用动词原形。



## 练一练

1、用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1) People would like _____ ( go ) to farms in the countryside.     | 2) It's time _____    |
| ( have ) lunch   |                       |
| 3) I want _____ ( buy ) some presents for my friends.              | 4) The thief began -  |
| _____ ( run ).   |                       |
| 5) Please show me how _____ ( go ) to the shopping centre.         | 6) Would you like -   |
| _____ ( join ) us?   |                       |
| 7) Don't forget _____ ( write ) "Happy New Year".                  | 8) She was very glad- |
| _____ ( see ) them.  |                       |
| 9) Please remember _____ ( close ) the windows before you go home. |                       |
| 10) I'm sorry _____ ( hear ) that.                                 |                       |

2、圈出下列句子中的错误, 并改正。

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) Would you like go camping with us?                  | 2) Helen, show ux how drawing a square. |
| 3) I want to writes a letter to my penfriend.          | 4) It's time for us go to school.       |
| 5) Liu Tao wants to showing Peter's photos to his mum. |   |

## 十一、动名词

其实就是动词的“现在分词”。它既有“名词性质”(可作主语), 又具有动词性质(可带宾语)。

如: Please keep quiet in the reading room. 还有我们的一些课题: Asking the way 中是“名词性质”;

My hobby is collecting stamps. 中是“动词性质”, 带了宾语 stamps.

1、remember (记住) 后面跟动名词, 表示“记得做过某事”; 跟 to+动词原形, 表示“记得要去



做某事”。如：

I remember posting the letter today. 我记得今天把信寄走了。

Please remember to post the letter today. 请记住今天要把信寄走。

2、forget（忘记）后面跟动名词，表示“忘记做过某事（实际做过）”；跟 to+动词原形，表示“忘记去做某事（实际没做）”。如：

I forget doing homework this morning. 我忘记今天早上做过作业了。

I forget to do homework this morning. 我忘记今天早上做作业了。

3、stop（停止）后面跟动名词，表示“停止做某事”；跟 to+动词原形，表示“停止正在做的事，而去做别的事”。如：

Stop smoking, please. 请不要吸烟。

We are tired. Let's stop to have a rest. 我们累了，让我们停下来休息一下。

4、like（喜欢）后面跟动名词，表示一个人的爱好和习惯，意思是“喜欢干某事”；跟 to+动词原形，常用于 would like to do something，表示“某人想要、愿意干某事”。如：

I like taking a walk after supper every day. 我喜欢每天晚饭后去散步。

I would like to have some chips. 我想要吃些薯条。

## 练一练

1、用扩号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ ( swim ) is not as fast as running.
- 2) It's sunny today. Let's go \_\_\_\_\_ ( fish ).
- 3) Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ ( read ) English in the morning?
- 4) Are you good at \_\_\_\_\_ ( dance )?
- 5) Where is the \_\_\_\_\_ ( shop ) centre?
- 6) Would you like to go \_\_\_\_\_ ( jog ) with me?
- 7) My hobby is \_\_\_\_\_ ( play ) football.
- 8) Su Hai likes \_\_\_\_\_ ( watch ) cartoons on Sundays.

2、选择扩号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1) I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_ ( hearing, to hear ) that.
- 2) Jim is good at \_\_\_\_\_ ( swimming, to swim ).
- 3) Shall we go \_\_\_\_\_ ( skating, to skate )?
- 4) Today, my work is \_\_\_\_\_ ( looking, to look ) after the baby.
- 5) I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ ( flying, to fly ) a kite in the playground.
- 6) I like \_\_\_\_\_ ( playing, to play ) basketball after school.
- 7) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ ( going, to go ) to the Great Wall?
- 8) Jim is asking Liu Tao how \_\_\_\_\_ ( getting, to get ) to the History Museum.

---

## 十二、时间和日期的表达

1、有两种时间表达法：

A) 直接读写数词。如：9:15 nine fifteen 10:30 ten thirty 11:45 eleven forty-five  
7:05 seven o five 2:25 two twenty-five 5:55 five fifty-five

B) 借助 past 和 to 来表达。past 一般用于 30 分钟以内（含 30 分钟）的时间表达；to 一般用于超过 30 分钟的时间表达。一刻钟可以用 a quarter 表示，半小时可以用 half 表示。

如：9:15 a quarter past nine 10:30 half past ten 11:45 a quarter to twelve

7:05 five past seven 2:25 twenty-five past two 5:55 five to six

注意：询问时间可用句型“What's the time?”或者“What time is it?”。

2、日期的表达：the+序数词+of+月份。如：the third of June 六月三日

注意：询问日期可用句型“What date is it today?”或者“What’s the date today?”。



### 练一练

1、用两种方法表达下列时间。

6:45

1:58

9:05

3:22

5:50

8:30

2、用英语表达下列日期。

五月一日

九月十日

三月八日

四月五日

七月九日

八月三日

一月十五日

六月二日

十二月二日

3、同义句转换，每空一词。

1) ---What’s the time? ---It’s eleven forty-five.

--- \_\_\_\_\_ is it? ---It’s \_\_\_\_\_ .

2) It’s seven o five. It’s time for breakfast.

It’s \_\_\_\_\_. It’s time \_\_\_\_\_.

3) ---What’s the date today? ---It’s 1st October.

--- \_\_\_\_\_ is it today? ---It’s \_\_\_\_\_

## 十三、名词所有格

1、有生命的名词所有格：

A) 单数后加“’s”，如：Su Hai’s twin sister 苏海的双胞胎妹妹 Jim’s family 吉姆的一家

B) 以“s”结尾的复数名词，只需加“’”，如：Teachers’ Day 教师节 the twins’ parents

C) 不以“s”结尾的复数名词，则仍需加“’s”，如：Children’s Day 儿童节

注意：表示两人或几人共有的物品，只需在最后一人名后加“’s”，如：Ben and Jim’s book

2、无生命的名词所有格，一般与“of”构成短语。如：

a photo of his family 他家的一张照片

the colour of her skirt 她的短裙的颜色



### 练一练

翻译下列词组：

大卫的叔叔

我妹妹的邮票

妇女节  
他笔友的信  
双胞胎的书房  
邮局的大门

老师们的办公室  
这本书的名字  
孩子们的爱好

十四、句子的种类

类别		例句	用法	标点
陈述句	肯定	This is a bag. I like spring.	描述一件事情或者说明说话人的看法	.
类别		例句	用法	标点
陈述句	否定	I can't see a bag over there. I don't know.	描述一件事情或者说明说话人的看法	.
疑问句	一般	Are you a student? Do you like puppets? Can you speak English?	用于提出问题	?

	特殊	when 什么时间; who 谁; whose 谁的; where 在哪里; which 哪一个; why 为什么; what 什么; what time 什么时间; what colour 什么颜色; what about.....怎么样; what day 星期几; what date 什么日期; what for 为何目的; how 怎样; how old 多大岁数; how many 数量多少; how much 多少钱; how about.....怎么样; how far 多远		
	选择	Is your friend a boy or a girl?		
	反意	It's a fine day, isn't it?		
祈使句	肯定	Put it here.	表示命令、建议或请求	.或!
	否定	Don't look at the noticeboard.		
感叹句		How smart the scarf is! What a smart scarf! How smart the scarves are! What smart scarves!	表示惊讶、喜悦、赞美、厌恶或愤怒等强烈感情	?



## 练一练

1、填入适当的疑问词。

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ wallet is it? It's mine.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the Christmas Day? It's on the 25th of December.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ is the diary? It's under the chair.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is the boy in blue? He's Mike.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ are the earphones? They are 25 yuan.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_ is the hair dryer? It's blue.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ is it today? It's Sunday.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ was it yesterday? It was the 13th of October.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ this red one? It's beautiful.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ is it from here? It's about 2 kilometres away.
- 11) A: Can I have some paper and some crayons? B: \_\_\_\_\_ ? A: I want to make a kite.
- 12) \_\_\_\_\_ is your cousin? He's 15 years old.
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ do you have dinner? At 6 o'clock.
- 14) \_\_\_\_\_ one is fatter, the blue one or the red one? The blue one.

2、对划线部分提问。

- 1) I can see eight rubbers in the box.  
\_\_\_\_\_ can \_\_\_\_\_ see in the box?
- 2) My father is fine today.  
\_\_\_\_\_ your father today?
- 3) Liu Tao is playing football in the playground.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground?
- 4) The films were on the ground.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the films?

---

5) The girl with big eyes is my sister's friend.

\_\_\_\_\_ sister's friend?

6) My birthday is on the 9th of September.

\_\_\_\_\_ your birthday?

7) I'd like a nice cake for breakfast.

\_\_\_\_\_ like for breakfast?

8) That's Nancy's skirt.

\_\_\_\_\_ is that?

3、按要求改写句子。

1) It's a book. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ it a \_\_\_\_\_ ?

2) My father is in the study. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ father?

3) Do you watch TV every Sunday? (做肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_, I \_\_\_\_\_.

4) This picture is beautiful. (改为以 what 引导的感叹句)

What \_\_\_\_\_ picture!

5) Open the door for him. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ open \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ !

6) I have a big present. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_\_\_ ?

肯定句 否定句 一般疑问句及回答

He is running now. He isn't running now. ---Is he running now?

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

They are making a puppet. They aren't making a puppet. ---Are they making a puppet?

---Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

7) There are some orange trees. (改为单数句子)

There \_\_\_\_\_ orange \_\_\_\_\_ .

8) we are going to see a Beijing opera. (对划线部分提问)

What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ do?

9) He has some questions. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ questions?

10) They visited their relatives and friends last Spring Festival. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ their relatives and friends last Spring Festival?

---

## 十五、时态

### 1、一般现在时

A、当谓语是 be 动词时，构成为：主语+be 动词( am, is, are )+其他。如： I am a student.

B、当谓语是行为动词时，构成有两种：

(1) 主语（非第三人称单数）+动词原形+其他。如： We often watch TV at the weekends.

(2) 主语（第三人称单数）+动词第三人称单数形式+其他。

如： Jim usually goes to the park on Sundays.

C、句型变换：

肯定句 否定句 一般疑问句及回答

They watch TV at six everyday. They don't watch TV at six everyday.

---Do they watch TV at six everyday.

---Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

She watches TV at six everyday. She doesn't watch TV at six everyday.

---Does she watch TV at six everyday.

---Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句及回答
They <u>watch</u> TV at six everyday.	They <u>don't watch</u> TV at six everyday.	--- <u>Do</u> they <u>watch</u> TV at six everyday. ---Yes, they <u>do</u> . / No, they <u>don't</u> .
She <u>watches</u> TV at six	She <u>doesn't watch</u> TV at	--- <u>Does</u> she <u>watch</u> TV at six everyday.

everyday.	six everyday.	---Yes, she <u>does</u> . / No, she <u>doesn't</u> .
-----------	---------------	--

## 😊 练一练

A、用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

- 1) He often \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) dinner at home.
- 2) Daniel and Tommy \_\_\_\_\_ ( be ) in Class One.
- 3) We \_\_\_\_\_ ( not watch ) TV on Monday.
- 4) Nick \_\_\_\_\_ ( not go ) to the zoo on Sunday.
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ ( like ) the World Cup?
- 6) There \_\_\_\_\_ ( be ) some water in the bottle.
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_ your parents \_\_\_\_\_ ( read ) newspapers every day?
- 8) Mike \_\_\_\_\_ ( like ) cooking.
- 9) You always \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) your homework well.
- 10) They \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) the same hobby.
- 11) My aunt \_\_\_\_\_ ( look ) after her baby carefully.
- 12) Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) not like PE.
- 13) She and I \_\_\_\_\_ ( take ) a walk together every evening.

B、按要求转换句子，每空一词。

- 1) Tom likes playing basketball with his friends. (改成否定句)  
Tom \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball with his friends.
- 2) David's parents often take a walk after supper. (改为一般疑问句并作出否定回答)  
--- \_\_\_\_\_ David's parents often \_\_\_\_\_ a walk after supper? --- No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) They usually watch TV. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ they usually \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4) She is always a good student. (改为一般疑问句并作出肯定回答)  
--- \_\_\_\_\_ always a \_\_\_\_\_ student? --- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Simon and Daniel like going skating. (改为否定句)  
Simon and Daniel \_\_\_\_\_ going \_\_\_\_\_.

2、现在进行时

A、构成形式：主语+be 动词+动词的 ing 形式+其他。

B、判断依据：句中往往有 now、look、listen 等词。注意：千万不要忘了一定得有 be 动词。

C、句型变换：

## 😊 练一练

A、用所给的动词的正确形式填空。

- 1) The boy \_\_\_\_\_ ( draw ) a picture now.
- 2) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) now?
- 3) Listen. Some girls \_\_\_\_\_ ( sing ) in the classroom.
- 4) My mother \_\_\_\_\_ ( cook ) some nice food now.
- 5) Look. They \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) an English lesson.
- 6) They \_\_\_\_\_ ( not water ) the flowers now.
- 7) Look! the girls \_\_\_\_\_ ( dance ) in the classroom.
- 8) What is our granddaughter doing? She \_\_\_\_\_ ( listen ) to music.
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_ Helen \_\_\_\_\_ ( wash ) clothes? Yes, she is .

B、根据中文，完成句子，每空一词。

- 1) 刘涛的父亲正在浇花。 Liu Tao's father is \_\_\_\_\_.



- 2) 看, 孩子们正在操场上踢足球。Look! The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the playground.  
 3) 她正在公园里散步吗? 是的。--- \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a walk in the park? ---Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4) Jack 正在哪读书? 在他书房。  
 --- \_\_\_\_\_ Jack \_\_\_\_\_ the book now? ---He is \_\_\_\_\_.

### 3、一般过去时

A、构成形式: 主语+动词的过去式+其他。

注意: 没有 be 动词的否定句和疑问句中, 用 didn't 否定和用 did 提问后, 动词一定要用原形。

B、判断依据: (1) be 动词是 was、were; (2) 动词加 ed; (3) 有表示过去的时间状语, 现在学过的常用的表示过去的时间状语有: just now, a moment, yesterday, last week, last night, last weekend, last year, last month, three days ago, two weeks ago, five years ago...

C、句型变换:

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句及回答
I <u>was</u> a teacher five years ago.	I <u>wasn't</u> a teacher five years ago.	--- <u>Were</u> you a teacher five years ago? ---Yes, I <u>was</u> . / No, I <u>wasn't</u> .
They <u>played</u> many games yesterday.	They <u>didn't play</u> many games yesterday.	<u>Did</u> they <u>play</u> many games yesterday? Yes, they <u>did</u> . / No, they <u>didn't</u> .



### 练一练

A、用动词的适当形式填空。

- It \_\_\_\_\_ ( be ) Ben's birthday last Friday.
- We all \_\_\_\_\_ ( have ) a good time last night.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ ( jump ) high on last Sports Day.
- Helen \_\_\_\_\_ ( milk ) a cow on Friday.
- She likes \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a book yesterday. ( read )
- He \_\_\_\_\_ football now, but they \_\_\_\_\_ basketball just now. ( play )
- Jim's mother \_\_\_\_\_ ( plant ) trees just now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ ( sweep ) the floor on Sunday? No, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ ( watch ) a cartoon on Monday.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ ( go ) to school on Sunday.

B、按要求改写句子。

- My father came to the shop just now. (改为否定句)  
My father \_\_\_\_\_ to the shop just now.
- I watched TV last night. (改为一般疑问句, 并作否定回答)  
--- \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ TV last \_\_\_\_\_? --- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
- Their teacher told them a story yesterday. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ their teacher \_\_\_\_\_ them yesterday?
- They were on the farm last Saturday. (改为否定句)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ on the farm last Saturday.
- David and Liu Tao did their homework together a moment ago. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ David and Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ homework together \_\_\_\_\_.

### 4、一般将来时

- A、构成形式：（1）主语+be going to+动词原形+其他。（2）主语+will+动词原形+其他。
- B、判断依据：一个句子中既有 be 动词，又有 going、to 和动词，且动词用的是原形，句中往往有 tomorrow、soon、next week 等词。
- C、句型变换：

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句及回答
She is going to have a picnic tomorrow.	She isn't going to have a picnic tomorrow.	---Is she going to have a picnic tomorrow? ---Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.
They are going to visit their grandparents next Sunday.	They aren't going to visit their grandparents next Sunday.	--Are they going to visit their grandparents next Sunday? ---Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

注意：---Where are you going? ---We're going to Beijing. 问句中不要用到 to。



### 练一练

A、根据中文，完成句子，每空一词。

1) 我打算明天和朋友去野炊。

I \_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends. 或者：

I \_\_\_\_\_ have a picnic with my friends.

2) 下个星期一你打算去干嘛？我想去打篮球。

---What \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday? ---I \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball. 或者：

---What \_\_\_\_\_ you do next Monday? ---I \_\_\_\_\_ play basketball.

3) 你妈妈这个周末去购物吗？是，她要去买一些水果。

--- \_\_\_\_\_ your mother \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping this \_\_\_\_\_ ?

---Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. She \_\_\_\_\_ buy some fruit.

4.) 你们打算什么时候见面？

What time \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ meet?

B、改写句子。

1) Nancy is going to go camping. (改否定句)

Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ going to go camping.

2) I'll go and join them. (改否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ go \_\_\_\_\_ join them.

3) I'm going to get up at 6:30 tomorrow. (改一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ to get up at 6:30 tomorrow?

4) We will meet at the bus stop at 10:30. (改一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ meet at the bus stop at 10:30?

5) She is going to listen to music after school. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ after school?



### 练一练

1、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1) Today is a sunny day. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic this afternoon.

2) My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Shanghai next week.

- 3) Tom often \_\_\_\_\_ ( go ) to school on foot. But today is rain. He \_\_\_\_\_ ( go ) to school by bike.  
4) What do you usually do at weekends? I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV and \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) insects?  
5) It's Friday today. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) this weekend?  
She \_\_\_\_\_ ( watch ) TV and \_\_\_\_\_ ( catch ) insects.  
6) What \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) you do last Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_ ( pick ) apples on a farm.  
What \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) next Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_ ( milk ) cows.  
7) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ ( visit ) her grandparents tomorrow.  
8) Liu Tao \_\_\_\_\_ ( fly ) kites in the playground yesterday.  
9) David \_\_\_\_\_ ( give ) a puppet show next Monday.  
10) I \_\_\_\_\_ ( plan ) for my study now.

2、根据中文，完成句子，每空一词。

- 1) 杨玲正在问高山一些关于公共标志的问题。

Yang Ling is \_\_\_\_\_ Gao Shan some \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2) David 最喜爱的科目是英语。

\_\_\_\_\_ Favourite subject \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3) 谁跑得快，男孩还是女孩？

Who \_\_\_\_\_, the boys or the girls?

- 4) 我父亲每天起床都很早，锻炼身体。

My father \_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ some exercise every day.

- 5) 你们有什么爱好？他喜欢集邮，我喜欢听音乐。

---What \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ ? ---He \_\_\_\_\_ stamps and I like \_\_\_\_\_ to music.

- 6) 昨天我们想去参观博物馆，可不认识去的路。我们就问了一个警察，他告诉了我们路线。

We \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the museum, but we \_\_\_\_\_ know \_\_\_\_\_ there.

We \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman, and he told \_\_\_\_\_ the way.

- 7) Nancy 将在音乐会上演奏钢琴吗？

\_\_\_\_\_ Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ the concert?

- 8) 我们开始上课好吗？谁来读生词？

\_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ our lesson now?

\_\_\_\_\_ would \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ word?