
语法及练习 1 be 动词

Be 动词的用法:

(1) Am--was Is --was Are--were 口诀: 我用 am, 你用 are, is 用在他她它, 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.

用恰当的 be 动词填空。

1. I _____ a boy. _____ you a boy? No, I _____ not.
2. The girl _____ Jack's sister.
3. The dog _____ tall and fat.
4. The man with big eyes _____ a teacher.
5. _____ your brother in the classroom?
6. Where _____ your mother? She _____ at home.
7. How _____ your father?
8. Mike and Liu Tao _____ at school.
9. Whose dress _____ this?

10. Whose socks _____ they?
11. That _____ my red skirt.
12. Who _____ I?
13. The jeans _____ on the desk.
14. Here _____ a scarf for you.
15. Here _____ some sweaters for you.
16. The black gloves _____ for Su Yang.
17. This pair of gloves _____ for Yang Ling.
18. The two cups of milk _____ for me.
19. Some tea _____ in the glass.
20. Gao shan's shirt _____ over there.
21. My sister's name _____ Nancy.
22. This _____ not Wang Fang's pencil.
23. _____ David and Helen from England?
24. There _____ a girl in the room.
25. There _____ some apples on the tree.
26. _____ there any kites in the classroom?
27. _____ there any apple juice in the bottle?
28. There _____ some bread on the plate.

29. There _____ a boy, two girls, three men and ten women in the park.

30. You, he and I _____ from China.

语法及练习 2 人称代词和物主代词

人称代词和物主代词

1. 人称代词主格和宾格的区别：主格通常位于句中第一个动词之前（有时候位于 than 之后），宾格一般位于动词或介词之后。

2. 物主代词形容词性与名词性的区别：形容词性用时后面一般要带上名词，名词性则单独使用，后面不带名词。

一.填写代词表主格。

I				it	we		
	you						them
		his				your	
			hers				

二.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. Here are many dolls, which one is _____ ? (she)

7. I can find my toy, but where' s _____? (you)

8. Show _____ your kite, OK? (they)

9. I have a beautiful cat. _____ name is Mimi. These

cakes are _____. (it)

10. Are these _____ tickets? No, _____ are not _____.

_____ aren' t here. (they) 11. Shall _____ have a look

at that classroom? That is _____ classroom. (we)

12. _____ is my aunt. Do you know _____ job?

_____ a nurse. (she)

13. That is not _____ camera. _____ is at home. (he)

14. Where are _____? I can' t find _____. Let' s call

_____ parents. (they)

15. Don' t touch _____. _____ not a cat, _____ a

tiger!

16. _____ sister is ill. Please go and get _____. (she)

17. _____ don' t know her name. Would you please tell _____ . (we)
18. So many dogs. Let' s count _____. (they)
19. I have a lovely brother. _____ is only 3. I like _____ very much. (he)
20. May I sit beside _____? (you)
21. Look at that desk. Those book are on _____. (it)
22. The girl behind _____ is our friend. (she)

语法及练习 3 名词复数和动词三单

一、名词复数规则

1. 一般情况下, 直接加-s, 如: book-books, bag-bags, cat-cats, bed-beds
2. 以 s. x. sh. ch 结尾, 加-es, 如: bus-buses, box-boxes, brush-brushes, watch-watches
3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如: family-families, strawberry-strawberries
4. 以“f 或 fe”结尾, 变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加-es, 如: knife-knives

5. 不规则名词复数: man-men, woman-women,
policeman-policemen, policewoman-policewomen,
mouse-mice child-children foot-feet, tooth-teeth fish-fish,
people-people, Chinese-Chinese, Japanese-Japanese

练习: 写出下列各词的复数。

I _____ him _____ this _____ her _____
watch _____ book _____
child _____ photo _____ diary _____ day _____
foot _____ dress _____ tooth _____ sheep _____
box _____ strawberry _____ thief _____ yo-yo _____
peach _____ sandwich _____ man _____ woman _____
paper _____ people _____

二. 动词三单的变化规则

1. 一般情况下, 直接加-s, 如: cook-cooks, milk-milks
2. 以 s. x. sh. ch. o 结尾, 加-es, 如: guess-guesses,
wash-washes, watch-watches, go-goes
3. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如: study-studies

练习: 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_____ teach_____

语法及练习 4 一般现在时

一般现在时一般现在时基本用法介绍

一般现在时的功能

- 1.表示事物或人物的特征、状态。如：The sky is blue.天空是蓝色的。
- 2.表示经常性或习惯性的动作。如：I get up at six every day.我每天六点起床。
- 3.表示客观现实。如：The earth goes around the sun.地球绕着太阳转。

一般现在时的构成

1. be 动词：主语+be(am,is,are)+其它。如：I am a boy.我是一个男孩。
- 2.行为动词：主语+行为动词(+其它)。如：We study English.我们学习英语。

当主语为第三人称单数(he, she,it)时, 要在动词后加"-s"或"-es"。

如: Mary likes Chinese.玛丽喜欢汉语。

一般现在时的变化

1. be 动词的变化。否定句: 主语+ be + not +其它。如: He is not a worker.他不是工人。

一般疑问句: Be +主语+其它。如: -Are you a student? -Yes. I am. / No, I'm not.

特殊疑问句: 疑问词+一般疑问句。如: Where is my bike?

2.行为动词的变化。否定句: 主语+ don't(doesn't) +动词原形(+其它)。如: I don't like bread. **当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用**

doesn't 构成否定句。如: He doesn't often play.

一般疑问句: Do(Does) +主语+动词原形+其它。

如: - Do you often play football? - Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 does 构成一般疑问句。

如: - Does she go to work by bike? - Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

特殊疑问句: 疑问词+一般疑问句。如: How does your father go to work?

一般现在时用法专练:

一、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. What _____they often _____(do) on Saturdays?
7. _____ your parents _____(read) newspapers every day?
8. The girl _____(teach) us English on Sundays.
9. She and I _____(take) a walk together every evening.
10. There _____(be) some water in the bottle.
11. Mike _____(like) cooking.
12. They _____(have) the same hobby.
13. My aunt _____(look) after her baby carefully.
14. You always _____(do) your homework well.
15. I _____(be) ill. I' m staying in bed.
16. She _____(go) to school from Monday to Friday.
17. Liu Tao _____(do) not like PE.
18. The child often _____(watch) TV in the evening.
19. Su Hai and Su Yang _____(have) eight lessons this term.

20. —What day _____(be) it today? — It' s Saturday.

二、按照要求改写句子。

1. Daniel watches TV every evening.(改为否定句)

2. I do my homework every day.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

3. She likes milk.(改为一般疑问句，作肯定回答)

4. Amy likes playing computer games.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答) _____

5. We go to school every morning.(改为否定句)

6. He speaks English very well.(改为否定句)

7. I like taking photos in the park.(对划线部分提问)

8. John comes from Canada.(对划线部分提问)

9. She is always a good student.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

10. Simon and Daniel like going skating.(改为否定句)

三、改错(划出错误的地方，将正确的写在横线上)

1. Is your brother speak English? _____

2. Does he likes going fishing? _____

3. He likes play games after class. _____

4. Mr. Wu teachs us English. _____

5. She don' t do her homework on Sundays.

语法及练习 5 现在进行时

现在进行时

1. 现在进行时表示现在正在进行或发生的动作，也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。
2. 现在进行时的肯定句基本结构为 be+动词 ing.
3. 现在进行时的否定句在 be 后加 not。
4. 现在进行时的一般疑问句把 be 动词调到句首。
5. 现在进行时的特殊疑问的基本结构为：疑问词不达意 + be + 主语 + 动词 ing?

但疑问词当主语时其结构为： 疑问词不达意 + be + 动词 ing?

动词加 ing 的变化规则

1. 一般情况下，直接加 ing，如：cook-cooking
2. 以不发音的 e 结尾，去 e 加 ing，如：make-making, taste-tasting
3. 如果末尾是一个元音字母和一个辅音字母，双写末尾的辅音字母，再加 ing，如：run-running, stop-stopping

现在进行时专项练习：

一、写出下列动词的现在分词：

play_____ run_____ swim _____

make_____ go_____

like_____ write_____ ski_____ read_____

have_____

sing _____ dance _____ put _____ see _____

love_____ live_____ take_____ come

_____ get_____

stop_____ sit _____ begin_____

shop_____

二、用所给的动词的正确形式填空：

1.The boy _____ (draw)a picture now.

2. Listen .Some girls _____ (sing)in the classroom .
3. My mother _____ (cook)some nice food now.
4. What _____ you _____ (do) 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. It' s 5 o' clock now. We _____(have)supper now
- 10._____Helen_____ (wash)clothes? Yes ,she is .

三、句型转换:

1. They are doing housework .(分别改成一般疑问句和否定句)

2. The students are cleaning the classroom . (改一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回答)

3. I' m playing the football in the playground .(对划线部分进行提问)

4. Tom is reading books in his study . (对划线部分进行提问)

语法及练习 6 将来时

将来时

一、概念：

表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。句中一般有以下时间状语：tomorrow, next day(week, month, year…),soon, the day after tomorrow (后天) 等。

二、基本结构：①be going to + do; ②will+ do.

三、否定句：在 be 动词 (am, is, are) 1 后加 not 或情态动词 will 后加 not 成 won' t。

例如：I' m going to have a picnic this afternoon. → I' m not going to have a picnic this afternoon.

四、一般疑问句： be 或 will 提到句首，some 改为 any, and 改为 or，第一二人称互换。

例如：We are going to go on an outing this weekend. → Are you going to go on an outing this weekend?

五、对划线部分提问：一般情况，一般将来时的对划线部分有三种情况。

1. 问人。Who 例如：I' m going to New York soon. → Who' s going to New York soon.

2. 问干什么。What ... do. 例如： My father is going to watch a race with me this afternoon. → What is your father going to do with you this afternoon.

3. 问什么时候。When. 例如： She' s going to go to bed at nine. → When is she going to bed?

六、同义句： be going to = will
I am going to go swimming tomorrow (明天) . = I will go swimming tomorrow.

练习： 填空。

1. 我打算明天和朋友去野炊。

I _____ have a picnic with my friends.

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. 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?

改句子。

5. Nancy is going to go camping. (改否定)

Nancy _____ going to go camping.

6. I' ll go and join them. (改否定)

I _____ go _____ join them.

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

_____ to get up at 6:30 tomorrow?

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

_____ meet at the bus stop at 10:30.

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

_____ she _____ after school?

10. My father and mother are going to see a play the day after tomorrow.(同上) _____ going to see a play the day after tomorrow.

用所给词的适当形式填空。

11. Today is a sunny day. We _____ (have) a picnic this afternoon.

12. My brother _____ (go) to Shanghai next week.

13. Tom often _____ (go) to school on foot. But today is rain. He _____ (go) to school by bike.

14. What do you usually do at weekends? I usually _____ (watch) TV and _____ (catch) insects?

15. It' s Friday today. What _____ she _____ (do) this weekend? She _____ (watch) TV and _____ (catch) insects.

16. What _____ (do) you do last Sunday? I _____ (pick) apples on a farm.

What _____ (do) next Sunday? I _____ (milk) cows.

17. Mary _____ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

18. Liu Tao _____ (fly) kites in the playground yesterday.

19. David _____ (give) a puppet show next Monday.

20. I _____ (plan) for my study now.

语法及练习 7 一般过去时

一般过去时

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。一般过去时也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作感谢。

2. 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 is, am, 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。

3. 句中没有 be 动词的一般过去时的句子

否定句: didn' t +动词原形, 如: Jim didn' t go home yesterday.

一般疑问句: 在句首加 did, 句子中的动词过去式变回原形。如:

Did Jim go home yesterday? 特殊疑问句: (1)疑问词+did+主语+

动词原形? 如: What did Jim do yesterday?

(2)疑问词当主语时: 疑问词+动词过去式? 如: Who went to home yesterday?

动词过去式变化规则:

1. 一般在动词末尾加-ed, 如: pull-pulled, cook-cooked

2. 结尾是 e 加 d, 如: taste-tasted

3. 末尾只有一个元音字母和一个辅音字母的重读闭音节, 应双写末尾的辅音字母, 再加-ed, 如: stop-stopped

4. 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的, 变 y 为 i, 再加-ed, 如:

study-studied

5. 不规则动词过去式: am, is-was, are-were, do-did, see-saw, say-said, give-gave, get-got, go-went, come-came, have-had, eat-ate, take-took, run-ran, sing-sang, put-put, make-made, read-read, write-wrote, draw-drew, drink-drank, fly-flew, ride-rode, speak-spoke, sweep-swept, swim-swam, sit-sat

过去时练习: 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 _____

Be 动词的过去时练习

一、用 be 动词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ an English teacher now.

2. She _____ happy yesterday.

3. They _____ glad to see each other last month.

4. Helen and Nancy _____ good friends.

5. The little dog _____ two years old this year.
6. Look, there _____ lots of grapes here.
7. There _____ a sign on the chair on Monday.
8. Today _____ the second of June. Yesterday _____ the first of June. It _____ Children' s Day. All the students _____ very excited.

二、句型转换。

1. There was a car in front of the house just now.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

三、中译英。

1. 我的故事书刚才还在手表旁边。

—

2. 他们的外套上个礼拜放在卧室里了。

—

3. 一会以前花园里有两只小鸟。

行为动词的过去时练习

一、用 be 动词的适当形式填空。

1. I _____ (watch) a cartoon on Saturday.

2. Her father _____ (read) a newspaper last night.

3. We _____ to zoo yesterday, we _____ to the park. (go)

4. _____ you _____ (visit) your relatives last Spring Festival?

5. _____ he _____ (fly) a kite on Sunday? Yes, he _____.

6. Gao Shan _____ (pull) up carrots last National Day holiday.

7. I _____ (sweep) the floor yesterday, but my mother _____.

8. What _____ she _____ (find) in the garden last morning?
She _____ (find) a beautiful butterfly.

二、句型转换。

1. They played football in the playground.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句： _____

肯、否定回答： _____

三、中译英。

1. 格林先生去年住在中国。

2. 昨天我们参观了农场。

3. 他刚才在找他的手机。

过去时综合练习 (1)

一、 用动词的适当形式填空。

1. It _____ (be) Ben' s birthday last Friday.

2. We all _____ (have) a good time last night.

3. He _____ (jump) high on last Sports Day.

4. Helen _____ (milk) a cow on Friday.

5. She likes _____ newspapers, but she _____ a book yesterday. (read)

6. He _____ football now, but they _____ basketball just now. (play)

7. Jim' s mother _____ (plant) trees just now.

8. _____ they _____ (sweep) the floor on Sunday? No, they _____.

9. I _____ (watch) a cartoon on Monday.

10. We _____ (go) to school on Sunday.

二、中译英。

1. 我们上周五看了一部电影。

2. 他上个中秋节走亲访友了吗? 是的。

3. 你们上个儿童节做了什么? 我们参观了动物园。

4. 你上周在哪儿?在野营基地。

过去时综合练习

一、用动词的适当形式填空。

1. It _____ (be) the 2nd of November yesterday. Mr White _____ (go) to his office by car.

2. Gao Shan _____ (put) the book on his head a moment ago.

3. Don' t _____ the house. Mum _____ it yesterday.

(clean)

4. What _____ you _____ just now? I _____ some housework.

(do)

5. They _____ (make) a kite a week ago.

6. I want to _____ apples. But my dad _____ all of them last month. (pick)

7. _____ he _____ the flowers this morning? Yes, he _____.

(water)

8. She _____ (be) a pretty girl. Look, she _____ (do) Chinese dances.

9. The students often _____ (draw) some pictures in the art room.

10. What _____ Mike do on the farm? He _____ cows.

(milk)

二、中译英。

1. 他的朋友在照看他的弟弟。

2. 去年端午节我们没去看了龙舟比赛。

3. 他在音乐课上拉小提琴了吗？不，没有。

语法及练习 8 There be 句型与 have, has

There be 句型与 have, has 的区别

- 1、There be 句型表示：在某地有某物（或人）
- 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。
- 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？

Fill in the blank with “have,has” or “there is , there are”

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. She_____some dresses.
6. They_____a nice garden.
7. What do you_____?
8. _____a reading-room in the building?
9. What does Mike_____?
10. _____any books in the bookcase?
11. My father_____a story-book.
12. _____a story-book on the table.
13. _____any flowers in the vase?
14. How many students_____in the classroom?

15. My parents _____ some nice pictures.
16. _____ some maps on the wall.
17. _____ a map of the world on the wall.
18. David _____ a telescope.
19. David' s friends _____ some tents.
20. _____ many children on the hill.

Fill in the blank with “ have, has ”

1. I _____ a nice puppet.
2. He _____ a good friend.
3. They _____ some masks.
4. We _____ some flowers.
5. She _____ a duck.
6. My father _____ a new bike.
7. Her mother _____ a vase.
8. Our teacher _____ an English book.
9. Our teachers _____ a basketball.
10. Their parents _____ some blankets
11. Nancy _____ many skirts.
12. David _____ some jackets.
13. My friends _____ a football.

14. What do you_____?
15. What does Mike_____?
16. What do your friends_____?
17. What does Helen_____?
18. His brother_____a basketball.
19. Her sister_____a nice doll.
20. Miss Li_____an English book.