　　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

　　写出下列各词的复数

　　I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_him\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_this\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　watch\_\_\_\_\_\_\_child\_\_\_\_\_\_\_photo\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_diary\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　day\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_foot\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_book\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dress\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　tooth\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sheep\_\_\_\_\_\_box\_\_\_\_\_\_\_strawberry\_\_\_\_\_

　　thief\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yo-yo\_\_\_\_\_\_peach\_\_\_\_\_\_sandwich\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　man\_\_\_\_\_\_woman\_\_\_\_\_\_\_paper\_\_\_\_\_\_\_juice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　water\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_milk\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_rice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_tea\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　二、一般现在时

　　一般现在时基本用法介绍

　　【No.1】一般现在时的功能

　　1.表示事物或人物的特征、状态。如：Theskyisblue.天空是蓝色的。

　　2.表示经常性或习惯性的动作。如：Igetupatsixeveryday.我每天六点起床。

　　3.表示客观现实。如：Theearthgoesaroundthesun.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：

　　Iamaboy.我是一个男孩。

　　2.行为动词：主语+行为动词(+其它)。如：

　　WestudyEnglish.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：MarylikesChinese.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：Heisnotaworker.他不是工人。

　　一般疑问句：Be+主语+其它。

　　如：-Areyouastudent?

　　-Yes.Iam./No,I'mnot.

　　特殊疑问句：疑问词+一般疑问句。如：Whereismybike?

　　2.行为动词的变化。

　　否定句：主语+don't(doesn't)+动词原形(+其它)。如：

　　Idon'tlikebread.

　　当主语为第三人称单数时，要用doesn't构成否定句。如：

　　Hedoesn'toftenplay.

　　一般疑问句：Do(Does)+主语+动词原形+其它。如：

　　-Doyouoftenplayfootball?

　　-Yes,Ido./No,Idon't.

　　当主语为第三人称单数时，要用does构成一般疑问句。如：

　　-Doesshegotoworkbybike?

　　-Yes,shedoes./No,shedoesn't.

　　特殊疑问句：疑问词+一般疑问句。如：Howdoesyourfathergotowork?

　　动词+s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

　　一般现在时用法专练:

　　一、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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　二、用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

　　1.Heoften\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have)dinnerathome.

　　2.DanielandTommy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be)inClassOne.

　　3.We\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(notwatch)TVonMonday.

　　4.Nick\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(notgo)tothezooonSunday.

　　5.\_\_\_\_\_\_they\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(like)theWorldCup?

　　6.What\_\_\_\_\_\_\_theyoften\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do)onSaturdays?

　　7.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_yourparents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(read)newspaperseveryday?

　　8.Thegirl\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(teach)usEnglishonSundays.

　　9.SheandI\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(take)awalktogethereveryevening.

　　10.There\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be)somewaterinthebottle.

　　11.Mike\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(like)cooking.

　　12.They\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have)thesamehobby.

　　13.Myaunt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look)afterherbabycarefully.

　　14.Youalways\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do)yourhomeworkwell.

　　15.I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be)ill.I’mstayinginbed.

　　16.She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(go)toschoolfromMondaytoFriday.

　　17.LiuTao\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(do)notlikePE.

　　18.Thechildoften\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(watch)TVintheevening.

　　19.SuHaiandSuYang\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have)eightlessonsthisterm.

　　20.－Whatday\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be)ittoday?

　　－It’sSaturday.三、按照要求改写句子

　　1.DanielwatchesTVeveryevening.(改为否定句)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　2.Idomyhomeworkeveryday.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　3.Shelikesmilk.(改为一般疑问句，作肯定回答)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　4.Amylikesplayingcomputergames.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　5.Wegotoschooleverymorning.(改为否定句)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　6.HespeaksEnglishverywell.(改为否定句)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　7.Iliketakingphotosinthepark.(对划线部分提问)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　8.JohncomesfromCanada.(对划线部分提问)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　9.Sheisalwaysagoodstudent.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　10.SimonandDaniellikegoingskating.(改为否定句)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　五、改错(划出错误的地方，将正确的写在横线上)

　　1.IsyourbrotherspeakEnglish?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　2.Doeshelikesgoingfishing?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　3.Helikesplaygamesafterclass.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　4.Mr.WuteachsusEnglish.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　5.Shedon’tdoherhomeworkonSundays.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　三、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\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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)

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　四、将来时理论及练习

　　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）l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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (d0) 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

　　五、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：

　　⑴am 和is在一般过去时中变为was。（was not=wasn’t）

　　⑵are在一般过去时中变为were。（were not=weren’t）

　　⑶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：⑴疑问词+did+主语+动词原形？

　　如： What did Jim do yesterday?

　　⑵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（1）

　　Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一、 用be动词的适当形式填空

　　1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at school just now.

　　2. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the camp last week.

　　3. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students two years ago.

　　4. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the farm a moment ago.

　　5. Yang Ling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eleven years old last year.

　　6. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an apple on the plate yesterday.

　　7. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some milk in the fridge on Sunday.

　　8. The mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa yesterday evening.

　　二、 句型转换

　　1. It was exciting.

　　否定句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　肯、否定回答：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　2. All the students were very excited.

　　否定句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　肯、否定回答：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　3. They were in his pocket.

　　否定句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　肯、否定回答：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　Be动词的过去时练习（2）

　　Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　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：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　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（1）

　　Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一、用行为动词的适当形式填空

　　1. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Wuxi two years ago.

　　2. The cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a bird last night.

　　3. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party last Halloween.

　　4. Nancy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (pick) up oranges on the farm last week.

　　5. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) a model ship with Mike yesterday.

　　6. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (play) chess in the classroom last PE lesson.

　　7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) a nice food last Spring Festival.

　　8. The girls \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sing) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dance) at the party.

　　二、句型转换

　　1. Su Hai took some photos at the Sports day.

　　否定句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　肯、否定回答：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　2. Nancy went to school early.

　　否定句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　肯、否定回答：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　3. We sang some English songs.

　　否定句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　一般疑问句：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　肯、否定回答：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　行为动词的过去时练习（2）

　　Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　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）

　　Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　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（2）

　　Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　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。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　六、形容词和副词的比较级复习及练习

　　一、形容词的比较级

　　1、形容词比较级在句子中的运用：两个事物或人的比较用比较级，比较级后面一般带有单词than。比较级前面可以用more, a little 来修饰表示程度。than后的人称代词用主格（口语中可用宾格）。

　　2．形容词加er的规则：

　　⑴一般在词尾加er ；

　　⑵以字母e 结尾，加r ；

　　⑶以一个元音字母和一个辅音字母结尾，应双写末尾的辅音字母，再加er ；

　　⑷以“辅音字母+y”结尾，先把y变i，再加er 。

　　3．不规则形容词比较级：

　　good-better, beautiful-more beautiful

　　二、副词的比较级

　　1．形容词与副词的区别 (有be用形，有形用be；有动用副，有副用动)

　　⑴在句子中形容词一般处于名词之前或be动词之后

　　⑵副词在句子中最常见的是处于实义动词之后

　　2．副词比较级的变化规则基本与形容词比较级相同 (不规则变化：well-better, far-farther)

　　三、练习

　　一)、写出下列形容词或副词的比较级

　　old\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ young\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tall\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ long\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　short\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ strong\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ big\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ small\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　fat\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thin\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ heavy\_\_\_\_\_\_ light\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　nice\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ good\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　low\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ high\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slow\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fast\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　late\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ early\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ far\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

　　二)、根据句意填入单词的正确形式：

　　1. My brother is two years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(old)than me.

　　2. Tom is as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(fat) as Jim.

　　3. Is your sister \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(young) than you? Yes,she is.

　　4. Who is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(thin),you or Helen? Helen is.

　　5. Whose pencil-box is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(big),yours or hers? Hers is.

　　6. Mary’s hair is as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(long) as Lucy’s.

　　7.Ben \_\_\_\_\_\_ (jump) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high) than some of the boys in his class.

　　8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nancy sing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (well) than Helen? Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

　　9.Fangfang is not as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tall) as the other girls.

　　10.My eyes are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(big) than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (she)..

　　11.Which is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(heavy),the elephant or the pig?

　　12.Who gets up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(early),Tim or Tom?

　　13.\_\_\_\_\_the girls get up\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(early) than the boys?No,they\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　14. Jim runs \_\_\_\_\_(slow). But Ben runs \_\_\_\_\_(slow).

　　15.The child doesn’t\_\_\_\_\_\_(write) as \_\_\_\_(fast) as the students.

　　三)、翻译句子：

　　1、谁比Jim年纪大？是你。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_than Jim？ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are

　　2、谁比David更强壮？是Gao Shan.

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than David? Gao Shan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　3、谁的铅笔更长，他的还是她的？我想是她的。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pencil is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_or\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_？\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is,I think.

　　4、谁的苹果更重，你的姐姐的还是你的弟弟的？ 我的弟弟的。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apples \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　My \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　5、你和你的叔叔一样高吗？是的。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as your uncle?Yes,I am.

　　6、他和他的朋友Jim一样年轻。

　　He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Jim.

　　7、她和她的双胞胎哥哥一样胖吗？不，她比他瘦。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as\_\_\_\_\_\_ twin \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

　　No, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than him.

　　8.Yang Ling每天睡得比SuYang晚。

　　Yang Ling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Su Yang every day.

　　9.我跳得和Mike一样远。

　　I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Mike.

　　10.Tom比你跑得快吗？不是的,他和我跑得一样快。

　　\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ than you?No,he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He\_\_\_\_\_ as\_\_\_\_\_ as\_\_\_\_\_.

　　11.多做运动，你会更强壮。

　　\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more exercise,you’ll \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

　　12.我的科学很好，但是语文不好。

　　I \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Science.But I don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well in Chinese.

　　13. 你放风筝比王兵放得高吗？不，我比他放得低。

　　\_\_\_\_you\_\_\_\_\_\_\_the kite\_\_\_\_\_than Wang bing?No,I\_\_\_\_\_\_it \_\_\_\_\_than\_\_\_.

　　14.我喜欢游泳。我所有的朋友都游得比我慢。

　　I like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.All my\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_than me.

　　15.我的姐姐起得比我早。

　　My\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ up \_\_\_\_\_than me.

　　16.女孩比男孩唱得好吗？是的。

　　\_\_\_\_the girls\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_the boys? Yes,they \_\_\_\_.

　　17.她不擅长体育。但我跳得没有她高。

　　She doesn’t \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ in PE. But I don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_than\_\_\_\_\_.

　　18.你足球踢得比你的同班同学好吗？不，他们踢得和我一样好。

　　\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_football \_\_\_\_\_than your classmates?No,they\_\_\_\_as\_\_\_\_as me.

　　19．我母亲比我父亲年纪小。

　　My\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_than my \_\_\_\_\_\_.

　　20.她的毛衣和我的一样重。

　　\_\_\_\_\_sweater\_\_\_\_\_ as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_as\_\_\_\_\_.

　　21.我的连衣裙太短了。我想买一条大点的。

　　My dress\_\_\_\_\_ too\_\_\_\_\_. I want to \_\_\_\_\_a\_\_\_\_\_\_one.

　　22. I'm taller than Mike .(该成用原级的比较)

　　I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as Mike .

　　七、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.

　　用恰当的be动词填空。

　　1、There a lot of sweets in the box.

　　2、There some milk in the glass.

　　3、There some people under the the big tree.

　　4、There a picture and a map on the wall.

　　5、There a box of rubbers near the books.

　　6、There lots of flowers in our garden last year.

　　7、There a tin of chicken behind the fridge yesterday.

　　8、There four cups of coffee on the table.

　　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.

　　八、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。

　　人称代词 物主代词

　　主格 宾格 形容词性 名词性

　　我 I me 我的 my mine

　　你，你们 you you 你的，你们的 your yours

　　他 he him 他的 his his

　　她 she her 她的 her hers

　　它 it it 它的 its its

　　我们 we us 我们的 our ours

　　他（她，它）们 they them 他（她，它）们的 their theirs

　　一.填写代词表

　　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 )

　　九、用am, is, are 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.