

# 七年级上册英语知识点汇总

(人教版)

## Unit 1 My name's Gina.

## 一、重点单词

1. first name 名字      lastname/family name 姓

## 二、重点短语

1. first name 名                      2. lastname=family name 姓氏  
3. in China 在中国                  4. ID card 身份证

### 三、重点句型:

1. What's your first name? 你叫什么名字?

My name's Gina. =I'm Gina. 我叫吉娜。

2. What's his/her name? 他/她叫什么名字?

His/Her name is Mike/Jenny. 他/她叫迈克/詹妮。

3. Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。

4. Are you Helen? 你是海伦吗?

Yes, I am. 是的，我是。

No, I am not. 不, 我不是。

5. What's your telephone/phone number? 你的电话是多少?

My telephone/phone number is 65432236. 我的电话是 65432236.

6. What's your last/family name? 你姓什么?

My last/family name's Smith. 我姓史密斯。

7. Two and three is five. 二加三等于五。

#### 四、语法讲解

### 1. 代词（人称代词和物主代词）

- ① 形容词性物主代词在句中修饰名词，其后必须加名词，否则为不正确的。

例: My is yellow. (错误)---->My jacket is yellow. (正确)

- ### ② 人称代词及相对应的形容词性物主代词和 be 动词

意思	人称代词	形容词性物主代词	Be 动词
我	I	my	am
你	you	your	are

他	he	his	is
她	she	her	is
它	it	its	is
我们	we	our	are
你们	you	your	are
他们	they	their	are

### ③ 主语和宾语的定义。

(1) 主语表示句子主要说明的**人或事物**，一般由**名词**，**代词**，**数词**，**不定式**等来充当。

例：He likes watching TV. 他喜欢看电视。

Mary is an English girl. 玛丽是一个英国女孩。

(2) 宾语表示**动作行为的对象**，跟在**及物动词**之后，能作宾语的有**名词**，**代词**，**动词不定式**等。

例：We like English. 我们喜欢英语。

I like oranges. 我喜欢橘子。

## 2. 数词

① 基数词：表示数目的数词称为基数词。

0 zero      1 one      2 two      3 three      4 four      5 five      6 six      7 seven      8 eight      9  
nine      10 ten

② 序数词：表示顺序的数词称为序数词。

first 第一      second 第二      third 第三      fourth 第四  
fifth 第五      sixth 第六      seventh 第七      eighth 第八  
ninth 第九      tenth 第十

③ 基数词常和序数词之间进行转换。

1 one—first      2 two—second      3 three—third      4 four—fourth  
5 five—fifth      6 six—sixth      7 seven—seventh      8 eight—eighth  
9 nine—ninth      10 ten—tenth

## 3. 缩写词

(1) I'm = I am      (2) wha's = what is      (3) name's = name is  
(4) it's = it is      (5) he's = he is      (6) she's = she is  
(7) you're = you are      (8) they're = they are      (9) that's = that is

拓展：在英语中如何拼写中国人的姓名，联合国教科文组织已做规定——一律按汉语拼音的写法。姓和名分开，姓在前，名在后。

#### 举例说明：

- ① 如果是单姓，名又是单字，则姓与名的第一个字母要大写，其余字母用小写。
- ② 如果是单姓，名是双字，则姓的第一个字母大写，名的第一个字母大写，名的双字合在一起算一个词，不得分开。如：Han Meimei 韩梅梅。
- ③ 如果是复姓，则把复姓字母连在一起，只是第一个字母大写，名字的拼写方法同

#### 4. 一般疑问句

一般疑问句是疑问句的一种。它是指用 yes（是）或 no（否）来回答的句子。其结构是：系动词 be/助动词/情态动词+主语+其他成分。

#### 通常回答为：

肯定：Yes, +主语+提问的助动词.

否定：No, +主语+提问的助动词+not.

如：Are you from Japan? Yes I am./No I'm not.

Is her sister doing her homework now? Yes she is./No she isn't.

#### 五、难点讲解

##### 1. Be 的用法

我(I)用 am，你(you)用 are。is 连着他(he)、她(she)、它(it)

单数名词用 is，复数一律都用 are。

##### 2. Nice to meet you!

表示“见到你很高兴”多用来在双方初次见面时打招呼。对方回答时在句尾加too。

e.g. —Nice to meet you!

—Nice to meet you, too!

可表达相同意思的句型有：Nice to see you! Glad to meet you! Glad to see you!

#### 六、配套习题

1、Xiao Shenyang says that \_\_\_\_\_ job is to make people happy.

- A. his                      B. he                      C. him                      D. himself

2、What's \_\_\_\_\_ telephone number、

- A. she                      B. he                      C. you                      D. your

3、\_\_\_\_\_ name is Wang Fang. \_\_\_\_\_ is Li Ping.

A. I; He                      B. My; He                      C. You; Your                      D. I'm; He's

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a boy. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mike.

A. He; His                      B. He; Her                      C. She; His                      D. She; Her

5. Miss Liu teaches \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A. we                      B. our                      C. us                      D. ourselves

按适当形式填空

1. These are \_\_\_\_\_ (he) brothers.

2. That is \_\_\_\_\_ (she) sister.

3. Tom, this is \_\_\_\_\_ (me) cousin, Mary.

4. Now \_\_\_\_\_ (she) parents are in America.

5. Those are \_\_\_\_\_ (I) father's students.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (I) am Li Lei.

7. Jenny is a girl. \_\_\_\_\_ (she) family name is Green.

8. This is a boy. \_\_\_\_\_ (he) name is Wang Gang.

9. What's \_\_\_\_\_ (you) name, please?

10. \_\_\_\_\_ (I) name is Lisa Barnes.

选词并用适当形式填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

I    be    he    one    you

1. —What's \_\_\_\_\_ name? —My name is Li Lei.

2. Nice to meet you. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Lucy.

3. My name is Jim Green. Jim is my \_\_\_\_\_ name. 4. Her last name \_\_\_\_\_ Brown. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Tom.

句型转换 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. His name is Tom. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ his name?

2. This is a car in English. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ this in English?

3. is, my, he, teacher. (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. I'm fine. (对划线部分提问)

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

5. Tony's phone number is 98657. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_?

根据汉语提示完成下列句子 (每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. 你叫什么名字? 我叫魏华。

— \_\_\_\_\_? — \_\_\_\_\_ name is Wei Hua.

2. 他的电话号码是 87965.

His \_\_\_\_\_ is 87965.

3. 三加六等于九.

Three and \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. 它是一个橘子。请拼写出来。

\_\_\_\_\_ orange. \_\_\_\_\_, please.

5. 见到你很高兴!

\_\_\_\_\_!

### 配套练习答案

#### 单项选择

1. A 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C

#### 按适当形式填空

1. his 2.her 3.my 4.her 5.my  
6. I 7.Her 8.His 9.your 10.my

#### 选词并用适当形式填空

1. your 2.My 3.first 4.is 5.His

#### 句型转换

1. What's 2.What's 3.He is my teacher. 4.How are 5.What's Tony's phone number

根据汉语提示完成下列句子

1. What's your name; My
2. phone number
3. six; nine
4. It's an; Spell it
5. Nice to meet you

## Unit 2 Is this your pencil?

### 一、重点单词

1. watch n.手表 v.观看
2. help n.帮助; 相助 vt. 帮助  
helpsb with sth 帮助某人某事  
helpsb to do sth 帮助某人做某事

### 二、重点短语

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. pencil sharpener 卷笔刀 | 2. his dictionary 他的字典       |
| 3. computer game 电脑游戏   | 4. lost and found case 失物招领箱 |
| 5. pencil case 铅笔盒      | 6. a set of keys 一串钥匙        |
| 7. an eraser 一块橡皮       | 8. thank you 谢谢你             |
| 9. in English 用英语       | 10. ID card 身份证              |

### 三、重点句型:

1. Is this your pencil? Yes, it is. 这是你的铅笔吗? 是的, 它是。
2. Is that her eraser? No, it isn't. 那是她的橡皮吗? 不, 不是。
3. Is it a watch? Yes, it is. / No, it isn't. 它是一块手表吗? 是的, 它是/不, 它不是。
4. Are these/those your books? 这些/那些是你的书吗?  
Yes, they are./No, they aren't. 是的, 它们是。/ 不, 它们不是。
5. What's this/that in English? It's... 这个/那个用英语怎么说? 是...
6. What are these/those in English? 这些/那些用英语怎么说?
7. Here you are. 给你。
8. That's all right. 不客气。
9. Call Li Ping at 8225674. 给李萍打电话 8225674。

### 五、语法讲解

## 5. 肯定句、否定句和一般疑问句

对事物作出肯定判断的句子叫肯定句。如：My name is Jim.

对事物作出否定判断的句子叫否定句。如：My name isn't Jim.

对事物有疑问的句子叫疑问句。 如：Is your name Jim?

## 6. Be 的用法

我(I)用 am, 你(you)用 are。is 连着他(he)、她(she)、它(it)

单数名词用 is, 复数一律都用 are。

## 7. 含有动词 be (am,is, are) 的肯定句变为否定句的方法

把一个肯定句变为否定句, 如果句子中有 be 动词, 只需要在 be 动词后面加一个not 即可。

如:

肯定句

否定句

My name is Jim.    →    My name isn't Jim.

I'm a boy.        →        I'm not a boy.

## 8. 含有动词 be (am,is, are) 的肯定句变为一般疑问句的方法

把一个肯定句变为疑问句, 如果句子中有 be 动词, 只需要把 be 动词放在句首, 变为大写, 在句尾加一个问号就可以了。

如:

肯定句

一般疑问句

My name is Jim.    →    Is your name Jim?

I'm a boy.        →        Are you a boy?

注: 巧变含有动词 be (am,is, are) 的一般疑问句的秘诀: 一调二改三问号

一调: 即把句中的 be (am/is/are) 或 can 等词调到主语前;

二改: 句中的主语若含有 I (my/we) 等第一人称代词时, 需将它们分别改为第二人称you (your/you); (这一点大家在做题的时候往往忽略, 导致题目做错)

三问号: 句末的句号改为问号。

## 9. Call John at 495-3539. 给约翰打电话 495-3539.

call + sb + at + 电话号码    “给某人打电话”.

如: Please call my teacher at 65774839.

请给我的老师打电话, 她的电话是 65774839。

## 五. 难点讲解

### 1. this, that 和 it 用法

this 和 that 是指示代词, it 是人称代词。

距离说话人近的人或物用 this, 距离说话人远的人或物用 that.

如: This is a pencil. 这是一支铅笔。(近处)

That is a tree. 那是一棵树。(远处)

向别人介绍某人时说 This is..., 不说 That is...

如: This is Helen. Helen, this is Tom.

这是海伦, 海伦, 这是汤姆。

在回答 this 或 that 作主语的疑问句时, 要用 it 来代替 this 或 that.

如: -Is this a notebook? 这是笔记本吗?

-Yes, it is. 是的, 它是。

-What's that? 那是什么?

-It's a watch. 是只手表。

### 2. Thank you for your help, Anna. 安娜, 谢谢你的帮助。

① help n. 帮助; 相助, 是不可数名词。

如: I gave him a book for his help. 我为了感谢他的帮助, 给他一本书。

② 知识拓展---其他词性

vt. 帮助 (过去式: helped 过去分词: helped 现在分词: helping 第三人称单数: helps)

help sb. with sth. “帮助某人某事”;

help sb. (to) do sth. “帮助某人做某事”。

如: Lily often helps me with my English. 莉莉经常帮我学习英语。

Can I help you to do the cleaning? 我帮你打扫卫生, 好吗?

## 六、配套习题

单项选择

1. --- Is this your jacket?

---

A. Yes, it is B. Yes, it isn't C. No, it is D. No, this isn't

2. --- \_\_\_\_ the notebooks in the box?

--- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Are; they are B. Is; it is C. Are; those are D. Is; that is

3. --- Are these his pencils?

--- \_\_\_\_\_. They are my pencils.

A. Yes, they are B. No, they aren't C. Yes, these are D. No, these aren't

4. --- Are those your brothers?

--- \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, they are B. No, those aren't C. No, these aren't D. Yes, those are

5. These are \_\_\_\_\_ desks. Those desks are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. my; her B. our; yours C. my; your D. mine; yours

6. --- Is that colourful pencil-box Bob's?

--- No, it isn't \_\_\_\_\_. It's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hers; his B. her; his C. his; her D. his; hers

7. You have more pencils than \_\_\_\_\_. But \_\_\_\_\_ are nicer than \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I; mine; yours B. I; my; yours C. I; mine; you D. me; mine; your

8. The comic books aren't \_\_\_\_\_. They are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. his; hers B. her; his C. hers; he D. our; his

9. --- \_\_\_\_\_ oranges?

--- No, they are apples.

A. Is this B. Are these C. These are D. This is

10. --- \_\_\_\_\_ that your pencil case?

--- \_\_\_\_\_, it's his pencil case.

A. Is; Yes B. Is; No C. Are; No D. Are; Yes

选择恰当的单词，完成下列句子。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ that your pencil box? (is/are) Yes, it is.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ these your books? (is/are) No, they are not.

3. That is not my ruler. It is \_\_\_\_\_. (her/hers)

4. Those are not my pencils. They are \_\_\_\_\_. (he/his)

5. Are these your \_\_\_\_\_? (dictionary/dictionaries) Yes, they are.

6. These are my \_\_\_\_\_. (pencil box/pencil boxes)

7. Here is \_\_\_\_\_ eraser in my pencil box. (a/an)

8. Are those your pencils? No, they are \_\_\_\_\_ (Bob/Bob's)

按要求完成下列句子，每空一词。

1. This is my ruler. (改为一般疑问句并做肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ eraser?

\_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_.

2. That is his green pen. (改为一般疑问句并做否定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_ that \_\_\_\_\_ green pen?

\_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_.

3. These are her keys. (改为一般疑问句并做肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_ keys?

\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Those are my dictionaries. (改为一般疑问句并做否定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_ those your \_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_.

5. These are my books. (改为同义句)

These books are \_\_\_\_\_.

6. They are her pencil boxes? (改为同义句)

These pencil boxes are \_\_\_\_\_.

根据汉语意思完成下列句子，每空一词

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (这是) your \_\_\_\_\_ (铅笔)?

Yes, it is. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (我的)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (那是) his schoolbag?

No, it is not. It is \_\_\_\_\_ (她的).

3. Are these your \_\_\_\_\_ (橡皮)?

No, they are not. They are \_\_\_\_\_ (他的).

4. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ (他的绿色铅笔)?

No, it is not. The blue pen is \_\_\_\_\_. (他的)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (谢谢) you for your \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Is that \_\_\_\_\_ (Anna 的书包)?

No, it is Sally's.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ those \_\_\_\_\_ (Bob 的铅笔)?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ (不是). They are mine.

选择恰当的单词，完成下列句子。

1. I have two \_\_\_\_\_. They are yellow and blue. (watch/watches)

2. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in our school. (library/libraries)

3. My phone number is 495-3539. Call \_\_\_\_\_. (I/me)

4. I lost my school ID card. Call me \_\_\_\_\_ 685-6777. (at/in)

5. A set of \_\_\_\_\_ is in the library. Are they yours? (key/keys)

根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

1. I lost \_\_\_\_\_ (我的手表) this morning.

2. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ (拼写) it?

3. Please \_\_\_\_\_ (请给我打电话) 699-9988.

4. I found \_\_\_\_\_ (一串钥匙). Are they yours?

5. A computer game is in the \_\_\_\_\_ (学校图书馆).

Is it yours? \_\_\_\_\_ (询问) the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ it.

6. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ (戒指) your \_\_\_\_\_ (妈妈的)?

7. E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ (我) \_\_\_\_\_ MARY66@163.com.

同步练习答案:

单项选择

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. B

6. D 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. B

选择恰当的单词，完成下列句子.

1. Is 2. Are 3. hers 4. his 5. dictionaries

7. pencil boxes 7.an 8.Bob's

按要求完成下列句子，每空一词

1. Is your; Yes is 2.Is his; No isn't. 3.Are her; Yes are.

2. 4.Are dictionaries; No aren't 5.mine 6.hers

根据汉语意思完成下列句子，每空一词

1. Is this pencil; mine 2.Is that; hers 3.erasers;his 4.his green pencil; his 5.Thank;help  
6.Anna's bag 7.Are Bob's pencils; theyaren't

选择恰当的单词，完成下列句子

1. watches 2.libraries 3.me 4.at 5.keys

根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词

1. my watch 2.spell 3.call meat 4.a set ofkeys 5.school library; Ask about 6.ring; mother's  
7.me; at

## Unit 3 This is my sister.

### 一、重点单词

1. friend n.朋友；友人  
make friends with ... 与.....交朋友
2. parent n. 父亲或母亲  
become a parent 初为人父(母)

### 二、重点短语

- |                                    |                           |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. a family photo 一张全家照            | 2. thanks for 因.....而感谢   |
| 3. family tree 家谱                  | 4. in the picture 在图片里    |
| 5. a letter 一封信                    | 6. these photos 这些照片      |
| 7. your friend 你的朋友                | 8. son and daughter 儿子与女儿 |
| 9. look at 看                       | 10. this book 这本书         |
| 11. a black pen 一支黑色的钢笔            |                           |
| 12. find my school ID card 找回我的学生证 | 13. in the lost           |
| and found case 在失物招领橱里             | 14. call Amy 给 Amy 打电话    |
| 15. a set of 一套、一副                 |                           |
| 16. these brothers 这些兄弟们           |                           |

### 三、重点句型：

1. This is my sister. 这是我的姐姐/妹妹。
2. Those are my parents. 那是我的父母。
3. These are my brothers. 这些是我的兄弟们。
4. This is my friend Jane. 这是我的朋友简。
5. That's my grandfather. 那是我的祖父。
6. —Who's she? 她是谁?  
—She's my sister. 她是我的姐姐/妹妹。
7. —Who's he? 他是谁?  
—He's my brother. 他是我的哥哥/弟弟。
8. —Who're they? 他们是谁?  
—They're my grandparents. 他们是我的祖父母。

### 六、语法讲解

#### 1. 名词的复数形式

- ① 一般情况，加 s (cousins, grandparents)
- ② 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的词，加 es (buses, watches, boxes)
- ③ 辅音字母加 y 结尾，变 y 为 i 加 es (families, babies)
- ④ f 或 fe 结尾的名词，变 f (fe) 为 ves (knives)
- ⑤ 部分以 o 结尾的词，加 es (potatoes, tomatoes)

2. Those are my parents. 那是我的父母。

those are... 意为“那些是...”，是“that is...”的复数形式，用于介绍两个或两个以上的人或物。指代一个人或物时，代词及 be 动词用单数，指代两个或两个以上的人或物时，代词及 be 动词用复数。

如表格所示：

单数	复数	单数	复数
this	these	I	we
that	those	he	
is/am	are	she/it	

3. Here are two nice photos of my family. 这儿有两张漂亮的我的家庭照片。

① 此句为 here 引导的倒装句式。其正常语序为“Two nice photos of my family are here.”。在英语中以 here, there 开头的句子常用倒装句式。倒装句的结构如下：

主语	句式结构	例句
名词	全部倒装：Here/There+be/实义动词+名词.	Here is the bus. Here comes the bus.
代词	部分倒装：Here/There+代词+be/实义动词.	Here he is. Here he comes.

② of 是介词，其后接名词或名词性物主代词，表示所属关系。一般情况下，用“of+名词”结构来表示无生命的名词的所有格。

## 六. 难点讲解

### 1. family n. 家； 家庭

① family 作“家庭”讲时，谓语动词用单数形式； 作“家庭成员”讲时，谓语动词用复数形式。

如：My family is big. 我有一个大家庭。

His family are in Beijing. 他的家人在北京。

② family tree 意为“家谱；家庭关系图”。

③ 扩展：family 与 home

这两个词都可以作家讲，但 home 则指家庭所在的地方，即家庭日常生活的场所，不指人。

### 2. Thanks for the photo of your family.

① my family photo= a photo of my family

Emma's family photo= a photo of Emma's family

② thanks for 意为“因……而感谢”。for 是介词，为了\_\_后可跟名词或动词 ing 形式，常用 thanks for sth./doing sth..

Thanks for helping me.=Thankyou for helping me.

### 3. —Well, have a good day! 好啦，祝你玩得开心！

—Thanks! You, too. 谢谢！也祝你玩得开心。

① “Have a good day!”是一个祈使句，用于向对方表达祝愿，祝愿对方一天有好的心情或运气。

② “You, too.”是英语口语交际中比较常见的答语，通常用来表示把同样的祝愿送给对方，相当于汉语中的“你(们)也一样！”

与 have a good day 用法相同的表达还有 have a good/nice/wonderful/great time, have fun 和 enjoy oneself.

## 六、配套习题

### 选择填空

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ are my sisters. This is Alice, and this is Lily.  
A. These      B. That      C. This      D. It
- ( ) 2. —Is Guo Peng your brother? — \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Yes, it is      B. Yes, he is      C. No, it isn't      D. No, he is
- ( ) 3. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ eraser?  
A. he's      B. his      C. you      D. she
- ( ) 4. Those are my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cousin      B. parent      C. sisters      D. uncle
- ( ) 5. My good friend Tom is Mr. (先生) Smith's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. daughter      B. son      C. mother      D. aunt

按要求改写句子, 每空一词。

1. This is his sister. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ his sister?
2. Is she your mother? (作肯定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_, she \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Is he your uncle? (作否定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_.
4. That girl is my sister. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ that girl?
5. This is my friend. (变复数)  
\_\_\_\_\_ are my \_\_\_\_\_.

根据汉语提示完成短文

This is a 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (照片) of Mr. Black's 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (家庭). The man in the middle is Mr. Black, the 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (父亲). The woman is the 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (母亲). They have a son and a 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (女儿). The son is behind Mr. Black. His 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (名字) is Jack. He is 10. Kate is Jack's 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (妹妹). She is 8. \_\_\_\_\_ (九岁). Jack is in Grade 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (五) and Kate is in Grade Four. They are 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (好的) students.

同步练习答案:

### 选择填空

1. A    2.B    3.B    4.C    5.B

按要求改写句子, 每空一词。

1. Is this    2.Yes; is    3.No; isn't    4.Who's    5.These; friends

根据汉语提示完成短文

1. photo    2. family    3. father    4. mother    5. daughter  
2. 6.name    7. sister    8. nine    9. five    10. good

## Unit 4 Where is my schoolbag?

### 一、重点单词

1. everywhere adv. 处处；到处；各个地方
3. tidy adj. 整洁的；井井有条的

### 二、重点短语

1. under the table 在桌子底下
2. in bed 在床上（卧病在床）
3. in the bed 在床上（躺在床上）
4. on the bed 在床上（不一定躺着）
5. model plane 飞机模型
6. come on 快点；加油
7. come up with 想出（办法、主意）
8. come out 出版；结果是
9. come true 实现
10. think of 认为；想念
11. think about 思考；考虑（可互换）
12. tape player 录音机
13. in his schoolbag 在他书包里
14. under the bed 在床下
15. on the chair 在椅子上
16. under the radio 在收音机下面
17. in the bookcase 在书柜里
18. in your grandparents' room 在你爷爷奶奶的房间里

### 三、重点句型：

1. — Where are my books? 我的书在哪儿？  
— They're on the sofa. 它们在沙发上。
2. The English books are under the radio. 英语书在收音机底下。
4. — Are the keys on the sofa? 钥匙在沙发上吗？  
— No, they aren't. They're on the table. 不，它们不在。它们在桌子上。
4. Is it on your desk? 在你的桌子上吗？

5. It's not under the chair. 它不在你的椅子下面。
6. It's in your grandparents' room. 它在你祖父母的房间。
7. I have a clock. 我有一个钟表。
8. The white model plane is hers. 这个白色的飞机模型是她的。
9. Where are my keys? 我的钥匙在哪儿?
10. Come on, Jack! 快点儿, 杰克!
11. Gina's books are everywhere. 吉娜的书到处都是。

## 七、语法讲解

### 4. 以特殊疑问词 where 开头的特殊疑问句及回答

句型结构: Where+is/are+主语+其他? 谈论物品的位置

Where's + 单数物品? ---It's + 介词短语.

Where are + 复数物品? ---They're + 介词短语.

如: Where's my computer game? 我的电子游戏机在哪?

It's under the bed. 在床下。

Where are the keys? 钥匙在哪?

They're on the dresser. 在梳妆台上。

注意: 假如名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, your, some 等代词, 则不用冠词。

### 5. 名词所有格

① 在英语中, 当我们表达“我的; 你的; 他的”时, 用代词 my, your, his 等。如果要表示“某个(些)人的”时, 可以在某个(些)人后加's 来表示所有关系, 这种形式我们称为所有格。

如: Mike 的父亲: Mike's father

我妈妈的名字: my mother's name

② 名词所有的构成:

(1) 单数名词加's

(2) 以 s 结尾的复数名词加'

如: the teachers' room (老师们的房间)

③ 用 and 连接的并列名词的所有格要分两种情况:

(1) 表共同所有, 在最后一个名词后加's。

如: Jim and Tom's mother 吉姆和汤姆的母亲(共同所有)

(2) 表各自所有, 在每个名词后加's。

如: Jim's and Tom's rooms are big.

吉姆的房间和汤姆的房间都很大。(各自所有)

## 七. 难点讲解

### 1. 方位介词的用法

英语中, 当要表示某人或某物在某地时, 通常要借助于方位介词。方位介词不能单独充当句子成分, 必须与其他单词或短语构成介词短语放在 be 动词或其他动词后面作表语或状语等, 也可放在名词后作定语。

① on 意为“在……上”, 表示一个物体在另一个物体的表面上。

如: The book is on the desk. 那本书在桌子上。

② in 意为“在……里面”, 指的是一个物体在另一个物体的内部。

如: The dictionary is in the schoolbag. 词典在书包里。

③ under 意为“在……下”, 指的是一个物体在另一个物体的正下方, 但两个物体并不接触。

如: Is the baseball under the chair? 棒球在椅子下面吗?

## 六、配套习题

单项选择

1. —Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ is the tape? —It's on the table.

A. Where      B. What      C. How      D. That

2. I have some \_\_\_\_\_ in my schoolbag.

A. book      B. pencil      C. eraser      D. pens

3. —Is the pencil box on the floor? —Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it isn't      B. it is      C. they are      D. they aren't

4. The pen is \_\_\_\_\_ the drawer (抽屉).

A. at      B. under      C. on      D. in

5. —Where are the keys? —Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. here you are      B. I don't know

C. it's on the table      D. they're in the bag

6. \_\_\_\_\_ alarm clock and \_\_\_\_\_ pen are on the computer desk.

A. An; a      B. A; an      C. A; a      D. An; an

7. —Where \_\_\_\_\_ the boys? —\_\_\_\_\_ in the room.

A. is; It's      B. are; They're      C. are; He's      D. is; He's

8. There are some \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.

A. orange      B. book      C. tapes      D. apple

9. The door (门) is \_\_\_\_\_ the wall and the clock is \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.

A. on; on      B. in; on      C. in; in      D. on; in

10. There \_\_\_\_\_ a map \_\_\_\_\_ China.

A. is; in      B. are; in      C. is; of      D. are; of

根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. Where \_\_\_\_\_(be) your pencil box?
2. This is my schoolbag. \_\_\_\_\_(your) is on the desk.
3. Are those his \_\_\_\_\_(tape)?
4. — Are the books in the bookcase? — Yes, \_\_\_\_\_(it) are.
5. This is my \_\_\_\_\_(parents) room. It's very nice.

情景交际

从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话。

- A. Is it on the sofa? B. Where's she?  
C. Can you see my hat? D. Oh, it's under the sofa. E. You can ask Mom.

A: Morning, Alice. (1)\_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, it's on the table.

A: And where's my model plane?

B: (2)\_\_\_\_\_

A: No, it isn't.

B: (3)\_\_\_\_\_

A: Yeah! Thank you, Alice. Err... where's my baseball?

B: I don't know. (4)\_\_\_\_\_

A: Mom isn't at home (家) now. (5)\_\_\_\_\_

B: She's at our aunt's home. You can call her.

A: OK.

根据短文内容及首字母提示填写单词，使短文完整、通顺。

Some friends are playing hide and seek (捉迷藏). They play in Mike's r\_\_\_\_\_(1). It's time for Lily to find her friends. Lily f\_\_\_\_\_(2) finds Sally. Sally is behind the door. Next, Lily sees Bob. Bob is u\_\_\_\_\_(3) the table. Mike is under the table, t\_\_\_\_\_(4). Now, it's time to find David a\_\_\_\_\_(5) John. David's hat is on the s\_\_\_\_\_(6). Is David under the sofa? No, h\_\_\_\_\_(7) isn't. John's schoolbag is on the chair, b\_\_\_\_\_(8) he isn't there. "W\_\_\_\_\_(9) are they?" Lily thinks. Shh! Don't let her k\_\_\_\_\_(10). They are under the bed.

完成句子。

根据汉语意思完成英语句子，每空一词。

1. 我的铅笔盒呢？

\_\_\_\_\_ my pencil box?

2. 狗狗在椅子上。

The dog is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 快点，玛丽！我们要迟到了。

\_\_\_\_\_, Mary! We're late.

4. 你的包不在床底下。

Your bag is \_\_\_\_\_ the bed.

5. 我不知道她的电话号码。

I \_\_\_\_\_ her telephone number.

## 同步练习答案

### 单项选择

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C

根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

1. is 2. Yours 3. tapes 4. they 5. parents'

### 情景交际

从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话。

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. E 5. B

根据短文内容及首字母提示填写单词，使短文完整、通顺。

1. room 2. first 3. under 4. too 5. and 6. sofa 7. he 8. but 9. Where 10. know

完成句子。

1. Where is 2. on chair 3. Hurry up 4. not under 5. don't know

## Unit 5 Do you have a soccer ball?

### 一、重点单词

1. sound v. 听起来; n. 声音

5. everyday 每天;  
everyday 日常的

### 二、重点短语

1. soccer ball 英式足球

2. a tennis bat 一个网球拍

3. baseball

bat 棒球拍

4. play basketball 打篮球

5. play sports 参加体育运动或比赛

6. in my bag 在我的包里

7. watch TV 看电视

8. on TV 电视上

9. be late 迟到

### 三、重点句型:

1. — Do you have a ping-pong bat? 你有乒乓球拍吗?

— Yes, I do. 是的，我有。

2. And where's our baseball bat? 我们的棒球拍呢?

3. Do you have your jacket? 你有夹克吗?

4. Let me get it. 让我来拿它。

5. We go to the same school and we love soccer. 我们去了同一所学校而且我们都热爱足球。

6. I only watch them on TV. 我只在电视里看它们。

7. I play ping-pong with my classmates. 我和我的同学们打乒乓球。

8. My brother has a soccer ball, but I don't. 我的哥哥有一个足球，但是我没有。

9. Do they have a baseball? 他们有棒球吗?

## 八、语法讲解

### 6. 一般现在时态中 have 的用法

have 意为“有”，表示所属关系，有人称和数的变化，其主语一般是人，有时也可以是物。

(1) have 用于复数名词、第一、二人称单复数或第三人称复数代词作主语的句子中；has 为 have 的第三人称单数形式，用于不可数名词、可数名词或第三人称单数代词作主语的句子中。

如：I have a pen. 我有一支钢笔。

(2) have/has 的一般疑问句：在句首加助动词 do 或 does, 句尾加问号构成。除第三人称单数用 does 外，其余都用 do. 第三人称前加 does 后，have/has 作谓语时，句中的谓语动词 has 要变成 have。

如：He has a pen. 他有一个钢笔。

(3) 否定句式：主语+don't / doesn't +have...

如：I don't have an eraser. 我没有橡皮。

He doesn't have an eraser. 他没有橡皮。

(4) 一般疑问句式：Do/ Does+主语+have...

如：Does he have a cup? 他有一个茶杯吗？

肯定答语：Yes, 主语+do/does.      否定答语：No, 主+don't/doesn't.

(5) 当 have/has 后的名词被 some 修饰时，在否定句和疑问句中 some 要变成 any.

如：I have some good friend. → I don't have any good friend.

### 7. do 的用法

(1) 作助动词，帮助构成一般现在时的否定句或疑问句，无意义。

如：Do you have a soccer ball? 你有足球吗？

I don't know. 我不知道。

(2) 作实义动词，“做；干”

如：I do my homework everyday. 我每天都做作业。

(3) 在一般现在时中，do/does 可用来替代上文出现过的动词，以免重复。

## 八. 难点讲解

### 1. 一般现在时态的各种用法

(1) 定义：一般现在时态用来表示经常，反复，习惯性发生的动作或存在的状态

① 表示现在的特征或状态。

例：He is 12 years old. 他现在 12 岁。

② 经常或习惯性的动作。

例：He sweeps the floor everyday. 他每天打扫地板。

③ 描述自然现象或客观真理。

例：The earth goes round the sun. 地球绕太阳转。

(2) 与一般现在时连用的时间状语常见的有：

usually/often/always/everyday/now/sometimes/on Sundays/once a week

(3) 一般现在时的四个基本句型

谓语动词是 be		谓语动词是 do	
		主语是：第三人称单数	主语是：非第三人称单数
特别词	am/ is/ are	does	do
肯定句	He is a teacher.	He goes to school everyday.	They goto school everyday.
否定句	He is not a teacher.	He doesn't goto school every day.	They don't goto school every day.
一般疑问句	Is he a teacher?	Does he goto school every day?	Do they goto school every day?
	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.	Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.	Yes, they do. No, they don't.
特殊疑问句	What is he?	What does he do everyday?	What do they do everyday?

## 六、配套习题

### 单项选择

1.---Does Tom \_\_\_an eraser?

---No, he\_\_\_.

A. have, don't B. have, doesn't C. has, don't D. has, doesn't

2. I often play \_\_\_ soccer with my classmates and I can play\_\_\_\_ piano.

A. the, the, B./, the C. /, / D.an, the

3. Let's\_\_\_ tomatoes\_\_ dinner.

A.to have, at B. have, in C. to have, for D. has, for

4. The music sounds \_\_\_\_, I like it very much.

A. good B. well C. bad D not bad.

5. There\_\_\_ some trees in front of the house.

A. has B are C is D have

6. I am \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ music.

A. relaxing, relaxed B. relaxed, relaxing

C. relaxed, relaxed D relaxing, relaxing

7. It's very easy for him \_\_\_\_\_ English.

A. learn B. to learn C learning D learns

8. It's difficult, Let \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. me to help B I help C he help D. him, helping

9. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ a ball, but I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. has, have B has, do C have, don't D has, don't

10. We play volleyball \_\_\_\_\_ school \_\_\_\_\_ our friends.

A. at, to B at ,with C. to ,with D. in, for

完成句子

1. Linda has two ping-pong bats. (改为否定句)

Linda \_\_\_\_\_ ping-pong bats.

2. My mother has a computer. (改为一般疑问句并作否定回答)

-- \_\_\_\_\_ a computer?

-- No, \_\_\_\_\_

3. 我没有乒乓球, 但是我妹妹有。

I \_\_\_\_\_ ping-pong ball, but my sister \_\_\_\_\_.

8. “你拿了那些棒球棒了吗?” “没有, 我去拿吧。”

-- Do you get these \_\_\_\_\_?

-- No, \_\_\_\_\_ them.

5. Helen 没有网球, 但是她的弟弟有。

Helen \_\_\_\_\_ a tennis ball, but her brother \_\_\_\_\_.

句型转换

1. I have a nice book. (否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ a nice book.

2. He likes his new room. (一般疑问句, 并做否定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his new room? \_\_\_\_\_, he \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Lucy does her homework every day. (否定句)

Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ her homework every day.

4. They have a son and a daughter. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ they have?

5. He has a soccer ball. (改为复数句)

\_\_\_\_\_ soccer \_\_\_\_\_.

6. His erasers are in his pencil-case. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ his erasers?

7. him, let, the, answer, know. (连词成句)

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Why not go to play baseball with me? (同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ play baseball with me?

9. The class starts (上课) at 7:30, but she got to class at 7:40. (同义句)

She was\_\_\_\_\_.

10.The music sounds good. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the music \_\_\_\_\_?

同步练习答案:

单项选择

1. B 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. D 10. B

完成句子

1. doesn't have 2. Does your mother have; she doesn't

3. don't have; has 4. baseball bats; I will get 5. doesn't have; has

句型转换

1. don't have 2. Does like; No isn't 3. doesn't do 4. Who do 5. He has; balls 6. Where are 7.

Let him know the answer. 8. Why don't go to 9. late for class

10. How does; sound

## Unit 6 Do you like bananas?

### 一、重点单词

1. healthy adj. 健康的

health n. 健康

2. birthday dinner 生日宴会

### 二、重点短语

1. ice-cream 冰激凌

2. birthday dinner 生日宴会

3. next week 下周

4. think about 考虑

5. volleyball star 排球明星

6. have ... for breakfast 早餐吃.....

7. sports star 体育明星

8. eating habits 饮食习惯

9. one last question 最后一个问题

10. how about 怎么样

11. sound good 听起来不错

12. after dinner 晚饭后

13. healthy food 健康的食物

14. be fat 变胖

### 三、重点句型:

1.—Do you/they like salad? 你(你们)/他们喜欢沙拉吗?

—Yes, I/we/they don't. 是的, 我/我们/他们喜欢。

—No, I/we/they don't. 不, 我/我们/他们不喜欢。

2.—Does he/she like pears? 他/她喜欢梨吗?

—Yes, he/she doesn't. 是的, 他/她喜欢。

—No, he/she/doesn't. 不, 他/她不喜欢。

3. I like oranges. 我喜欢橙子。
4. I love fruit. I think it's healthy. 我爱吃水果。我认为它有益健康。
5. I don't want to be fat. 我不想长胖。
6. What/How about the fruit? 水果怎么样?
7. Sounds good. 听起来很好。
8. Let's have strawberries and apples. 让我们吃一些草莓和苹果吧。
9. Do you eat ice-cream after dinner? 你在晚餐后吃冰激凌吗?

## 九、语法讲解

### 9. 可数名词的变化规律:

#### ① 一般情况+s

如: cake—cakes day—days student—students sister—sisters

#### ② 以 s, x, sh, ch 等结尾的词

如: bus—buses box—boxes watch—watches

#### ③ 以辅音字母+y 结尾的词

如: baby—babies city—cities country—countries lady—ladies

#### ④ 以 f/fe 结尾的词

如: leaf—leaves wolf—wolves life—lives shelf—shelves

#### ⑤ 单复数同形

如 sheep—sheep fish—fish deer—deer

Chinese — Chinese Japanese—Japanese

#### ⑥ 特殊: man—men woman—women foot—feet tooth—teeth mouse—mice child—children

### 10. 不可数名词

#### ① 定义: 是指不能计数的名词。

#### ② 不可数名词前不可以用 a, an 限定

#### ③ 不可数名词前不可以用 one, two, three... 限定。

#### ④ 不可数名词没有复数形式。

### 3. 既可数又不可数名词

定义: 在某些情况下能计数, 在某些情况下不能计数的名词。

如:

(1) a chicken 一只鸡    chicken 鸡肉

(2) an icecream 一个冰淇淋    icecream 冰淇淋 (指成份)

#### 4. well adv.“好”，修饰动词

如: You speak English very well. 你英语说得很好。

词义辨析: good/well

good 形容词; well 副词, 但指身体状况是形容词。

如: She will make a very good athlete.

她将来会成为一名很好的运动员。

He is well now.

他现在康复了。

#### 5. like 及物动词. 喜欢. 后加名词或代词的宾格做宾语。

① like sb/sth. 喜欢某人/某物

② like to do sth. 喜欢做某事

③ like doing sth. 喜欢某事

### 九. 难点讲解

#### 1. I don't want to be fat. 我不想变胖。

want vt. 需要; 想要 (过去式: wanted 过去分词: wanted 现在分词: wanting 第三人称单数: wants )

want 的具体用法如下:

① want sth. 想要某物

如: I want a new schoolbag. 我想要一个新书包。

② want to do sth. 想要去做某事

如: I want to play basketball after school. 我想放学后打篮球。

③ want sb. to do sth. 想要某人做某事

如: My mother wants me to get up early tomorrow. 我妈妈想让我明天早点起床。

#### 2. dinner n. 正餐; 晚餐

与 supper 意思不完全相同, supper 在英文中指晚餐。dinner 一词常用来表示一天中的正餐, 它既可以是晚餐, 也可以是午餐。

早中晚三餐的常见固定搭配:

at breakfast/lunch/dinner 在吃早/午/晚餐

have breakfast/lunch/dinner 吃早/午/晚餐

have sth. for breakfast/lunch/dinner 早/午/晚餐吃\_\_\_\_

## 六. 配套习题

单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. —What do you usually have for \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast?  
—Milk and \_\_\_\_\_ egg.  
A. a; an B. 不填; the C. a; the D. 不填; an
- ( ) 2. The boys in our school \_\_\_\_\_ basketball and they play it after school.  
A. like B. likes C. don't like D. doesn't like
- ( ) 3. Ben eats two \_\_\_\_\_ and drinks (喝) some \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
A. hamburgers; oranges B. hamburgers; orange  
C. hamburger; orange D. hamburger; oranges
- ( ) 4. —Does your sister like the red hat?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. She likes the blue one.  
A. Yes, she does B. Yes, she likes  
C. No, she doesn't D. No, she doesn't like
- ( ) 5. Let's have some \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tomato; chicken B. tomato; chickens  
C. tomatoes; chicken D. tomatoes; chickens
- ( ) 6. Who's that girl? Ms. Green wants \_\_\_\_\_ her name.  
A. know B. knowing C. knows D. to know
- ( ) 7. We know Mary likes fruits and milk \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A. for B. with C. on D. about
- ( ) 8. Alice is a \_\_\_\_\_ girl and I know her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. well; good B. well; well C. good; well D. good; good
- ( ) 9. They like apples, \_\_\_\_\_ they don't like bananas.  
A. and B. but C. so D. or

( ) 10. —Let's do some sports after school. —OK. \_\_\_\_\_ playing basketball?

A. How about B. What's C. Why not D. Who's

根据语境及所给汉语提示, 写出所缺单词。

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ (星期) has seven days.

2. I like these green \_\_\_\_\_ (蔬菜).

3. Mom, happy \_\_\_\_\_ (生日) to you!

4. —Is her name Linda?

—Yes, you're \_\_\_\_\_ (正确的)

5. —Can you help me get the bag, Bob? —\_\_\_\_\_ (当然).

根据句意及括号内所给单词的提示填空。

1. Do you like \_\_\_\_\_ (strawberry)?

2. My sister Ann \_\_\_\_\_ (real) wants to eat an ice-cream now.

3. My father plays soccer \_\_\_\_\_ (good).

4. Her grandma always \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) one banana in the evening.

5. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a sports star.

完成句子。根据汉语提示完成英语句子, 每空一词。

1. 珍妮不喜欢黑色。

Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ black.

2. 我们在学校吃得很好。

We \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

3. 你早饭喜欢吃什么?

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

4. 詹姆斯是我最喜欢的篮球明星。

James is my favorite \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 每个人都想要健康。

Everyone wants to \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 我能问你关于你的家庭情况吗?

Can I \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your family?

7. 她弟弟上午就只吃水果沙拉。

Her brother \_\_\_\_\_ fruit salad in the morning.

8. 我需要一些时间来考虑这个问题。

I need some time to \_\_\_\_\_ this question.

同步练习答案:

单项选择

1. D 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.D 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.A

根据语境及所给汉语提示, 写出所缺单词。

1. week 2.vegetables 3.birthday 4.right 5.Sure

根据句意及括号内所给单词的提示填空。

1. strawberries 2.really 3.well 4.eats 5.to be

完成句子。根据汉语提示完成英语句子，每空一词。

1. doesn't like 2.eat well 3.for breakfast 4.basketball star 5.be healthy

6.ask about 7.only eats 8.think about

## Unit 7 How much are these socks?

### 一、重点单词

1. clothes n. 衣服，统指各种衣服，常用复数形式

2. sale n. 特价销售；出售

on sale 降价出售 for sale 待售；供出售

### 二、重点短语

1. how much 多少钱

2. what color 什么颜色

3. three dollars for two pairs 两双三美元

4. great sale 降价销售

5. at very good prices 以非常优惠的价格

6. for girls 对于女生来说

7. a pair of black shorts 一条黑色的短裤

8. have skirts in purple 有紫色的裙子

### 三、重点句型：

1. —How much is the blue shirt ? 这条蓝色裙子多少钱？

—It's eighteen dollars . 它是 18 美元。

2. —How much are these / those trousers ? 这条/那条裤子多少钱？

—They're 12 dollars . 它是 12 美元。

3. Let me see. 让我看看。

4. —Can I help you ? 你要买点什么东西吗？

—Yes, please. I want ... 是的，我想要.....

5. —What color do you want? 你想要什么颜色？

—Blue. 蓝色。

6. I'll take it/them. 我要买它。

7. I'll buy it/them. 我要买它。

8. You're welcome. 不用客气。

### 十、语法讲解

## 11. How much 的用法

① 对价格提问: How much +be(is/are)+主语(单数/复数)? 某物多少钱?

② How much+be+主语?的同义句: What's the price of+主语?

如: How much are the socks?=What's the price of the socks?

③ How much 还可以对不可数名词的数量提问: How much+不可数名词+其他?

如: How much milk do we need? 我们需要多少牛奶?

注: How many 对可数名词的数量提问: How many+可数名词复数+其他?

如: How many bananas do we need? 我们需要多少个香蕉?

## 12. Can I help you? 的同义句:

What can I help you?/ Is there anything I can do for you?/ May I help you?

## 13. Look 的用法:

① 可以单独使用, 表动作. Look! What is he doing?

② 短语: Look like 看起来像. He looks like his father.

③ 看一看 have a look at ... Let me have a look at the map.

④ Look at+宾语 Look at the map.

## 14. Socks; shorts; trousers; shoes 这四个词通常是以复数的形式出现。

① socks 袜子(两只); shorts 短裤, short 就没有“短裤”的意思。shoes 鞋子(两只)  
trousers 裤子, pant 就没有“裤子”的意思。

② 当要表达一双袜子, 一条裤子等: a pair of socks, a pair of shorts, a pair of shoes, a pair of trousers

③ 注意: 当提问 a pair of socks/shorts/....多少钱时, 我们说:

-How much is a pair of socks ?

-It's ...

## 十. 难点讲解

### 1. -I'll take it. Thank you. -You're welcome.

① I'll take it. “我要买这件东西。”

② I'll take them. 有时, 根据物品的不同, 也可能用 them. 同样, 我们决定买东西时, 也可以说: I'll buy it/them.

③ Thank you. 表示对服务人员的工作表示感谢。也可说 Thanks!

④ You're welcome. 别客气. 是对 thank you 的回答。

如: a. —Thank you for your help. —You're welcome.

b. —Thanks for your watch. —You're welcome.

## 六、配套习题

单项选择。

( )1.— Excuse me. Do you have shoes \_\_\_\_\_ blue?

— Sure, and we have red shoes.

A. in B. on C. at D. of

( )2.— Susan, do you have a blue ruler?

— Yes. I have \_\_\_\_\_. And \_\_\_\_\_ is in my pencil box.

A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it

( )3. The skirt is \_\_\_\_\_ for me. I need a long one.

A. big B. Short C. late D. easy

( )4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in our class, twelve boys and eighteen girls.

A. twenty B. eleven C. fifteen D. thirty

( )5.— Where are my \_\_\_\_\_?

— Your jacket is on the sofa, but I don't know where your trousers are.

A. books B. Clothes C. photos D. tapes

( )6.— Do you know that \_\_\_\_\_?

— Yes. He's my cousin John.

A. boy B. woman C. girl D. question

( )7.— What's the \_\_\_\_\_ of the T-shirt?

— 15 dollars.

A. name B. number C. price D. color

( )8.— Mom, the sweater \_\_\_\_\_ nice. I want to buy it.

— OK.

A. sees B. meets C. looks D. sounds

( )9. — Please call me when you \_\_\_\_\_ my help.

— OK, thanks.

A. take B. have C. know D. need

B. ( )10.— Can I use (用) your dictionary, Amy?

— Sure. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. You're welcome B. Thank you C. That's right D. Here you are

词语运用。 用所给单词的适当形式完成句子。

1. Who are the \_\_\_\_\_(woman) in the photo?

2. — How much \_\_\_\_\_(be) the jackets? — ¥ 20.

3. I want to buy a pair of \_\_\_\_\_(shoe) for sports.

4. \_\_\_\_\_(this) socks are two dollars for one pair.

5. Hey, Jack! Come and \_\_\_\_\_(play) with us!

完成句子。 根据汉语提示完成句子，每空一词。

1. . 这个包多少钱? \_\_\_\_\_ is the bag?

2. 我可以帮您吗，女士? \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ you, Madam?

3. 我需要两双白色的袜子。 I need two \_\_\_\_\_ white socks.

4. 这条裙子不错，我买了。 The skirt is nice. I'll \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 这件蓝色的毛衣有点小，那件绿色的怎么样? This blue sweater is a little small.  
\_\_\_\_\_ that green one?

补全对话，选项中有两项多余。

A. Do you have a bigger one?

B. Thank you.

C. How do you spell it?

D. Yes, please.

E. What's your name?

F. What color do you want?

G. How much is it?

A: Can I help you?

B: 1.\_\_\_\_\_ I want a sweater for my son.

A: We have sweaters in red, yellow and white.2.\_\_\_\_\_

B: Yellow.

A: Here you are.

B: Oh, this sweater is too small.3.\_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes. What about this one?

B: It's very nice.4.\_\_\_\_\_

A: It's ten dollars.

B: OK. I'll take it.5.\_\_\_\_\_

A: You're welcome.

配套练习答案:

单项选择。

1. A 2.C 3.B 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.C 8.C 9.D 10.D

词语运用。 用所给单词的适当形式完成句子。

1. women 2. are 3.shoes 4. These 5. play

完成句子。 根据汉语提示完成句子, 每空一词。

1. How much 2. Can; help 3. pairs of 4. take it. 5.How about

补全对话, 选项中有两项多余

1. D 2. F 3.A 4.G 5.B

## Unit 8 When is your birthday?

### 一、重点单词

1. happy adj. 愉快的; 高兴的

happily adv.高兴地 unhappy adj. 不高兴的 happiness n. 高兴

2. old adj. 年老的; 旧的

### 二、重点短语

1. how old 多大?

2. happy birthday 生日快乐

3. in August 在八月

4. an English test 英语测试

5. a school trip 学校旅游

6. an art festival 艺术节

7. have a good time 玩得高兴

8. on October 22nd 在十月二十二日

9. Sports Day 运动日

10. a basketball game 一场篮球比赛

11. book sale 图书展销

### 三、重点句型:

1. —When is your birthday ? 你的生日是什么时候?

—My birthday is on May 2nd. 我的生日在五月二号。

2. —When is Alice's birthday party? 艾丽斯的生日聚会是什么时候?

—Her birthday party is on September 5th. 她的生日聚会在九月五日。

3. Well, do you want to come to my birthday party? 那么, 你想来我的生日聚会吗?

4. Next month, we have an art festival. 下个月, 我们会有艺术节。

5. We have some interesting and fun things for you this term. 这学期我们准备了有趣又好玩的东西给你们。

6. This is a really busy term. 这真的是一个忙碌的学期。

### 十一、语法讲解

1. 基数词变序数词口诀:

基变序, 有规律, 尾部要加-th。

一、二、三, 特殊记, 结尾字母 t,d, d (one----first, two---second three---third)

八去 t, 九去 e, ve 要用 f 替(eight—eighth, nine—ninth, five—fifth, twelve—twelfth)

y 要改为 ie (twenty—twentieth, thirty—thirtieth)

若是碰上几十几, 只变个位就可以(twenty-one---twenty-first, thirty-four—thirty-fourth)

序数词可以用来表示 第几, 或者(日期)几号。

注意: 序数词在使用时, 通常前面要加定冠词 the, 但是如果序数前出现不定冠词 a 或 an 时, 则表示“再.....”, “又.....”。

2. 询问年龄 how old +be+ 主语?

答: 主语 + be + 基数词 (years old)

① How old are you? I'm fifteen (years old) 你多大了? 我 15 岁。

② How old is the baby? He is 10 months old. 这个婴儿多大了? 他 10 个月大。

### 3. 各种节日的英语

1 月 1 日元旦 (New Year's Day) 2 月 14 日情人节(Valentine's Day)

3 月 8 日国际妇女节(International Women's Day)

3 月 12 日中国植树节(China Arbor Day)

4 月 1 日愚人节(April Fools' Day)  
4 月 5 日清明节 (Tomb-sweeping Day)  
5 月 1 日国际劳动节(International Labour Day)  
5 月 4 日中国青年节 (Chinese Youth Day)  
6 月 1 日 国际儿童节(International Children's Day)  
8 月 1 日中国人民解放军建军节(Army Day)  
8 月 12 日国际青年节(International Youth Day)  
9 月 10 日中国教师节(Teachers' Day)  
10 月 1 日国庆节(National Day)  
10 月 31 日万圣节(Halloween)  
12 月 25 日圣诞节(Christmas Day)  
5 月第二个星期日母亲节(Mother's Day)  
6 月第三个星期日父亲节(Father's Day)  
10 月的第二个星期一加拿大感恩节(Thanksgiving Day)  
11 月最后一个星期四美国感恩节(Thanksgiving Day)  
农历正月初一春节(the Spring Festival)  
农历正月十五元宵节(the Lantern Festival)  
农历五月初五端午节(the Dragon-Boat Festival)  
农历八月十五中秋节(the Mid-Autumn Festival)

#### 4.名词所有格

- ① 单数名词和不以 s 结尾的复数名词，词尾加's
- ② 以 s 结尾的复数名词，词尾加'
- ③ 两人或多人共有的，在最后一人词尾加's
- ④ 两人或多人各自的，每个人的词尾都要加's

#### 五、难点讲解

##### 1. at / on / in 辨析

- ① at 通常表在某个点时间.

at 8:00 在 8:00 at 9:25 在 9:25

- ② on 通常表在某一天或某一天的上/下午、晚上.

on September 1st 在 9 月 1 日 on a cold morning 在一个寒冷的上午

③ in 表在某一周/月/季节/年/世纪等.

in 1979 在 1979 年 in September 在 9 月份 in spring 在春天

注意: 表时间 at < on < in

④ 固定词组

at dawn 在黎明 at noon 在中午 at night 在晚上 at sunrise 在黎明/日出时 at Christmas 在圣诞节

at lunchtime 在吃中饭时 at this/that time 在这/那时 at the age of 20 在 20 岁时

on weekend(s) 在周末 in the morning/afternoon/evening 在上午/下午/晚上

**2. On September 21th, we have a school trip.** 在 9 月 21 日, 我们学校要开展郊游活动。

**have v.** 组织; 举办

如: **Let's have a party.** 我们来一次聚会吧。

## 六、配套习题

单项选择

1. They have \_\_\_\_\_ school trip and \_\_\_\_\_ art festival this month.

A. a; a B. a; an C. an; an D. an; a

2. David, is your birthday \_\_\_\_\_ December?

A. in B. of C. on D. for

3. —When is your mother's birthday? —\_\_\_\_\_ on May 5th.

A. I'm B. She's C. They're D. It's

4. The two women are \_\_\_\_\_ mothers.

A. Mike and Jane's B. Mike's and Jane

C. Mike's and Jane's D. Mike and Jane

5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year and December is the \_\_\_\_\_ month.

A. twelve; twelve B. twelve; twelfth C. twelfth; twelfth D. twelfth; twelve

6. —Is Mary's grandma very \_\_\_\_\_? —Yes, she is 88 this year.

A. old B. fat C. fun D. tidy

7. We have a New Year's \_\_\_\_\_ next week. Can you come?

A. bag B. card C. test D. party

8. —\_\_\_\_\_ do Jack and Ben play ping-pong? —After school.

A. Who B. When C. Where D. How

9. \_\_\_\_\_ Bill \_\_\_\_\_ English Day this week?

A. Do; have    B. Do; has    C. Does; have    D. Does; has

10. —Happy birthday to you, Lucy.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Happy birthday    B. I see    C. Thank you    D. I'm fine

### 词汇运用

A) 根据句意及所给提示填写单词

1. Children like Spring \_\_\_\_\_(节日).

2. We have two \_\_\_\_\_(学期) in a year.

3. The eleventh month of a year is \_\_\_\_\_(十一月).

4. The girl was born in \_\_\_\_\_(十二月).

5. We have a \_\_\_\_\_(测验) every month.

6. My grandfather is very o \_\_\_\_\_. He is 80.

7. Sam is 12 years old. His b \_\_\_\_\_ is on October 10th.

8. We all know that February is the s \_\_\_\_\_ month of a year.

9. I'm very b \_\_\_\_\_ and have no time to play soccer with you.

10. Teachers' Day is on S \_\_\_\_\_ 10th.

B) 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. When is \_\_\_\_\_(John) birthday party?

2. Jack's friends have three \_\_\_\_\_(party) this week.

3. Our school \_\_\_\_\_(not have) a soccer game.

4. You are the \_\_\_\_\_(one) student to come to school.

5. My good friend's birthday is on May the \_\_\_\_\_(twenty).

### 语法填空

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词。

Hello, my name is Wang Na. My birthday is on September the \_\_\_\_\_1 (twelve). And

it's my \_\_\_\_\_2(thirteen) birthday today. In the morning, my parents \_\_\_\_\_3 (take) me

to the clothes store and buy a red skirt for \_\_\_\_\_4(I). The skirt is very \_\_\_\_\_5 and

I like it very much. In the afternoon, we go to the supermarket (超市) and buy lots of nice \_\_\_\_\_6. We buy a big birthday cake, some candies (糖果), chicken and fruit. In the evening, we have a \_\_\_\_\_7 at home. My friends Helen and Jack \_\_\_\_\_8 (come) to my party. They buy me a watch. My watch is \_\_\_\_\_9(lose). We eat the nice food and play games at the party. I really have a good \_\_\_\_\_10 today.

情景交际。从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话。

A: Hi, John! (1)\_\_\_\_\_

B: He is Lin Shuhao.

A: (2)\_\_\_\_\_

B: He is a basketball player.

A: (3)\_\_\_\_\_

B: He is 25 years old.

A: (4)\_\_\_\_\_

B: It's on August 23rd.

A: (5)\_\_\_\_\_

B: He is in the USA. And he plays basket-ball in the NBA.

A: Oh, I see.

A. What does he do?

B. Where is he now?

C. Who is the boy in the picture?

D. When is his birthday?

E. How old is he?

配套习题答案:

单项选择

1. B 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.A 7.A 8.B 9.C 10.C

词汇运用

A) 根据句意及所给提示填写单词

1. festival 2.terms 3.November 4.December 5.test 6.old 7.birthday 8.second 9.busy

10.September

B) 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. John's 2.parties 3.doesn't have 4.first 5.twentieth

语法填空

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词。

1. twelfth 2.thirteenth 3.take 4.me 5.beautiful 6.food 7.party 8.come 9.lost 10.time

情景交际。从方框中选择恰当的句子完成对话。

1. C 2.A 3.E 4.D 5.B

## Unit 9 My favorite subject is science.

### 一、重点单词

1. subject n. 学科; 科目; 主题; 题目

2. favorite adj. 特别受喜爱的 n. 特别喜爱的人(或物); 受宠的人; 得到偏爱的人;

### 二、重点短语

1. for sure 无疑; 肯定

2. from ... to ... 从.....到.....

3. play with 和.....一起玩

4. art lesson 艺术课

5. favorite subject 最喜爱的学科

6. be busy 忙碌

7. for two hours 两个小时

8. thank you for ... 为.....感谢你 9. the next

day 第二天

10.P.E. teacher 体育老师

11. play games 玩游戏

12. have math 上数学课

### 三、重点句型:

1. —What's your favorite subject? 你最喜欢的科目是什么?

—My favorite subject is Chinese. 我最喜欢的科目是语文。

2.—How's your day?你过得怎么样?

—It's OK. 很好。

3.—Why do you like P.E.? 你为什么喜欢体育课?

—Because it's fun. 因为它很有趣。

4.—Who is your music teacher? 谁是你的音乐老师?

—My music teacher is Mr. Li.我的音乐老师是李老师。

5.—When is your geography class? 地理课是什么时候?

—It's at 3:00.它在3点钟

6.—My class finishes at 1:50,but after that I have an art lesson for two hours. 我的课程1:50结束,但是在那之后我有一节两小时长的美术课。

## 十二、语法讲解

### 1.—What's your favorite subject?

--My favorite subject is science.

① favorite 用作形容词时,意为“最喜欢的,特别喜欢的”,可在句中作定语修饰名词。注意: favorite 与 like 都有“喜爱”的意思,但它们的词性不同,在句子中所处的位置也不同, favorite 常与 like ... best 互换。

如: His favorite sport is basketball.= He likes basketball best.

What is your favorite color?= What color do you like best?

② favorite 用作名词时,意为“特别喜欢的人或物”,是可数名词。

如: These movies are my favorites.

### 2. ---Why do you like science?

---Because it's interesting.

① 疑问词 why 意为“为什么”,用来提问原因,其答句常用 because 引导的句子来回答。

如: ---Why are you late for school? ---Because it is raining.

② because 是连词,意为“因为”,其后接句子,用来说明原因。在汉语中,表示因果关系一般用“因为……所以……”,但在英语中, because (因为) 与 so (所以) 在一个句子中不能同时出现。

如: 因为我太忙,所以我不能同你出去。

误: Because I am very busy, so I can't go out with you.

正: Because I am very busy, I can't go out with you.

正: I am very busy, so I can't go out with you.

### 3. 特殊疑问句

① 用来提出问题的句子,叫疑问句。疑问句按其所提出的不同问题可分为四种:一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句和反义疑问句。

② 特殊疑问句时以疑问代词或疑问副词开头，对句子中的某一部分进行提问的句子。它的基本结构是：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句语序。但是如果疑问词或由其所修饰的词在句子中做主语时，就用陈述句语序。回答时，针对问句中的代词或副词来回答，不用 yes 或 no 来回答。它的回答应是：问什么，答什么。

③ 常用的特殊疑问代词有：what, which, who, whom, whose; 疑问副词有：when, where, why, how 等。

④ 特殊疑问句的构成有两种情况：

(1) 当疑问词或其他修饰的词不作主语时，用疑问句语序，即疑问词+一般疑问句，这是最常见的情况。

如：Where's my English book?

(2) 当疑问词或其所修饰的词作主语时，用陈述句语序。

如：Who teaches you English?

(3) 对指物名词提出疑问，疑问词用 what。

如：The twins make a kite. (对画线部分提问)

What do the twins make?

(4) 对指人的名词或代词提问，疑问词用 who。

如：Who is that woman? Who's that boy?

(5) 对具体地点提出疑问，疑问词应用 where。

如：The pupils have a picnic at the foot of the hill. (对画线部分提问)

Where do the pupils have a picnic?

(6) 对具体时间提出疑问，如 in the morning, last Sunday 等，疑问词常用 when; 对具体几点钟提问，疑问词常用 what time。

如：When can I see you?

What time is it now?

(7) 对表示原因的句子提问，如 because 引导的句子，疑问词应用 why。

如：Why don't you say hello to him?

(8) 对方式或程度等提出疑问，用疑问词 how。

如：How do you go to school?

(9) 对数量提出疑问，疑问词为 how many/how much, 要注意 how many 必须跟可数名词的

复数形式, how much 跟不可数名词。

如: How many books do you have?

How much milk is there in the glass?

(10) 对价格提出疑问, 疑问词用 how much。

如: How much is the coat?

(11) 另外, 对日期、星期提出疑问, 则分别用: What's the date? What day is it?

#### 4. look, see, watch, read 辨析

① look 为不及物动词, 指看的过程, 不一定看见。后接宾语须加 at。

② see 用作及物动词。后面直接接宾语。“看见, 看到”强调看的结果。“看医生”“看电影”常用这个词。

如: He looks at the blackboard, but can't see the words.

他看了看黑板, 但看不见这个词。

see the doctor 看医生 see a film/movie 看电影

③ watch 为及物动词。“观看, 注视”指非常仔细全神贯注地看。“看电视”“看比赛”习惯用这个词。

watch TV 看电视 watch the football game 看足球比赛

④ read 本义为“读, 朗读”, “看书, 看报, 看杂志”常用这个词

read a book 看书 read the e-mail 读这封电子邮件 read a newspaper 看报纸

#### 五、难点讲解

##### 1. ---When is the class?

---It's on...

介词 on 意为“在.....时候”, 常用于星期、日期前或用于前有描绘性修饰语或带有 of 等引导的后置修饰语的 morning, afternoon, evening, night, day 前, 也用于公共节假日前。

如: I have a rest on Sundays.

What are you going to do on Monday morning?

He was born on the night of May 10th.

On Children's Day, all the children are very happy.

##### 2. I'm really busy!

① busy 是形容词, 意为“忙的; 繁忙的”, 在句中可用作表语, 也可用作定语。

如: We are very busy now. He is a busy man.

② busy 的常用短语:

(1) be busy doing sth. 意为“忙于做某事”。

如: He is busy doing his homework.

(2) be busy with sth. 意为“忙于某事”。

如: My sister is busy with her lesson.

【提示】busy 虽然有“忙”的意思，但 busy 只表示人“忙”，而不表示工作“忙”。所以主语一般用表示人的名词或代词，而不用 work。

试译：我父亲的工作很忙。

误：My father's work is very busy.

正：My father is very busy.

### 3. Mr.; Mrs; Miss; Ms.辨析

Mrs.	“夫人”，用于称呼已婚女性
Mr.	“先生”，用于男子姓前
Miss	“小姐”，用于称呼未婚女性
Ms.	“女士”，用于称呼不明婚姻状况的女性

### 5. some; any 辨析

① some 和 any 作定语时，既可以修饰可数名词，也可以修饰不可数名词。Some 多用于肯定句，意为“一些；若干”。

如：Tom has some good friends at school.

There is some milk in the glass.

② any 多用于否定句、疑问句，有“任何的；一些”的意思。

如：There aren't any trees behind the house.

Is there any bread on the table?

提示：

① any 多用于肯定句中，表示“任一”。

如：Any man knows that.

② some 也可用于表示提出建议、邀请或请求等的疑问句中。

如：Can I have some meat?

Will you give me some pencils?

## 六、配套习题

用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The room is my \_\_\_\_\_. (parent).
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ (two) day of a week is Monday.
3. I want \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new computer.
4. Ms. Zhang is our English \_\_\_\_\_ (teach). She \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) us well.
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ (dictionary) are in the bookcase.
6. The documentary is \_\_\_\_\_ (real) interesting.
7. --- Why \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (like) English? --- Because it's really interesting.
8. How many \_\_\_\_\_ (subject) do you have?
9. Who is Cindy's \_\_\_\_\_ (China) friend?
10. Milk and bread \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my favorite food.

句型转换

1. My favorite subject is science.(就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your favorite subject?
2. He is really busy today. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ really busy today?
3. I like P.E. best. (改写同义句)

- \_\_\_\_\_ subject is P.E.
4. He likes art because it's fun. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ does he \_\_\_\_\_ art?
5. My science teacher is Mr. Green.  
\_\_\_\_\_ your science teacher? (就划线部分提问)

#### 单项选择

- ( ) 1. We have music \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday afternoon.  
A. in B. at C. on D. to
- ( ) 2. — What's your favorite \_\_\_\_\_ at school?  
—P.E.  
A. sport B. subject C. color D. food
- ( ) 3. I like music \_\_\_\_\_ it's relaxing.  
A. / B. but C. or D. because
- ( ) 4. — \_\_\_\_\_ does he like science?  
—Because it's interesting.  
A. What B. Why C. When D. Where
- ( ) 5. — \_\_\_\_\_ does your music teacher come?  
—At nine o'clock.  
A. When B. What C. Who D. Why
- ( ) 6. I like math \_\_\_\_\_ it's difficult for me.  
A. but B. and C. or D. Because
- ( ) 7. — Is Steve's favorite day Friday? — \_\_\_\_\_  
A. No, it is B. Yes, he is C. Yes, it is D. No, he isn't
- ( ) 8. Mr. Black plays sports for \_\_\_\_\_ hour every day.  
A. a B. an C. the D. \
- ( ) 9. ---- \_\_\_\_\_, Dale?  
---- It's nice. I play games with my classmates.  
A. How are you? B. How is your day? C. Where are you? D. What color is it?
- ( ) 10. --- What day is the fifth day of a week?  
--- It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tuesday B. Wednesday C. Thursday D. Friday
- ( ) 11. After class, I have gymnastics \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. At two hours B. for two hours C. for a hour D. at an hour
- ( ) 12. My birthday is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. May 3rd B. May 3 C. the May 3 D. May
- ( ) 13. We have English \_\_\_\_\_ 8:00 \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.  
A. in; on B. on; at C. at; on D. at; in
- ( ) 14. ---I like biology and history.  
---Why do you like \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. they B. it C. their D. them

配套练习答案:

用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. parents' 2.second 3.to buy 4.teacher; teaches 5.dictionaries 6.really 7.does like  
8.subjects 9.Chinese 10.are

句型转换

1. What is 2.Is he 3.My favorite 4.Why;like 5.Who is

单项选择

1. C 2.B 3.D 4.B 5.A 6.A 7.C 8.B 9.B 10.D 11.B 12.A 13.D 14.D

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