

新城念美语 NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

New Edition 新版

同步语化 Synchronized Grammar Exercises

总 主 编 王 波分册主编 王 晔

新版

First
Things First
英语初阶



南京大学出版社

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NEW CONCEPT ENGLISH

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同步语法强化 Synchronized Grammer Exercises

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前言

作为享誉全国的英语学习首选教材,《新概念英语》以其严谨的体系、经典的选材深 受数以千万计英语学习者的喜爱和推崇。**《新概念英语同步辅导系列丛书》**既紧贴《新概 念英语》课文内容,又增添了很多相关内容。它的最大特点是从语法、词汇、阅读和听力 等方面对学生同步进行辅导,帮助学习者获得扎实的基本功,提高听、读、写、译等方面 的能力,获得良好的语言运用能力和驾驭能力。

《新概念英语同步系列丛书》包括:《新概念英语同步测试卷》全4册,《新概念英语同步语法强化》全4册,《新概念英语同步阅读提高》全4册,《新概念英语同步听力训练》全4册和《新概念英语同步词汇速记》全2册。

《新概念英语同步测试卷》主要与《新概念英语》课文同步配套使用,每册都是根据相应课文的内容和要求编写。通过测试,学习者可以更好地掌握《新概念英语》的各项语言要求,检查学习效果,有的放矢地学习英语。

《新概念英语同步语法强化》是针对目前学习者交际能力加强,但语法概念不清的情况,专为使用《新概念英语》的学习者编写的一套丛书。这套丛书根据《新概念英语》的课文内容,详细讲解课文中的核心语法,并扩展到相关语法项目,配以充足的练习,从而让学习者有一个清晰的语法知识结构。

《新概念英语同步阅读提高》是为了扩大学习者知识面,增加词汇,全面提高阅读能力而精心编写的一套丛书。它根据《新概念英语》课文的难易程度编排相应的阅读材料,所选材料涉及各个领域,同时提供大量背景知识和配套练习。它的最大特点是能够把阅读与词汇学习和语法学习融合在一起,使学习者在提高阅读能力的同时掌握多个领域的词汇、知识和表达方法。

《新概念英语同步听力训练》的听力材料源自课文,但又略高于课文难度,并在编写过程中对听力训练方法进行阐述,从而使学习者能够获得更多的实时信息,掌握提高听力水平的要领,增加词汇量,达到语言学习各阶段的听力要求。

《新概念英语同步词汇速记》详细讲解了《新概念英语》课文词汇,涵盖了语境、构成及具体用法,并进行必要的同、近义词分析。此外,它还介绍了词汇记忆的各种方法,帮助学习者了解词汇记忆的窍门,为学习者提高其他语言技能打下坚实的基础。

欢迎您在使用本系列丛书时对我们提出批评和指正。

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核心语法

LESSONS 1—5

- 1. is (*L*.1)
- 2. Is this your handbag? (L.1)
- 3. This is my umbrella. (*L*.3)
- 4. my coat, your coat (*L*.3)
- 5. This is not my umbrella. (*L*.3)



语法扩展

● 句型:主语+系动词+表语

形如 This is my umbrella. 的句子中, this 作主语, is (动词 be 的第三人称单数现在时)为系动词, my umbrella 作表语;系动词和表语一起作谓语。主系表结构是简单句的最常用基本句型之一。又如:

Here is my ticket. 我的票在这儿。

(这句话中, my ticket 是主语, here 作表语, 这种句子结构被称为倒装结构。)

系表结构中的系动词除了动词 be 之外,还有 become, feel, get, grow, look, appear, seem, smell, taste, prove 等。表语可以由名词、代词、形容词、现在分词、过去分词、不定式、副词、介词短语等充当。例如:

She became a teacher after graduation. 毕业后她当了老师。

That book is hers. 那本书是她的。

His speech sounds encouraging. 他的讲话令人鼓舞。

Don't get too excited. 不要太激动。

Her main job was to look after the children. 她的主要工作是照看孩子。

The baby's parents were out. 婴儿的父母出去了。

The book is on the table. 书在桌子上。

② 动词 be 的第三人称单数现在时

在一般现在时中,主语为第三人称单数时,系动词 be 要变为 is。如:He is... 他是……; She is... 她是……; It is... 它是……。上述例子中, is 都可缩写为 's。即写成 He's/She's/It's 的形式。

3 形容词性物主代词 my 和 your

物主代词表示所有(占有)关系,又分为形容词性物主代词与名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词如下表:

人 称	单 数	复数 测 257
第一人称	my	our
第二人称	your	your
第三人称	his, her, its	their

形容词性物主代词在句子中作定语,表示与其后名词的所有(占有)关系。例如: May I borrow your English grammar book, please? 我可以借用一下你的英语语法书吗? Cindy is one of **my** friends. 辛迪是我一个朋友。

Everything is in its place. 所有的物品都在原处。



4 疑问句的构成

答案为 Yes 或 No 的疑问句被称为一般疑问句。一般疑问句根据其结构又分为若干种。主系表结构的一般疑问句构成方法是:将系动词提到主语前面。如:

陈述句: This is your pencil. 这是你的铅笔。

一般疑问句: Is this your pencil? 这是你的铅笔吗?

陈述句: You are a new student. 你是新学生。

一般疑问句: Are you a new student? 你是新学生吗?

6 否定句的构成

否定陈述句与肯定陈述句相反,表示"否定"某一内容,并且含有如 not 之类的否定词。 主系表结构的否定句通过在系动词后面加上 not 构成, is not 可缩写为 isn't。如:

It is not my ticket. 这不是我的票。

This isn't Miss Jackson. 这位不是杰克逊小姐。

That isn't your book. 那不是你的书。

I'm not a teacher. 我不是教师。

You books are not here. 你的书不在这儿。

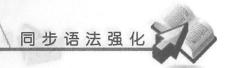


语法练习

● 选择填空。

()	1. Excuse	! Is this your hand	dbag?		
		A. you	B. me	C. it	gob was to Med after the	
()	2. —Is this your u	mbrella?	的文化用表子。		
		—No, it			is on the table -为在桌-	
			B. not is	C. isn't	D. my	
(),	3. Sophie	_ a new student.			
	1112	A. be	B. my	C. your	D. is	
()	4. —What is your	name?			
		—Pardon?				
		to Sir 1631 cla -4 - max - hal				
		A. What is you	r name?	B. Is this you		
		C. Thank you v	ery much!	D. Nice to m	eet you.	
()	5. —Is this	house?			
		—Yes, it is.				
		A. me	B. not	C. you	D. your	
()	6. You	the new student.			
		A. is	B. am	C. are	D. be	
()	7. I do	homework every eve	ening.	177人一种	
		A. your	B. am homework every eve B. his	C. my	D. her	
()	8. —Is that a pen?	发可以借用一下徐的			
		—Yes,				Jindy is
		A. a pen	B it is	C it isn't	D. that is	

填空题。			
Peter my brother. He not a pu Mr. White a driver.			
I a student of English in this university. Mr. Wang my English teacher.			
It not a cat. Here my book.			
not, my, is, this, ticket	141	This is you son (1) No West	.ê
		It is your shire to the species	
		the this your watch? (if MyKe):	
改错题。 Is this you dress?		That is your dangulars and it	- O
		明版(初刊 银油水平水)从	
		. 出版 · 连接 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		一塊是日本人吗?	
. Morning good, Mr. Blake!	3	展的, 据也是 名前学门	_
	Peter my brother. He not a pu Mr. White a driver. Those pictures on the wall. I a student of English in this university. Mr. Wang my English teacher. You a doctor. It not a cat. Here my book. Some paper in my bag. Ei成句。 you, much, very, thank not, my, is, this, ticket meet, to, nice, you a, Lu Ming, is, student, new German, Hans, is Chinese, too, Zhang Hui, is	These our dogs. One of them Jim's dog. Peter my brother. He not a pupil. Mr. White a driver. Those pictures on the wall. I a student of English in this university. Mr. Wang my English teacher. You a doctor. It not a cat. Here my book. Some paper in my bag. Ei]成句。 you, much, very, thank not, my, is, this, ticket meet, to, nice, you a, Lu Ming, is, student, new German, Hans, is Chinese, too, Zhang Hui, is Dt错题。 Is this you dress? Here your umbrella and your coat. Thank very much. Nice meeting you!	These our dogs. One of them Jim's dog. Peter my brother. He not a pupil. Mr. White a driver. Those pictures on the wall. I a student of English in this university. Mr. Wang my English teacher. You a doctor. It not a cat. Here my book. Some paper in my bag. Èink句。 you, much, very, thank not, my, is, this, ticket meet, to, nice, you a, Lu Ming, is, student, new German, Hans, is Chinese, too, Zhang Hui, is Dt错题。 Is this you dress? Here your umbrella and your coat. Thank very much. Nice meeting you! This not is my skirt.



He is not young teacher.		
—Is this your coat?	our dogs. One of them	
—Yes, it isn't.		
一致要问句, Is this your pencil "这是是一个	a driver	
按要求改写下列句子。		
This is your handbag. (改为一般疑问句)		
	180 E In	1
My ticket is here. (改为否定句)	.xsod_rm_	enill
This isn't bliss tackson, it is a A. A.	gad em in	Thurst afficial
That is my watch. (改为否定句)		
The state of the s		- 医糖醛等。
Is this your coat? (改为陈述句)		
This is my school. (改为否定句)		
This is my school. (IX)		
That is your son. (改为否定句)		
	140.5	John of Body
It is your shirt. (改为一般疑问句)		
AND SECURE	. HIJUH NEV	di Pilik mi ai
This is your house. (改为一般疑问句)		
1. Excuse (In this your hand have		Differ to To Mark Control
Is this your watch? (改为陈述句)		
That is your daughter. (改为一般疑问句)		
That is your daughter. (22/3 /32/2) 13/		
de depotae a new Mades.)改强超。
汉译英。		
Puntonii		
一这位是索菲亚·杜邦小姐吗?		
—————————————————————————————————————	II 你	
定的。我是一有别于工,不自每日。依何八九万	uch	
一那位是直子小姐。		
A.me Bi. not C.yon	- Box	Nice meeting
一她是日本人吗?		
A. Breeze B. am C. are	SKIRL MARK	This not is my
一是的,她也是一名新学生。		
3 - 10 Port 8 Post 9	S. confidence out of	

一给我看一下您的票。	
24441 1 12.4427.0	Chola is a First (L. 6)
一我的票在这儿。	I'm andergineer (L.7)
一谢谢,是第五号。给您大衣和雨伞。	3. What make is (t? (L.6) What's your into (L.8)
一非常感谢!	How are you (oday? (L.º)
一对不起!	
一什么事?	
一这是您的手表吗?	D 不定证回 a 和 st.
一什么?(请您再说一遍。)	随间是量于名词之前,说明名词。Espelle 指关系。冠词分为定证词(definite critcle)是 Sa
一这是您的手表吗?	不定冠母 a 或 an 著于可赞之词 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 全 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
一是的,是我的。非常感谢!	a student a book an engineer an operator
. 一这不是我的手表。	an umbrella 特别经比較 。因为它需用来证明的证。这一也是
一对不起,先生。这是您的手表吗?	头为精密室母出。但是女子却自元言。如 3 3 2 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
一是的,是这块。非常感谢!	在一般以前对前未杀大水管中。当日日中京 第二人称 you'钳。基础已后 安全 为 are。这口一
	I am a new strutent, fact of the You are a lencher Call of the
	Your umbrella is not best 自动会员会员是
	在主系表结构中,类语可以由形容耐充的。 i am fine 我很好。



核心语法

游湖,是蒜五号。结据大衣和两个

LESSONS 6—10

1. It is a Fiat. (*L*.6)
I'm an engineer. (*L*.7)

2. am, are (*L*.7)

3. What make is it? (*L*.6) What's your job? (*L*.8) How are you today? (*L*.9)

4. That woman is thin. (L.10)



语法扩展

①不定冠词 a 和 an

冠词是置于名词之前,说明名词所表示的人或事物的一种虚词,表示名词概念的泛指或特指关系。冠词分为定冠词(definite article)和不定冠词(indefinite article)两种。

不定冠词 a 或 an 置于可数名词单数之前,表示"一个(件,只等)"。不定冠词 a 用于以辅音开头的名词前, an 用于以元音开头的名词前。例如:

a student

a book

an engineer

an operator

an umbrella

特别注意:以元音开头的名词,指的是发音,而不是拼写。如 hour (小时)一词,虽然开头为辅音字母 h,但其发音却以元音 /au/ 开头,所以加不定冠词时应用 an,不用 a。

2 系动词 be 的第一和第二人称单数现在时

在一般现在时的主系表结构中,当主语为第一人称 I 时,系动词 be 要变为 am , 当主语为第二人称 you 时,系动词 be 要变为 are。例如:

I am a new student. 我是一名新生。

You are a teacher. 你是一名老师。

特别注意: my name (我的名字) 不是第一人称,而是第三人称;同样, your teacher (你的老师) 也不是第二人称,而是第三人称,因此这两个短语后面接系动词时要用 is,而不是 am 和 are。又如:

My car is a Toyota. 我的车是丰田汽车。

Your umbrella is not here. 你的伞不在这儿。

3 形容词作表语

在主系表结构中,表语可以由形容词充当,说明主语的状态情况。如:

I am fine. 我很好。

That policeman is tall. 那个警察个子高。

This nurse is clean. 那个护士很干净。

That mechanic is dirty. 那个机修工很脏。

This air hostess is young. 这个空姐很年轻。

注意:形容词作表语的句子中,系动词一般不便译出。上面各例句的译文中,系动词均未翻译。

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4 特殊疑问句的构成

以特殊疑问词开始的问句被称为特殊疑问句。特殊疑问词主要有 what, who, when, which, why, where, whose, how 等。本单元学习的特殊疑问句都是针对表语提问的,特殊疑问词在句中作表语。这种特殊疑问句的构成方式如下:特殊疑问词+连系动词+主语?如:

How are you? 你好吗?

What is your job? 你做什么工作?

What make is it? 它是什么的?

What nationality are you? 你是哪个国家的?

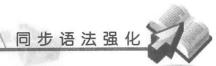
上述例句中, 疑问词分别是 how (怎样), what (什么), what make (什么牌子), what nationality (什么国籍)。what is 可以简写为 what's。就上述问题,应根据具体情况,做出适当的回答,而不能像回答一般疑问句那样,用 yes 或 no 来回答。



语法练习

● 选择填空。

()	1. My name	Chang-wo	0.		/. He has
		A. am	B. is	C. are	D. be	
()	2. Your teacher	's name	Hans.	海分的海腦形式	的 写出画线
		A. am	B. is	C. are	D. be	
()	3. —	are you? -Fine, t	hanks. And you?		1. What is
		A. What	B. How	C. What ma	ke D. What nation	onality and all
()					
		A. What	B. How	C. What ma	ke D. What natio	onality was vM. A
()	5. —	is your car? —It's	a Mercedes.	spaced gracing	
		A. What	B. How	C. what ma	ke D. what hatic	onanty
()	6. —What's he	r job? —	an engineer?	D. He is	7. Von son
		A. Is she	B. She is	C. Is he	D. He is	
()	7. —What's yo	ur job? —I'm	•		
		A. a teacher	B. French	C. fine	D. here	
()	8. —How	your father to	oday? —He	fine, thanks.	计规模干费 🔱
		A. is; is	B. are; is	C. am; are	D. are; are	
()	9. —What natio	onalityy	our wife? —	D. are; are is French.	
		A. is; He	B. is; She	C. are; I	D. alc, Tou	
()	10. —How	are you? —I	am thirteen.		
		A. old	B. young	C. make	D. tall	B:
					D. tall	A: Yes, I
0		用am、is或ar				
						A: Nice to se
	1	Johnson	_ thirty years old.	He a teacher	r.	· 18:
	2.]	Mare r	my daughter. She	three. She	in a kinderga	arten (幼儿园).



The kindergarten very big.		
3. My name Paul. I twelve. I	French. I	a new student.
4. —What nationality you? —I Chi		
5. This Mrs. Brown. He British.		
7. The mechanic and the milkman brothers.		
A Past weman is thin. A line 186819		
1. Miss Wang is air hostess. Her father is housewife.	engineer.	And her mother is
2. He has uncle and his uncle works in	university.	
3. How many months are there in year? How		n month?
How many hours are there in day? How n		
How many seconds are there in minute?		
4. Our teacher is talking with old man from	France.	
5. Christine is student. She is not German car.	German. She is	French. She has
6. There is big photo and oil painting	g on the wall.	
7. He has new shirt. That shirt is wh		
特別注意:以下計量但(11年) 2011年 588 日		
以 写出画线部分的简略形式。		
1. What is () your job? I am () an engineer.		
2. Is this your umbrella? No, it is not ().		
3. She is () Spanish. You are not () Spanish.		
4. My name is () Victor.		
5. That is () a new house.		
6. We are () Danish. They are () Danish, too.		
6. We are () Danish. They are () Danish, too. 7. You are () from America, aren't you? 8. How is () Emma? She is () fine.		
8. How is () Emma? She is () fine.		
C. fine a record ablance of the control of the cont		
₩ 将下列对话补充完整。		
1. A: Hello! My name's Pat Wilson.		
B: Chris Be	B. is; She .ts	
	are you? - I am	
B:you Frenc		
A: Yes, I Are your French,		
B: No, IEngl	ish.	
A: Nice to see you. B: Sorry, I have to leave now. See	thirty years old. He	
B: Sorry, I have to leave now. See	e you later.	

	Good afternoon. Mrs.	9.3	10 把下列各句政为百定句
		,	
	How		
		?? Mr. Davis?	
Mrs. Davis	s: He is fine, thanks.	Mrs. Ford?	
Mr. Ford:	She's very well too, I	Mrs. Davis.	
	Goodbye, Mrs. Davis.	Nice to see you.	
Mrs. Davis	s:	_, too, Mr. Ford. Goodbye.	
① 用适当的	内人称代词或物主	:代词填空。	
1. George is	French is	a French teacher. This is	_ car is a Volvo.
2. Mrs. Laura	a is Italian	isn't Spanish is an Ital	lian actress. That is car
	_ is a Citroen.		
	•	daughter is only	
		er name is Mary	
		America, is from Canac	
	•	is in a nursery. Miss Linda is _	
6. Look, that	is my new dress	is very nice. I like	very much.
以 改错题 1. What are y			語於西依中于西 陝不按《 》
2. I am a eng	ineer.		1. Bruce is a tracher
3. Is he a Eng	glish?		2. Mr. Ford is very well.
4. My name	am Alice.		3. Joan's car is a Moskoviich.
5. I am mech	anic.		4. Ms. Britis Swedish
6. How are y	our wife today?		5. Paul is Iralian
7. I am fine,	very thank you.		6. Mr. Yang is a milkinen
8. My daugh	ter am very well, too.	. Thanks.	7. Susan's car is a Toyota
9. Is you wif	e Japanese, too?		8. My name is Nelson
10. What natio	onality are you husba	nd?	



	把下列	各句		定句。
--	-----	----	---------	-----

2. I am a new student.	Ats a batt Tris fine sheeks.
3. You are Italian.	Me Peur Shels en wall tro. Mar Davis
4. He is an engineer.	District on the control of the contr
5. She's a policewoman.	用逐类的人物代码或物式代码数据
6. This is a nurse.	
7. His mother is a housewife.	
8. I am very well.	
	t men in two controls and the dependence of
0. This air-hostess is young.	
1) 写出额线部分的简峰形式。	
对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 1. Bruce is <u>a teacher</u> .	
对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 1. Bruce is <u>a teacher</u> . 2. Mr. Ford is <u>very well</u> .	
对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 1. Bruce is <u>a teacher</u> .	. contign . Later !
对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 1. Bruce is <u>a teacher</u> . 2. Mr. Ford is <u>very well</u> .	coordight can d
D 对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 1. Bruce is <u>a teacher</u> . 2. Mr. Ford is <u>very well</u> . 3. Joan's car is <u>a Moskovitch</u> .	Laboration of the tasks. Missing am Alice
 对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 Bruce is a teacher. Mr. Ford is very well. Joan's car is a Moskovitch. Ms. Britt is Swedish. Paul is Italian. Mr. Yang is a milkman. 	Loan at appropries. It was a logististic as the control of the co
 对下列句子中的画线部分提问。 Bruce is a teacher. Mr. Ford is very well. Joan's car is a Moskovitch. Ms. Britt is Swedish. Paul is Italian. Mr. Yang is a milkman. Susan's car is a Toyota. 	Lorent ingmode. Nighter standard Nighter am Alice Lorent am rectenge. How are your wife today? Lorent wery thank you.



核心语法

LESSONS

- 1. It's **my father's**. (*L*.12)
- 2. Whose is this handbag? (L.12)
- 3. What colour's your new dress? (L.13)
- 4. Are your **tourists**? (*L*.15)
- 5. Come upstairs and see it. (L.13)

● 名词的复数形式(1)

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,指一个以上的事物时要用复数形式。可数名词的复数形式一般在单数名词之后加上-s构成。例如:

单数	复数
student	students
book	books
umbrella	umbrellas
colour	colours
engineer	engineers
friend	friends
tourist	tourists
case	cases
passport	passports

2 名词的所有格

名词的所有格也叫属格,表示包含所有(占有)关系在内的多种关系。有以下三种表现形式: 1) 's 的形式

- ①在单数名词末尾加"'s",读音与复数结尾的读音一样,但在"s"之音之后的名词读作[iz]
- ②在复数名词后加"'"。如:the teachers' book。
- ③在复合名词或附有形容词修饰的名词最后一个词的末尾加"'s"。如:

my father-in-law's 我岳父的 someone's schoolbag 某人的书包

- ④在以-s结尾的单形人名后一般加"'s"。
- ⑤以-es 结尾的人名, 其结尾也只加"'"。如:

Socrates' life 苏格拉底一生

⑥两个或两个以上名词表示共同所有时,只在最后一个名词后加"'s";如果表示各自所有时应在每个名词后加"'s"。如:

Liz and Lily's friends. 利兹和丽丽共同的朋友 Liz's and Lily's friends. 利兹的朋友和丽丽的朋友。

2) of 的形式

of 属格是用 of 加名词构成,用于无生命的东西(如:a map of China),名词化的词(如:the umbrella of the man),或修饰较多的词(如:the very big and beautiful eyes of the girl)。

有时 's 属格与 of 属格可以互用。如: the dog of a farmer=a farmer's dog.

但二者有时含义不同。试比较:

a poor man's story 一位穷人讲自己的身世

the story of a poor man 别人讲一位穷人的身世 www.l-m-redicted & wal-ni-zadioted A

3) 双重所有格的形式



双重所有格是 of+'s 构成, 可用来表示:

- ①所属部分。如: a friend of my brother's 我兄弟的朋友。
- ②感情色彩。如: the lovely son of your uncle's 我叔叔可爱的儿子, the bright eyes of Mike's 迈克闪亮的眼睛。

3 what colour 引导的特殊疑问句

用 what colour 引导的特殊疑问句用于询问事物的颜色。其中的 what colour 在句子中作表语。如:

What colour is your daughter's dress? 你女儿的裙子是什么颜色的?

What colour is John's dog? 约翰的狗是什么颜色的?

What colour is your shirt? 你的衬衣是什么颜色的?

0 祈使句

祈使句用来表示请求、建议、命令、叮嘱等。祈使句的主语,都是 you,通常省略。例如: Follow me! 跟我来!

Sit down, please. 请坐!

某些祈使动词后需要用 and 连接另一个祈使动词, 而不用带 to 的不定式结构。如:

Come and see it. (不用 come to see it.)来看看。

Wait and see. (不用 wait to see.) 等着瞧。



1. handbag

语法练习

2. job

3. book	4. barber
5. car	6. morning
7. pencil a 版。a 赋录来图制了	8. blouse
9. house	10. brother
11. mechanic	12. umbrella
	》以一cs 给尾的人名:其结尾也只加一。如
① 选择填空。	
A. The cattle is B. The cattles are	C. A cattle is D. The cattle are
() 2 car is blue.	
A. Jane's and John's	B. Jane and John
C. Jane's and John	D. Jane and John's
() 3. Many come to his birthday p	arty.
A. friends of Smith's	B. Smith friends
C. Smith's friends	D. friends of Smiths
() 4. My are all very rich people.	poor man's story一位穷大群自己的身世
A. brothers-in-law B. brother-in-laws	C. brothers-in-laws D. brother-in-laws