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现代教育

英语新课程标准教材系列

NEW IDEA

ENGLISH

# 现代新理念英语

捷进初中语法 ①



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## 使用说明

本教材是同步语法教程，全套教材共五册，供初中一至三年级学生课外使用，学生在学完本套教材后能较好地掌握系统的语法知识，在此基础上全面提高运用英语的能力。每册课本12单元，每单元2课，全书共24课，其中每个单课处理一个主要语法项目，双课处理与单课有关的次要语法项目，每课均附有精练的巩固性练习。每课书可用1课时学完，全书共用24课时。

由于当前使用的主流教材普遍存在语法知识不系统、语法教学安排零乱的缺陷，给学生的学习带来极大困难，而当前常见的初中语法教材多为供初三学生复习迎考使用的综合性教材，不适合初一、初二学生使用。本套教材就是专为初中各不同学段学生编写的课本，既可用于各学段(包括小升初)提前学习或阶段复习，也可用于初三综合复习，教师可根据学生具体情况灵活安排。

本套教材有下列特点：

### 语法内容全覆盖

本套教材不仅涵盖了英语课程标准规定的和当前初中主流教材中出现的全部语法项目，还对少量中考试题中出现的超纲内容做了简单介绍，不仅有利于学生掌握系统的语法知识，还有利于学生拓宽视野，提高对英语的理解能力。

### 不同学段全对应

本套教材共分五册，分别与七年级上下、八年级上下和九年级对应。每册课本均覆盖了当前使用的各套主流教材同一学段的全部语法内容，这样安排，有利于学生无一遗漏地及时复习、梳理和巩固本学段学过的语法知识。

### 语法规则表格化

浓缩的才是精华，本套教材对语法规则的介绍，全部采取表格的形式，简明扼要，重点突出，一目了然。对个别难点还给出了精练翔实、画龙点睛的讲解，有的内容还配有琅琅上口的口诀，有利于学生对规则的理解和记忆。

### 配套练习扣中考

本套教材对编入的语法内容，采取一课一练的形式，练习题大多选自近年中考试题，内容新颖，针对性强，有利于学生及时巩固所学知识和应对中考。

本套教材还配有阶段复习练习题，供广大师生使用。

为了给教师的教学和同学们的学习提供方便，我们特意创建了“现代教学”网站，网址是 [www.bjmti.com](http://www.bjmti.com)，欢迎教师和同学们访问，相信它一定能给您的英语学习提供很大的帮助。



编者



# Contents



Unit 1	Lesson 1	I am Tom .....	1
	Lesson 2	My name is Tom .....	3
Unit 2	Lesson 3	These are books .....	5
	Lesson 4	Those are buses .....	7
Unit 3	Lesson 5	What's that? .....	9
	Lesson 6	This book is mine .....	11
Unit 4	Lesson 7	What time is it? .....	13
	Lesson 8	Two and three is five .....	15
Unit 5	Lesson 9	Where is my bag? .....	17
	Lesson 10	This is an apple .....	19
Unit 6	Lesson 11	There is a pen in the box .....	21
	Lesson 12	Is there any water in the cup? .....	23
Unit 7	Lesson 13	I can swim .....	25
	Lesson 14	Would you lend me your bike? .....	27
Unit 8	Lesson 15	I am reading .....	29
	Lesson 16	Where is he reading? .....	31
Unit 9	Lesson 17	I have a bike .....	33
	Lesson 18	I have lunch at school .....	35
Unit 10	Lesson 19	I like tea .....	37
	Lesson 20	Do you want some apples? .....	39
Unit 11	Lesson 21	I often get up at six .....	41
	Lesson 22	I clean my room once a week .....	43
Unit 12	Lesson 23	Types of sentences .....	45
	Lesson 24	Revision .....	47
附 录	各课语法详解 .....		49
	词汇表 .....		73



## Lesson 1 I am Tom

## 主系表结构(1)

I'm (not) ten.	Are you ten?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
You're (not) late.	Am I late?	Yes, you are. / No, you're not.
He(She, It) is (not) here.	Is he here?	Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.
We're (not) students.	Are you students?	Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
You're (not) right.	Are we right?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
They're (not) at home.	Are they at home?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

I'm = I am    you're = you are    he's = he is    she's = she is    it's = it is  
 we're = we are    they're = they are    you're not = you aren't  
 he's not = he isn't    we're not = we aren't    they're not = they aren't



我跟 **am** 你跟 **are**, **is** 连着他她它, 单数主语跟 **is**, 复数主语全跟 **are**, 变疑问, **be** 提前, 句末问号别忘记, 变否定, 更容易, **be** 加 **not** 要牢记。

上面句中的动词 **be(am, is, are)** 叫做系动词, 系动词后面的部分叫做表语, 这种句型叫做主系表结构。

## 代词(1)——人称代词

人称代词    I    you    he    she    it    we    you    they

## 练习

## Ex. 1. 仿照例句写句子

例: I'm happy.

Are you happy?

I'm not happy.

Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

1. You are in Class One.

2. He is a worker.

3. It is a pencil.

4. We're from Henan.

5. They are Chinese.



Ex. 2. 用 *am*, *is* 或 *are* 填空

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ from China. He \_\_\_\_\_ from Japan.
2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ ten. \_\_\_\_\_ you ten, too?
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ not a doctor. He's a policeman.
4. "\_\_\_\_\_ it red?" "No, it \_\_\_\_\_ orange."
5. We are brothers. We \_\_\_\_\_ from Taipei.
6. He and she \_\_\_\_\_ in the same class.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ his sister. I \_\_\_\_\_ twelve years old.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ a nice boy, and he \_\_\_\_\_ a nice boy, too.
9. "\_\_\_\_\_ they the same age?" "No, they \_\_\_\_\_ not."
10. "\_\_\_\_\_ David and Peter from America?" "No, they \_\_\_\_\_ from England."

### Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. James \_\_\_\_\_ from England.  
A. is B. aren't C. are
- ( ) 2. "\_\_\_\_\_ you friends?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Is, we are B. Are, I am C. Are, we are
- ( ) 3. I \_\_\_\_\_ not Japanese. He \_\_\_\_\_ Japanese.  
A. is, is B. am, is C. am, aren't
- ( ) 4. "\_\_\_\_\_ they right?" "No, they \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Are, aren't B. Are, are C. are, not
- ( ) 5. "Is Mary new here?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. she's B. she isn't C. she is
- ( ) 6. "\_\_\_\_\_ your brother fourteen?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Is, she isn't B. Is, he's not C. Are, he isn't
- ( ) 7. "Is he from America?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. he isn't B. he's C. he is
- ( ) 8. "\_\_\_\_\_ he and she your good friends?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Is, he is B. Are, they are C. Are, she is

Ex. 4. 看图并根据提示写句子



Amy, America,  
12, short

1. Amy Hi. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Buzz Hi. I'm \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- Look. He's \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.



Buzz, England,  
13, tall

## Lesson 2 My name is Tom

## 词类

词类	英文名称	作用及意义	例词
名词	noun(n.)	表示人或事物的名称	Tom, pen, class, work, water
代词	pronoun(pron.)	代替名词、数词等	I, my, me, mine, this, both
形容词	adjective(a.)	表示人或事物的特征	good, tall, red, young
副词	adverb(ad.)	表示动作等的特征	very, hard, slowly
数词	numeral(num.)	表示数目或顺序	one, first, fifth
动词	verb(v.)	表示动作或状态	is, do, have, get, sing, ask
冠词	article(art.)	用在名词前说明其意义	a, an, the
介词	preposition(preposition)	说明词与词之间的关系	at, in, on, behind
连词	conjunction(conj.)	连接词与词或句与句	and, but, or, so
感叹词	interjection(interj.)	表示感情或口气	hi, hello, oh

主系表结构中的表语常可由名词、形容词、副词、数词、代词或介词短语担任。

## 代词(2)——物主代词

人称代词	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their

在英语中，并列的人称代词“我、你、他”作主语，一般要把“我”放在最后面，即 you, he and I。

## 练习

Ex. 1. 说出句中画线单词的词性，将数码填入括号

1. n. 2. pron. 3. a. 4. ad. 5. num. 6. v. 7. art. 8. prep. 9. conj. 10. interj.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. He is in Class <u>One</u> . ( ) ( )        | 2. I <u>like</u> English. ( ) ( )                    |
| 3. <u>Is</u> he <u>from</u> China? ( ) ( )    | 4. She <u>and</u> I are <u>sisters</u> . ( ) ( )     |
| 5. <u>It</u> is <u>an</u> apple. ( ) ( )      | 6. <u>Are</u> you <u>ten</u> ? ( ) ( )               |
| 7. <u>That's</u> my <u>pen</u> . ( ) ( )      | 8. <u>The</u> book is <u>on</u> the desk. ( ) ( )    |
| 9. <u>Hi</u> . I'm <u>Li Xin</u> . ( ) ( )    | 10. <u>Yes</u> , they are <u>here</u> . ( ) ( )      |
| 11. We are <u>very</u> <u>happy</u> . ( ) ( ) | 12. We're <u>in</u> <u>the</u> same school. ( ) ( )  |
| 13. <u>Her</u> eyes are <u>blue</u> . ( ) ( ) | 14. He is <u>old</u> <u>but</u> very strong. ( ) ( ) |

Ex. 2. 用 *I, you, he, she, it, we* 或 *they* 填空

1. Lucy is my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ is eight years old.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ am not from Henan.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a policeman.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a white dog.
5. "Are they here?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_ aren't."
6. "Are \_\_\_\_\_ brothers?" "No, we aren't."
7. Jane and Joe are from England. \_\_\_\_\_ are in Class One.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ are not from China. We are from Japan.

Ex. 3. 用 *my, your, his, her, its, our* 或 *their* 填空

1. This is my bird. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Polly. I like it very much.
2. Give it to Tom. It is \_\_\_\_\_ book.
3. "Is this \_\_\_\_\_ ball?" "No, it is not our ball. Give it to Jim and Bob. It's \_\_\_\_\_ ball."
4. Look! This is \_\_\_\_\_ classroom. We are very happy in it.
5. "Is this \_\_\_\_\_ pen?" "No, it's not \_\_\_\_\_ pen. Ask Helen. I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ pen."

## Ex. 4. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ my uncle.  
A. He's                      B. His                      C. She is
- ( ) 2. This is not \_\_\_\_\_ bag. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is on the bed.  
A. his, Her                  B. my, My                  C. his, My
- ( ) 3. "Is this \_\_\_\_\_ room?" "No, it's \_\_\_\_\_ room."  
A. your, my                  B. his, his                  C. your, her
- ( ) 4. This is \_\_\_\_\_ car. That is \_\_\_\_\_ car, too.  
A. their, their                B. my, his                  C. his, her
- ( ) 5. Miss Li is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher. This is \_\_\_\_\_ office.  
A. our, his                    B. our, her                  C. my, their
- ( ) 6. This is my rabbit. \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are red.  
A. It's                        B. Its                        C. His
- ( ) 7. "\_\_\_\_\_ your mother at home?" "Sorry. \_\_\_\_\_ mother is not at home."  
A. Are, my                    B. Is, my                    C. Is, her
- ( ) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ are all Chinese.  
A. You, he and I              B. you, I and he              C. He, you and I
- ( ) 9. He and I \_\_\_\_\_ new here.  
A. am                        B. is                        C. are
- ( ) 10. "\_\_\_\_\_ Miss Li and Miss Wang very young?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Is, she isn't                B. Are, they are                C. Are, they aren't



## Lesson



## These are books

主系表结构(2)—— *These are*

This is (not) a book.	Is this a book?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
That is (not) a pen.	Is that a pen?	Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.
These are (not) books.	Are these books?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Those are (not) pens.	Are those pens?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

主语为 *this* 或 *that* 的一般疑问句，答句中主语要用 *it* 而不用 *this* 或 *that*，

主语为 *these* 或 *those* 的一般疑问句，答句中主语要用 *they* 而不用 *these* 或 *those*。

名词复数要加 *s*。

## 选择疑问句

Is he tall or short? He is short. Are you eleven or twelve? I am twelve.  
Is this your pen or her pen? It's her pen. Are these bikes old or new? They are new.

选择疑问句不可用 *yes* 或 *no* 回答，其供选择的两个部分语法成分必须相同。

## 练习

## Ex. 1. 仿照例句写句子

(1) 例: This is my bag.

Is this your bag?

This is not my bag.

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

1. This is his ruler.

2. That is her dog.

3. These are our bikes.

4. Those are their kites.

(2) 例: He is a doctor. (teacher)

Is he a doctor or a teacher?

1. Her eyes are black. (blue)

2. Mike is thin. (fat)

3. Lucy is from Australia. (Canada)

4. They're English. (American)

5. His eyes are small. (big)



Ex. 2. 用 *am, is* 或 *are* 填空

- Those \_\_\_\_\_ not my books.
- \_\_\_\_\_ she Nancy or Lucy?
- This \_\_\_\_\_ my pencil-box.
- That \_\_\_\_\_ an English book.
- \_\_\_\_\_ these your oranges or his oranges?
- My pen \_\_\_\_\_ not on the desk.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ twelve years old now.
- \_\_\_\_\_ you from Dalian or Changchun?
- "\_\_\_\_\_ you English?" "Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_."
- "\_\_\_\_\_ these oranges or apples?" "They \_\_\_\_\_ apples."

## Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. This \_\_\_\_\_ my bike.  
A. not                                      B. isn't                                      C. aren't
- ( ) 2. "\_\_\_\_\_ that your sweater?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_ his sweater."  
A. Is, it's                                      B. Is, its                                      C. Are, that's
- ( ) 3. "Are \_\_\_\_\_ chicks or ducks?" "\_\_\_\_\_ are ducks."  
A. they, These                                      B. those, Those                                      C. those, They
- ( ) 4. Look! \_\_\_\_\_ room is very clean.  
A. His                                      B. He's                                      C. Her's
- ( ) 5. "Are \_\_\_\_\_ Number Six?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_ Number Five."  
A. your brother, he's                                      B. you, I'm                                      C. your sister, she's
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ are my bananas. \_\_\_\_\_ are your oranges.  
A. These, Those                                      B. These, That                                      C. That, Those
- ( ) 7. "Is that a pen or a pencil?" "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. No, it isn't a pen                                      B. Yes, it is a pencil                                      C. It's a pen
- ( ) 8. "Are those two boys your classmates?" "Yes, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. those are                                      B. they are                                      C. the boys are
- ( ) 9. "\_\_\_\_\_ physics easy for you?" "No, \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Are, they aren't                                      B. Is, it isn't                                      C. Are, they not
- ( ) 10. Are those \_\_\_\_\_ coats or \_\_\_\_\_ coats?  
A. your, her                                      B. your, she                                      C. you, hers

## Ex. 4. 连词成句

1. his, is, that, mother, woman \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Linda, name, her, is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. are, America, boys, from, those \_\_\_\_\_.
4. new, this, is, car, or, old \_\_\_\_\_?
5. he, Tom, Tim, is, or \_\_\_\_\_?

## Lesson



## Those are buses

## 名词(1)——名词复数

名词词尾加 s

单词情况	构成	例 词
一般情况	直接加 s	book — books pig — pigs tree — trees
s, x, sh, ch 结尾	加 es	box — boxes bus — buses
辅音字母加 y 结尾	y 变 i 再加 es	city — cities
o 结尾	加 s	photo — photos
	加 es	tomato — tomatoes
f(fe) 结尾	f(fe) 变 ves	knife — knives

读音：清辅音后读 /s/ (books), 浊辅音和元音后读 /z/ (pigs, trees), es 读 /ɪz/ (boxes)

单复数同形

fish(two fishes 两种鱼), sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese

只用作复数

people(a people 一个民族), police

不规则变化

man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children

## 练习

## Ex. 1. 写出下列名词的复数形式

- |                 |                   |                   |                  |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. dog _____    | 2. glass _____    | 3. man _____      | 4. family _____  |
| 5. apple _____  | 6. watch _____    | 7. kite _____     | 8. Chinese _____ |
| 9. foot _____   | 10. door _____    | 11. child _____   | 12. sheep _____  |
| 13. wife _____  | 14. factory _____ | 15. photo _____   | 16. tomato _____ |
| 17. month _____ | 18. boy _____     | 19. clothes _____ | 20. box _____    |

## Ex. 2. 判断下列名词词尾 s 或 es 的读音：A /s/, B /z/, C /ɪz/

- |               |                |                |                  |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. caps ( )   | 2. dresses ( ) | 3. flowers ( ) | 4. Canadians ( ) |
| 5. horses ( ) | 6. ducks ( )   | 7. matches ( ) | 8. potatoes ( )  |

## Ex. 3. 用括号中单词的适当形式填空

- These \_\_\_\_\_ (picture) are very beautiful.
- I can see many \_\_\_\_\_ (fish) in the river.
- There are three \_\_\_\_\_ (Japanese) on the bus.
- Two \_\_\_\_\_ (half) make one.
- These people come from different \_\_\_\_\_ (country).

## Ex. 4. 根据括号中的中文填写单词

1. My \_\_\_\_\_ (父母) are teachers.
2. A lot of \_\_\_\_\_ (人) are in the room.
3. Can you see some \_\_\_\_\_ (绵羊) in the fields?
4. Look! These \_\_\_\_\_ (河流) are very clean.
5. Those \_\_\_\_\_ (男孩) are all fourteen.
6. These are their \_\_\_\_\_ (自行车).
7. The three \_\_\_\_\_ (动物园) are all very nice.
8. A dog has four \_\_\_\_\_ (腿).
9. Her \_\_\_\_\_ (裤子) are green.
10. These \_\_\_\_\_ (孩子) are my best friends.

## Ex. 5. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. Are these \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. deers                      B. fishs                      C. horses
- ( ) 2. They're from Japan. They're all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Japanese                B. Japaneses                C. a Japanese
- ( ) 3. Look. His \_\_\_\_\_ are very clean.  
A. teeth                      B. tooths                      C. toothes
- ( ) 4. We are \_\_\_\_\_. They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chinese, Englishman    B. Chinese, Americans    C. Chineses, Americans
- ( ) 5. I can see some \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the book.  
A. photos, radioes          B. photoes, radios          C. photos, radios
- ( ) 6. The news \_\_\_\_\_ not true.  
A. are                        B. is                            C. isn't
- ( ) 7. This pair of \_\_\_\_\_ 100 yuan now.  
A. glass are                B. glasses is                C. glasses are
- ( ) 8. Are those your \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. bookshelves              B. bookshelf                C. bookshelves
- ( ) 9. We can see a \_\_\_\_\_ and many \_\_\_\_\_ in the fields.  
A. people, sheep            B. man, sheep               C. man, sheeps
- ( ) 10. Look. Some \_\_\_\_\_ on duty in the street.  
A. police is                B. polices are               C. police are

## Ex. 6. 找出句中的错误并改正

1. This is my bird. It's name is Polly. ( )
2. Lily and Tom is from America. ( )
3. Three Chinese and two American are in the room. ( )



## Lesson 5 What's that?

## 主系表结构(3)——特殊疑问句

What's this/that?	It's a bird.
What are these/those?	They're sheep.
What colour is your shirt?	My shirt is green. / It's green.
What colour are your shoes?	My shoes are blue. / They are blue.
What is your name?	My name is Rob.
Who is she?	She's our teacher.
What is she?	She is a teacher.
How old are you?	I'm eleven.
What is he like?	He's tall.

what's = what is

主系表结构的特殊疑问句的句型是“疑问主”，即“疑问词+系动词+主语”，针对不同的表语提问要选用不同的疑问词。

## 练习

## Ex. 1. 仿照例句写句子

(1) 例: She's Kate.Who is she?1. I am eleven.2. Her name is Rose.3. He is short.4. These are cows.5. Jane is very beautiful.6. They are my friends.7. She is a nurse.8. Those shoes are green.

(2) 例: Who are you? (he, brother)

I'm his brother.What's his name? (Jim)His name is Jim.

1. Who's he? (I, father)

2. What's its name? (Mimi)

3. Who are they? (we, friends)

4. What's your name? (Tom) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Who are you? (they, teacher) \_\_\_\_\_

### Ex. 2. 用 *what*, *who* 或 *how* 填空

- \_\_\_\_\_ is he? Is he your father?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is he like? Is he tall?
- \_\_\_\_\_ old are you? Are you six, too?
- \_\_\_\_\_ is Jane? Is she a doctor?
- \_\_\_\_\_ colour are her fish? Are they black?

### Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. "\_\_\_\_\_ old are you?" "I'm seven."  
A. What B. How C. Who
- ( ) 2. "\_\_\_\_\_ is her sister like?" "She is fat."  
A. How B. What C. Who
- ( ) 3. "\_\_\_\_\_?" "It's black."  
A. What's it B. What it is like C. What colour is it
- ( ) 4. Your father is a driver. \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. What your mother is B. Who's your mother C. What's your mother
- ( ) 5. Who are you? \_\_\_\_\_ is your name?  
A. What B. Who C. How
- ( ) 6. Look! \_\_\_\_\_? Is he our new teacher?  
A. Who is she B. Who the man is C. Who is the man
- ( ) 7. What \_\_\_\_\_ like? Is she good-looking?  
A. is Jane B. Jane is C. Jane's
- ( ) 8. One of the students \_\_\_\_\_ from France. He speaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are, Japanese B. is, French C. come, French
- ( ) 9. "What's \_\_\_\_\_?" "It's \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. it, duck B. that, duck C. this, a duck
- ( ) 10. "What are those?" "They're \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. from England B. cows C. old

### Ex. 4. 句型转换

- This is a bird. (改为一般疑问句) \_\_\_\_\_
- Is his new bike blue? (否定回答) \_\_\_\_\_
- He is my good friend. (改为复数) \_\_\_\_\_
- Those are sheep. (改为单数) \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother is very tall. (就画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_
- Her sister is only three. (就画线部分提问) \_\_\_\_\_

## Lesson

This book is *mine*

## ▶▶▶ 代词(3)——名词性物主代词

形容词性物主代词

my    your    his    her    its    our    your    their

名词性物主代词

mine    yours    his    hers    its    ours    yours    theirs

## ▶▶▶ 名词(2)——名词所有格

单 词 情 况		构 成	例 词
有生命的 东西	一般情况	加 's	Jane's, boy's, dog's
	以 s 结尾的复数名词	加 '	teachers', students'
	以 s 结尾的专有名词	加 ' 或 's	James' 或 James's
	两人共有的东西	后者加 's	Bob and Rob's room
	两人各自的东西	两者均加 's	Bob's and Rob's rooms
无生命的 东西	时间、天体、国家等	加 's	today's, two hours', sun's, China's
	其他	用 of 所有格	the legs of the table

Whose skirt is this?

It's Jane's skirt. / It's Jane's.

It's her skirt. / It's hers.

Whose caps are these?

They're Jim's caps. / They're Jim's.

They're his caps. / They're his.

## ▶▶▶ 练习

## Ex. 1. 仿照例句写句子

(1) 例: This is my ruler.

This box is mine.

- These are our houses.
- This is Lily's T-shirt.
- Those rulers are the students'.
- That's Ann and Sue's photo.

(2) 例: This is my bag.

- That is her skirt.
- Is this your shirt?
- These are our books.
- Are those his shoes?
- Is that the boys' room?
- This isn't Tom's bike.

Whose ruler is this?Whose is this box?


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This bag is mine.


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## Ex. 2. 根据句意, 在正确的单词下面划线

1. Ours/Our house is very big.
2. My/Mine shoes are not brown.
3. This sweater is not her/hers. Is it your/yours?
4. Who's/Whose dress is this?
5. Their/Theirs shirts are all green.
6. Is it Children's/Children Day?

## Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ bag is red. \_\_\_\_\_ is black.  
A. Her, yours                      B. Hers, Your                      C. Her, Your
- ( ) 2. The ball is not \_\_\_\_\_. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my, their                      B. mine, theirs                      C. mine, their
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice school. I like it very much.  
A. We                      B. Our                      C. Ours
- ( ) 4. He sits near \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the door of the room      B. the room's door                      C. the room door
- ( ) 5. Those white shoes are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. their                      B. our                      C. Li Hua's
- ( ) 6. "Whose coat is this?" "It's \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Bill's                      B. Bills'                      C. Bill
- ( ) 7. This is a new book. \_\_\_\_\_ very interesting.  
A. It's                      B. Its                      C. It
- ( ) 8. "Are these skirts yours?" "No, they're \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. my sister                      B. my sister's                      C. mine
- ( ) 9. "Whose room is this?" "It's \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. Judy and Lucy's                      B. Judy's and Lucy's                      C. Judy' and Lucy's
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ are very beautiful.  
A. Beijing's park                      B. Beijing's parks                      C. Beijing parks
- ( ) 11. "Is the post office far from here?" "No, it's only \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. ten minutes' walk                      B. ten minute's walk                      C. ten minute walk
- ( ) 12. Is this \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. newspaper of today                      B. today newspaper                      C. today's newspaper

## Ex. 4. 完成句子

1. 这是谁的笔? 丽丽的。                      Whose pen is this? It's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. 这里是男孩们的房间。                      Here is the \_\_\_\_\_ room.
3. 那些书是我朋友的。                      Those books are \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson



## What time is it?

## 时间表示法

What time is it? What's the time?	six (o'clock). It's six thirty/half past six. eleven forty-five/a quarter to twelve.	It's time to get up. for breakfast. to have lunch.
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三种时间表示法	4:05	6:20	1:35	11:50
点钟+分钟	four o five	six twenty	one thirty-five	eleven fifty
分钟(1-30)+ past + 该点钟	five past four	twenty past six		
分钟(31-59)+ to + 下一点钟			twenty-five to one	ten to twelve

1. 分钟是15时一般用 a quarter 来代替 fifteen; 分钟是30时一般用 half 来代替 thirty。
2. am(a.m., AM, A.M.)表示“上午”, pm(p.m., PM, P.M.)表示“下午”, 其前面的时间要用数字表示, 且不可跟 o'clock, 如不可说 \*at six thirty AM, \*at 8 o'clock pm 等。

## 练习

## Ex. 1. 仿照例句写句子

(1) 例: What time is it? (6:05) It's six o five. It's five past six. It's 6:05 a.m.

1. What time is it? (7:15) \_\_\_\_\_
2. What time is it? (8:20) \_\_\_\_\_
3. What time is it? (9:30) \_\_\_\_\_
4. What time is it? (10:35) \_\_\_\_\_
5. What's the time? (11:40) \_\_\_\_\_
6. What's the time? (13:45) \_\_\_\_\_
7. What's the time? (14:50) \_\_\_\_\_
8. What's the time? (17:55) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 例: It's seven twenty. It's time to have breakfast.

It's 7:20 a.m. It's time for breakfast.

1. It's ten to eight in the morning. It's time to go to school.

2. It's half past eleven in the morning. It's time to have lunch.

3. It's ten ten in the evening. It's time to go to bed.

Ex. 2. 用 *to, past, for, of* 或 *like* 填空

1. It's a quarter \_\_\_\_\_ twelve. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ lunch.
2. It's half \_\_\_\_\_ seven. It's time to go to school.
3. This is a map \_\_\_\_\_ China.
4. It's seven o'clock now. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ *Evening News*.
5. What's he \_\_\_\_\_? Is he short?

## Ex. 3. 选择最佳答案

- ( ) 1. "What's the time?" "It's \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. eight past fifty      B. eight o fifteen      C. eight o five
- ( ) 2. The shop closes at \_\_\_\_\_ p.m.  
A. eight thirty      B. 8:30      C. 20:30
- ( ) 3. It's \_\_\_\_\_ now. Let's go to school.  
A. six forty-five      B. six past forty-five      C. forty-five to seven
- ( ) 4. It's four o'clock. It's time \_\_\_\_\_ a game.  
A. play      B. to play      C. playing
- ( ) 5. What? The hospital is \_\_\_\_\_ from here?  
A. two hours' ride      B. two hour's ride      C. two hours ride
- ( ) 6. "\_\_\_\_\_?" "Sorry, I don't know."  
A. What's the time      B. Who are you      C. What's your name
- ( ) 7. 9:15 reads as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nine fifteen      B. a quarter to nine      C. nine fifty
- ( ) 8. "Is your school far from here?" "No, it's only \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. five minutes far      B. five minutes' walk      C. five minute's walk
- ( ) 9. "What's the English for 7:40?" "It's \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. forty seven      B. seven past forty      C. twenty to eight
- ( ) 10. It's \_\_\_\_\_. It's time for supper.  
A. seven pm      B. 7 o'clock pm      C. 7:00 pm

## Ex. 4. 写出下列句子的同义句

1. What time is it?

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2. It's time for breakfast.

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3. It's eleven forty-five now.

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4. It's 5:08 a.m.

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