



Practice and Learn

语法上 *Grammar*

美国小学生课堂练习册

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美国小学生课堂练习册

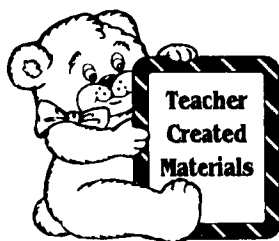
Practice and Learn

Grammar

语法(上)



(美国家长协会认证印鉴)



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编者按语

这套丛书是根据美国教师创新教材公司出版的《Practice and Learn》(学前班及 1~6 年级)选编的。原版书是经美国家长协会(The National Parenting Center)认证的现行课堂练习册。这套丛书全面反映了美国小学的现行教学内容和教学要求,同时也为我们展现了美国小学生生动活泼的学习场景。我们从中不仅可以了解美国小学生每天在学些什么功课,做些什么样的作业,写些什么样的作文,开展些什么样的科技活动和文体活动,以及学生们应知应会的知识内容,而且还可以从中学习和掌握各科的英语专业术语,学会用地道的英语来表述所学过的知识,掌握日常生活、学习活动的英语表达方法。鉴于我国学生目前主要是靠课本学习英语,很少联系生活和学习实践,很少同其他学科相联系现状,我们觉得,这套书的出版必将会开阔学生的眼界,丰富学生的学习内容,提高学生学英语的兴趣,促进学生英语水平的大幅度提高。

原版书是按年级分册的,不过各册也有所侧重,现改为按学科分册编排,主要是出于对两门主要学科,即语言(英语)和数学的考虑。就英语而言,它不是我们的母语,而是外语。我国的小学生在入学前一段不具备英语的语言背景,因此对应于各年级的原版书显得太深。故在选编时删去了一些难度较大和文化背景较浓的部分。就数学而言,在四则运算方面大体与我们相同,将原书内容全部收入显得有些重复和多余,因此在选编时删去了大量的计算习题。除上述两点以外,本书原汁原味地收入了原版书的全部内容。

本书适用于我国的中小學生,尤其是双语学校的学生。对于初中生来说,虽然有些内容(特别是数学)显得浅一些,但可以充分利用本书来学习英语知识,丰富英语词汇,提高英语水平。特别是那些打算到英语国家上高中、上大学的学生,学习这套丛书能把国内的学习和国外的学习很好地衔接起来,提前了解和熟悉一下国外的学习生活,无疑是大有裨益的。

这种寓学习于娱乐中的模式正是我国教育体制中所欠缺的。我们的口号是:
“英语是玩出来的,而不是学出来的。”

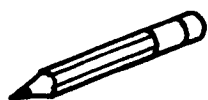
美国教育大揭秘——美国学生作业全真选编
英语就得天天练——与美国孩子同步学英语

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表示名称的单词



名词是表示人、物或地点的单词,把下列每个单词写在正确的栏目下。

jacket (夹克)	branch (树枝)	room (房间)	teacher (教师)
Lisa (莉萨)	field (田野)	soda (碱)	school (学校)
China (中国)	flower (花)	water (水)	town (城镇)
mother (母亲)	girl (女孩)	father (父亲)	

Thing (物品)

This image shows a blank sheet of handwriting practice paper. It features four identical sets of horizontal lines arranged vertically. Each set includes a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The paper is otherwise empty, with no text or markings.

What Kind of Noun?

它是哪一类名词?

Nouns are words that name a person, place, or thing.

名词是表示人物、地点或物品的单词。



Write each of the following words under the correct heading.

把下列单词写在正确的栏目下:

Adam (亚当)

farmer (农夫)

museum (博物馆)

state (状态;州)

attic (阁楼)

football (橄榄球)

rainbow (彩虹)

zoo keeper (动物园饲养员)

comb (梳子)

hoe (锄头)

room (房间)

artist (艺术家)

Dr. Roberts (罗伯特大夫)

London (伦敦)

Russia (俄罗斯)

playground (操场)

door (门)

mother (母亲)

scientist (科学家)

clock (钟)

motor (电动机)

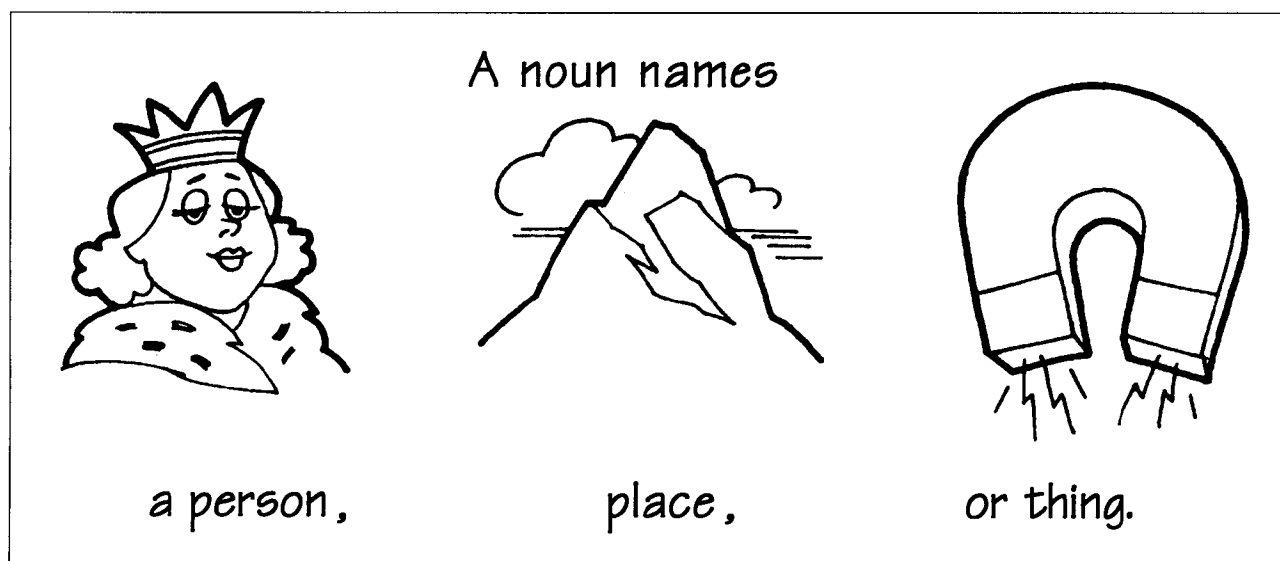
Person

Place

Thing

Find the Noun

找名词




Underline each noun. 在每个名词下面画线。

1. The dancer jumped in the air.
2. The boy watched television.
3. Mr. Smith teaches (教) our class.
4. The baby cried for (哭着要) her mother.
5. The sisters walked (步行) to the store (商店).
6. My school has two stories (两层楼房).
7. The teenagers (青少年) rode (踩着) their skateboards (滑板) through the park.
8. The dentist (牙科医生) treated (治疗) a new patient (病人).
9. A little dog picked (挑起) a fight (争斗) with a big cat.
10. There were presents(礼物), cake, and candles(蜡烛) at my birthday party(生日聚会).


What Kind of Noun?

它是哪一类名词?


A noun names



a person,



place,



or thing.

Complete each sentence with the kind of noun written before the sentence.

用句子前面写出的那一类名词给每个句子填空。

person

1. The _____ delivered the mail.

thing

2. I can not find my _____.

thing

3. The dog played with the _____.

person

4. Jeff and _____ played ball in the park.

place

5. I read my book at the _____.

person

6. _____ played the piano.

place

7. Can we go to the _____?

thing

8. At the store, I bought _____.

Nouns

名 词

A **noun** names a person, place, thing, or idea. Underline the words used as nouns in the following sentences.

名词可表示人、地点、物和观念。在下列句中的名词下画线。

1. The dog chased (追逐) the cat up the tree.
2. Leaves(叶子) fell from the trees as the wind blew.
3. My brother loves to play baseball.
4. I like to paint pictures with my new paints.
5. Freedom(自由) is something we celebrate (庆祝) in this country.
6. Love is very important in a family.
7. The electricity(电) failed so we had no light.
8. The student wrote a story about a rabbit and a fox.
9. The soldiers came home from the foreign land.
10. The girl has been saving her money in her bank.
11. The boys will clean the desk when they finish the project(工程, 计划).
12. Three monkeys swung from the vines in the jungle(丛林地带).
13. Her braid was tied with a pink ribbon(装饰带).
14. Your soccer team has a better record than that team.
15. The museum was so crowded(拥挤) that we could not get near the exhibit.

Nouns

名 词

Nouns are words that name a person, place, thing, or idea.

• **Persons** include both names of people and categories.

Mr. Blue children policemen teacher girl boy

• **Places** can name both specific and general places.

New York school park department stores home

• **Things** refer to objects.

door shoes newspaper table globe

• **Ideas** tell about feelings or thoughts.

love pain philosophy (哲学) care liberty freedom belief rules

A. Underline the nouns in the following sentences. The number at the end of the sentence tells how many nouns to look for.

1. Summer is a wonderful time of the year. (3)
2. The weather is hot and many children enjoy swimming. (3)
3. Most schools are closed and people have time to go on vacations(假期). (4)
4. The days are longer and we have more hours of sunlight. (3)
5. It is wonderful to go to the pool, beach, or lake. (3)
6. My teacher, Mr. Dawson, visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City in July. (5)
7. He said that great care and concern are shown by visitors. (3)
8. My friends, Tim and Carol, went to the Statue of Liberty and to Ellis Island. (5)
9. The scent of beautiful flowers drifts across Central Park as we eat our lunch outside. (4)
10. We like to cook hamburgers on the grill (烤架) and picnic in the backyard. (3)

B. Use another paper to write each of the following words under the correct heading of **person, place, thing, or idea**.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|---------|------------|
| • France | • shoelaces(鞋带) | • city | • loyalty | • love | • building |
| • happiness | • bicycles | • Ms. Litz | • glasses | • table | • fairness |
| • clouds | • science | • sounds | • Dr. Forest | • pain | • Texas |

Word Plurals

单词的复数形式



Add the letter **s** to each word to make it more than one. Write the whole word.
给每个单词加上字母“s”,使它成为复数形式。把整个单词写下来。

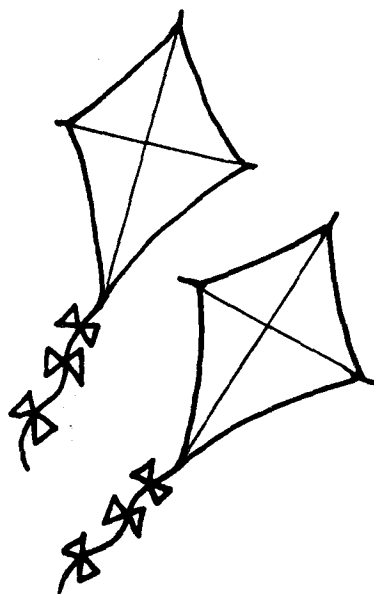
1. jar

2. dog

3. hill

4. kite

5. card



Add the letters **es** to each word to make it more than one.
给每个单词加上字母“es”,使它成为复数形式。

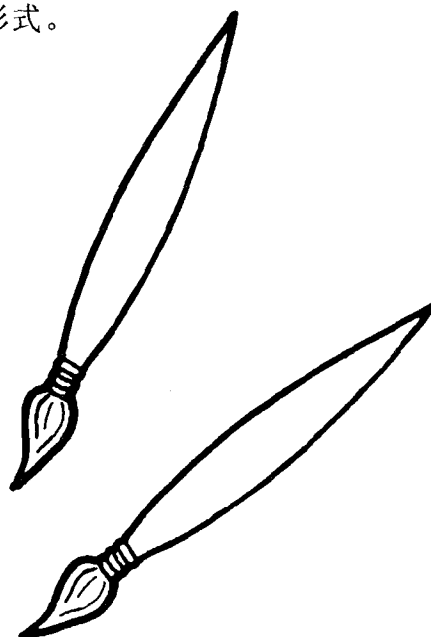
6. fox

7. dress

8. glass

9. class

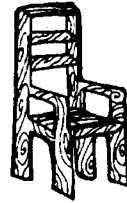
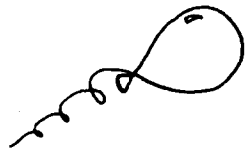
10. brush



More Than One

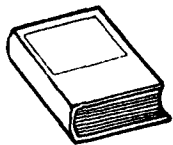
复数形式

Write a noun for each picture below. 给下面每个图填上一个名词。

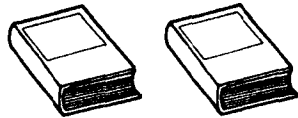


You wrote the *singular* form of each of these nouns because there is only one of each item. The singular form of a noun shows there is only one. One way to show the *plural* (more than one) is to add an s to the end of the word.

你写的是每个名词的单数形式,因为每个东西只有一个。名词的单数形式表示这里只有一个。表示复数(不止一个)的一种方法是在词尾加一个“s”。



book



books



tree



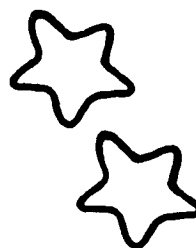
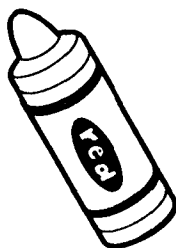
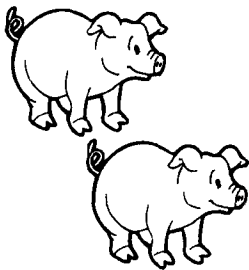
trees

Try writing the plural forms of the nouns you wrote above.

试写出你在上面所写的各名词的复数形式。

By adding an s to the end of most nouns you make the noun plural and show there is more than one item. Now it is your turn to try some more. Write singular nouns under the pictures that show only one. Write plural nouns under the pictures that show more than one.

大多数名词在词尾加一个“s”就成了名词的复数,表示这里不止一个。现在轮到你再试几个。在表示只有一个的图下写出单数名词,在表示不止一个的图下写出复数名词。

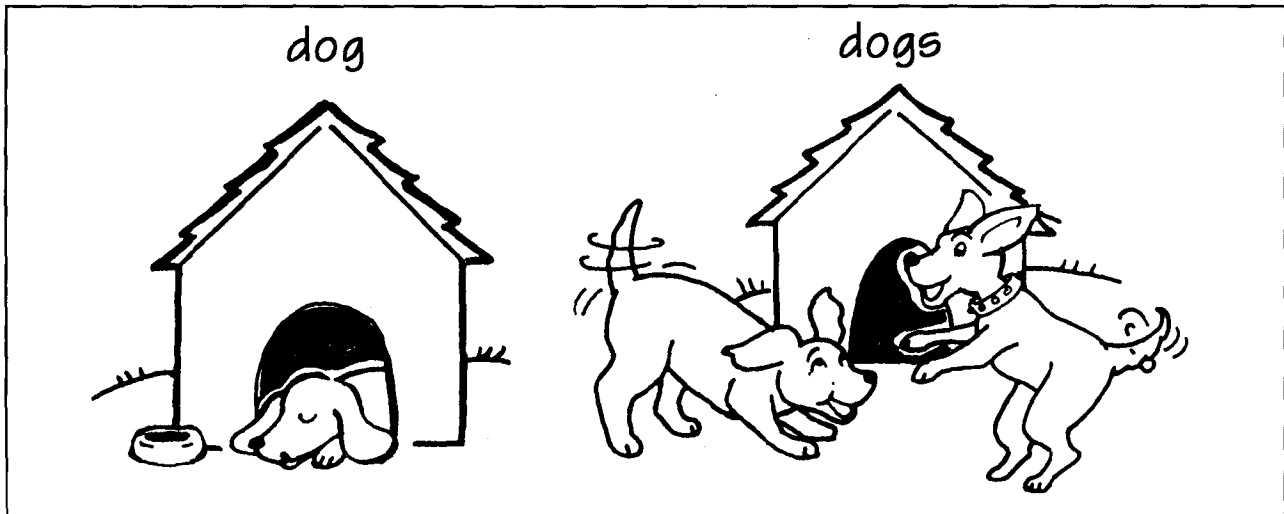


Naming More Than One

表示一个以上的名词(1)

Add **s** or **es** to each word to make it more than one.

表示一个以上物品时各单词要加“s”或“es”。



1. cane (拐杖)_____

6. dress (服装)_____

2. brush (刷子)_____

7. glass (玻璃杯)_____

3. duck (鸭子)_____

8. bag (袋子)_____

4. bear (熊)_____

9. bucket (水桶)_____

5. fox (狐狸)_____

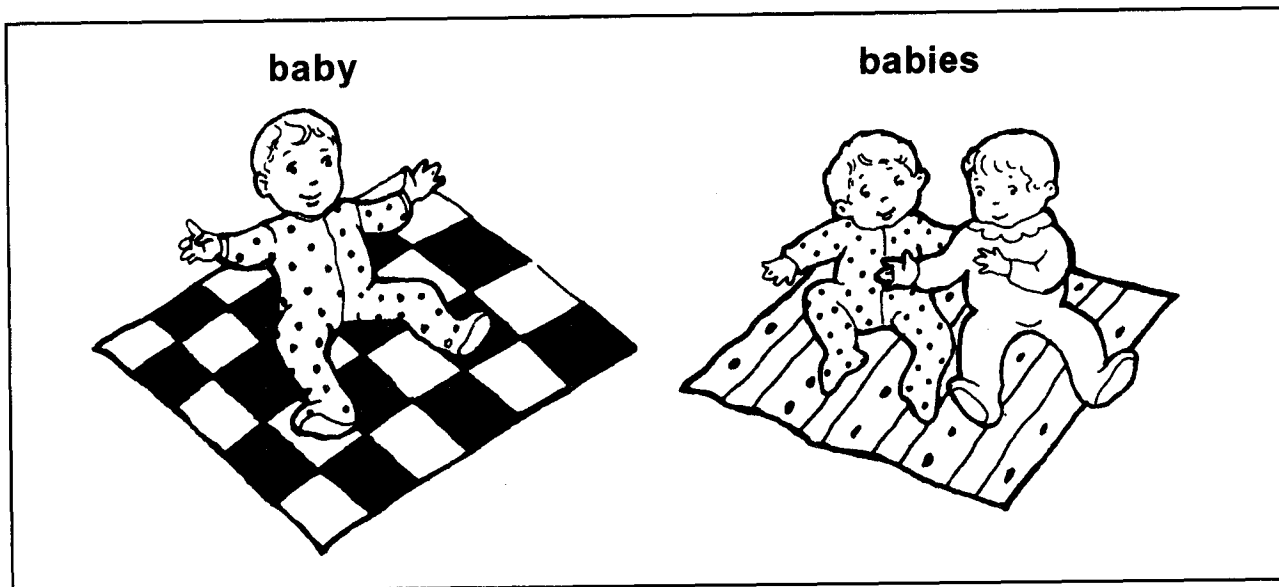
10. sled (雪橇)_____

Naming More Than One

表示一个以上的名词(2)

Make each word more than one by **crossing out the y** and **adding ies**.

通过去掉“y”,加“ies”,把下面每个单词变成复数。



1. puppy(小狗)_____

6. funny(滑稽人)_____

2. lady(女士)_____

7. kitty(小猫)_____

3. baby(婴儿)_____

8. daddy(爸爸)_____

4. candy(糖果)_____

9. jelly(果冻)_____

5. pony(矮种马)_____

10. ruby(红宝石)_____

Plural Nouns

复数名词

In most cases, an *s* is added to a noun to name more than one.

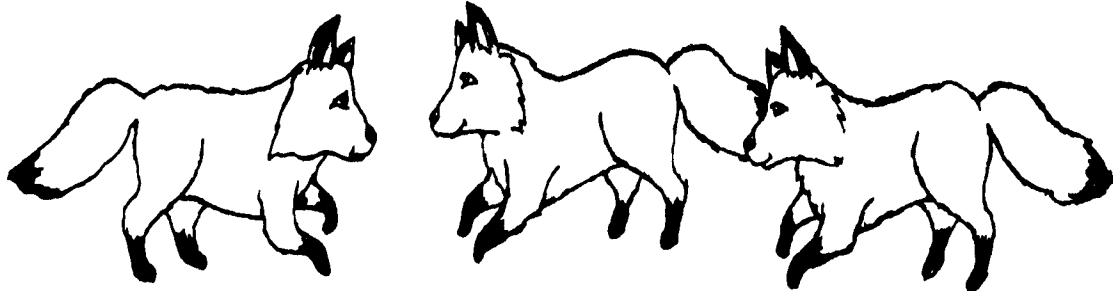
在大多数情况下,名词词尾加“s”就可以表示一个以上物品。

If the noun ends in **s**, **x**, **ch**, or **sh**, *es* is added.

如果名词的词尾是“s”、“x”、“ch”或“sh”,则在词尾加“es”。

fox

foxes



Write the plural form of each noun. 写出每个名词的复数形式。

1. cat (猫) _____

9. door (门) _____

2. dog (狗) _____

10. chair (椅子) _____

3. house (住房) _____

11. lunch (午饭) _____

4. gate (大门) _____

12. box (盒子) _____

5. church (教堂) _____

13. bush (灌木) _____

6. monkey (猴子) _____

14. glass (玻璃杯) _____

7. tree (树) _____

15. truck (卡车) _____

8. class (班级) _____

16. brush (刷子) _____

Puzzle Change-O

单数变复数

Remember, a **noun** names a person, place, or thing. A **plural noun** names more than one person, place, or thing. To form the **plural** of most nouns, add an *s*. In the matching puzzle pieces, write the plural form for each word.

1. market

1.

2. pencil

2.

3. truck(卡车)

3.

4. farmer

4.

5. cupcake
(杯形蛋糕)

5.

6. student

6.

7. telephone

7.

8. computer

8.

9. picture

9.

10. penguin (企鹅)

10.