

## Unit 2 This is my sister.

### Section A

#### 重点单词

- sister *n.* 姐, 妹  
my/his sister 我的/他的姐姐/妹妹  
它的对应词是 brother“兄, 弟”
- mother *n.* 母亲, 妈妈
- family *n.* 家, 家庭  
your/Tom's family 你的/汤姆的家庭  
family/last name 姓
- parent *n.* 父亲或母亲  
相当于 father or mother (指父母中的一人)  
parents = father and mother 父母, 双亲 (指父母两人)
- those *pron.* 那些  
(1) 对应词为 these “这些”。  
(2) those 的单数为 that; these 的单数为 this.
- they *pron.* 他/她/它们  
单数为 he/she/it 他/她/它

#### 重点短语

- his mother 他(的) 母亲
- my brother 我(的) 兄弟
- her friend's family 她朋友的家人
- my parents 我的父母亲
- my family 我的家庭
- have a good day 过得愉快

#### 重点句型

- This/That is my sister. 这/那是我妹妹。

These/Those are my parents. 这(些)/那(些) 是我的父母。

本句用来介绍在场的第三人。

距离较近时用: this is...

距离较远时用: that is... 或 that's...

Mom, this is Mike and that's Lucy. They are my friends.

妈妈, 这是迈克, 那是露西。他们是我的朋友。

These/Those are... 是其复数形式。

- Are those your parents? 那是你的父母亲吗?

本句为一般疑问句, 其答语的主语要用 they。如:

— Are those your parents?

— Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

— Are those your brothers?

— Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

- Who's she? 她是谁?

这个句型用来询问第三方是谁。

— Who is she?

— She my sister, Kate.

They are her parents. (对划线部分提问)

→ Who are they?

- You, too. 你也一样。

You, too. 用于回答祝愿, 意为“也祝你……; 你也一样。”

— Happy New year! 新年快乐!

— Thanks. And you, too. 谢谢! 也祝你新年快乐!

#### 精析语法

##### 名词所有格和复数

- 名词所有格:

(1) 一般在有生命的名词后加“'s”。

my friend's mother 我朋友的妈妈

Dave's parents 大卫的父母

(2) 以“s”结尾的名词在其后直接加“'”。

my friends' friends 我朋友的朋友

(3) 不以-s 结尾的不规则复数名词, 还得在词尾加's。

Children's Day 儿童节

(4) 若表示两人各自所有的两个东西, 则应在两个名词后面都加上's, 且后接复数名词; 若表示两人共同所有的一个东西, 则只能在后面那个名词后加's, 且后接单数名词。

Tom's and Mike's rooms 汤姆和迈克的房间

(两人各有一间, 共两间, 不是共同拥有)

Tom and Mike's room 汤姆和迈克的房间

(两人共同拥有的一间房间)

- 复数:



## (1) 名词:

通常情况下在名词后面直接加“s”。

pen→pens brother→brothers

## (2) 代词:

he/she/it→they you→you this→these

that→those

## (3) is/am→are

## 课时训练 1

## I. 按要求写出下列单词的相应形式。

- this(对应词) \_\_\_\_\_
- those(对应词) \_\_\_\_\_
- those(单数) \_\_\_\_\_
- key(复数) \_\_\_\_\_
- is/am(复数) \_\_\_\_\_
- who is(缩写) \_\_\_\_\_
- parent(复数) \_\_\_\_\_
- they(单数) \_\_\_\_\_
- they're(完全形式) \_\_\_\_\_
- brother(对应词) \_\_\_\_\_

## II. 单项选择。

- Are these your parents?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, these are B. Yes, they aren't  
C. No, they aren't D. No, these are not
- Mom, \_\_\_\_\_ is my friend, Sam.  
A. He B. she  
C. it D. this
- Who's she?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ my friend.  
A. They're B. She's  
C. It's D. This is
- Is he your grandfather?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, it isn't B. Yes, it is  
C. Yes, he's D. Yes, he is
- Is that \_\_\_\_\_ aunt?  
A. she B. she's  
C. her D. her's

## III. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

- These are our \_\_\_\_\_ (parent).

- Who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) these girls?

- I think it's \_\_\_\_\_ (she) eraser.

- They are \_\_\_\_\_ (I) grandparents.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (that) two boys are David and Bill.

- Are \_\_\_\_\_ (this) girls his sisters?

—Yes, they are.

- Are those your \_\_\_\_\_ (friend)?

- Anna and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) friends.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a good day.

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your good friend.

## IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

- 他们是我的父母。  
\_\_\_\_\_ my parents.
- Peter 和 Nick 是我的弟弟。  
Peter \_\_\_\_\_ Nick \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 这是我的姐姐。  
This is my \_\_\_\_\_.
- 他是你的朋友吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ friend?
- 那是谁?  
\_\_\_\_\_ that?

## V. 句型转换, 每空一词。

- His father and mother are workers. (改为同义句)  
His \_\_\_\_\_ are workers.
- This is my cousin. (改为复数形式)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my cousins.
- Tom is my friend. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ friend?
- This is a key in English. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in English?
- Those are Sam's brothers. (改为单数形式)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Sam's \_\_\_\_\_.
- Is that your pen? (作否定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ isn't.
- Are those your parents? (作肯定回答)  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- The boy is Lily's brother. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the boy?

## VI. 从 II 栏中选出与 I 栏各句相对应的答语。

1. Is Han Mei your classmate(同学)?
2. Who's that boy?
3. Are these his friends?

- ( ) 4. Is he Tom?  
( ) 5. Are you Lily?  
( ) 6. What color is your pen?  
( ) 7. What's your first name?  
( ) 8. How are you?

II

- A. No, they aren't.  
B. Yes, he is.  
C. No, I'm not.  
D. Yes, she is.  
E. My brother.  
F. I'm OK. Thanks.  
G. It's black.  
H. Jack.

课时训练 2

I. 用 am, is, are 填空。

1. — \_\_\_\_\_ you Tom?  
— No, I \_\_\_\_\_ Jim.  
2. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ fine.  
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ your mother?  
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ not Mary.  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she your mother?  
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ her name?  
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ not Bob.  
8. — What \_\_\_\_\_ your name?  
— My name \_\_\_\_\_ Jim.  
9. — How \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thank you.  
10. — What \_\_\_\_\_ your phone number?  
— It \_\_\_\_\_ 261-9854.

II. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. This is my map. (改为复数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.  
2. These are my brother and sister. (改为否定句)  
These \_\_\_\_\_ my brother and sister.  
3. Yes, it is. (改为复数句)  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. That is my sister. (改为复数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_.

5. No, she isn't. (改为复数句)  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Are these oranges? (改为单数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ orange?

7. What's that in English? (改为复数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in English?

III. 连词成句。

1. first, is, her, name, what(?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. is, she, not, my, sister(.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. are, his, parents, those(?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. your, sister, is, who(?)  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. is, name, Alice, mother's, her(.)  
\_\_\_\_\_

IV. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. — Is he your friend?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it is                      B. it isn't  
C. he is                     D. he isn't  
( ) 2. Is that your \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. a picture                B. picture  
C. pictures                 D. nice pictures  
( ) 3. — \_\_\_\_\_ is he?  
— He's her father.  
A. What                     B. How  
C. Who                      D. This  
( ) 4. — Is that your father?  
— \_\_\_\_\_. It's my uncle.  
A. Yes, that is              B. No, that isn't  
C. Yes, it is                 D. No, it isn't  
( ) 5. — Are those your brothers?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, those are           B. No, those aren't  
C. No, these aren't         D. Yes, they are  
( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ his parents' names?  
— Mary and Eric.  
A. What's                   B. Who's  
C. Who're                   D. What are  
( ) 7. Anna is not my sister. \_\_\_\_\_ my cousin.  
A. He                        B. He's



- C. She D. She's
- ( ) 8. Is \_\_\_\_\_ your aunt? What's \_\_\_\_\_ name?
- A. he; his B. she; her
- C. he; her D. she; his
- ( ) 9. —How do you spell “pen”?
- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. P-E-N B. P-e-n
- C. pen D. PEN
- ( ) 10. My name is Jack Smith. My last name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Jack B. Smith
- C. Jack Smith D. /

## V. 阅读理解。

根据对话内容,判断下列句子的正误,正确的用“T”表示,不正确的用“F”表示。

Bruce: Mom, this is my friend, Frank.

Frank: Nice to meet you, Mrs. Hand.

Mrs. Hand: Nice to meet you, too, Frank.

Bruce: And these are my grandparents, Dave and Mona.

That's my brother, Paul, and this is my cousin, Peter.

Frank: And is this your sister?

Bruce: Yes, this is Emma.

- ( ) 1. Bruce and Peter are cousins.
- ( ) 2. Frank is Bruce's brother.
- ( ) 3. Emma is Mrs. Hand's daughter.
- ( ) 4. Dave and Mona are Frank's grandparents.
- ( ) 5. Bruce is a boy, his family name is Hand.

## Section B

## 重点单词

1. son *n.* 儿子
2. aunt *n.* 姑母, 姨母
3. next *adj.* 下一个  
next photo 下一张照片
4. picture *n.* 图画, 照片(当作照片讲时等于 photo)
5. girl *n.* 女孩

## 重点短语

1. these three girls 这三个女孩
2. in Tom's family 在汤姆的家里

3. two photos of my family 两张我的全家福
4. in the first photo 在第一幅照片里
5. the name of my dog 我的狗的名字  
= my dog's name

## 重点句型

Here is a photo of my family. 这是一张我的全家福。

(1) 这是一个倒装句,其正常语序为:

A photo of my family is here.

其结构为: Here + be + 主语(名词). (be 用单数还是用复数与主语保持一致。)

Here is a photo of his family.

Here are two photos of his family.

(2) 其中 a photo of my family 相当于 my family photo.

## 课时训练 3

## I. 根据句意填空。

1. Lucy is a girl. She is her father's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Jim is his father's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My father's sister is my \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Kate's father's brother is her \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Tim's father is my uncle, so Tim is my \_\_\_\_\_.
6. His parents are his \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My grandparents are my \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

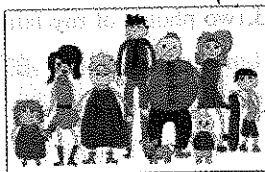
## II. 用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (this) are my cousins.
2. His \_\_\_\_\_ (parent) are teachers.
3. Is he \_\_\_\_\_ (you) brother?
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ my friend. \_\_\_\_\_ your friend a girl? (be)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a girl. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Li Fang. (she)
6. Is \_\_\_\_\_ (he) English name Ted?
7. My \_\_\_\_\_ (father) brother is my uncle.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) she your cousin's mother?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (those) is my grandmother.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (Tom) father is in China.
11. These \_\_\_\_\_ your cups. Here you \_\_\_\_\_. (be)

## III. 完形填空。

Hi, boys and girls! My name is Linda. I'm 1

English girl. This is a 2 of my family. You can see 3 people in it. These are my grandparents. 4 are in the middle of the photo. The tall (高的) man (男人) is my father. 5 name is Henry. This is my mother, Anna. My parents have three children, Tom, Paul 6 me. Tom and Paul are my 7. Tom is seven. Paul is three. And I'm six. 8 is the girl? She is my aunt. Her name is Betty. She is my father's 9. Oh, Pipi is in the photo, too. Pipi is the 10 of my dog. I like it very much. It's my good friend.



- ( ) 1. A. a B. an  
C. the D. /
- ( ) 2. A. map B. photo  
C. phone D. cup
- ( ) 3. A. five B. six  
C. seven D. eight
- ( ) 4. A. He B. She  
C. They D. You
- ( ) 5. A. His B. Her  
C. He D. She
- ( ) 6. A. and B. but  
C. or D. like
- ( ) 7. A. friends B. brothers  
C. cousins D. sisters
- ( ) 8. A. What B. Where  
C. Who D. How
- ( ) 9. A. daughter B. friend  
C. aunt D. sister
- ( ) 10. A. name B. color  
C. number D. picture

IV. 根据汉语意思完成句子, 每空一词。

1. 这是你的父母吗?  
\_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_?
2. 那是我的表弟, 我姑姑的儿子。  
\_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_, my \_\_\_\_\_.
3. —那是你爷爷奶奶吗?  
—是的, 他们是。  
\_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_?
- Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
4. 那是一张你的全家福吗?  
Is that a \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_?

5. 那用英语怎么说?

What's that \_\_\_\_\_?

6. —这是你叔叔吗? —不, 不是。

—\_\_\_\_\_ your uncle?

—\_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 露西和凯特在这儿。

\_\_\_\_\_ Lucy and Kate.

8. 他的祖父母在下一幅照片里。

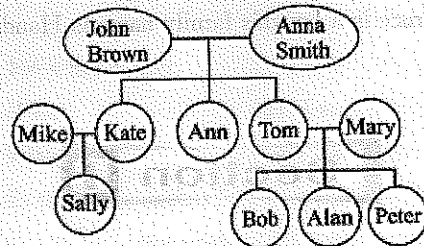
His grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ picture.

V. 补全对话, 每空一词。

- A: Hi, this is a photo of my 1.
- B: Oh! 2 these 3 parents?
- A: 4. They're my grandparents. These are my 5.
- This is my father. 6 name's Mark. And this is my 7. Her name is Lisa.
- B: Is he your grandfather?
- A: 8, he is. His name is Bill. And these are my cousins.
- B: Is this your sister?
- A: 9, that is my aunt. 10 name is Jenny.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

VI. 阅读理解。

根据所给的家谱图, 完成选项。



- ( ) 1. John Brown and Anna Smith are Sally's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. parents B. grandparents  
C. brother and sister D. uncle and aunt
- ( ) 2. Mary is Sally's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. aunt B. mother  
C. sister D. grandmother
- ( ) 3. Ann is John Brown's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. son B. granddaughter  
C. daughter D. sister
- ( ) 4. Tom and Kate are Ann's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cousins B. uncle and aunt



C. brother and sister

D. father and mother

( ) 5. From the family tree, Sally has (有) \_\_\_\_\_ cousins.

A. two

B. three

C. four

D. five

### 课时训练 4

#### I. 按要求填空。

1. that (反义词) \_\_\_\_\_

2. those (单数) \_\_\_\_\_

3. am (复数) \_\_\_\_\_

4. he (物主代词) \_\_\_\_\_

5. photo (复数) \_\_\_\_\_

6. aunt (对应词) \_\_\_\_\_

7. are (单数) \_\_\_\_\_

8. your (人称代词主格) \_\_\_\_\_

9. picture (同义词) \_\_\_\_\_

10. this (复数形式) \_\_\_\_\_

#### II. 连词成句。

1. my, this, brother, is (.)

2. is, his, sister, that, not girl (.)

3. are, these, his, parents (.)

4. is, here, photo, my, family (.)

5. friend, in, his, is, China (?)

6. good, a, day, have (!)

7. her, is, sister, she (.)

8. are, not, these, grandparents, my (.)

#### III. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. I'm Dave. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Dave.

2. That is my good friend. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ your good friend?

3. Those are my cousins. (改为否定句)

Those \_\_\_\_\_ my cousins.

4. She is my cousin. (改为同义句)

She is my aunt's \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Is he your grandfather? (作否定回答)

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

6. They are her sisters. (对划线部分提问)

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

7. This is not my sister. (缩写句子)

\_\_\_\_\_ my sister.

8. Those are oranges. (改成单数形式)

#### IV. 单项选择。

( ) 1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ aunt. Her name is Linda.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. /

( ) 2. Look! This is a \_\_\_\_\_ of my friend.

A. photo

B. name

C. map

D. colour

( ) 3. My father's \_\_\_\_\_ is my uncle.

A. son

B. daughter

C. sister

D. brother

( ) 4. Jack is my uncle. His daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A. brother

B. sister

C. cousin

D. mother

( ) 5. My mother's sister is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A. grandmother

B. sisters

C. cousin

D. aunt

( ) 6. This is a photo of my \_\_\_\_\_. These are my parents and my brother.

A. family

B. jacket

C. phone

D. school

( ) 7. —Jim, \_\_\_\_\_ is Millie. \_\_\_\_\_ is my good friend.

—Nice to meet you, Millie!

A. he; This

B. this; She

C. it; She

D. she; This

( ) 8. —\_\_\_\_\_?

—She is my sister.

A. Who's she

B. What's this

C. What's her name

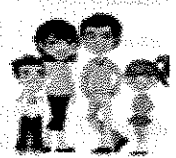
D. How's she

( ) 9. —Boys and girls, today is Sunday (星期天). Have

\_\_\_\_\_ a good day!

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Thank you! You, too.  
B. No, thanks.  
C. Yes, it is.  
D. No, you don't say it.
- ( ) 10.—Dad, this is my pen friend, Alan.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Thank you B. OK  
C. Nice to meet you D. Good

V. 阅读理解。

|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | Hi, I'm Mary Brown. I have three photos. Look at the first one. Two girls are in it. They are my good friends Linda and Jane.                                                           |
|   | Who are they in this photo? These are my aunt and uncle. My uncle is my father's brother. The two children are their son Jack and their daughter Alice.                                 |
|  | The last one is my family photo. This is my grandmother. She's 80. These are my parents. The boy is my brother Mike. Who's the girl? Ha, it's me. I'm three years old (岁) in the photo. |

- ( ) 1. The first one is a photo of Mary's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. parents B. school

C. friends D. family

- ( ) 2. Jack is Mary's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. friend B. cousin

C. brother D. uncle

- ( ) 3. Mike's last name is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Brown B. Black

C. Smith D. Green

- ( ) 4. You can see \_\_\_\_\_ people in the last photo.

A. two B. four

C. five D. seven

- ( ) 5. 下列哪一项是正确的?

A. Mary has three cousins.

B. Alice is Mary's friend.

C. Mary's father has no brother.

D. Jack and Mike are cousins.

VI. 用方框中所给单词的适当形式填空 (有两个多余选项)。

who, of, she, too, in, dog, yellow

Hi, my name is Coco. I'm a 1. I'm three. I have (有) a good friend. 2 name is Doudou. She is a dog, too. Look! Here is a photo 3 Doudou and me. The black one is me. Doudou is white. We are so happy (高兴的). A girl is in the photo, 4. 5 is she? Haha, she is our owner (主人).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 3 Is this your pencil?

### Section A

#### 重点单词

1. pencil *n.* 铅笔  
pen 钢笔
2. eraser *n.* 橡皮  
an/your eraser 一块/你的橡皮
3. box *n.* 箱, 盒  
two pencil boxes 两个铅笔盒(以 x 结尾的名词其复数加-es)
4. dictionary *n.* 字典  
two dictionaries(以辅音字母加“y”结尾的名词变复数, 先变“y”为“i”, 再加-es)
5. thank *interj. & v.* 感谢, 谢谢  
thank you/thanks 谢谢你/谢谢
6. help *v.* 帮助  
help Tom 帮助汤姆  
*n.* 帮助  
your/his help 你的/他的帮助

#### 重点短语

1. eight dictionaries 八本字典
2. a blue pen 一支蓝色的钢笔
3. pencil box 文具盒
4. his English book 他的英语书
5. my schoolbag 我的书包
6. excuse me 劳驾, 打扰
7. What about...? = how about...? .....怎么样?
8. thank you for... 为.....而感谢
9. help sb.(to) do sth. 帮助某人干某事
10. You're welcome. 不用谢。

#### 重点句型

1. What about this dictionary? 这本字典怎么样?  
What/How about...? “.....怎么样?” 这是英语口语中常用的两个省略句型, 它们的意思和用法基本相同。常

用来向对方提出建议、请求或征询对方的看法、意见。

What/How about this watch? 这块手表怎么样?

What/How about playing computer games?

玩电子游戏怎么样?

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

(1) Thank sb.(for sth.) 这是一个表达谢意的礼貌用语。

它不仅用在陌生人之间, 在英美一些国家, 家庭成员、朋友之间因对方给了帮助、关心或善待彼此, 也都会用到这句话。当对方称赞、夸奖、赞美时, 也用 Thank you. 来回答。

(2) Thank you for sth. 这个句型可以用 You're welcome. 来回答。

—Thank you for your help/your family photo.

谢谢你的帮助/全家福。

—You're welcome. 别客气。

#### 3. Excuse me, is this your pencil? 请问, 这是你的铅笔吗?

Excuse me. 意为“对不起, 劳驾, 请问”, 常用于当你打扰别人, 如借东西、问路、插话、中途离开等场合而向对方表示歉意。

Excuse me, are you Li Ming?

请问, 你是李明吗?

Excuse me, who's your sister?

请问, 谁是你的妹妹?

#### 4. Is this/that...? 这/那是.....?

Are these/those...? 这些/那些是.....?

用来询问这是(近处)/那是(远处)什么? 分别用 Yes, it is./No, it isn't. 和 Yes, they are./No, they aren't. 来回答。

—Is this your pencil? 这是你的铅笔吗?

—Yes, it is./No, it isn't. 是的, 它是。/不, 它不是。

—Are those your books? 那些是你的书吗?

—Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

是的, 它们是。/不, 它们不是。

#### 精析语法

形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的区别

形容词性物主代词: my(我的), your(你的), his(他的), her(她的), its(它的), our(我们的), your(你们的),

their(他们的/她们的/它们的)

名词性物主代词: mine(我的), yours(你的), his(他的), hers(她的), its(它的), ours(我们的), yours(你们的), theirs(他们的/她们的/它们的)

1. 形容词性物主代词相当于形容词, 用在名词前作定语。

(1) This is my book. 这是我的书。

(2) Are these your pencils? 这些是你的铅笔吗?

2. 名词性物主代词相当于名词, 不能用于名词前。

(1) Look at the two pencils. The red one is yours and the blue one is mine.

看那两支铅笔。红的是你的, 蓝的是我的。

(2) He likes my pen. He doesn't like hers.

他喜欢我的钢笔。不喜欢她的。

注意: 在使用名词性物主代词时, 必须有特定的语言环境, 也就是要省略的名词大家已经知道, 已经提起过。

It's hers. 是她的。(单独使用大家不知是怎么回事, 不可以这样用)

There is a book. It's hers. 那有本书。是她的。(已提及, 大家才明白)

3. 名词性物主代词=形容词性物主代词+名词

为避免重复使用名词, 有时可用“名词性物主代词”来代替“形容词性物主代词+名词”的形式。

My bag is yellow, her bag is red, his bag is blue and your bag is pink.

我的包是黄色的, 她的是红色的, 他的是蓝色的, 你的是粉色的。

为避免重复使用 bag, 可写成 My bag is yellow, hers is red, his is blue and yours is pink.

口诀: 有“名”则“形”, 无“名”则“名”。

意思是: 后面是名词的话, 前面就要用形容词性物主代词。后面没有名词的话, 就用名词性物主代词。

## 课时训练 1

I. 用 a, an, the 填空。

1. Wang Mei is \_\_\_\_\_ girl, and Li Ming is \_\_\_\_\_ boy (男孩).

2. This is \_\_\_\_\_ eraser, and that is \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

3. That is \_\_\_\_\_ English map, and this is \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese map.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ orange is Rick's.

5. —Is this \_\_\_\_\_ cup?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ cup is white.

6. Look at \_\_\_\_\_ picture, that is \_\_\_\_\_ orange.

7. This is \_\_\_\_\_ watch and that is \_\_\_\_\_ ID card.

II. 用 I, you, she, it, his, that, me, her 填空。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ am OK. And \_\_\_\_\_?

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a girl, \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mary.

3. Are \_\_\_\_\_ a boy?

4. —This is a pen, and what's \_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_ is a pencil.

5. Excuse \_\_\_\_\_. Is \_\_\_\_\_ teacher GaoHui?

III. 句型转换, 每空一词。

1. This is an English book. (对划线部分提问)

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

2. —Is that a schoolbag? (作否定回答)

—No, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. This is my brown pencil box. (改为复数形式)

\_\_\_\_\_ our brown pencil \_\_\_\_\_.

4. These are my books. (改为同义句)

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

5. That is her dictionary. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ her dictionary?

IV. 单项选择。

( ) 1. —Is this your ruler? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No, it isn't. It's my ruler

B. Yes, it isn't. It's my ruler

C. Yes, it is. It's not my ruler

D. Yes, it is. It's my ruler

( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_, Sonia. Is this your dictionary?

A. Sorry

B. Yes

C. Excuse me

D. No

( ) 3. —Is this your pencil? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, thank you.

B. Yes, excuse me.

C. Yes, OK

D. Yes, fine.

( ) 4. This cup is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. her

B. she

C. hers

D. she's

( ) 5. —Is that your schoolbag? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I am

B. No, I'm not

C. Yes, that is

D. No, it isn't

( ) 6. This is \_\_\_\_\_ eraser and that's \_\_\_\_\_ nice pencil-box.

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

( ) 7. — \_\_\_\_\_ a jacket?

— Yes, it is.

A. This is                      B. Is that

C. Is this                      D. B and C

( ) 8. — My name is Mary Brown. What's my \_\_\_\_\_ name?

— Brown.

A. first                      B. full

C. family                    D. a

( ) 9. — Is this your pencil box, Cindy?

— No, it's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. his                      B. mine

C. her                      D. your

( ) 10. Thanks \_\_\_\_\_ the picture \_\_\_\_\_ your family.

A. for; of                    B. of; for

C. for; for                    D. of; of

### V. 补全对话, 每空一词。

A: 1 \_\_\_\_\_, John.

B: Hello, Li Ying. How 2 \_\_\_\_\_ you?

A: Fine, 3 \_\_\_\_\_ you. And you?

B: I'm fine, too. Excuse 4 \_\_\_\_\_, is this your white pen?

A: No, it isn't. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ pen is in my pencil box.

B: Is this your pen, Gina?

C: No, it isn't. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Ann's. Her pen is white. 7 \_\_\_\_\_ is blue.

B: Thanks, Gina. Are these books 8 \_\_\_\_\_?

C: Yes, 9 \_\_\_\_\_ are.

B: 10 \_\_\_\_\_ you are.

C: Thanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 课时训练 2

### I. 根据句子意思选择正确的词填空。

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ (I, my) good friend. \_\_\_\_\_ (His, Her) name is Anna.

2. That is not my picture. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (her, hers, mine).

3. — What's \_\_\_\_\_ (I, your, his) English name?

— \_\_\_\_\_ (I, His, It) is Nancy.

4. — What color is \_\_\_\_\_ (it, that, you) ruler?

— It's yellow. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (a, an) yellow ruler.

5. — Is that \_\_\_\_\_ (you, your) pencil?

— No, it isn't. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (I, his, it) pencil.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (That/those/He) are my father and mother.

### II. 单项选择。

( ) 1. — This is \_\_\_\_\_ jacket. \_\_\_\_\_ do you spell "jacket"?

— J-A-C-K-E-T.

A. his; What

B. he; What

C. he; How

D. his; How

( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_ Is this his pencil?

— \_\_\_\_\_, I don't know.

A. Sorry; Excuse me

B. Hello; Oh

C. Excuse me; Sorry

D. Hi; Er

( ) 3. — Is this a pencil?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, this is

B. Yes, this's

C. Yes, it is

D. No, it is

( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ Are you Mr. Green?

A. Thank you

B. Excuse me

C. Goodbye

D. How are you

( ) 5. — Is this \_\_\_\_\_ ruler?

— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ ruler.

A. his; it; me

B. your; this; his

C. your; it; my

D. his, it, my

( ) 6. — What's that \_\_\_\_\_ English?

— It's \_\_\_\_\_ English dictionary.

A. in; in

B. an; an

C. in; an

D. in; a

( ) 7. — \_\_\_\_\_ this book? — It is good.

A. What's

B. Who's

C. What about

D. What color is

( ) 8. —Are \_\_\_\_\_ your parents?

—Yes, they are.

A. this

B. that

C. it

D. these

III. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. —这是你的铅笔吗?

—是的,它是我的。

—Is this \_\_\_\_\_?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. 李华,感谢你帮助我。

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_, Li Hua.

3. —这些是他的蓝色钢笔吗?

—不是。是她的。

—\_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_ blue pens?

—No, they are \_\_\_\_\_.

4. —小王的电话号码是多少?

—13256788397.

—What's Xiao Wang's \_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_ 13256788397.

5. 刘是刘翔的姓。

Liu is Liu Xiang's \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 这本字典怎么样?

\_\_\_\_\_ this dictionary?

IV. 句型转换,每空一词。

1. This is my pencil. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ pencil?

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

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

3. My name's Tom. (对划线部分提问)

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

4. That is his book. (改为否定句)

\_\_\_\_\_ his book.

5. Is this his pencil box? (改为陈述句)

\_\_\_\_\_ his pencil box.

6. This is an English girl. (改为复数句)

\_\_\_\_\_ English \_\_\_\_\_.

V. 完形填空。

This boy is Peter Smith. His 1 name is Peter. His 2 name is Smith. This is 3 school. His school's 4 number is 20048567. His teacher is Ms. White. Ms. White 5 a good teacher. This is Meimei. She is Peter's good 6 at school. Look! 7 a pencil box. Is the pencil box 8? 9, it is. It's 10.

( ) 1. A. first

B. family

C. last

D. one

( ) 2. A. first

B. good

C. last

D. this

( ) 3. A. you

B. that

C. his

D. it

( ) 4. A. computer

B. name

C. phone

D. ID card

( ) 5. A. be

B. are

C. is

D. am

( ) 6. A. father

B. friend

C. boy

D. aunt

( ) 7. A. What's

B. This's

C. That's

D. the name's

( ) 8. A. Li Min

B. Li Min's

C. Li Min is

D. The Li Min

( ) 9. A. Yes

B. No

C. One

D. Not

( ) 10. A. the black

B. black

C. blacks

D. a black

## Section B

### 重点单词

1. watch *n.* 手表

复数: watches

2. computer *n.* 计算机, 电脑

3. game *n.* 游戏, 运动, 比赛

computer games 电子游戏

4. in *prep.*

(1) 在……里

in the bag 在包里

(2) 用, 以

in English 用英语

5. library *n.* 图书馆

复数: libraries

6. ask *v.* 询问, 问

ask sb. 询问某人

ask me/his sister 问我/他的姐姐

7. some *pron.* 一些, 某些

some boys/cards 一些男孩/卡片

8. call *v.* (给……) 打电话



(1) call sb. 给某人打电话

call me/Allen/your teacher

打电话给我/艾伦/你的老师

(2) call + 电话号码 拨……

Call 119. 拨 119.

(3) call sb. at + 电话号码 拨某个电话找某人

Call me at 400809000. 拨 400809000 找我。

### 重点短语

1. an ID card 一张身份证
2. in the school library 在学校图书馆
3. some keys 一些钥匙
4. call me at 685-6034 打 685-6034 这个电话找我
5. a set of keys 一串钥匙
6. a watch 一块手表
7. computer games 电子游戏
8. my ring 我的戒指
9. ask... for 请求, 恳求
10. some notebooks 一些笔记本
11. find my lost watch 找到我丢失的手表

### 重点句型

#### 1. How do you spell it? 你是怎么拼写它的?

这是一个以 how 引导的询问别人拼写方式的特殊疑问句, 用于让对方说出这个单词是由哪几个字母组成。

注意: 回答拼写时每个字母都要大写, 中间用连字符连接。

—How do you spell “pen”/it? —P-E-N.

除此之外, 还可以用前面学过的:

—Spell pen/it, please! —P-E-N.

#### 2. Ask the teacher for it. 向老师要它。

这个句子中有个结构 ask sb. for sth. “向某人要/寻求……”。

Ask your teachers for some help.

向你的老师们寻求帮助。

Ask your parents for a family photo.

向你父母要一张全家福。

#### 3. E-mail me at mary2@ghmail.com. 发 mary2@ghmail.com. 这个邮件找我。

Call me at 685-6034. 拨打 685-6034 找我。

这两句有个结构 “e-mail/call sb. at + 电子邮箱地址/电话号码” “发某个邮箱地址/打某个电话号码找某人”。

Call his teacher at 45679000.

打 45679000 找他的老师。

E-mail Eric at 415790427@qq.com.

发 415790427@qq.com 这个邮件找 Eric。

#### 4. I must find it. 我必须找到它。

must 以及前面学的 can 都为情态动词, 后必须接动词原形。

You must find your ID card. 你必须找到你的学生证。

I can say my ABCs. 我会说 26 个英文字母了。

### 课时训练 3

#### I. 根据句意及汉语或首字母提示, 完成句中所缺单词。

1. Her ruler is \_\_\_\_\_ (丢失的).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (请) spell your name.
3. This is my s\_\_\_\_\_ ID card.
4. C\_\_\_\_\_ Tony at 362-8562.
5. His telephone n\_\_\_\_\_ is 587-64321.
6. Nice to \_\_\_\_\_ (遇见) you!
7. How do you s\_\_\_\_\_ “pencil”?
8. Is that your c\_\_\_\_\_ game in the school library?
9. These are \_\_\_\_\_ (手表).
10. My l\_\_\_\_\_ name is Smith.
11. E\_\_\_\_\_ me, Sonia. Is this your pen?

#### II. 完成下列对话, 每空一词。



1. A: Excuse me. Is \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Yes, it is.

A: How \_\_\_\_\_ it?

B: P-E-N-C-I-L B-O-X.

A: Here you are (给你).

B: \_\_\_\_\_.



2. A: Is this your eraser?

B: No, \_\_\_\_\_ is red. I think it's hers.



A: Li Juan, \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_?

C: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.

A: \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. 根据汉语意思, 完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. —这是什么?

—是一个橙子。

—\_\_\_\_\_?

—\_\_\_\_\_ orange.

2. —你的电话号码是多少?

—667-8954.

—\_\_\_\_\_ your telephone \_\_\_\_\_?

—It's 667-8954.

3. 学校图书室里的书包是你的吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ that your bag in the \_\_\_\_\_?

4. 请拨打 532-9764 找艾伦。

Please \_\_\_\_\_ Alan \_\_\_\_\_ 532-9764.

5. —那是你的尺子吗?

—是的。

—Is \_\_\_\_\_ ruler?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ is.

6. 这是她的身份证。

This is her \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 这是一串钥匙。

This is a set \_\_\_\_\_.

8. 这些不是书, 是字典。

They aren't books. They're \_\_\_\_\_.

### IV. 单项选择。

( ) 1. —\_\_\_\_\_ this your book?

—No, it isn't.

A. Are

B. Is

C. Am

D. Be

( ) 2. These are my \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a computer game

B. computer game

C. the computer

D. computer games

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ these her notebooks?

A. Are

B. Is

C. Am

D. Be

( ) 4. —Is this your key? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No, this isn't

B. No, it is

C. Yes, it isn't

D. Yes, it is

( ) 5. Look! This is \_\_\_\_\_ ID card.

A. a

B. an

C. a his

D. his a

( ) 6. —How do you spell "watch"? —\_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's a watch

B. Watch

C. W-A-T-C-H

D. WATCH

( ) 7. —\_\_\_\_\_?

—It's my ID card.

A. What's that

B. Who is it

C. How do you spell that

D. How is it

( ) 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ find it.

A. is

B. are

C. must be

D. must

( ) 9. —My keys are lost.

—Ask your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A. at

B. for

C. in

D. on

( ) 10. This is \_\_\_\_\_ pencil, and that's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. my; your

B. my; yours

C. mine; your

D. mine; yours

### V. 阅读理解。

#### Lost & Found

Lost:

My school ID card

Its number is 2007712.

My name is Mary Brown.

Please call 695-6385.

Found:

Schoolbag

Is this your schoolbag?

It's black and white.

My name is Tony Green.

Phone: 236-0731.

Cindy,

Your red notebook is in the lost and found box.

Mike

( ) 1. Mary's school ID card number is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 236-0731

B. 695-6385

C. 2007712

D. 695-8635

( ) 2. The schoolbag is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. green

B. white

C. red

D. black and white



- ( ) 3. Mary's phone number is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 695-6385 B. 2007712  
 C. 236-0731 D. 659-6385
- ( ) 4. Tony's last name is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Brown B. Green  
 C. Mike D. Cindy
- ( ) 5. Cindy's \_\_\_\_\_ is in the lost and found box.  
 A. school ID card B. schoolbag  
 C. notebook D. baseball

### 课时训练 4

#### I. 选用所给的词填空。

how, am, are, a, your, her, my, is, an, what

- She is a student and \_\_\_\_\_ name is Maria.
- Wang Hong, this is \_\_\_\_\_ bag. Here you are.
- Where is \_\_\_\_\_ eraser? I can't find it.
- Mr. Zhang is \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese teacher.
- Excuse me. \_\_\_\_\_ this your ring?
- \_\_\_\_\_ you Lucy? — Yes, I am.
- This is \_\_\_\_\_ orange watch.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ a Chinese girl.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is that in English? — It's a watch.
- \_\_\_\_\_ do you spell computer?  
— C-O-M-P-U-T-E-R.

#### II. 用所给单词的正确形式填空。

- \_\_\_\_\_ (she) family name is Bush.
- Jim and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ (be) good boys.
- That's \_\_\_\_\_ (I) ID card.
- How do \_\_\_\_\_ spell \_\_\_\_\_ name? (you)
- Is that \_\_\_\_\_ (he) eraser?
- \_\_\_\_\_ (Tom) father is in China.
- This isn't your ruler. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (I).
- The black bag isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (he). \_\_\_\_\_ (he) bag is brown.

#### III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ your help.  
 A. Thank B. Thanks  
 C. Thank for D. Thanks for
- ( ) 2. Is \_\_\_\_\_ your sister, Jane?  
 A. he B. her C. these D. that

- ( ) 3. — Is the girl your cousin?  
 — No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. she is B. she isn't  
 C. it is D. it isn't
- ( ) 4. Do you know the name \_\_\_\_\_ Ann's sister?  
 A. in B. on C. for D. of
- ( ) 5. — Is this your pen?  
 — Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. find B. lost  
 C. am D. ask
- ( ) 6. Are \_\_\_\_\_ your books?  
 A. it B. this  
 C. that D. they
- ( ) 7. My phone number \_\_\_\_\_ 6594-3622. Call \_\_\_\_\_ this evening.  
 A. is; me B. are; me  
 C. is; I D. are; his
- ( ) 8. — What's that in English?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary.  
 A. That's B. This's  
 C. It's D. It
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Mary. \_\_\_\_\_ is my sister.  
 A. She; Her B. She; She  
 C. Her; She D. Her; Her
- ( ) 10. Some \_\_\_\_\_ are in the library.  
 A. girls B. book  
 C. orange D. key

#### IV. 句型转换, 每空一词。

- It's an English map. (改为一般疑问句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ an English map?
- Is that her computer? (作否定回答)  
 \_\_\_\_\_, it \_\_\_\_\_.
- It's a pen. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ it?
- Please call me. My telephone number is 677-6953. (合为一句)  
 Please \_\_\_\_\_ 677-6953.
- My name is John. (改为同义句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ John.
- France's grandparents are fine. (对划线部分提问)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ France's grandparents?
- Are these dictionaries? (改为单数句)  
 \_\_\_\_\_?

8. That is her purple cup. (改为同义句)

That purple cup \_\_\_\_\_.

9. 请问, 这是你的笔记本吗? (完成译句)

\_\_\_\_\_, is this \_\_\_\_\_?

10. 请给我发邮件, 邮箱是 frank@123.com. (完成译句)

Please \_\_\_\_\_ frank@123.com.

V. 阅读理解。

Look! I'm Tom. This is my schoolbag. And this is a pencil box. Is it purple? No, it's orange. It's my pencil box. What's in the pencil box? A ruler is in the pencil box. It is my ruler. The ruler is blue and red. That is a pencil. It is black and white. It is not my pencil. Look! That girl is Lucy. It is her pencil. That boy is Tim. I find his green pen in my pencil box. His telephone number is 789-5603.

( ) 1. What color is Tom's pencil box?

- A. It's orange. B. It's blue and red.  
C. It's green. D. It's purple.

( ) 2. I am Tom. That is not my \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pencil B. pencil box  
C. ruler D. schoolbag

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ has a pencil.

- A. Tom B. Lucy C. Tim D. Alice

( ) 4. Tom finds \_\_\_\_\_ pen.

- A. Tim's B. Lucy's  
C. Tom D. his mother's

( ) 5. Tim's telephone number is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 789-5693

B. 789-5603

C. 798-5603

D. 780-9603

VI. 完形填空。

Hello! I'm Mrs. Smith. Here 1 some lost things (东西). 2 in the "lost and found" box. This is a watch. 3 is blue. David found it this morning. Is it 4? That is a jacket. It is yellow and black. Alan found it this afternoon. Those are 5 pencils. One is blue. One is red. Mary found them in 6 classroom. By the way (顺便说一下), Jack lost his 7. It's a white key. He must find it. Can you 8 Jack?

Boys and girls, if (如果) you lose something, you can ask me 9 help. Call me. My 10 number is 887-9006.

( ) 1. A. am B. is C. are D. be

( ) 2. A. It's B. They're C. You're D. I'm

( ) 3. A. That B. This C. It D. One

( ) 4. A. mine B. yours C. your D. my

( ) 5. A. two B. three C. four D. five

( ) 6. A. he's B. she's C. his D. her

( ) 7. A. pen B. pens C. keys D. key

( ) 8. A. help B. ask  
C. spell D. thank

( ) 9. A. at B. about C. for D. of

( ) 10. A. car B. school  
C. card D. phone

## Unit 4 Where's my schoolbag?

### Section A

#### 重点单词

1. where *adv.* 在哪里

where's = where is where're = where are

2. table *n.* 桌子 (一般没有抽屉, 供吃饭、游戏、工作等用)

desk *n.* 课桌, 写字台 (供读书、写字、办公用的桌子, 一般都有抽屉)

3. their *pron.* 他们的

in their bookcases 在他们的书柜里

4. on *prep.* 在……上

用于名词前构成介词短语。

on the desk 在书桌上

on her head 在她头上

5. in *prep.* 在……里

in the box 在盒子里

6. under *prep.* 在……下面

under the bed 在床下面



## 重点短语

1. on your desk 在你的书桌上
2. in her schoolbag 在她的书包里
3. on the sofa 在沙发上
4. on my head 在我的头上
5. on the bed 在床上
6. in your grandparents' room 在你祖父母的房间里
7. under the table 在桌子下面
8. under the chair 在椅子下面
9. my computer game 我的电脑游戏(机)
10. come on 快点, 加油

## 重点句型

1. —Where's my schoolbag? 我的书包在哪里?

—It's under the table. (它) 在桌子下面。

(1) 当我们想知道某个物品在哪儿时, 我们通常用 Where is/are+...? 句型来提问。

—Where are my books? 我的书在哪里?

—They are on the sofa. (它们) 在沙发上。

where 是疑问副词, 意思是“在哪里”, 其后用一般疑问句句式。

回答时用: It's+... 或者 They are...

where 还可以用于询问某人在哪儿, 某个地方在哪儿。

—Where is Ben?

—He is in the classroom.

—Where is Beijing?

—It is in China.

(2) on, in, under 的用法:

① on 表示“在……上”, 物体间有接触面。

on the table 在桌上

on the bed 在床上

on the chair 在椅子上

② in 表示“在……里”, 指在某范围或空间内。

in the box 在盒子里

in the schoolbag 在书包里

in the room 在房间里

③ under 表示“在……下面”, 常指一个物体在另一个物体的垂直下方。

under the chair 在椅子下

under the desk 在书桌下

under my bag 在我的书包下

2. I don't know. 我不知道。

(1) don't 是 do not 的缩写, 其中 do 是助动词, 只能用来帮助构成否定句或疑问句。当主语是第三人称单数时, 助动词不能用 do, 而要用其第三人称单数形式 does, does not 的缩写形式是 doesn't。

He doesn't know. 他不知道。

(2) know v. 知道, 了解

I know him. 我了解他。

I don't know. 我不知道。

## 精析语法

1. 介词短语的用法

(1) “介词+the/形容词性物主代词+名词”构成介词短语。本单元出现的介词: in(在……里); on(在……上); under(在……下面)。

(2) “主语+be(am, is, are)+介词短语”构成句子。

① My computer game is in the room.

我的电脑游戏(机) 在房间里。

② His pencil box is in his schoolbag.

他的文具盒在他书包里。

③ Your keys aren't under the chair.

你的钥匙不在椅子下面。

2. Where+be(is, are)...? ……在哪里?

where 用来问某人或者某物在哪里。where 是特殊疑问词, 它放在句首构成特殊疑问句。

回答时不能用 yes 或者 no, 要用陈述句回答, 即用“It's+地点./They are+地点。”回答。

(1) —Where are Kate's books? Kate 的书在哪里?

—They are everywhere. 到处都是。

(2) —Where's your bookcase? 你的书柜在哪里?

—It's in the room. 在房间里。

## 课时训练 1

I. 根据句意及所给汉语提示写单词。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (在哪儿) is my pencil box?

2. Her schoolbag is on the \_\_\_\_\_ (桌子).

3. The baseball is under the \_\_\_\_\_ (床).

4. Is that your \_\_\_\_\_ (书柜)?

5. My cat is on the \_\_\_\_\_ (沙发).

6. His baseball is \_\_\_\_\_ (在……下面) the bed.

7. My computer is \_\_\_\_\_ (在……上面) the table.

8. Are these keys in (在……里面) your schoolbag?

## II. 单项选择。

( ) 1. —Are your books on the desk?

—No, they aren't.

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

( ) 2. —Where are your computer games?

—They are in my schoolbag.

- A. I      B. You  
C. He      D. They

( ) 3. —Where is the bag?

—It's under the desk.

- A. under desk      B. under the desk  
C. the desk under      D. desk under

( ) 4. —Where is my MP3?

—It's on her chair.

- A. her; /      B. my; the  
C. he; the      D. /; /

( ) 5. The pencil box is on the bed but (但是) the schoolbag is under the bed.

- A. in; on      B. on; on  
C. of; under      D. on; under

( ) 6. —What's that?

—It's my sister Jane.

- A. Who's      B. What's  
C. Where's      D. How is

( ) 7. —Where are they?

—They are tables.

- A. What are they      B. What's this  
C. How are you      D. Where are they

( ) 8. Where are your keys?

- A. dictionary      B. photo  
C. keys      D. a photo

( ) 9. —Where's the clock?

—Is it on the table?

- A. that      B. this      C. its      D. it

( ) 10. —Where is Qingdao?

—It's in Shandong.

- A. What      B. Where  
C. How      D. When

## III. 完成句子, 每空一词 (含缩略词)。

1. The baseballs are on the sofa. (改为一般疑问句, 并作肯定回答)  
—Are the baseballs on the sofa?  
—Yes, they are.

—Are the baseballs on the sofa?

—Yes, they are.

2. Is that a desk? (作否定回答)  
—No, it isn't.

3. This key is in the box. (改为复数形式)  
—These keys are in the box.

4. My dog is under the table. (对划线部分提问)  
—Where is your dog?

5. She is my cousin. (对划线部分提问)  
—Who is she?

6. This is a pen. (对划线部分提问)  
—What is this?

7. Her things are in the room. (对划线部分提问)  
—Where are her things?

8. —他们的钥匙在哪里?

—在书包里。(完成译句)

—Where are their keys?

—In the schoolbag.

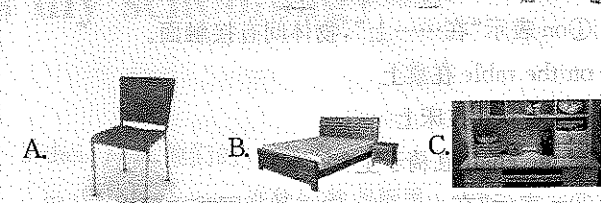
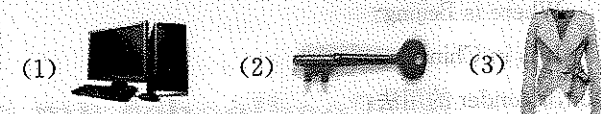
## IV. 任务型阅读。

Hello! My name is Cindy. Here ① (be) my picture. My computer is on the desk. My jacket is on the bed. ② 我的学生证在椅子下。 My keys are on the chair. My books are in the bookcase. Where is my clock? It is in the bookcase, too.

根据短文内容, 完成下列任务。

1. 根据短文内容将物品与相应位置连线。

(1) — computer (2) — key (3) — jacket



2. 用①处所给词的适当形式填空: is

3. 将②翻译成英语: My student ID card is under the chair.

4. 句型转换, 每空一词。

My keys are on the chair. (对划线部分提问)

—Where are your keys?

5. 根据短文内容回答问题。

Where are Cindy's books? In the bookcase.



## V. 口语应用。

- A. Where is my book?  
B. Is it on your desk?  
C. It's on the chair.  
D. It's on their bed.  
E. Thank you!

Dad: Come on, Tom!

Tom: Oh, no. Where is my watch?

Dad: Hmm... 1

Tom: No. And it isn't on the sofa.

Dad: Oh! 2

Tom: 3 Dad. Err... 4

Dad: I think it's in your grandparents' room.

Tom: Yes, 5 And my hat?

Dad: It's on your head.

Tom: Oh, yeah! Haha!

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

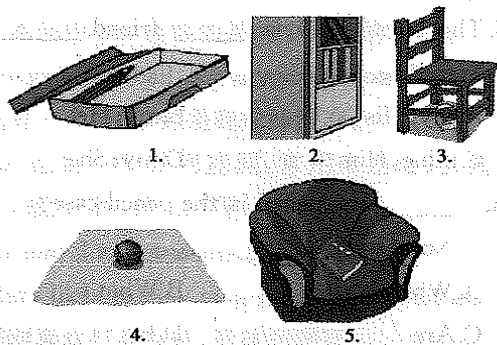
## VI. 完形填空。

I'm Jack. This is my room. The TV is 1 the table. The English book 2 on the chair. Where are 3 pencils? They 4 on the table. They are in my pencil box. 5 my pencil box? Oh, 6 in my schoolbag. Where's my schoolbag? 7 on the table? No, it isn't. It's on the bed. My clock is on the desk. My keys 8 ID card are next to (紧挨着) the clock.

- ( ) 1. A. in B. on C. under D. and  
( ) 2. A. is B. are C. to D. isn't  
( ) 3. A. your B. his C. her D. my  
( ) 4. A. are B. don't C. aren't D. isn't  
( ) 5. A. What's B. Who's C. Where're D. Where's  
( ) 6. A. It B. They're C. It's D. They  
( ) 7. A. It is B. Are they C. Is it D. Is  
( ) 8. A. / B. and C. an D. in

## 课时训练 2

## I. 根据句意及图片提示, 用适当的介词填空。



1. My pencil is \_\_\_\_\_ my pencil box.  
2. His books are \_\_\_\_\_ the bookcase.  
3. Your eraser is \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.  
4. The baseball is \_\_\_\_\_ the floor (地板).  
5. Tom's notebook is \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa.

## II. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 我认为这些书柜是漂亮的。  
I \_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_ are nice.  
2. 这些帽子是米莉的吗?  
Are \_\_\_\_\_ Millie's?  
3. —我的书包在哪儿? —在沙发上。  
— \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_?  
— It's on the sofa.  
4. 我的文具盒在你的椅子上。  
My pencil boxes \_\_\_\_\_ your chair.  
5. 我的钥匙在我的书包里。  
My keys \_\_\_\_\_ my schoolbag.

## III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. — Where \_\_\_\_\_ the computer?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.  
A. is; It B. is; It's  
C. are; They're D. is; Its  
( ) 2. — \_\_\_\_\_?  
— They are in his desk.  
A. Where is his books B. Where is his book  
C. Where are his book D. Where are his books  
( ) 3. — Are those CDs on the sofa?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.



- A.No, they aren't B.No, it isn't  
C.Yes, those are D.Yes, they're
- ( ) 4. Where are your \_\_\_\_\_?  
A.dog B.parent  
C.friends D.sister
- ( ) 5. The boy (男孩) is \_\_\_\_\_ friend. \_\_\_\_\_ is Wu Xiaodong.  
A.my; His B.my; He  
C.mine; Him D.my; She
- ( ) 6. — \_\_\_\_\_ the pencil in the pencil case?  
—No, it isn't.  
A.Where's B.What's  
C.Are D.Is
- ( ) 7. —Is your name Tom? —\_\_\_\_\_.  
A.Yes, I am B.No, it is  
C.Yes, it is D.No, I'm not
- ( ) 8. —Where \_\_\_\_\_ the boys?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ in the room.  
A.is; It's B.are; They're  
C.are; He's D.is; He's
- ( ) 9. Where \_\_\_\_\_ my father and mother?  
A.is B.am C.are D.do
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_ is that?  
—It's a blue bag.  
A.What B.How  
C.What color D.Where

## IV. 句型转换, 每空一词(含缩略词)。

1. We are in Beijing. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you?
2. Kate's keys are in her schoolbag. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Kate's keys?
3. They are old boxes. (改为单数形式)  
\_\_\_\_\_ old box.
4. This is Tom's desk. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. On the chair is a notebook. (改为同义句)  
A notebook \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
6. I know. (改为否定句)  
I \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Are the Chinese books his brother's? (作肯定回答)  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

## V. 补全对话, 每空一词(含缩略词)。

A: 1 me. 2 are my keys?

B: 3 they on the sofa?

A: No, they 4.

B: Are they 5 your backpack(背包)?

A: I 6 know. Where's my backpack?

B: Is 7 under the table?

A: No, it isn't.

B: Look! 8 on that bookcase.

A: Yes, and 9 10 my keys.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. 阅读理解。

This is a picture of my room. The TV is on the table. My clock is on the table, too. An orange is in the box. My schoolbag isn't on the chair. It's on the sofa. Where is my baseball? Is it under the table? No, it isn't. It's under my bed. Where is my English book? I don't know.

- ( ) 1. What's under the bed?

A. The clock.

B. The baseball.

C. My English book.

D. The TV.

- ( ) 2. Is the TV on the table?

A. Yes, he is.

B. No, it isn't.

C. I don't know.

D. Yes, it is.

- ( ) 3. The clock is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

A. in

B. under

C. on

D. /

- ( ) 4. The schoolbag isn't \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.

A. in

B. under

C. on

D. /

- ( ) 5. Where is my English book?

A. On the sofa.

B. I don't know.

C. Under the table.

D. On the chair.



## Section B

## 重点单词

1. radio *n.* 收音机; 无线电广播

复数: radios

on the radio 通过无线电

2. player *n.*

(1) 播放机

a tape player 一台录音机

some tape players 一些录音机

(2) 运动员

a basketball/ping-pong/soccer player

一个篮球/乒乓球/足球运动员

3. plane *n.* 飞机

复数: planes

a model plane 一架飞机模型

ten model planes 十架飞机模型

4. our *pron.* 我们的

形容词性物主代词, 修饰后面的名词; we 主格作主语;

us 宾格作宾语, 用在动词或者介词后。

5. everywhere *adv.* 处处, 到处, 各个地方

everywhere = here and there

6. but *conj.* 但是

表示转折关系;

and 表示并列关系。

7. tidy *adj.* 整洁的, 井井有条的

a tidy room 一间整洁的房间

## 重点短语

1. in my schoolbag 在我的书包里

2. in our room 在我们的房间里

3. ten tape players 10 台录音机

4. on the teacher's desk 在讲桌上

5. in my bookcase 在我的书柜里

6. three white model planes 三架白色的飞机模型

7. Kate's English book 凯特的英语书

8. some radios 一些收音机

9. a tidy hat 一顶干净的帽子

## 重点句型

1. I'm tidy, but Gina isn't tidy. 我爱整洁, 但吉娜不是。

(1) but 是一个并列连词, 可以连接两个并列的分句或者两个并列的成分, 意为“但是, 可是”, 表示意义转折。在本句中 but 连接的是两个并列的句子。

I have a baseball, but my sister doesn't have one.

我有一个棒球, 但是我妹妹没有。

(2) and 也是一个并列连词, 常用来连接词、短语和句子, 意为“和、并、又”等。

He and I are students. 我和他是学生。

Mary likes to play ping-pong, basketball and tennis.

玛丽喜欢打乒乓球、篮球和网球。

注意: 如果有两个以上的并列词语, 则通常把 and 放在最后一个词语之前。

I like eggs, meat, rice and bread.

我喜欢鸡蛋、肉、米饭和面包。

2. My dictionary and my radio are on the desk. 我的字典和收音机都在书桌上。

用 and 和 but 填空。

Li Ming \_\_\_\_\_ Wei Hua are good friends, \_\_\_\_\_ they are not in the same class.

点拨: and; but. and 表示一种承接关系, but 表示一种转折关系。前面表示并列的主语, 所以用 and, 而后面又说两人不在同一个班, 表示转折, 所以用 but。

## 课时训练 3

I. 根据汉语意思完成句子。

1. 你的铅笔盒在哪里?

\_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ box?

2. 钥匙在我爸妈的房间里。

The \_\_\_\_\_ are in \_\_\_\_\_ room.

3. 问你的老师要你的字典。

\_\_\_\_\_ your teacher \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_.

4. —那个录音机是她的吗?

—不是, 她的录音机在教室里。

—\_\_\_\_\_ that tape player \_\_\_\_\_?

—No. \_\_\_\_\_ tape player is \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_.

5. —收音机在哪里?

—我不知道。

— \_\_\_\_\_ is the \_\_\_\_\_?

—I \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 谢谢你的帮助。

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. —What are \_\_\_\_\_ (this)?

—They are \_\_\_\_\_ (radio).

2. That white hat isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (I).

3. Those \_\_\_\_\_ (box) are brown.

4. How \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your father?

5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be not) model planes.

6. These are two \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) of my family.

7. Call \_\_\_\_\_ (he) at 023-65678892.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your name Bob Smith?

9. Your English book is on the \_\_\_\_\_ (teacher) desk.

10. Here is a set of \_\_\_\_\_ (key).

III. 单项选择。

( ) 1. —\_\_\_\_\_ is the baseball?

—It's under the bed.

A. What

B. Who

C. What

D. Where

( ) 2. —Where are his keys?

—\_\_\_\_\_ on the desk.

A. It's

B. They're

C. I'm

D. They

( ) 3. —Where's \_\_\_\_\_ tape?

—It's in \_\_\_\_\_ bookcase.

A. a; a

B. a; the

C. the; the

D. the; /

( ) 4. —Where are my books?

—Sorry, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I am know

B. I'm not know

C. I don't know

D. it's under the bed

( ) 5. —Is your father in his room?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, he is

B. Yes, she is

C. Yes, it is

D. Yes, he's in

( ) 6. —Where is my pen?

—It's \_\_\_\_\_ pencil-box.

A. in your

B. in

C. under

D. on

( ) 7. —\_\_\_\_\_ is Lucy today?

—She is fine.

A. Where

B. What

C. Who

D. How

( ) 8. This is \_\_\_\_\_ clock. And \_\_\_\_\_ clock is on \_\_\_\_\_ desk.

A. the; the; the

B. the; a; the

C. a; the; the

D. an; the; the

( ) 9. —Where is the dog?

—It's \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.

A. of

B. at

C. in

D. under

( ) 10. —\_\_\_\_\_ are the twins(双胞胎)?

—They are \_\_\_\_\_ the bedroom.

A. Where; on

B. How; in

C. Where; in

D. Who; in

( ) 11. —Where are \_\_\_\_\_ pens?

—Are \_\_\_\_\_ in the pencil-box?

A. my; they

B. /; they

C. your; you

D. his; them

( ) 12. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ English boy (男孩). \_\_\_\_\_ mother is a doctor (医生).

A. a; Her

B. an; He's

C. an; His

D. /; Him

IV. 句型转换, 每空一词(含缩略词)。

1. They are on the sofa. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa?

2. The chairs are under the table. (改为单数句)

\_\_\_\_\_ under the table.

3. Is that ball Tom's? (作肯定回答)

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Where is the watch? (改为复数句)

Where \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_?

5. The model plane is on the sofa. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ the model plane?

6. The schoolbags are under the table. (改为否定句)

The schoolbags \_\_\_\_\_ the table.

V. 将问句和答语配对。

( ) 1. Are your keys under the sofa?

( ) 2. Where is your hat?

( ) 3. What's under the bed?

( ) 4. Is your ID card on the table?

( ) 5. Where are your pencils?



- A. My baseball.  
B. Yes, they are.  
C. No, it isn't.  
D. They're on the table.  
E. It's on the table.

## VI. 阅读理解。

This is Jim's room. It's a nice room. Some pictures are on the wall (墙). A desk and a chair are in his room. A sofa and a bookcase are in it, too. The desk is between (在……之间) the bed and the bookcase. His schoolbag and pencil box are on the desk. There are (有) some pencils, a pen and a ruler in the pencil box. Jim's sofa is near (在附近) the bookcase. His baseball is under the bed.

- ( ) 1. There is (有) \_\_\_\_\_ in his room.  
A. a desk and a chair  
B. a desk and some chairs  
C. a chair and some desks  
D. some desks and a chair
- ( ) 2. The desk is between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sofa; bookcase  
B. bed; bookcase  
C. bed; sofa  
D. sofa; bed
- ( ) 3. Jim's pencil box is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the desk  
B. under the desk  
C. under the bed  
D. in the desk
- ( ) 4. Jim's \_\_\_\_\_ is near the bookcase.  
A. sofa  
B. bed  
C. desk  
D. bookcase
- ( ) 5. Jim's \_\_\_\_\_ is under the bed.  
A. pen  
B. baseball  
C. ruler  
D. watch

## 课时训练 4

## I. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. —Where's my soccer ball?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ under the bed.  
A. It  
B. Is  
C. It's  
D. Its
- ( ) 2. The CDs \_\_\_\_\_ in the box.  
A. am  
B. is  
C. /  
D. are

- ( ) 3. —\_\_\_\_\_ is the ball?  
—It's under the bed.  
A. Where  
B. How  
C. What  
D. This
- ( ) 4. —Are her pens on the desk?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, it isn't  
B. Yes, it's  
C. Yes, they are  
D. Yes, they're
- ( ) 5. —Is your name Jim?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I'm not  
B. it isn't  
C. he isn't  
D. she isn't
- ( ) 6. Here \_\_\_\_\_ some tapes.  
A. are  
B. is  
C. be  
D. am
- ( ) 7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ your sister and brother?  
A. is  
B. be  
C. does  
D. are
- ( ) 8. —\_\_\_\_\_ your parents in your school?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Is; Yes, they are  
B. Are; No, they aren't  
C. Are; Yes, they're  
D. Is; No, I'm not
- ( ) 9. That is \_\_\_\_\_ pen and \_\_\_\_\_ pen is on the chair.  
A. a; a  
B. the; a  
C. a; the  
D. the; the
- ( ) 10. —Where are the model planes?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. I don't know it  
B. I can see it  
C. I don't know  
D. It's in the room
- ( ) 11. —Is this \_\_\_\_\_ book?  
—No, it isn't. I think it's Jim's.  
A. your  
B. she  
C. it  
D. he
- ( ) 12. —Where is your \_\_\_\_\_ book?  
—It's on \_\_\_\_\_ desk.  
A. a; a  
B. the; /  
C. the; the  
D. /; the

## II. 连词成句, 注意大小写和标点。

1. they, under, the, are, bed(?)



2. is, your, where, game, computer(?)

3. the, is, the, baseball, on, chair(.)

4. parents, your, at, are, home(?)

5. not, that, is, his, notebook(.)

6. CDs, where, Jim's, are(?)

7. photo, my, a, family, is, here, of(.)

### III. 完成下列句子, 每空一词(含缩略词)。

1. 你的钟在哪里?

\_\_\_\_\_ clock?

2. —她的帽子在沙发上吗?

—不在。

—\_\_\_\_\_ her hat \_\_\_\_\_ the sofa?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 我的飞机模型在房间里。

My model planes \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

4. 李平的收音机不在书桌上。

Li Ping's radio \_\_\_\_\_ the desk.

5. 那些英语书和那本数学书在书包下面。

Those English books \_\_\_\_\_ the math book \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ the schoolbag.

### IV. 完形填空。

I'm Lucy and my sister is Lily. I'm tidy, 1 Lily is not. 2 our room, my books and tapes are in the bookcase. My keys 3 in my schoolbag. I have a clock. 4 on the desk. Lily's books are 5 — on her bed, on the sofa and under 6 chair. The white model plane is hers. It's under the desk. "Where are my 7? Where's my ruler? 8 my schoolbag?" Lily always asks.

( ) 1. A. and B. but C. / D. or

( ) 2. A. In B. At C. Under D. /

( ) 3. A. is B. are C. and D. am

( ) 4. A. Is B. Its C. It D. It's

( ) 5. A. here B. there C. / D. everywhere

( ) 6. A. an B. is C. his D. the

( ) 7. A. key B. keys C. keyies D. keyies

( ) 8. A. key B. keys C. keyies D. keyies

( ) 9. A. key B. keys C. keyies D. keyies

( ) 8. A. Where

B. Where're

C. Where's

D. Wheres'

### V. 阅读理解。

Look! Here's a pencil box, it's orange. It's my pencil box; it's on my desk. This is a pen, it's black. And this is an eraser, it's blue and white. They're both (都) in the pencil box. This is a ruler, it's red and it's under the pencil box. That is a ruler, too. It's yellow. It's in the bookcase. Where's my English book? Ah, it's there, on the sofa.

( ) 1. The pencil box is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. on the sofa

B. under the desk

C. in the bookcase

D. on the desk

( ) 2. The yellow ruler is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the schoolbag

B. in the bookcase

C. on the pencil box

D. under the pencil box

( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ in the pencil box.

A. A pen is

B. An eraser is

C. A key is

D. A pen and an eraser are

( ) 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is orange.

A. pen

B. pencil

C. pencil box

D. eraser

( ) 5. Where is the English book?

A. On the sofa.

B. On the desk.

C. In the bookcase.

D. Sorry, I don't know.

### VI. 从方框中选择恰当的单词完成短文。

tidy, mine, where, in, yellow, these, an, computer

Hi, friends! I'm Mary. Welcome (欢迎) to my room. My room is very 1. First you can see a 2 desk. On it, you can see a tape player and some tapes. Next to (紧挨着) the desk, there is a chair. On the chair, you can see a 3 game. It's not 4. It's my brother's. 5 is my schoolbag? Oh, it's under the chair. What's 6 my schoolbag? Look! 7 ID card, a pencil box and some books are in it. What are 8? Oh, they are my CDs. They're in the schoolbag, too.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_



## Unit 5 Do you have a soccer ball?

### Section A

#### 重点单词

##### 1. do

(1) *aux v.* (助动词) 用于构成否定句和疑问句; 第三人称单数是 *does*。

—Do you have a pen? 你有一支钢笔吗?

—Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 是的, 我有。/ 不, 我没有。

(2) *v.* (实义动词) 做, 干, 第三人称单数是 *does*。

He does sport every day. 他每天做运动。

\* 当句子的谓语动词是实义动词 *do* 或 *does* 时, 注意其变否定句和一般疑问句时, 要借助相应的助动词 *do* 或 *does*。

They do their homework at home.

否定句 → They don't do their homework at home.

(不能变为 They don't their homework at home.)

一般疑问句 → Do they do their homework at home?

(不能变为 Do they do their homework at home?)

She does her homework at school.

否定句 → She doesn't do her homework at school.

(不能变为 She doesn't her homework at school.)

一般疑问句 → Does she do her homework at school?

(不能变为 Does she do her homework at school?)

##### 2. go *v.* 去, 走

第三人称单数是 *goes*。

go to school 去上学

go to the school 到学校去

go to bed 上床睡觉

##### 3. late *adj.* 迟到

be late for school 上学迟到

be late for class 上课迟到

They are late for school. 他们上学迟到了。

##### 4. sound *v.* 听起来

是连系动词, 后常接名词、形容词作表语构成系表结构。

sound good/great/interesting/boring

听起来很好/棒/有趣/没趣

##### 5. play *v.*

(1) 玩(游戏); 打(球); 踢(球)。后常接不加冠词的球类运动名词。

play tennis/basketball/volleyball

打网球/打篮球/打排球

play the computer 玩电脑

play the computer game 玩电子游戏

(2) 演奏, 弹、拉等, 后接乐器类名词, 但名词前要加定冠词 *the*。

play the piano 弹钢琴

play the guitar 弹吉他

#### 重点短语

1. play soccer 踢足球

2. have ten tennis balls 有 10 个网球

3. 5 ping-pong bats 5 个乒乓球拍

4. play basketball 打篮球

5. sound good/great 听起来不错

6. have two hats and a jacket

有两顶帽子和一件夹克衫

7. let sb. do sth. 让某人干某事

8. go to sp. 去某地

9. be late (for) 迟到

10. get sth. 取某物

#### 重点句型

1. I think he has a ping-pong ball. 我认为他有个乒乓球。

动词 *have* 意为“有”, 表示拥有关系, 有人称和数的变化, 它的三人称单数是 *has*。

(1) 当主语是 *I, we, you, they* 或名词复数时, 就与 *have* 搭配。

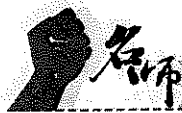
My parents have a computer.

我父母有一台电脑。

(2) 当主语是第三人称单数 *he, she, it* 或名词单数时, 则与 *has* 搭配。

She has a good friend. 她有一个好朋友。

(3) *have* 的否定式是 *don't have*; *has* 的否定式是 *doesn't have*。



We don't have a cousin. 我们没有表兄妹。

She doesn't have a map. 她没有地图。

(4) have 的疑问式是 Do... have...? has 的疑问式是

Does... have ...? 回答时要用 do 或 does 的形式。

—Do you have a volleyball? 你有排球吗?

—Yes, I do. 是的, 我有。

—Does she have a picture? 她有图画吗?

—No, she doesn't. 不, 她没有。

## 2. Let's play basketball. 咱们打篮球吧!

let v. 允许, 让

(1) let's = let us 表示“让我们……吧”, 用于提出建议或征求别人意见。

Let's go! 让我们走吧!

肯定回答:

OK./All right./Yes, let's.../That sounds...

否定回答:

Sorry, I ...

(2) let sb. do sth. 让某人做某事

Let me go. 让我去吧!

Let me help you. 让我帮你吧!

Let's play. 咱们玩吧!

## 精析语法

### 一般现在时(一)

have/has 的用法

变为否定句时, 直接在动词 have 前加 don't, 如果是第三人称单数 has, 就在 has 前加 doesn't, 然后 has 变为动词原形 have。

变为一般疑问句时, 句中是 have 就直接在句首加 do, 如果是第三人称单数 has, 就在句首加 does, 后面的 has 变为原形 have。句首是 do, 就用 do 回答, 句首是 does, 就用 does 回答。无论肯定还是否定回答都要用相应的人称代词, 不要用名词回答。

1. 肯定句: They have a volleyball. 他们有一个排球。

否定句: They don't have a volleyball. 他们没有排球。

一般疑问句: Do they have a volleyball?

他们有排球吗?

肯定回答: Yes, they do. 是的, 他们有。

否定回答: No, they don't. 不, 他们没有。

2. 肯定句: Helen has a basketball. 海伦有一个篮球。

否定句: Helen doesn't have a basketball.

海伦没有篮球。

一般疑问句: Does Helen have a basketball?

海伦有篮球吗?

肯定回答: Yes, she does. 是的, 她有。

否定回答: No, she doesn't. 不, 她没有。

## 课时训练 1

I. 根据汉语意思完成下列句子, 每空一词。

1. 我没有一个网球拍。

I \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ bat.

2. 让我们去踢足球吧。

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. 那听起来很好。

That \_\_\_\_\_ good.

4. 他们有一个篮球和五个棒球。

They \_\_\_\_\_ a basketball \_\_\_\_\_ five \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 她有乒乓球吗?

\_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a ping-pong ball?

6. —你爸爸有电脑吗? —不, 他没有。

—\_\_\_\_\_ father \_\_\_\_\_ a computer?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_.

7. —你有足球吗? —我有。

—\_\_\_\_\_ you have \_\_\_\_\_ soccer ball?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

II. 单项选择。

( ) 1. —Do Lucy and Lily have a baseball?

—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. she does

B. Lucy and Lily do

C. they do

D. they have

( ) 2. Do you play \_\_\_\_\_?

A. basketballs

B. a basketball

C. basketball

D. the basketball

( ) 3. Let's \_\_\_\_\_.

A. play ping-pong

B. to play ping-pong

C. playing ping-pong

D. play the ping-pong

( ) 4. I \_\_\_\_\_ have a watch.

A. am not

B. don't

C. not

D. doesn't

( ) 5. —Let's play soccer.

A. That sounds good

B. Oh, no

C. That's OK

D. You're good



- ( ) 6.          you have a pen?  
A. do B. Are  
C. Do D. Does
- ( ) 7.          Jim          a TV?  
A. Do; have B. Does; have  
C. Does; has D. Do; has
- ( ) 8. She          an English-Chinese dictionary.  
A. is B. has  
C. have D. are
- ( ) 9. —Do you have a computer? —        .  
A. Yes, we have B. No, we haven't  
C. Yes, we do D. Yes, we are
- ( ) 10. I don't have a notebook, but Tom          one.  
A. have B. has C. does D. do

## III. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

- Let's          (play) soccer.
- That          (sound) boring.
- He          (have) a book.
- Helen and Cindy          (have) some photos.
- Eric          (not have) an English book.
- (does) your grandparents          (have) a radio?
- (do) Jim          (have) a ruler?  
— No, but he          (have) a pencil.
- Does your friend          (has) a red hat?
- Sam and Tom's mother          (have) a good computer.
- I have six          (CD).

## IV. 句型转换, 每空一词。

- I have a basketball. (改为一般疑问句)  
         a basketball?
- The boy has a ping-pong bat. (改为否定句)  
The boy          a ping-pong bat.
- Li Ping has a soccer ball. (改为一般疑问句)  
         Li Ping          a soccer ball?
- Does she have a CD? (作肯定回答)  
        , she         .
- Do you have tennis bats? (将主语改为 he)  
         tennis bats?
- We play volleyball. (改为以 let's 开头的句子)  
         volleyball.
- He has seven books. (对划线部分提问)  
         he         ?

8. Do John and Helen know the phone number? (作否定回答)  
        ,         .

9. My basketball is in my room. (对划线部分提问)  
         basketball?

10. This is my tennis ball. (改为同义句)

This tennis ball         .

## V. 补全对话, 每空一词。

Bill: Hi, Tim, let's 1 baseball.

Tim: 2 sounds good, Bill.

Bill: Do you 3 a baseball or (或者) a baseball 4?

Tim: Oh, no. I don't have a baseball and I don't have a baseball bat.

Bill: 5 your sister have a ball or a bat?

Tim: Yes, 6 does. Hi, Mary! Where 7 your baseball bat?

Mary: It's under the bed.

Tim: OK! 8 play.

- |                    |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>        </u> | 2. <u>        </u> | 3. <u>        </u> |
| 4. <u>        </u> | 5. <u>        </u> | 6. <u>        </u> |
| 7. <u>        </u> | 8. <u>        </u> |                    |

## 课时训练 2

## I. 根据图片和提示词完成句子。



1. She has         .



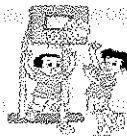
2. Does he          after class?



3. We often watch          games          TV.



4. Let's play         .



5. Playing \_\_\_\_\_ is very interesting(有趣).

## II. 单项选择。

( ) 1. I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ eraser. But she \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A. a; has                      B. a; have  
C. an; has                      D. an; have

( ) 2. —Does she like China?

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Yes, she is                      B. No, she isn't  
C. Yes, she does                      D. No, she don't

( ) 3. I think they \_\_\_\_\_ a brother.

- A. are                      B. have  
C. does                      D. has

( ) 4. —\_\_\_\_\_ Mary and Lily his good friends?

- Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Are; they aren't                      B. Have; they aren't  
C. Are; they are                      D. Do; they do

( ) 5. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ uncle?

- A. a                      B. an  
C. /                      D. the

( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Xiao Fang \_\_\_\_\_ a cousin?

- A. Do; have                      B. Does; has  
C. Have; /                      D. Does; have

( ) 7. Let \_\_\_\_\_ go home.

- A. we                      B. us  
C. is                      D. has

( ) 8. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ a baseball, but he has a basketball.

- A. don't have                      B. isn't has  
C. doesn't have                      D. doesn't has

( ) 9. Is \_\_\_\_\_ hat yours?

- A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /

( ) 10. —Does your brother \_\_\_\_\_ TV?

- No, he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. see; don't                      B. watch; doesn't  
C. watch; does                      D. see; doesn't

## III. 阅读理解。

This is my brother, Mike. He has two volleyballs. He has three basketballs and five soccer balls. He watches volleyball, basketball and soccer on TV. He plays sports every day(每天). I am Tom. I have only one basketball,

two ping-pong bats and some ping-pong balls. I don't play basketball every day. I play ping-pong every afternoon.

( ) 1. Mike is Tom's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cousin                      B. friend  
C. brother                      D. sister

( ) 2. Mike has \_\_\_\_\_ basketballs.

- A. five                      B. four  
C. three                      D. two

( ) 3. Mike has \_\_\_\_\_ soccer balls.

- A. five                      B. four  
C. three                      D. two

( ) 4. Tom has \_\_\_\_\_ basketball(s).

- A. four                      B. three  
C. two                      D. one

( ) 5. Tom plays \_\_\_\_\_ every afternoon.

- A. ping-pong                      B. basketball  
C. volleyball                      D. soccer

## IV. 连词成句, 注意大小写和标点符号。

1. she, does, a volleyball, have(?)

2. don't, they, a soccer ball, have(.)

3. English, you, do, like(?)

4. is, your, where, book, math(?)

5. computer games, play, let's(.)

## V. 补全对话, 每空一词。

A: Hi! How are you, Bill?

B: I'm 1. Thank you! And you?

A: I'm Ok, too. Let's play sports.

B: That sounds good. 2 you have a soccer ball?

A: No, I 3, but I 4 a tennis.

B: 5 is your tennis?

A: It's 6 the chair, but I don't have tennis bats.

B: Oh! I have tennis bats.

A: Great! 7 play tennis!

B: 8, Let's go!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_



## Section B

## 重点单词

1. **difficult** *adj.* 困难的, 难的  
常修饰后面的名词。  
反义词: *easy*, 同义词: *hard*.  
That question is very difficult. 那个问题很难。
2. **interesting** *adj.* 有趣的  
常放在系动词后和名词前。  
反义词: *boring*.  
English is very interesting. 英语很有趣。  
It is a very interesting book. 那是一本有趣的书。
3. **relaxing** *adj.* 轻松的, 令人放松的  
放在系动词后或者修饰后面的名词。  
That is a relaxing game. 那是一个令人放松的游戏。  
That sounds relaxing. 那个听起来很放松。
4. **watch** *v.* 注视; 观看  
第三人称单数: *watches*.  
watch TV 看电视  
His father watches TV every day.  
他父亲每天看电视。  
\* **watch** *n.* 手表。其复数形式为: *watches*.
5. **with** *prep.* 和……在一起; 带有; 使用  
with sb. 和某人在一起 (sb. 为代词时要用宾格)  
She plays basketball with her classmates/us. every day.  
她每天和她同学/我们一起打篮球。
6. **like** *v.* 喜欢, 喜爱  
第三人称单数: *likes*; 同义词: *love*.  
like doing sth./like to do sth. 喜欢做某事  
like sb./sth. 喜欢某人/某物 (注意某人或者某物为代词时要用宾格)  
Does she like playing/to play volleyball?  
她喜欢打排球吗?  
We all like her very much. 我们都非常喜欢她。
7. **class** *n.* 班级; 课  
复数: *classes*  
in Class Eleven/11 在十一班  
have 30 classes 有 30 个班  
have an English class 上一堂英语课

in class 在课堂上

after class 课后

in the same class 在同一个班

## 重点短语

1. play sports 参加体育活动
2. after class 下课后 in class 在课堂上  
after school 放学后
3. sound interesting/boring 听起来有趣/没趣
4. go to the same school 去同一所学校
5. watch TV 看电视
6. play tennis with my classmates  
和我的同学一起打网球
7. watch the basketball game on TV  
在电视上看篮球赛
8. in the same class/school 在同一个班/学校
9. on TV 在电视上
10. like doing sth./like to do sth. 喜欢做某事

## 重点句型

1. I only watch them on TV. 我只在电视上看它们 (指比赛)。

watch

- (1) *v.* 注视; 观看, 第三人称单数: *watches*.

watch TV 看电视

watch... on TV 在电视上看……

Let's watch TV. 我们看电视吧。

- (2) *n.* 手表。其复数形式为: *watches*.

Do you have two watches? 你有两块手表吗?

辨析: *see* 的意思是“看见”, 侧重“看”的结果, 是已经完成的动作。例如:

Can you see my pen? 你能看见我的钢笔吗?

*watch* 的意思是“观看、注视”, 用来指注视移动着的物体, 如看电视、看球赛、看戏等。

They like watching TV. 他们喜欢看电视。

2. He plays sports every day. 他每天参加体育活动。

- (1) play sports 参加体育活动; 同义短语: do sports, have sports.

His sister doesn't like to play sports.

他妹妹不喜欢参加体育活动。

- (2) every day 每天

*every* *adj.* 每一个的, 修饰后面的单数名词, 它强调整体, 作主语时谓语动词用单数。

Every student has a math book.

每个学生都有一本数学书。

3. I don't have a soccer ball, but my brother does. 我没有足球,但是我弟弟有。

does 指代动词,为避免重复,它代替前面的 have a soccer ball。相当于: I don't have a soccer ball, but my brother has one.

代指动词三单用 does,代指动词原形用 do。

My brother has a tape player, and I do, too.

I don't like computer games, but my sister does.

4. We go to the same school. 我们在同一所学校上学。

same *adj.* 相同的,前面必须用定冠词,后面的名词常用单数,也可用复数。

in the same school/class 在同一个学校/班

Lucy is in Class Four/4, and Lily is in Class One/1.

They aren't in the same class.

露茜在四班,莉莉在一班。她们不在同一个班。

5. Soccer is difficult for me. 踢足球对于我来说很难。

(1) difficult *adj.* 困难的

同义词: hard; 反义词: easy

(2) for sb. 对某人来说, sb. 若为代词要用宾格。

for us/her/you 对我们/她/你来说

Baseball is not easy for us.

棒球对我们来说不容易。

### 课时训练 3

I. 用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. That \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) interesting.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a tennis bat?
3. His brother \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a baseball bat.
4. Bruce \_\_\_\_\_ (have) ten balls.
5. Let \_\_\_\_\_ (they) watch TV.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) sports every day.
7. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) your books?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ your friend \_\_\_\_\_ (like) sports?
9. Let \_\_\_\_\_ (we) play tennis.
10. Does he \_\_\_\_\_ (has) a baseball bat?
11. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to play soccer.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a nice room.
13. Michael \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a computer.

14. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a soccer ball.

15. I don't think so, but my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (do).

II. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ Harry and Mike like computer games?  
A. Are B. Do  
C. Does D. B 或 C 都可以
- ( ) 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ baseball.  
A. don't play B. doesn't play  
C. doesn't plays D. play
- ( ) 3. Mona \_\_\_\_\_ four books and two pencils.  
A. have B. is have  
C. is has D. has
- ( ) 4. —Does John play tennis?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he does B. he don't  
C. he doesn't play D. he doesn't
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ three math books?  
A. Does; have B. Do; have  
C. Are; have D. Do; /
- ( ) 6. The girl is my friend. We love \_\_\_\_\_ very much.  
A. she's B. she  
C. her D. hers
- ( ) 7. His brother \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball every day.  
A. playing B. play  
C. is play D. plays
- ( ) 8. Let's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. play sport B. to play sports  
C. play sports D. plays sports
- ( ) 9. Mr. Smith only \_\_\_\_\_ the volleyball game \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. watch; in B. looks; on  
C. watches; on D. sees; in
- ( ) 10. She likes \_\_\_\_\_ volleyball. She thinks it is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. playing; fun B. playing; boring  
C. to play; difficult D. to plays; easy
- ( ) 11. —Let's play tennis.  
—Oh, that \_\_\_\_\_ good.  
A. looks B. likes  
C. sounds D. sound
- ( ) 12. We are in \_\_\_\_\_ class.  
A. the same B. same  
C. one D. same the



( ) 13. I think volleyball isn't very difficult \_\_\_\_\_ me.

- A. to B. for  
C. with D. on

( ) 14. My father has a watch, but I \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do B. does  
C. don't D. doesn't

### III. 用 have, has, do, does, don't, doesn't 填空。

- Mr. Green \_\_\_\_\_ a green car (汽车).
- Lucy and Lily \_\_\_\_\_ some good friends in China.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_\_\_ four sisters?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ have a cousin, but I have one.
- Her father doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ two sons.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ a big classroom.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ a white jacket.
- My father \_\_\_\_\_ three sisters, he has only one.

### IV. 句型转换。

- We have a baseball. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ have a baseball?
- They have a soccer ball. (改为否定句)  
They \_\_\_\_\_ a soccer ball.
- Does he have a TV? (作肯定回答)  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- Does she have a ping-pong bat? (改为陈述句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a ping-pong bat.
- Li Ping has a computer. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Li Ping \_\_\_\_\_ a computer?
- My books are on the sofa. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your books?
- Where are my keys? (完成答语)  
— Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_.
- my, computer, is, game, where (?) (连词成句)

### V. 根据下面表格补全问句或答语。

|            | Jim | Tom | Lucy and Lily |
|------------|-----|-----|---------------|
| basketball |     |     |               |
| volleyball |     |     |               |

1. Q: Does Jim like basketball?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Q: What does Tom like?

A: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No, he doesn't. But he likes volleyball.

4. Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: They like basketball.

5. Q: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No, they don't.

### VI. 完形填空。

Good morning. My name is Linda. I'm 1 English girl. I have two friends. Their (他们的) names 2 Peter and Cindy. Peter 3 sports. He has many (许多) sports things (东西). He has a basketball, two soccer balls 4 three tennis balls. He often plays soccer ball 5 his classmates at school. Cindy has many balls, 6. She has four ping-pong balls and two volleyballs. And she has some tennis balls 7 a box. She doesn't like soccer. It's 8 for her. She likes tennis. But she doesn't play 9. She only watches tennis 10 TV.

- ( ) 1. A. a B. an  
C. the D. /
- ( ) 2. A. are B. is  
C. am D. do
- ( ) 3. A. like B. likes  
C. don't like D. doesn't like
- ( ) 4. A. to B. so  
C. and D. but
- ( ) 5. A. of B. to  
C. for D. with
- ( ) 6. A. too B. here  
C. there D. that
- ( ) 7. A. in B. at  
C. of D. under
- ( ) 8. A. easy B. relaxing  
C. interesting D. difficult
- ( ) 9. A. it B. its  
C. her D. them
- ( ) 10. A. in B. on  
C. at D. to



## 课时训练 4

## I. 用括号中所给词的正确形式填空。

- That \_\_\_\_\_ (sound) interesting.
- Where \_\_\_\_\_ (be) my tennis balls?
- Let's \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer after school.
- Mr. Green only (只) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) sports on TV.
- My sister and I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the same school.
- I can see some \_\_\_\_\_ (volleyball) in the picture.
- Mill's brother \_\_\_\_\_ (have) some computer games.
- My friend Grace \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a ping-pang bat.
- Alan has some friends and he often plays soccer with \_\_\_\_\_ (they).
- Where is your jacket?  
—It's on the chair. Let \_\_\_\_\_ (I) get it.

## II. 按要求完成句子。

- Wang Lei has a soccer ball. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Wang Lei \_\_\_\_\_ a soccer ball?
- The basketball is under the bed. (改为一般疑问句并作答)  
—\_\_\_\_\_ the basketball \_\_\_\_\_ the bed?  
—No, \_\_\_\_\_.
- My brother has a baseball bat. (改为否定句)  
My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a baseball bat.
- The boy doesn't have a TV. (改为肯定句)  
The boy \_\_\_\_\_ a TV.
- Where are our dictionaries? (改为单数句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ our \_\_\_\_\_?
- I have a math book. (用 she 改写句子)  
\_\_\_\_\_ a math book.
- They have a good watch. (用 two 代替 a 改写句子)  
They have \_\_\_\_\_ good \_\_\_\_\_.
- She likes to play soccer. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ does she like to \_\_\_\_\_?
- 课后我们必须去。(完成译句)  
We must go \_\_\_\_\_.
- 咱们玩电子游戏吧。(完成译句)  
Let's play \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. 单项选择。

- ( ) 1. Tommy has one tennis ball and two \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tennis bats      B. tennises bat  
C. tennis's bats      D. tennis bat
- ( ) 2. Soccer is not easy. It's really \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. difficulty      B. difficult  
C. difficulties      D. not difficult
- ( ) 3. —Do you have a baseball bat?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, I'm not      B. No, it isn't  
C. No, I don't      D. No, I haven't
- ( ) 4. —\_\_\_\_\_ you have basketballs?  
—Yes, I do.  
A. Do      B. Does      C. Can      D. Are
- ( ) 5. —Let's go out to play soccer ball.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You are welcome      B. Sounds great  
C. No, I don't      D. I'm fine
- ( ) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ Paul \_\_\_\_\_ three baseballs?  
A. Do; has      B. Do; have  
C. Does; has      D. Does; have
- ( ) 7. John often plays basketball \_\_\_\_\_ his friends after school.  
A. for      B. of  
C. at      D. with
- ( ) 8. My brother doesn't like ping-pang. He thinks it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fun      B. boring  
C. interesting      D. relaxing
- ( ) 9. —Does Mrs. Brown \_\_\_\_\_ a TV?  
—Yes. She often watches volleyball games on \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. has; a      B. have; /  
C. have; the      D. has; /
- ( ) 10. —Where's my tennis ball? Do you know?  
—Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. know not      B. not know  
C. don't know      D. am not know

## IV. 任务型阅读。

I'm Liu Na. I'm a Chinese girl. This is my bedroom. It's also my sister, Liu Li's room. It's a big (大的) and nice room. Two beds, a desk and two chairs are in it. The desk is in the middle. On the wall (墙) there are (有) two pictures of roses (玫瑰花). Our books and pencil cases are on the desk. My pencil case is orange and white. And Liu Li's



is yellow. We like our room.

1. Is the bedroom small (小的)?

2. What is in the bedroom?

3. What is on the wall?

4. What color is Liu Na's pencil case?

5. Do Liu Na and Liu Li like their bedroom?

#### V. 口语应用。

A: Let's play basketball.

B: 1 But I don't have a basketball.

A: Well, do you have a ping-pong bat?

B: Yes.

A: 2

B: Oh, no. It's difficult.

A: Let's watch TV.

B: 3 Let's play soccer. Do you have a soccer ball?

A: 4

B: Well, do you have a computer?

A: 5 Let's play computer games.

B: That sounds fun.

A. That sounds boring.

B. Yes, I do.

C. No, I don't.

D. That sounds great.

E. Let's play ping-pong.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

#### VI. 短文填空。

Hi, I'm Wang Peng. I like basketball. It's 1. I don't like ping-pong. I think it's 2. I 3 two good friends. 4 are Liu Wei and Zhao Na. Liu Wei likes volleyball. He thinks 5 relaxing. He doesn't like soccer. It's difficult 6 him. Zhao Na 7 tennis. She thinks it's fun. She doesn't like baseball. She 8 it's boring.

1. 2. 3.

4. 5. 6.

7. 8.

## Unit 6 Do you like bananas?

### Section A

#### 重点单词

1. tomato *n.* 西红柿

复数: tomatoes

\* photo 复数: photos

Some tomatoes are in the bag.

袋子里有一些西红柿。

2. food, vegetable, fruit 既可作可数名词(表种类), 也可以作不可数名词(表物质)。但一般情况下, food 与 fruit 用作不可数, vegetable 用作可数。

I like vegetables and fruit. 我喜欢蔬菜和水果。

All the food is very good. 所有的食物都很好。

3. hamburger = burger *n.* 汉堡包

其复数为 hamburgers = burgers.

some hamburgers 一些汉堡包

4. strawberry 草莓

复数: strawberries

nine strawberries 九个草莓

5. birthday *n.* 生日

复数: birthdays

on my birthday 在我生日那天(注意介词用 on)

6. bread *n.* 面包, 是不可数名词。

不能用 a bread。表示“一个面包”, 要用 a piece of bread; “一些面包”要说成 some bread。

7. egg *n.* 鸡蛋, 蛋, 可数名词。

an egg 一个鸡蛋

8. apple *n.* 苹果, 可数名词。

an apple 一个苹果

9. chicken *n.*