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第一章 名词 (Noun)

名词的概念

在生活中，我们会接触到各种各样的人和事物，用来表示这些人或事物名称的词就是名词。

一、名词的数

名词的数指名词的单数和复数形式。可数名词表示“一个”时用单数，“两个以上”时用复数；不可数名词表示量时，通常用“数词+单位+of+物质名词”的形式，如 a piece of bread (一片面包)，变为复数时，只须将单位名词变为复数，如：two pieces of bread(两片面包)。

*名词复数的构成法则

1. 一般情况下在词尾加 s.

词尾读音

shop --- shops (商店)

在清辅音后读 [s]

bag --- bags (书包)

在浊辅音后读 [z]

window --- windows (窗户)

在元音后读 [z]

2. 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的单词在词尾加 es.

class --- classes (班级)

词尾读音 [iz]

box --- boxes (盒子)

match --- matches (比赛)

brush --- brushes (刷子)

3. 以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的词，变 y 为 i 加 es.

story --- stories (故事)

词尾读音 [iz]

4. 以“元音字母 +y”结尾的词，在词尾直接加 s

key --- keys

词尾读音 [z]

monkey --- monkeys

5. 以“o”结尾的名词，复数一般在词尾加“s”，但个别加“es”

tomato --- tomatoes (西红柿)

词尾读音 [z]

potato --- potatoes (土豆)

zoo --- zoos (动物园)

photo --- photos (照片)

* (以“o”结尾，复数加“es”) 口诀：

黑人(Negro)英雄(hero)，左手拿着西红柿(tomato)，右手拿着破土豆(potato)，
头顶一个大芒果(mango)。

6. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词，多数变 f 或 fe 为 ves.

leaf --- leaves (树叶)

词尾读音 [vz]

knife --- knives (小刀)

* (以 f 或 fe 结尾的单词，需把 f 或 fe 变 ves 的单词) 口诀：

妻子(wife)持刀(knife)去宰狼(wolf)，小偷(thief)吓得发了慌，躲在架下(shelf)保己命，
半(half)片树叶(leaf)遮目光。

* (以 f 或 fe 结尾的单词，直接加“s”的单词) 口诀：

长颈鹿(giraffe)站在屋檐(roof)下，左手拿着手绢(handkerchief)，右手拿着高尔夫球(golf)。

例： roof --- roofs (屋顶)

7. 不规则名词复数的变化

man --- men (男人) tooth ---teeth (牙齿)
child --- children (儿童) mouse --- mice(老鼠)
foot --- feet (脚) woman --- women (女人)

8. 名词单复数形式一样

sheep --- sheep (绵羊) deer --- deer (鹿)
English --- English (英国人) Chinese --- Chinese (中国人)

* (不规则名词变复数) 口诀:

男人, 女人 a 变 e;
鹅, 足, 牙齿 oo 变 ee;
其实老鼠也好记 ous 变 ic;
孩子加上 ren, 鱼鹿绵羊不用记。

二、名词所有格的构成法

1. 主要是在词尾加's 构成。如:

This is Tom's desk. 这是汤姆的书桌。
That is Mike's book. 那是迈克的书。

2. 如果原名词已经有复数词尾 s, 则仅加一个'. 如:

the teachers' reading room 教师阅览室
the pupils' pencil-boxes 学生们的文具盒

3. 如果原词是复数形式, 但不是以 s 结尾, 变为所有格形式需在后面加上's。如:

the children's palace 少年宫
men's room 男厕所

*名词所有格口诀:

名词所有格, s 前面加一撇', 复数 s 放在尾, 后加一撇就完结, 两人共有算一个, 后面只加一个撇。

名词练习题

一、 写出下列名词的复数形式

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1.computer _____ | 2.apple _____ | 3.city _____ |
| 4.house _____ | 5.sheep _____ | 6.watch _____ |
| 7.tomato _____ | 8.child _____ | 9.tooth _____ |
| 10.foot _____ | 11.wife _____ | 12.potato _____ |
| 13.play _____ | 14.day _____ | 15.glass _____ |
| 16.radio _____ | 17.zoo _____ | 18. life _____ |
| 19. story _____ | 20.leaf _____ | 21. baby _____ |
| 22.dress _____ | 23.butterfly _____ | 24. deer _____ |
| 25.class _____ | 26.brush _____ | 27.key _____ |
| 28. English _____ | 29.mouse _____ | 30. man _____ |

二、 汉译英

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Tom 的足球 _____ | 2. 老师们的自行车 _____ |
| 3. 学生们的课桌 _____ | 4. 哥哥的文具盒 _____ |
| 5. 姑姑的卡片 _____ | 6. 猴子们的香蕉 _____ |
| 7. 蚂蚁们的早餐 _____ | 8. 妈妈的包 _____ |
| 9. 姐姐的连衣裙 _____ | 10 女孩们的苹果 _____ |

三、 把下列句子翻译成英文

1. 这些 是 Peter 的篮球吗? _____
2. 这个是老师的钢笔吗? _____
3. 有一些书在 Sam 的课桌上。 _____
4. 有一些孩子们在教室里。 _____

四、 改错 (圈出错误处, 在横线上改正过来)

1. There are some butterflys on the table. _____
2. This is Alice dress. _____
3. I like tomato very much. _____

五、 将下列句子变成复数形式。

1. This dog is brown.

2. There is a book and a pen on the table.

3. That woman is a teacher.

能力测试卷 (名词)

一、 将下列名词变成复数形式。

- | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 1.plane | tree | lesson |
| month | apple | shirt |
| 2. box | bus | brush |
| watch | class | fox |
| 3.knife | life | leaf |
| Wife | thief | |
| 4.day | boy | monkey |
| baby | country | story |
| 5.photo | radio | piano |
| tomato | hero | |
| 6. child | tooth | man |
| Sheep | English | Chinese |

二、判断正误，并改正错句，正确的打“√”

1. The house is my brother. _____
2. He has visited many country. _____
3. They are Englishs. _____
4. This is Tom red bike. _____

三、选择填空

1. There are two _____ in the room.
A. Chinese B. Englishman
- 2.The old man will have _____ out.
A. two tooths B. two teeth
3. _____ are sold in this bookstore.
A. Children's books B. Children books
4. Some friends of _____ will come here.
A. John's B. John
5. Can you give me _____?
A. some papers B. a piece of paper
6. There are _____ on the floor.
A. some box B. some boxes

四、将下列句子变成复数形式。

1. This sheep is white.

2. There is a desk and a chair in the room.

3. That man is a doctor.

第二章 代词

一、人称代词

1. 人称代词即表示“你、我、他、你们、我们、他们”等的词，它的人称、数和格的变化见下表：

数	人称	主格	宾格
单数	第一人称	I	me
	第二人称	you	you
	第三人称	he she it	him her it
复数	第一人称	We	us
	第二人称	you	you
	第三人称	they	them

主格与宾格：

人称代词有主格和宾格两种形式。主格主要用来做句子的主语；宾格主要用作宾语。

人称代词主格用在句首作主语。She is sitting in a bus.她正坐在公共汽车上。

人称代词宾格在动词后作宾语。This pen is bad.I can't write with it.这支钢笔不好，我没法用它写字。

2.人称代词的排列顺序

人称代词并列使用时，通常以下列顺序出现，请熟悉并记忆。

- 1) 单数代词：you and I; you and he ; he and I ; you ,he and I
- 2) 复数代词：we and they ; we and you ; you and they; we, you and they
- 3) 第三人称单数代词：he and she

*人称代词排序口诀：人称代词并列观，注意顺序礼貌见；

单数人称二、三、一，复数人称一、二、三；

麻烦事情“我”站前，其他人称没意见；

两性并用为三单，男先女后是习惯。

二、物主代词

物主代词是表示所有关系的代词，分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

人称 类别	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数
形容词性	my	our	your	your	his,her,its	their
名词性	mine	ours	yours	yours	his,hers,its	theirs

名词性物主代词 = 形容词性物主代词 + 名词

例，Whose coat is this? 这是谁的上衣？

It's hers. 是她的。 hers= her coat

*关于物主代词的口诀：

物主代词很重要，译成汉语都有“的”，后面必须加上物，否则就要犯错误，

my your his her its our their 不放过。

形容词性是基础，除了我的“mine”外，其他词尾“s”性

形物代能力差，出门常把名词加；名物代能力强，常来独去又独往。

三、反身代词

反身代词也叫“自身代词”，表示“**自己”。

数 \ 人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself, herself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

I can do it by myself. 我自己能做这件事。

*反身代词的构成规律记忆口诀:

反身代词有规律，第三人称宾格加，其余开头用物主，复数-ves 替-f

四、指示代词

This (这个)----- these (这些) 指近处的事物

That (那个)----- these (那些) 指远处的事物

例， This is a book. 这是本书。 These are some books. 这些是书。

That is a car. 那是辆小汽车。 Those are some cars. 那些是小汽车。

一、 根据题意，用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Mary is a friend of _____ . (I)
2. This is _____ (she) ruler. _____ (I) is in the bag.
3. Her brother is too young to look after _____ (he)
4. This is _____ (I) book. This book is _____ (I).
5. These pens are _____ (we).

二、填写下列表格。

人称代词	我	我们	你, 你们	他	她	它	他们
主 格							
宾 格							
形容词性物主代词							
名词性物主代词							
反身代词							

三、改写下列句子

Eg, This is my book. ----- The book is mine.

1. That is her ruler. _____
2. These are their footballs. _____
3. This is my backpack . _____
4. Those are your boxes. _____

四、把下列句子改写成复数。

1. This is a butterfly. _____
2. That is a bus. _____
3. It is a mouse. _____

五、改错。

1. This is mine lamp. _____
2. These are ours books. _____
3. That are their teacher. _____
4. The house is my brother. _____
5. He has visited many country. _____
6. They are Chineses. _____
7. This is Tom red bike. _____

能力测试卷 (代词)

一、帮下面的好朋友团圆 (连线)

I	她
its	我们
her	他(她, 它)们
we	我
they	你的
their	他(她, 它)们
your	她的
she	它的

二、填空

1. She's a teacher . This is _____ bag.
2. He's a driver. This is _____ taxi.
3. I am a boy . _____ name is Peter.
4. --What's _____ name?
-- My name is Tony.
5. It's my puppy. _____ name is Mimi.

三、选择

- () 1. Your book is not so old as _____ .
A. him B. he C. his D. she
- () 2. _____ book is it ? It's _____ .
A. Whose...her B. Whose... hers C. Who...hers D. Whom... her
- () 3. He is a friend of _____ .
A. our B. us C. my D. mine

四、改错

1. I, you and he are all teachers.

2. This is mine teddy bear.

3. These are ours bags.

4. These is their teachers.

第三章 数词和冠词

一、数词

表示数目和顺序的词叫数词。数词又分基数词和序数词，基数词表示数量，序数词表示顺序。

1. 最基本的基数词如下表所示：

1~10	11~19	20~100
1 one	11 eleven	
2 two	12 twelve	20 twenty
3 three	13 thirteen	30 thirty
4 four	14 fourteen	40 forty
5 five	15 fifteen	50 fifty
6 six	16 sixteen	60 sixty
7 seven	17 seventeen	70 seventy
8 eight	18 eighteen	80 eighty
9 nine	19 nineteen	90 ninety
10 ten		100 one hundred

***基数词的写法**：21~99 的两位数，十位与个位之间用连字符“-”。

例：21 twenty - one 32 thirty - two 99 ninety - nine

百位数：个位数基数词形式加“hundred”，表示几百，在几十几与百位间加上 and。

例：101 a hundred and one. 320 three hundred and twenty 648 six hundred and forty-eight

2. 序数词的构成

1) 一般来说，是由相应的基数词加词尾 th 构成。例，

four + th --- fourth six + th --- sixth

seven + th --- seventh ten + th --- tenth

2) 下面这些基数词在变为序数词时，有特殊的变化。例，

one --- first two --- second three --- third five --- fifth

eight --- eighth nine --- ninth twelve --- twelfth

3) 十位整数序数词的构成方法是将基数词的词 y 变成 i，然后在加 eth。例，

twenty --- twentieth thirty --- thirtieth

forty --- fortieth ninety --- ninetieth

4) 两位或两位以上的基数词变为序数词时，仅将个位数变成序数词。例，

twenty - one ----- twenty - first

thirty - five ----- thirty - fifth

a hundred and fifty - three ----- a hundred and fifty - third

***基数词变序数词的口诀**：

基变序，有规律；词尾加上 th (fourth, sixth)

一、二、三，单独记；结尾字母 t, d, d; (first, second, third)

八去 t, 九去 e, (eighth, ninth); ve 要用 f 替; (fifth, twelfth)

整十基数变序数，ty 将 y 变成 i; th 前面有个 e;

要是遇到十几，前用基来后用序。

二、冠词

冠词分不定冠词和定冠词两种。a 或 an 是不定冠词，the 是定冠词。a 用在辅音音素之前，如 a desk, a tree ; an 用在元音因素之前，如 an apple, an hour, an English book.

1. 不定冠词 (a,an) 指人或事物的某一种类，表示“一个”，但不强调数量。

She is a teacher. That's an orange.

2. 定冠词 the，是特指某（些）人、某（些）物，或指说话人与听话人彼此知道的人或物，或者是在上文提到过的人和事。

This is a bus. The bus is big.

3. 不用冠词的情况：

1) 专有名词，物质名词，抽象名词前一般不用冠词。如，

Chinese, English, Jim 等。

2) 名词前已经有 this, that, my, your 等词时，就不再用冠词了。如，

that mouse (那只老鼠)

3) 一些固定词组前不用定冠词。如，

at home 在家 go to school 去上学

***定冠词 the 的用法记忆口诀：**

特指、重提和唯一，岛屿、海峡和海湾；

海洋、党派、最高级，沙漠、河流与群山；

方位、顺序和乐器，年代、团体与机关；

船名、建筑和组织，会议、条约与报刊；

姓氏复数、国全名，记住定冠 the 加在前。

***零冠词用法口诀：**

月份、星期、节假洲，呼语、头衔职务前；

三餐、球类、惯用语，学科、棋类名词前。

冠词和数词专项练习

一、在空白处填上适当的冠词，不需要的填“/”。

- 1) at ___ home 2) go to ___ bed 3) go to ___ school
4) catch ___ bad cold 5) have ___ good time
6) ___ red apple 7) ___ English book 8) ___ spoon
9) ___ orange 10) ___ melon 11) ___ eraser

二、选择填空

1. There is ___ “m” in the word “primary”
A. an B. a C. the D. /
2. This is ___ orange bike .
A. a B. an C. the D. /
3. It always takes us half ___ hour to have ___ long walk after supper .
A. a, a B. a, the C. an, a D. an, the
4. English is ___ useful language in ___ world .
A. an, the B. a, the C. the, / D. /, the
5. We are going to ___ cinema this evening .
A. the B. / C. a D. an
6. He’s standing on ___ other side of ___ river .
A. a, a B. the, the C. the, a D. a, the
7. ___ potato is a vegetable, not ___ fruit .
A. The, an B. The, a C. A, the D. An, /
8. He was ___ first to come .
A. The B. a C. the D. /
9. Do you see ___ book on ___ table ?
A. the, a B. a, an C. an, an D. a, the
10. Where’s ___ desk ? It’s in ___ middle of the room .
A. /, / B. /, a C. a, / D. the, the
11. He is ___ friend of mine .
A. an B. / C. the D. a
12. There is ___ university near the farm .
A. a B. an C. the D. /
13. He died in ___ autumn of 1989 .
A. / B. the C. a D. an
14. I have ___ book . It’s ___ interesting one . I like reading ___ books very much .
A. a, an, / B. a, /, the C. an, an, the D. /, an, /
15. Today is ___ Children’s Day .
A. a B. an C. the D. /
16. This is ___ bag . That is ___ eraser .
A. a, a B. a, an C. an, a D. an, an
- 四、用代词填空:
1. ____, ____ and ____ are all good friends .
A. We, you, they B. You, they, we C. We, they, you D. They, you, we
2. ___ classroom is big, but ___ is much bigger than ____ .
A. We, they, us B. Our, their, our C. Our, theirs, ours D. Our, theirs, we
3. She lost ___ pen . Will you lend her ____ ?
A. her, yours B. his, your C. hers, you D. their, yourself
4. “What are you doing ?” “I am looking at ___ in the mirror ?”
A. me B. myself C. itself D. himself
5. ____, ____ and ____ all enjoy music .

A. She, you, I B. I, she, you C. You, she, I D. I, you, she

能力测试卷（冠词和数词）

一、写出相邻的数词

1. _____ twenty _____ 2. _____ five _____
3. _____ twelve _____ 4. _____ fifty-eight _____
5. _____ ninety _____ 6. _____ seventy _____
7. _____ thirty-eight _____ 8. _____ one hundred _____
9. _____ one thousand _____ 10. _____ one _____

二、选择正确答案

1. There are _____ days in a year.
A. three hundreds sixty-five B. three hundreds and sixty-five
C. three hundred and sixty-five D. three hundred and sixty five
2. There are _____ students in this school.
A. eight hundreds and forty-six B. eight hundred and forty six
C. eight hundred and forty-six D. eight hundred forty-six
3. My brother is in _____ .
A. Three Class, One Grade B. Class Three, Grade One
C. Grade One, Class Three D. class three, grade one
4. He was doing some washing _____ .
A. at eight yesterday morning B. yesterday morning eight
C. yesterday morning at eight D. by eight yesterday morning
5. There are _____ months in a year. December is the _____ month of the year.
A. twelve; twelve B. twelve; twelfth C. twelfth; twelve D. twelve; twelveth
6. Sunday is the _____ day of the week.
A. seventh B. first C. second D. third
7. Autumn is _____ season in a year.
A. the fourth B. the third C. a third D. third
8. Tom was _____ to get to school and I was _____ .
A. first; ninth B. the first; the ninth C. a first; a ninth D. the second; the ninth
9. What's the date today? It's _____ .
A. Friday B. time to go C. cloudy D. June 4th
10. Monday is the second day, and _____ .
A. Tuesday is the fourth B. Thursday is the fifth
C. the second is Tuesday D. the second is Thursday

第四章 一般现在时态

一、一般现在时的定义

一般现在时是表示现在经常反复发生的动作，存在的状态或习惯性的动作的时态。

二、一般现在时的结构

一般现在时用行为动词的原形，但第三人称单数作主语时，动词的词尾要加-s 或-es。现在以连系动词 be 和行为动词 read 为例，对一般现在时的肯定句、否定句、疑问句及其简略答语的构成以表格形式加以说明：

动词	肯定句	否定句
be	I am ...	I am not ...
	You/We/They are ...	You/We/They are not ...
	He/She/It is ...	He/She/It is not ...
read	I/We/You/They read...	I/We/You/They/ do not read ...
	He/She/It reads ...	He/She/It does not read ...

动词	疑问句	简略答语（肯定）	简略答语（否定）
be	Am I ...?	Yes, you are.	No, you are not.
	Are you ...?	Yes, I am/we are.	No, I am/we are not.
	Are we ...?	Yes, we/you are.	No, we/ you are not.
	Are they ...?	Yes, they are.	No, they are not.
	Is he...?	Yes, he is.	No, he is not.
	Is she ...?	Yes, she is.	No, she is not.
	Is it ...?	Yes, it is.	No, it is not.
read	Do I / we / they read ...?	Yes, you / we / they do.	No, you / we / they do not.
	Does he / she / it read ... ?	Yes, he / she / it does.	No, he / she / it does not.

连系动词 be 的各种形式常与代词或 not 缩写成一个词。助动词 do, does 一般只有与 not 缩写。

联系动词 be 缩写形式如下

肯定	缩写	否定	缩写
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You're not / You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He's not / He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She's not / She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It's not / It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We're not / We aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They're not / They aren't

动词 do not 的缩写形式为 don't, does not 的缩写形式为 doesn't。

二、动词加-s 或-es (动词第三人称单数)

当主语是第三人称单数时, 谓语动词需加-s 或-es

1. 一般在词尾加 -s

例: work—works leave --- leaves swim --- swims

2. 以字母 s, x, ch, sh 或 o 结尾的词加-es

例: pass--- passes fix ---fixes teach --- teaches do--- does

3. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词, 先变 y 为 i 再加-es

例: study --- studies carry --- carries fly --- flies cry --- cries

三、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示经常或习惯性的动作。常与 often (经常), always (总是), sometimes (有时), every day (每天), on Sundays/Mondays 等表示频度的时间状语连用。

一般现在时的时间状语有: today, often, sometimes, always, usually, every day (week, month, year,...), this year, once a week (month, year,...) 一周 (月, 年) 一次

例句: I get up at 6 o'clock every day.

He often goes to school by bike.

2. 表示客观事实, 普遍真理。

例句: Two and two are four.二加二等于四。

The earth moves around the sun.地球绕着太阳转。

一般现在时态专项练习

一、写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式

post	like	ride	study
eat	visit	have	watch
stop	pass	give	fly
jump	rise	write	teach
go	read	swim	do

二、单项选择

- () 1. _____ you have a book ?
A Do B. Are C. Is D. Have
- () 2. Does Li Lei like to watch TV?

A. Yes, he like. B. No, he doesn't.
C. Yes, he'd like. D. No, he likes.
- () 3. She doesn't _____ her homework in the afternoon.
A. doing B. to do C. does D. do
- () 4. How _____ Mr. Smith _____ to England?
A. do, go B. is, go C. does, go D. does, goes
- () 5. _____ she _____ home at six every day?
A. Is, leave B. Does, leave C. Is, leaves D. Does, left

三、用下列动词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ (get) up at 6 o'clock every day.
2. My father _____ (have) a lovely dog.
3. He _____ (go) to school on foot.
4. She _____ (do) not like watching TV.
5. They _____ (play) football every Sunday afternoon.

四、按要求完成下列各题

1. Tomorrow is Saturday. (变成一般疑问句)
_____ Saturday ?
2. Does he play basketball every weekend? (肯定回答)
Yes, _____.
3. She looks like her sister. (变一般疑问句)
_____ she _____ like her sister ?
4. Peter and Sam look the same. (一般疑问句)
_____ they _____ the same ?
5. Do they always go to the movie (电影院) on Sundays ? (否定回答)
No, _____.

五、英汉互译

1. Tom 经常放学后 (after school) 踢足球。

2. 我喜欢唱歌。

3. He often goes to school on foot.

4. Children like to play this game.

5. 今天是星期日。

能力测试卷（一般现在时）

一、写出下列动词的第三人称单数形式

go	stop	write	buy
have	do	fly	give
swim	ride	play	watch
study	cry	read	work
rise	go	come	carry

二、用动词的适当形式填空

1. He _____ (go) to school on foot.
2. She _____ not like watching TV. (do)
3. My father _____ (have) a lovely dog.
4. I often _____ (get) up at six every morning.
5. My mother _____ (work) in a school.

三、英汉互译

1. 他经常在周六的时候读英语。

2. Peter 每天都帮助妈妈做家务。

3. Tom always plays football after school.

4. I get up at six o'clock every day.

5. The coat fits (适合) me very well.

第五章 现在进行时态

一、 现在进行时的定义

现在进行时是表示在现在某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作的时态。

二、 现在进行时的构成

现在进行时由“系动词 (am, is , are) + 现在分词 (动词加-ing 形式)”

构成。现在以动词 work 为例，对现在进行时的肯定句、否定句、疑问句及简略答语列表说明：

肯 定 句	否 定 句
I am working.	I am not working.
You are working.	You are not working.
He/She/It is working.	He/She/It is not working.
We/You/They are working.	We/You/They are not working.

疑 问 句	简 略 答 语
Am I working?	Yes, you are.
	No, you are not.
Are we working?	Yes, we/ you are.
	No, we/ you aren't.
Are you working?	Yes, I am.
	No, I am not.
	Yes, we are.
	No, we are not.
Is he/she it working ?	Yes, he/she/it is.
	No, he/she/it is not.
Are they working?	Yes, they are.
	No, they are not.

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