

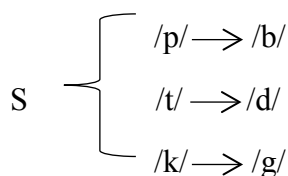
复习第一节

音标 48

| | | |
|---------|----------|---|
| 元音 (20) | 单元音 (12) | 长元音: /a:/ /ɔ:/ /u:/ /i:/ /ə:/ |
| | | 短元音: /ʌ/ /ɒ/ /ə/ /ɪ/ /ʊ/ /e/ /æ/ |
| | | 双元音 (8) /eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/ /εə/ /uə/ /ɪə/ /aʊ/ /əʊ/ |
| 辅音 (28) | | 清辅音: /p/ /t/ /k/ /f/ /s/ /θ/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /tr/ /ts/ |
| | | 浊辅音: /b/ /d/ /g/ /v/ /z/ /ð/ /ʒ/ /dʒ/ /dr/ /dz/ |
| | | 鼻音: /m/ /n/ /ŋ/ |
| | 独立辅音 | 似拼音: /h/ /l/ /r/ 半元音: /j/ /w/ |

语音规律

1. 浊化 (清辅音 → 浊辅音)



2. 连读 (辅元连读) get~up It~is~an~old book. Let me have~a look~at~it.

3. 爆破: 当两个爆破音互相遇到时, 前一个爆破音只摆出姿势不发音, 然后立即过渡到后一个爆破音上 /p—/b/ /t—/d/ /k—/g/

开音节:

辅音+元音 如: he hi go no do be tree three hello cake name bike

闭音节:

1) 辅音+元音+辅音 如: sit bed bad bag hot hop let mad map head

2) 元音+辅音 如: it is in on up out ant

五个元音字母 Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

Aa ①/ei/name, cake, Dale ②/æ/ bag, map, thanks

Ee ①/i:/evening, me, he ②/e/desk, pen, bed

Ii ①/ai/hi, fine, white ②/i/quilt, in, this

Oo ①/əʊ/Ok, no, hello ②/ɒ/box, dog, not

Uu ①/ju:/music, use, student ②/u:/ruler, blue ③/ʌ/cup, but, fun

| |
|-----------------|
| 26 个英文字母 |
|-----------------|

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 含/ei/的字母 4 个 | A, H, J, K | |
| 含/i:/的字母 9 个 | B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V, Z | |
| 含/e/的字母 6/7 个 | F, L, M, N, S, X, (Z) | |
| 含/ai/的字母 2 个 | I, Y | |
| 含/ju:/的字母 3 个 | Q, U, W | |
| Oo/əʊ/ | Rr/a:(r)/ | Zz/zi://zed/ |

Exercises

拼读练习

[kɑ:t] [faɪv] [sɪks] [bɜ:d] [ʃɔ:t] [sku:l] [wɔ:tʃ] [flæt] [əʊpən] [weðə]
 [frʌnt] [ˈmʌtn] [sket] [ˈfraɪdeɪ] [ˈmenju:] [ˈveɪpə] [frentʃ] [rɪˈlæks] [pəʊst]
 [ˈeəpɔ:t] [dʒɪrɑ:f] [dɒktə] [kænədə] [həʊm] [rɪˈpɔ:tə] [faʊnd] [pəˈteɪtəʊ]
 [mægəˈzi:n] [rəʊbɒt] [ˈsætədeɪ] [ˈdɪkjənəri] [ˈkʌmpəni] [ˈsekənd] [ˈɔ:gəst]
 [ˈtraʊzəz] [ˈfæməli] [ˈkɒmədi] [ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ] [ˈkəʊkənʌt] [ˈmʌndeɪ] [miːdiəm]
 [braʊn] [ˈswetə] [əˈdres] [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt] [ˈstɔ:ri] [ˈvɪdiəʊ]

巩固练习:

按要求完成句子

1.the, word, do, spell, how, you (?) (连词成句)

2.My coat is blue. (就划线部分提问)

3.My name is Tom. (就划线部分提问)

4.My telephone number is 82528686. (就划线部分提问)

5.Two and three is five. (就划线部分提问)

6.There are three eggs in the box. (就划线部分提问)

课前小测

【课后反思】

今日所得:

今日不足:

第二节 冠词

一、十大词性

| |
|--|
| 1. 名词 n. : 可数名词 cn. 不可数名词 un. |
| 2. 冠词 art. |
| 3. 形容词 adj. |
| 4. 数词 num. |
| 5. 代词 pron. (代替 n. 以及起 n. 作用的短语、分句、句子) |
| 6. 连词 conj. |
| 7. 动词 v. : 及物动词 vt. + 宾语 不及物动词 vi. |
| 8. 副词 adv. (修饰动词、形容词、其他副词) |
| 9. 介词 prep. (表 n., pron. 等与句中其他词的关系) |
| 10. 感叹词 interj. |

二、冠词

冠词分为不定冠词 a/an, 定冠词 the 和零冠词。

1. 不定冠词的用法

a 用于辅音音素之前, an 用于元音音素之前

Eg: It's raining now. Take an umbrella, please.

This is a usual thing.

① 与单数可数名词连用, 表示同类人或物中的任何一个或其中之一, 意为“一个, 某个”或表示数量或单位数量, 意为“一, 每, 一种”

Eg: I want to buy a car.

He is an honest boy.

It took me an hour to get to the airport.

My mother cleans the house three times a week.

② 与单数可数名词连用, 表示一类人或物, 句子译作中文时, 不定冠词一般不译出
Eg: A teacher must grasp professional knowledge. (老师必须掌握专业知识。)

An student should realize the importance of studying hard. (学生应该意识到刻苦学习的重要性。)

③ 用于序数词前, 意为“又一, 再一”

Eg: They asked for a second chance.

I'm so thirsty that I've drunk two bottles of water. Now I still want a third one.

④ 用于某些固定词组

a bit a few a little in a word have a cold have a fever have a headache
have a cough to an end take a pride in play a trick on play a role in once upon a time
have a rest take a break a great deal

2. 定冠词的用法

① 指上文提到的人或事物

Eg: There is a pen on your desk. Give the pen to me please.

Here are two shirts. The blue one is yours.

② 表示说话人和听话人都知道的人或事

Eg: Your brother is sleeping. Please turn off the TV.

He was arrested by the police.

③ 用于序数词和 last, first, next, only, same 等具有特指意义的形容词之前

Eg: She is the first woman who reached the top of Qomolangma.

He arrived in Shanghai the next morning.

It's the only secret between us.

④ 用于比较级和最高级前

Eg: Which do you think is the more delicious food of the two, hamburger or ice-cream?

It's the most interesting movie I've watched.

⑤ 用在表示方位和方向的名词前

Eg: The bookstore is on the west of the museum.

You can see a zoo on the left.

⑥ 用在表示世界上独一无二的自然现象或事物之前

Eg: The moon moves around the earth.

We have friends all over the world.

⑦ 用于单数名词或某些形容词之前，表示某一类人、物或抽象概念

Eg: The lion is the king of animals.

He volunteered to help the sick in the hospital.

⑧ 用于集体名词、物质名词和专有名词前

Eg: The people at present were Lily's friends.

The iron is usually harder than the stone.

I visited the Summer Palace two years ago.

⑨ 用于表示乐器的名词前

Eg: Peter can play the violin well.

Mary has learned to play the piano for ten years.

⑩ “the+姓氏的复数”表示整个家庭

Eg: The Smiths are having dinner.

⑪ 用于某些固定的词组中

At the moment at the same time in the end on the left/right all the time in the morning the day after tomorrow the day before yesterday at the foot of around the world in the front of by the end of in the middle of by the way

3. 零冠词的用法

① 表示泛指的复数名词前

Eg: Most girls work harder than boys.

Students are encouraged to read books.

② 一日三餐、球类、棋、牌等名词前

Eg: To keep healthy, we should have breakfast every day.

They like playing basketball.

Some old men played chess under the tree.

③ 表示节日、季节、月份或星期中 7 天的名词前

Eg: Halloween is in October.

It's very cold in winter.

Bill will visit his parents on Sunday.

④ 物质名词、抽象名词、专有名词前

物质名词表示泛指时，抽象名词表示一种概念时，表示人名、地名、国家、城市、街道以及大多数湖泊的专业名词前，不用冠词

Eg: Drinking coffee is bad for children's health.

Unity is strength.

New York is the largest city in America.

① 表示学科或语言的名词前

Eg: What's this in English?

It's difficult for most girls to learn math well.

② 两个单数名词连用，表示一个整体，或两个形容词同时修饰一个名词并表示一个人或物时，后面的词不用冠词

Eg: He is a teacher and writer.

She wanted to buy a knife and fork.

Have you seen the black and white cat in my garden?

③ 名词前有某些限定词时

Eg: He lost his cellphone.

④ 有些名词加冠词和不加冠词意义不同

Eg: { at table 在吃饭 { go to school 去上学
 { at the table 在桌子旁 { go to the school 去学校 (可以是上学，也可以指上班)
 { in front of 在.....前面 (外部) { take place (发生)
 { in the front of 在.....前面 (内部) { take the place of (代替)

练习:

1.-Do you often play_volleyball?

-Yes. I want to be___volleyball player.

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

2. Einstein is___famous inventor who was born in___1870s.

A. a;/ B. a;the C.the; the D. the;/

3. The Blacks have visited _____ Great Wall in China.

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

4. Many people gave away much money to__poor after the earthquake in Nepal.

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

5. This is___old umbrella. I want a new one.

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

6. Is there ___good restaurant near here?

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

7. Frank can play__guitar. What about you?

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

8. Jane is___16-year-old high school student in___United States,

A. a; the B. the; a C. a;/ D. /;/

9. My son often has__egg and some vegetables for___dinner every day.

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

10.-What do you think of football?

-It is__exciting sport.

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

11. His uncle will give him ___ birthday present. It'll be wonderful.

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

12.-Look!Who is__beautiful girl in red?

A. a Oh, she is my deskmate. B. an C. the D./

13. -Do you know ____ boy over there?

-Yes,he likes playing__guitar very much.

A. the;/ B a; the C.a:/ D. the;the

14. Grace is good at playing__ piano although she is only ____ 8-yearold girl.

A. /;the B. the; an C. a;/ D. the: the

15.-Which language do you speak better, _____ English or _____ French?

A. ./; B. the; an C. a;/ D. the: the

第三节 名词

三、名词

1.规则变化

| | |
|--|--|
| 一般情况下直接加 s | pen student computer basket movie apple key |
| 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的名词, 加-es | bus box class watch brush match glass dish |
| 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es | baby lady family city story factory country hobby |
| 以“f 或 fe”结尾的名词, 变 f/fe 为 v, 再加-es (多数) | 妻子 (wife-wives) 拿刀(knife-knives)去杀狼(wolf-wolves), 小偷吓得(thief-thieves)发了慌, 躲在架(shelf-shelves)后保己(self-selves)命(life-lives), 半(half-halves)片树叶(leaf-leaves)遮目光 |
| 以“f 或 fe”结尾的名词, 直接加-s | 海湾(gulf)边, 屋顶(roof)上, 首领(chief)奴仆(serf)相望。谁说他们无信仰(belief), 证据(proof)定在手帕(handkerchief)上。safe, cliff |
| 以 o 结尾的名词, 在词尾加-es 的有: | 黑人(Negro-Negroes)英雄(hero-heroes)爱吃土豆(potato-potatoes)西红柿(tomato-tomatoes)和芒果(mango-mangoes) |

2.不规则变化

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 单复数同形 | deer-deer 鹿 Chinese-Chinese 中国人 sheep-sheep 绵羊 |
| 词尾发生变化 | child-children 小孩 |
| 改变单词的元音字母 | woman-women 妇女 man-men 男人 tooth-teeth 牙齿 foot-feet 脚 |

3.常以复数形式存在的名词: socks,shorts,trousers,pants,jeans,shorts,glasses,shoes,gloves

4. 不可数名词

表示不能计算数目的人或物的名词, 称为不可数名词。物质名词和抽象名词多为不可数名词。它们前面不能用 a/an, 没有复数形式。

常见的不可数名词:

luggage, rice, soup, water, money, meat, water, rice, beef, pork, oil, butter, bread, milk, tea, orange(桔汁), air, snow, work, homework, housework, paper(纸), time(时间), music, weather, grass, news, fish(鱼肉), coke, porridge, advice, English, Chinese, knowledge, friendship...

5.既可数又不可数名词

| | 可数名词词义 | 不可数名词词义 |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| chicken | 鸡 | 鸡肉 |
| glass | 玻璃杯 | 玻璃 |
| room | 房间 | 空间 |
| time | 次; 回 | 时间 |
| orange | 橙子 | 橙汁; 橙色 |
| food | 特定种类食物 | 食物总称 |
| fruit | 水果种类 | 水果总称 |
| ice-cream | 一份冰激凌 | 冰激凌这种物质 |
| salad | 一份沙拉 | 沙拉这种物质 |

6. 不可数名词的量

a glass of water 一杯水

a cup of tea 一杯茶

a bottle of milk 一瓶牛奶

a piece of bread 一片面包

a basket of food 一篮食物

a piece of news/advice 一条消息/一个建议

7. 修饰词

| | |
|---------|--|
| 修饰可数名词 | 1) a/an 2) 数词 3) few(几乎没有), a few(有一些), many(许多), too many(太多) |
| 修饰不可数名词 | 1) “数字+单位词+of+不可数名词” 2) little(几乎没有), a little(有一些), much(许多), too much(太多) |
| 万能词 | some, any(一些), a lot of, lots of(许多) |

8. 名词所有格

1. 's 所有格

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 一般情况下, 在单数名词词尾加's | Jim's book |
| 以 s 结尾的复数名词在词尾加' | the students' basketball |
| 不以 s 结尾的复数名词在词尾加's | Children's Day 儿童节 |
| 表示两人/多人共有, 在最后一个名词词尾加's | Kate and Mary's room (共同拥有的房间) |
| 表示两人/多人各所有, 每个名词词尾都要加's | Kate's and Mary's rooms (各自拥有的房间) |

① 表示某人/其他**有生命**物体的名词所属关系

② 表示时间、价格、距离时, 可用's 所有格

Where is today's newspaper? 今天的报纸在哪里?

③ 表示有些节日时可用's 所有格 Women's Day 妇女节

④ 表示店铺/医院/住宅时, 's 所有格后通常不出现它所修饰的名词: at Tom's (home)在汤姆家

2. **of 所有格**: 名词+ of + 名词 (A of B B 的 A)
中心词 中心词属于谁

① 多用于表示**无生命**事物的名词的所属关系
the map of China 中国地图

② 's 所有格有时可与 of 所有格互换
the girl's name=the name of the girl

3. **双重所有格**: 名词+of+'s 所有格/名词性物主代词

用来表示整体中的一部分

Eg. a friend of my father's 我爸爸的一个朋友（爸爸众多朋友中的一个）

two photos of mine 我的两张照片（我所有照片中的两张）

名词所有格既可作形容词性物主代词，也可作名词性物主代词

This picture is Sally's. 这张照片是萨莉的。= This is Sally's picture.

Those dogs are my cousin's. 那些狗是我堂哥的。= Those are my cousin's dogs.

【易错题】

1. That isn't his schoolbag. (同义句)

That schoolbag isn't his.

2. These aren't John's erasers. (同义句)

These erasers aren't John's.

名词专练

一、写出下列名词的复数形式：

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1、bus _____ | 2、class _____ | 3、dress _____ |
| 4、glass _____ | 5、box _____ | 6、match _____ |
| 7、watch _____ | 8、tomato _____ | 9、radio _____ |
| 10、photo _____ | 11、zoo _____ | 12、city _____ |
| 13、family _____ | 14、country _____ | 15、factory _____ |
| 16、party _____ | 17、story _____ | 18、baby _____ |
| 19、day _____ | 20、way _____ | 21、key _____ |
| 22、boy _____ | 23、life _____ | 24、knife _____ |
| 25、leaf _____ | 26、German _____ | 27、Frenchman _____ |
| 28、man _____ | 29、woman _____ | 30、Chinese _____ |
| 31、Japanese _____ | 32、American _____ | 33、sheep _____ |
| 34、foot _____ | 35、tooth _____ | 36、child _____ |

二、选择正确的词形

1. How many (radioes, radios) can you see?
2. There are 36 (boys, boies) in my class.
3. Look at those (sheeps, sheep).
4. I don't want (a, an) old cup.
5. Give me that (box, boxes), please.

三、用所给单词的正确形式填空.

1. There're ten _____ living in this building. (family)
2. In autumn _____ fall form the trees. (leaf)
3. A lot of _____ visited our school last week. (policeman)
4. The _____ teach us how to pick apples. (farm)
5. The plaza is full of _____ . (visit)
6. The shop sells _____ . (radio)
7. There are many different kinds of _____ in the shop. (knife)

8. Do you know who was the _____ of the paper? (invent)
9. The girl has just had an _____ on her eyes. (operate)
10. When I grow up, I want to be a _____. (science)
11. I have two _____ (knife)
12. There are many _____ here. (box)
13. There are many _____ on the road. (bus)
14. A few _____ are drawing on the wall. (boy)
15. The _____ are playing football now. (child)

四、将以下单复数句进行转换

1. This is a knife.

2. That is a tomato.

3. That child is very good.

4. These are mice.

5. Those are children.

五、用所给名词的所有格形式完成下列句子.

1. — Are these dictionaries you _____ (brother) ?
— No, they are my _____ (father) .
2. Excuse me, which is the way to the _____ Hospital? (Children)
3. — Whose are the rain coats?
— They are the _____ (students) .
4. After my sister finished middle school, she went to the _____ college. (teachers)
5. — Is there anything important in _____ newspaper?
— No, there isn't. (today)

六、填空

Hi, I am Alex. Nice to meet you, I have a happy family. Look! This is a photo

1. _____ my family. Here
2. _____ (be) four people in my family. They are my wife(妻子), my daughter, my son
3. _____ I. I am a teacher
4. _____ a middle school.
- My
5. _____ (wife) name is Mary, she is a teacher,
6. _____ . Linda is my daughter, she is a student.
7. _____ (whom) is he? He is my son ,
8. _____ (he) name is Tim. Tim is
9. _____ little baby, he likes crying(哭). They are my family, I love
10. _____ (they).

第四节 名词

三、动词

1. 实义动词 (vi/vt)
2. 系动词(其后直接跟形容词或名词做表语)

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------|
| 状态类 | be (am, is, are) |
| 感官类 | look, sound, smell, taste, feel |
| 变化类 | become, get, turn, come, go |
| 持续类 | keep, stay, remain |

be 动词用法:

I 用 am, you 用 are, is 连着他她它。单数名词用 is, 复数名词都用 are.

be 动词构成的句型结构: 主语+连系动词+表语 (主系表结构)

3. 助动词 do does
4. 情态动词 can, must, need, should (没有人称和数的变化)
情态动词后接动词原形
5. 否定形式: 实义动词靠助动词构成否定; be 动词和情态动词在其后加 not 构成否定

第五节 代词

四、代词

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| | 我 | 我们 | 你 | 你们 | 他 | 她 | 它 | 他/她/它们 |
| 主格 | I | we | you | you | he | she | it | they |
| 宾格 | me | us | you | you | him | her | it | them |
| 形容词性 物主代词 | my | our | your | your | his | her | its | their |
| 名词性物 主代词 | mine | ours | yours | yours | his | hers | its | theirs |

主格用在 be 动词、谓语动词之前作主语

宾格用在动词或介词后作宾语

形容词性物主代词+名词=名词性物主代词 (有名则形, 无名则名)

Exercise

单选

1. We should depend on _____ more than our parents and teachers.
A. we B. us C. ours D. ourselves
2. Miss Lin teaches _____ English this term.
---You are lucky. _____ is a very good teacher.
A. our; She B. us; He C. us; She D. ours; He
3. My father is an excellent teacher and his students like _____.
A. her B. him C. she D. he
4. My friend Jason is a book lover and _____ often reads online.
A. he B. she C. it D. they

5. They are my good friends. I love _____ and they love _____.
A. they; me B. them; I C. them; me D. they; I
6. We use chopsticks every day and it is _____ Chinese tradition.
A. his B. your C. our D. their
7. Mike moved to China with _____ family two years ago.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
8. —What is Betty's phone number?
—Well, _____ phone number is 1391234567.
A. your B. its C. her D. his
9. This is _____ pencil. And the red one is _____.
A. my; her B. my; hers C. mine; her D. mine; hers
10. —Gina, where is your sister? I need _____ help.
—_____ is under the tree.
A. her; She B. she; She C. her; Her D. she; Her
11. The doctors did their best to fight against H7N9 bird flu and thought less about _____.
A. they B. their C. them D. themselves
12. —Do you know who taught _____ English?
—Nobody. He learned it by _____.
A. his; himself B. him; him C. him; himself D. his; him
13. My brother is only four years old. He can't take care of _____.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
14. Teenage girls sometimes lose confidence in _____.
A. herself B. himself C. yourselves D. themselves

填空

Good morning, boys and girls! I 1. _____ (be) Alice, I can 2. _____ (spell) my name-- A-L-I-C-E. Look! What is this? It's 3. _____ jacket. What color is it? It's green and it is 4. _____ (I) jacket. I like 5. _____ color green very much. What's this 6. _____ English? It's a map. What color is it? It 7. _____ (be) yellow. And it's a map of China. What's that? Oh, it's 8. _____ orange. I like eating orange. Look at that girl, she is Cindy. Cindy and I 9. _____ (be) good friends. I like 10. _____ (she) very much.

第六节 名词

五、adj./adv.

1. 形容词的用法及位置

1) 作定语：形容词修饰名词时置于名词之前；修饰不定代词时，置于不定代词之后。

如：What beautiful flowers! I have something important to tell you.

2) 作表语

在 be 动词、感官动词以及变化类等系动词后用形容词作表语。

如：He is young. The food tastes delicious.

3) 作宾语补足语：放在宾语之后，常与 make, leave, keep, find 等动词连用。

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