# 词类

## 名词（n.）[naʊn]

1. 总的来说，名词分为专有名词和普通名词两类。专有名词是个别的人、事物、地点等专有的名词。专有名词的第一个字母要大写。如 China
2. 名词按照其所表示的事物的性质分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有复数形式,如

an apple，two apples, a bag，some bags。不可数名词一般没有复数形式。如 milk，bread，rice。还有一些词既可以充当可数名词，也可以充当不可数名词，如：ice-cream，salad，chicken。

1. 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。名词的复数形式的部分规则

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 类别 | 构成方法 | 实例 | 读音 |
| 一般情况 | 加-s | book –books | 在清辅音后读/s/;  在浊辅音和元音后读/z/;  在/s/,/z/,/ʃ/,/ tʃ/,  /dʒ/读/ɪz/ |
| 以s，x，ch，sh等结尾的词 | 加-es | class -- classes |
| 以辅音字母加y结尾的词 | 改y为i，再加-es | family -families |

少数名词的复数是不规则的，如man—men，woman-women，child-children，sheep—sheep等

1. 名词的所有格

名词所有格 ，**用于名词的后面**，表示….的。

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 类别 | | 构成方法 | 实例 | 读音 |
| 单数名词 | | 加’s | Mary’s friend | 与名词复数词尾-s读音相同 |
| 复数名词 | 不以-s结尾 | 加’s | Children’s Day |
| 以-s结尾 | 加’ | Your grandparents’ | 读音不变 |

以-s结尾的单数名词或人名的所有格的构成是在其后加’s,所有格读作/ ɪz /如the actress’s。

以-s结尾的人名,其末尾可以加-s，或只加‘，如hans’s 或者Hans’。

## 冠词(art.) [ˈɑː(r)tɪk(ə)l]

冠词是**置于名词之前**，说明名词所表示的人或事物的一种虚词。**冠词不能离开名词而单独存在。**冠词包括定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词。

1. 定冠词(the):通常有**明确所指**(特指)。定冠词the在辅音前读/ ðə /，在元音前读/ ði /,特别强调时读/ ði /或/ ði: /。可与单数可数名词、复数可数名词或不可数名词放在一起使用。

2.不定冠词（a/an）：有不确定的意义（泛指）。不定冠词a用于**读音**以辅音开头的单数名词之前，意为一个、一类，读作/ ə/。不定冠词an用于**读音**以元音开头的单数名词之前。a和an在意义上没有区别，读/ ən/.不定冠词只能与单数可数名词结合。如果置于名词前有一个形容词修饰该名词，使用a还是an看形容词的读音。A big apple/an old ruler.

3.零冠词：即不使用冠词，一般来说,在复数可数名词、不可数名词或专有名词前不使用冠词。

如：Hamburgers are not healthy.

I like ice-cream.

My friend is in China.

**不定冠词(a/an)用法：**

1. 表示数量”一”

This is a pen.

1. 表示第一次提到的人或事物的名词前

This is a pen. The pen is green.

1. 指某人或某物，但不具体指明哪个人或物

A man is waiting for you at the gate.

1. 表示类别，泛指一类人或物

A tiger is a wild animal.

**定冠词the的用法**

1. 表示特定的人或物

Who is the boy under the tree?

How much is the book?

1. 用在重新提到的人或事物前。

This is a pen. The pen is green.

1. 用在双方谈话都知道的人或事物

Where is the apple?

1. 用在世界上独一无二的事物上或方位名词前

The moon the sun

The east The west

1. 和play连用时，用在乐器名词前

Play the piano

1. 和某些形容词连用，表示一类人

The poor

The rich.

## 代词(pron.)

人称代词

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

物主代词

物主代词时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**两种。**形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，至于名词之前做定语。**如my name，your birthday，their parent。

**名词性物主代词相当于名词，不能用于名词前，说话时需要重语气**。物主代词不能和冠词the/a/an连用；

如：A:Is this your green pen?

B:No,it isn’t. The blue pen is mine.

物主代词不能和冠词the/a/an连用；

This is my bag.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 数  类别 人称 | 单数 | | | 复数 | | |
| 第一人称 | 第二人称 | 第三人称 | 第一人称 | 第二人称 | 第三人称 |
| 形容词性物主代词 | my | your | his her its | our’ | your | their |
| 名词性物主代词 | mine | yours | his hers its | ours | yours | theirs |
| 含义 | 我的 | 你的 | 他的她的它的 | 我们的 | 你们的 | 他(她、它)们的 |

指示代词

表示这个、那个、这些、那些等指示概念的代词叫指示代词。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 指示代词 | 用法 | 实例 |
| this(these) | 用于指时间或空间上较近的事物 | Is this your pencil?  These yellow socks are good. |
| that(those) | 用于指时间或空间上较远的事物 | That dictionary is Helen’s.  Are those your parents? |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 肯定句 | 否定句 |
| **This/that is his book.**  **These/Those are his books** | **This/that isn’t his book.**  **These/Those aren’t his books** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is this/that your book? | Yes, It is./No. It isn’t. |
| Are these/those your book? | Yes,they are./ No.They aren’t. |

## 数词(num.)/ˈnjuːmərə/

1. 基数词

基数词表示数目的多少

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| one 1  two 2  three 3  four 4  five 5  six 6  seven 7 | eight 8  nine 9  ten 10  eleven 11  twelve 12  thirteen 13  fourteen 14 | fifteen 15  sixteen 16  seventeen 17  eighteen 18  nineteen 19  twenty 20  twenty-one 21 | twenty-two 22  thirty 30  forty 40  fifty 50  sixty 60  seventy 70  eighty 80 | ninety 90  one hundred 100  one huandred and one 101  two hundred 200 |

1. 序数词

序数词表示事物的先后顺序，往往与定冠词the连用。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| first 1st  second 2nd  third 3rd  fourth 4th  fifth 5th  sixth 6th  seventh 7th  eighth 8th | ninth 9th  tenth 10th  eleventh 11th  twelfth 12th  thirteenth 13th  fourteenth 14th  fifteenth 15th  sixteenth 16th | seventeenth 17th  eighteenth 18th  nineteenth 19th  twentieth 20th  twenty-first 21st  twenty-second 22nd  thirtieth 30th  fortieth 40th | fiftieth 50th  sixtieth 60th  seventieth 70th  eightieth 80th  ninetieth 90th  hundredth 100th  one hundred and first 101st |

## 动词(v.)

**连系动词be**

连系动词be是表示谓语关系的动词。它的后面必须加表语(**通常为名词、形容词或介词短语**)。**在一般现在时中be动词有三种形式am/is/are。**am用于第一人单数后即I后面；is用于第三人称单数后即he/she/it后面；are用于第二人称以及第一、三人称复数we，they后面；

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 肯定句 | 否定句 |
| I am…  You are...  He/She/It is…  We/You/They are… | I am not…  You are not...  He/She/It is not…  We/You/They are not… |

含有be动词的一般现在时的疑问句是将be动词提前到句首，否定句是在be动词后面加上not。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Is this your pencil? | Yes,it is. It’s mine./No,it isn’t,It’s hers. |
| Is this his green pen? | Yes,it is./No,it isn’t.The blue pen is his. |
| Is that your schoolbag? | Yes,it is./No,it isn’t.It’s his. |
| Are these your books? | Yes,they are./No,they aren’t.They’re hers. |
| Are those her keys? | Yes,they are./No,they aren’t.They’re mine. |
| it’s = it is isn’t = is not aren’t = are not | |

**实义动词do**

实义动词是表示动作或状态的词。英语动词时词类中最复杂的一种，**谓语动词的人称和数必须与主语保持一致。此外还有时态、语态、语气等变化**。

**在一般现在时中，除了第三次单数外,谓语动词使用原形。主语是第三人单数时，谓语动词要相应变化。含有实义动词的一般现在时的疑问句、否定句中要借助动词do或does。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you have a baseball? | Yes,I do./No,I don’t. I have a volleyball. |
| Do you have a ping-pong bat? | Yes,I do./No,I don’t. I have a ping-pong ball. |
| Does she have a tennis ball? | Yes,she does./No,She doesn’t.She has a basketball. |
| Does he have a soccer ball? | Yes,he does./No,he doesn’t.He has two ping-pong bats. |
| Do they have a basketball? | Yes,They do./No,They don’t.They have a volleyball. |
| Don’t = do not | Doesn’t = does not |

情态动词

情态动词表示说话人对所说动作的观点。在形式上，情态动词一般没有人称和数的变化，有的情态动词没有时态的变化。如must。

情态动词本身词义不完全，不能单独做谓语动词。必须和不带to的动词原形连用。常见的情态动词有can,may,must,have to,should,would等。情态动词的否定一般在其后加not构成，一般疑问句通常将情态动词提到句首。**情态动词的肯定句一般不重读。**

**Can**

**表示能力**

I can play badminton，but I can’t play volleyball.

**表示许可**

You can play basketball on weekend.

**表示请求**

Can you help me with my Chinese.

Could you tell him to call me back?

**\*Could 也可以表示请求，比can的语气更加委婉。**

**May**

**表示许可，可以**

May I borrow your dictionary.

**\*May和can都可以表示许可，may的用法比can更正式，语气更委婉。**

**表示可能性，也许，可能**

I may be late, so don’t wait for me.

That may be true.

**Must 必须**

Don’t arrive late for class. We must be on time.

**Have to 不得不，必须；**

She has to do her homework first when she gets home.

**Have 表示必须时，和must意义很接近。有时可以与must互换。**

We have to/must follow the rules.

但是在以下方面有所不同：

**Must通常表示说话人的主观看法，语气比较强烈，have to 往往强调客观需要**。

I must go now.

It’s a little late and I have to go now.

**他们的否定含义大不相同:mustn’t 表示不准，禁止；don’t have to 表示不必；**

You mustn’t talk to your mother like that.

You don’t have to come if you don’t want to.

Must一般只表示现在，没有人称和数的变化。Have to 则可以用于不同的时态，有人称和数的变化。

I/we/You/They must do something about it .

I have to finish my work.

She has to finish her work.

They had to get to the station before 5:00.

## 介词(prep.)

介词一般用于 名词或代词前，表示该词与句子其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词称为介短语。介词和介词宾语构成介词短语。

### About

**关于：**

What’s this movie about?这不电影是关于什么的？

**大约**

There are about ten girls here.

**What about…？表示…怎么样？**

I like the spring in Shanghai. How about you?

What about playing football?

What about the movie?

### after

### in

**in+语言表示：使用；利用（某种语言）**

what’s this in English?

**表示空间位置,在…里面；**

A:Where’s my pencil box?

B:It’s in your schoolbag.

**与表示一段时间的时间名词搭配**

In the morning/afternoon/evening.

### on

**表示空间位置在…上**

A:Where are you books?

B:It’s on the sofa.

**与日期、星期几搭配表示具体的某一天；**

On Monday

On October 21st

### Under

**表示空间位置在…下**

A:Where’s my computer game？

B:It’s under your bed.

### For

**for+具体的人表示对…来说**

It’s easy for me.

**For+一日三餐名称，表示各餐所吃的食物;作为,当做;**

What do you have for lunch.

We often eat rice for lunch.=For lunch,we often eat rice.

***介词表目的；为…;去做…;****need… for… 需要…去做…*

*What do you need for you party?*

*I some color pencils for this afternoon English class.*

*They want us to come. I can go. Is it Ok with you？*

***价格+for+具体物品：表示物品的价格***

*It’s 30 yuan for this book.*

*How much is it for two?*

***表示持续某段时间***

*An art lesson for 45 minutes at school. What about you.*

### With

**表示和;与;跟…在一起**

Now I’m with my father at home.

Can you go with us?

表示带；随身携带;

Do you have your ID card with you？

**表示征询意见，可以吗，同意吗，合适吗**

Is that ok with you?

Let’s eat hamburgers for lunch. Is this ok with you ?

They want us to come. I can go. Is it ok with you?

### At

**at+电子邮箱或电话号码表示按照…;根据…**

E-mail me at [wangtao@gamil.com](mailto:wangtao@gamil.com).

Call me at 17673165958.

**表示地点**

We play basketball at school with our friend.

**表示在具体的某一时刻**

At 9:00 in the morning.

**表示某人在参与某种活动时;在…;在…旁；靠近…；接近…;**

Come and buy your clothes at our great sale!

Come and … 来做某事

来，在我们大减价时买你的衣服吧！

**表示速度、价格、频率或水平）以…，达…;**

We sell all our clothes at very good prices.

我们以非常优惠的价格卖我们所有的衣服。

### From

### Of

表示…的

This is a map of China.

## 副词(adv.)

**too adv.也;有；太;**

常用在肯定句句末，前面加逗号,与句子隔开。

I am a student.my sister is a student,too.

I like blue, she likes blue,too.

# 时态

## 一般现在时

一般现在时表示现在的状态，还可以表示经常或习惯性的动作，也可以表示主语具备的性格或能力等。

**形式：主语+动词原形（若主语是第三人称单数，动词要用第三人称单数形式）**

谓语动词在一般现在时中的使用情况：

**动词be**

连系动词be是表示谓语关系的动词。它的后面必须加表语(**通常为名词、形容词或介词短语**)。

在一般现在时中be动词有三种形式：am(用在第一称单数,即I后)，is（用在第三人称单数，即he,she,it后），are（用在第而人称you以及第一、第三人称复数we，they后）。

**含有be动词的一般现在时的疑问句是将be动词提到句首。否定句是在be动词的后面加not。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 肯定句 | 否定句 |
| I am…  You are...  He/She/It is…  We/You/They are… | I am not…  You are not...  He/She/It is not…  We/You/They are not… |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 疑问式和简约回答 | | |
| Am I…?  Yes, you are.  No, you are not.  Are we…?  Yes, We/You are.  No,We/You are not. | Are you…?  Yes, I am.  No, I am not.  Are you…?  Yes, we are.  No, We are not. | Is he/she/it…?  Yes, he/she/it is.  No, he/she/it is not.  Are they…?  Yes, they are.  No, they are not. |

在口语中经常使用缩写形式：

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 肯定式 | 否定式 | 其他 |
| I’m =I am  you’re = you are  he’s =he is  she’s=she is  it’s =it is  we’re =we are  they’re = they are | aren’t = are not  isn’t = is not | that’s = that is  what’s =what is  who’s = who is  who’re = who are  where’s =where is  my name’s = my name is |

例句

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Are you Helen? | Yes.I am./No,I’m not.I’m Gina. |
| Is he Jack? | Yes,he is./No,he isn’t.His name’s Mike. |
| Is this your pencil? | Yes,it is. It’s mine./No,it isn’t,It’s hers. |
| Is this his green pen? | Yes,it is./No,it isn’t.The blue pen is his. |
| Is that your schoolbag? | Yes,it is./No,it isn’t.It’s his. |
| Are these your books? | Yes,they are./No,they aren’t.They’re hers. |
| Are those her keys? | Yes,they are./No,they aren’t.They’re mine. |
| it’s = it is isn’t = is not aren’t = are not | |

**实义动词do**

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**在一般现在时中，除了第三次单数外,谓语动词使用原形。主语是第三人单数时，谓语动词要相应变化。含有实义动词的一般现在时的疑问句、否定句中要借助动词do或does。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 肯定句 | 否定句 |
| I like oranges.  You like oranges.  He/She likes oranges.  We/You/They like oranges. | I do not(don’t) like oranges.  You do not(don’t) like oranges.  He/She does not(doesn’t) like oranges.  We/You/They do not (don’t) like oranges. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 疑问式和简约式答语 | | |
| Do I like oranges?  Yes,you do.  No,you do not.  Do we like oranges?  Yes,we/you do.  No,we/you do not. | Do you like oranges?  Yes,I do.  No,I do not.  Do you like oranges?  Yes,we do.  No,we do not. | Does he/she/like oranges?  Yes,he/she does.  No,he/she does not.  Do they like oranges?  Yes,they do  No,they do not. |

在口语中,do not经常缩略为 don’t，does not 经常缩略为doesn’t。

当主语式第三人单数时，谓语动词有下列几种变化形式：

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 类别 | 构成方法 | 实例 | 读音 |
| 一般情况 | 加-s | Like --likes | 在清辅音后读/s/;  在浊辅音和元音后读/z/;  在/s/,/z/,/ʃ/,/ tʃ/,  /dʒ/读/ɪz/ |
| 以字母s，x，ch，sh结尾的动词 | 加-es | Teach--teaches |
| 以辅音字母加y结尾的动词 | 边y为i,再加-es | Study--studies |

很多动词是不规则的如have—has

## 现在进行时

现在进行时表示现在（说话瞬间）正在进行的动作或发生的动作。

He is watching TV now.

现在进行时表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。

We are working on a farm these day.

**现在进行时是由助动词be（am/is/are）+V-ing形式构成。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 肯定句 | 否定句 |
| I am working.  He/She is working.  We/You/They are working. | I am not working.  He/She is not working.  We/You/They are not working. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 疑问句和简约答语 | |
| Am I working？  Yes, You are.  No, You are not(aren’t). | Are we working?  Yes, we are.  No, we are not(aren’t). |
| Are you working?  Yes, I am.  No, I am no. | Are you working?  Yes, we are.  No, we are not(aren’t). |
| Is he/she working?  Yes, He/She is.  No, He/She is not(isn’t). | Are they working?  Yes, they are.  No, they are not(aren’t). |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 类别 | 构成方法 | 读音 |
| 一般情况 | 加-ing | go—going [ˈɡəʊɪŋ] |
| 以不发音字母e结尾的动词 | 去掉e，再加-ing | make—making ['meɪkɪŋ] |
| 以重读闭音节结尾的动词，末尾只要一个辅音字母 | 双写这个辅音字母，再加-ing | get--getting [ˈɡetɪŋ] |

**重读闭音节是指以辅音音素结尾，元音发短元音，而且是重读音节的音节。**其特点是：

以一个辅音字母结尾，辅音前边有且只有一个元音，最后一个音节是重读音节，最后一个辅音字母发其相对应的辅音符号的音。

## 一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某个时间或某一段时间内发生的动作或存在的状态。常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如yesterday，last night, in 1990, two days ago等。

He got up at 6:30 yesterday.

I visited my grandparents last week.

一般过去时表示过去经常或反复发生的动作，常和often,always等表示频率的是将状语连用。

He always went to work by bus last year.

一般过去时由主语+动词的过去式构成

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 动词 | 肯定句 | 否定句 |
| Be | I/He/she was at home yesterday.  We/you/They were at home yesterday. | I/He/she was not(wasn’t)at home yesterday.  We/you/They were not(weren’t)at home yesterday. |
| Work | I/You/He/She/We/They worked in a hospital last year. | I/You/He/She/We/They did not(didn’t)work in a hospital last year. |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 动词 | 疑问句和简略回答 | | |
| Be | Was I late yesterday？  Yes, you were.  No, you were not(weren’t). | Were you late yesterday？  Yes, I was.  No, I was not(wasn’t). | Was he/she late yesterday?  Yes, he/she was.  No, he/she was not(wasn’t). |
| Were we early yesterday?  Yes, we/you were.  No, we/you were not(weren’t). | Were you early yesterday?  Yes, we were.  No, we were not(weren’t). | Were they early yesterday?  Yes, they were.  No, they were not(weren’t). |
| Work | Did I work last week?  Yes, you did.  No, you did not(didn’t). | Did you work last week?  Yes, I did.  No, I did not(didn’t). | Did she/he work last week?  Yes, he/she did.  No, he/she did not(didn’t). |
| Did we work last week?  Yes, we/you did.  No, we/you did not(didn’t). | Did you work last week?  Yes, we did.  No, we did not(didn’t). | Did They work last week?  Yes, they did.  No, they did not(didn’t). |

英语中的动词过去式的构成分为规则与不规则两类。规则动词的过去式的构成和发音如下

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 类别 | 构成方法 | 读音实例 | 读音规则 |
| 一般情况 | 加-ed | Look—looked[lʊkt] | 清辅音后读/t/;  浊辅音和元音后读  /d/;  /t/和/d/后面读/id/ |
| 以e结尾的动词 | 加-d | Live—lived [lɪvd] |
| 以重读闭音节结尾的动词，末尾只有一个辅音字母 | 双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed | Stop—stopped [stɒpt] |
| 以辅音字母加y结尾的动词 | 变y为i，在加-ed | Study—studied  [ˈstʌdid] |

一般将来时

现在完成时

过去完成时

将来完成时

现在进行时

过去进行时

将来进行时

现在完成进行时