# 发音

## 字母的发音

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Aa**/eɪ/ | **Bb**/bi:/ | **Cc**/si:/ | **Dd**/di:/ | **Ee**/i:/ | **Fe**/ef/ | **Gg**/dʒiː / |
| **Hh**/eɪtʃ/ | **Ii**/aɪ/ | **Jj**/dʒeɪ/ | *Kk*/keɪ/ | **Ll**/el/ | **Mm**/em/ | **Nn**/en/ |
| **Oo**/əu / | **Pp**/pi:/ | **Qq**/kju:/ | **Rr**/**ɑː(r)** / | **Ss**/es/ | **Tt**/ti:/ | **Uu**/ju:/ |
| **Ww**/'dʌbljuː/ | **Xx**/eks/ | **Yy**/wai/ | **Zz**/zed/,/zi:/ |  |  |  |

## 英语语音音素

英语中共有有44个音素，其中元音20个，辅音24个。

另外还有四个辅音连缀/ts/ /dz/ /tr/ /dr/。

英语中的元音和辅音相当于中文中的韵母和声母。记录英语音素的符合叫做音标。音标放在两条斜杠内(//),以免和字母混淆。

元音

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| /iː/ | /ɪ/ | /e/ | /æ/ | /ɜː/ | /ə/ | /ɑː/ | /ʌ/ | /ɔː/ | /ɒ/ | /uː/ | /ʊ/ |
| /eɪ/ | /aɪ/ | /aʊ/ | /əʊ/ | /ɔɪ/ | /ɪə/ | /eə/ | /ʊə/ |  |  |  |  |

辅音：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 清音 | /p/ | /t/ | /k/ | /f/ | /θ/ | /s/ | /ʃ/ | /tʃ/ | /h/ |
| 浊音 | /b/ | /d/ | /g/ | /v/ | /ð/ | /z/ | /ʒ/ | /dʒ/ | /r/ |
|  | /m/ | /n/ | /ŋ/ | /l/ | /w/ | /j/ |  |  |  |

## 英音和美音对比

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| 当字母r出现在元音字母组合中时，美式英语有强烈的儿化音。 |  |  |
| 当英式英语中字母a读/ɑː/时，在美式英语中读/æ/，但是有的词除外如father、calm。 |  |  |
| 美式英语中长短音比较明确，而美式英语中基本上部分长短音。短元音可以读成长元音。例如：在英式英语中许多单词读作/ɒ的，在美式英语中读者/ɑː/或/ɔː/。 |  |  |

## 朗读基本知识

**1．单词重读**

英语单词有单音节词、双音节词和多音节词之分。含有一个响亮的音素声音的片段叫做一个音节。英语中的元音都是响亮音素。

单音节词：由一个音节构成的词称为单音节词；

双（多）音节词 ：由两个或两个以上音节构成的词称为双音节词或多音节词。

对于双音节词或多音节词，有得音节必须读的重些，叫做重读音节。有的音节要读得轻些，叫做非重读音节。重读音节用符合“’“标出。有的双音节词或多音节词有两个重音，一个时主重英，一个时次重音。次重音用”‘“表示，标在次重音得左下方。如thirteen/ˌθɜːˈtiːn/

1. 双音节词的重音一般落在第一个音节上

如：jacket /ˈdʒækɪt/

1. 少数得双音节词的重音落在第二个音节上。

如：about / əˈbaʊt /

1. 三音节词的重音一般也落在第一个音节上：

如：favorite/ ˈfeɪvərɪt /

1. 少数的三音节词的重音落在第二个音节上

如：computer/ kəmˈpjuːtə(r) /

**2.连读**

在一个意群中，前后相连的两个单词之间，前一个单词末尾的辅音和后一个单词的元音有时可以连起来读。这种现象称为连读。

1. 辅音+元音

It’s a good idea.

1. r/re+元音

**3.发音技巧（浊化现象）**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| /sk/---/sg/ | school [skuːl]、sky [skaɪ] |
| /sp/---/sb/ | spell [spel] |
| /st/---/sd/ | start [stɑː(r)t]、stil [stɪl] |
| /str/---/sdr/ | street [striːt] |

# 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。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。

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.

## 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。

如：A:Is this your green pen?

B:No,it isn’t. The blue pen is mine.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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? |

## 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

**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。主语时第三人单数时，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。

## 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介词宾语。介词和介词宾语构成介词短语。

### 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**

A:Where’s my pencil box?

B:It’s in your schoolbag.

### on

**表示空间位置在…上**

A:Where are you books?

B:It’s on the sofa.

### 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

What do you have for lunch.

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

### With

**表示和;与;跟…在一起**

Now I’m with my father at home.

Can you go with us?

### 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.

# 句子的种类

英语中按照用途可以分为以下四类

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 种类 | 用途 | 实例 |
| 陈述句 | 用于说明事实或说话人的看法 | Hamburgers are not healthy. |
| 疑问句 | 用于提出问题 | Do you like ice-cream? |
| 祈使句 | 用于表示请求、命令、劝告、建议等 | Spell it,please. |
| 感叹句 | 用于表达强烈的情感 | Have a good day,Jane! |

陈述句包括肯定结构和否定结构，在肯定结构中，谓语动词不含否定词，否定结构在be动词、助动词或情态动词后加not，常用缩略形式。陈述句句末用句号。

疑问句包括一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、附加疑问句等。疑问句句末用问好。

祈使句的结构和陈述句一样，但主语常常省略，谓语动词用原形。祈使句的否定结构用don’t 加动词原形形式，句末用句号或感叹号。

感叹句句末使用感叹号，将感叹词what或how及其所修饰的词置于句首，即可构成感叹句。What后加名词，how后加形容词或副词，其他部分用陈述语序。陈述句句末加感叹号，朗读时加强语气可构成感叹句。

## 疑问问句

### 一般疑问句

一般疑问句是在句子中用提问的方式提供一些信息。要求对方使用Yes或者No回答，并明确说明情况。在答语中通常重复问句里的be动词、助动词或情态动词，完全否定时口语中常使用缩略词。如aren’t 、doesn’t。

A: Is this your umbrella？

B: Yes,it is./No,it isn’t!

A: Is this your watch?

B: No,It isn’t my watch.It’s your watch.

### 特殊疑问句

*特殊疑问句是以特殊疑问词开始的以寻求信息为目的的疑问句。常见的疑问词主要有：*what、where、when who、why 、how 、*whose、which、why、whose、when、、how many、how much等。*

*在特殊疑问句中，疑问词和后面的be动词或者助动词常用缩写形式。*

*如What‘s= What is，Where’s =Where is。*

*特殊疑问句既可以使用完整答语, 其中名词常用代词替代，也可以只回答提问部分。*

陈述句：*She is an air hostess.*

一般疑问句：*Is she an air hostess? Yes, she is.*

特殊疑问句：*What’s her job?*

陈述句：*He is a policeman.*

一般疑问句：*Is he a policeman? Yes, he is. No. he isn’t a policeman.*

特殊疑问句：*What’s his job?*

# 时态

## 一般现在时

一般现在时表示现在的状态。

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 |

**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。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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

# 基础语法

## 询问姓名

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What’s your name? | Alan./I’m Alan./My name’s Alan. |
| What’s his name? | He’s Eric./His name’s Eric. |
| What’s her name? | She’s Mary./Her name’s Mary. |
| Is he Jack? | Yes,he is./No,he isn’t.His name’s Mike. |
| Are you Helen? | Yes.I am./No,I’m not.I’m Gina. |
| May I have you name？ | 更加礼貌的方式 |
| What’s = what is | name’s = name is  I’m =I am  He’s = he is  She’s = she is |

## 介绍他人

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| This is my friend jane. | That’s my grandfather. |
| These are my brothers. | Those are my parents. |
| Who’s she? | She’s my sister. |
| Who’s he? | He’s my brother. |
| Who’re they? | They’re my grandparents. |
| That’s =that is who’re =who are who’s =who is they’re = they are | |
|  | |

## 确认物品所属关系

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 | |

## 谈论物品的位置

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Where’s the map? | It’s in your grandparents’ room. |
| Where are my books? | They’re on the sofa. |
| Where’s his pencil? | It’s in his schoolbag. |
| Where’s your ruler? | It’s under the chair. |
| Where are your keys? | They’re on the table. |
| Where’s =where is | |

## 谈论物品的所属关系

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 |

## 谈论好恶

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Do you like salad? | Yes.I do./No.I don’t |
| Do they like salad? | Yes.They do/No.They don’t |
| Doe she like tomatoes | Yes.she does.No.She doesn’t |
| I like oranges. | I don’t like bananas. |
| We like rice. | We don’t like rice. |
| He likes ice-cream. | He doesn’t like ice-cream. |

## 询问价格

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| How much is the hat？ | It’s five dollars. |
| How much is this T-shirt？ | It’s seven dollars. |
| How much is that brown sweater? | It’s eight dollars. |
| How much are these socks? | They’re two dollars. |
| How much are those black trousers? | They’re nine dollars. |

谈论日期

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| When is your birthday? | My birthday is on May 2nd |
| When is his birthday? | His birthday is on January 17th. |
| When is her birthday? | It’s in August. |
| When is Alice’s birthday? | Her birthday is on September 5th. |
| When is your father’s birthday? | His birthday is on April 21st |

# 疑问句

## 一般疑问句

一般疑问句是在句子中用提问的方式提供一些信息。要求对方使用Yes或者No回答，并明确说明情况。在答语中通常重复问句里的be动词、助动词或情态动词，完全否定时口语中常使用缩略词。如aren’t 、doesn’t。

A: Is this your umbrella？

B: Yes,it is./No,it isn’t!

A: Is this your watch?

B: No,It isn’t my watch.It’s your watch.

## 人称代词(Personal pronoun)主格

第一人称: **I we**

第二人称:**you** （单数和复数在拼写上没有区别）

第三人称:**he she it one they**

选用什么人称代词，取决于所要代替的名词。

人称代词要与所代替的名词保持数的一致（表明所代替的名词是单数还是复数），有些还需保持性的一致(表名所指的是阳性、阴性还是中性)

**Alice is a student. She isn’t German. She is French.**

**Hans is a student. He isn’t French. He is German.**

**This is his car,It is a German car.**

## 陈述句变一般疑问句

This is Naoko.

**Is she a Japanese student or a German student?**

**She isn’t a German student. She’s a Japanese student.**

This is Hans.

**Is he a German student or an Italian student?**

**He isn’t an Italian student. He’s a German student.**

This is a Toyota.

**Is it a Japanese car or an Chinese car?**

**It isn’t a Chinese car，It’s a Japanese car.**

## 冠词

冠词包含不定冠词a/an和定冠词the两种。

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。

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。

## 英语中be的一般现在时形式在肯定句中的用法

**I am**

**You are**

**He is** = Tom is

**She is** = Ann is

**It is** = My car is

**We are** = Tom and I are

**You are** =Ann and you are

**They are** = Tom and Ann are

**My name is Robert.I am a student.I am Italian.**

**Sophie is not Italian.She is French.**

**Mr.Black is my teacher. He is not French.**

## 特殊疑问句

*通常就句子中的某一部分内容提问的疑问句叫特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句将疑问词放在句首，用降调。特殊疑问句所用的疑问词主要有：what、who、whose、which、why、whose、when、how、how many、how much等。*

*She is an air hostess.*

*Is she an air hostess? Yes, she is.*

*What’s her job?*

*He is a policeman.*

*Is he a policeman? Yes, he is. No. he isn’t a policeman.*

*What’s his job?*

*What’s =What is*

*his job = Robert’s job*

*her job=Sophie’s job*

## 英语中be的一般现在时形式的缩写形式

*I’m*

*You’re*

*He’s = Tom’s*

*She’s = Ann’s*

*It’s = My car*

*We’re*

*You’re*

*They’re*

*在肯定缩写形式中It is = It’s*

*在否定缩写形式中is not = isn’t*

Mr.Blank isn’t a student. He’s a teacher.

This isn’t a German car. It’s a Swedish car.

## 祈使句

英语中祈使句通常表示直接命令或建议，一般省略主语you，动词用原形。

Look at +n./人称代词

Look at that air hostess.She’s very young.

## 所有格形容词

*所有格形容词即物主形容词的形式是：****my、your、his、her、its、one’s、our、your、their.***

*所有格形容词表示所有，及某人或某物属于某一个人，回答用whose提问的问题。*

*所有格形容词是限定词，必须始终放在名词之前。*

*他们的形式取决于所有者，而不是被拥有的东西。*

*his：表示男性所有；*

*her:表示女性所有；*

*its：表示一个动物或一件东西所有；*

*my your 和their 表示男性或女性所有；*

*their也可以表示动物或东西所有；*

*Stella is here.That is her car.*

*Excuse me,Steven.Is this your umbrella?*

*I am an air hostess. My name is Britt.*

*Paul is here,too.That is his car.*

## 所有格(格的形式)

英语中的所有格:

1. 单数名词之后用-‘s,以-s结尾的复数名词之后可以只加’。
2. 一般只对人和某些生物名词所有格形式。
3. 名词所有格放在其修饰的名词之前，但没有名词也同样可以使用。如Tim’s shirt 可省略为Tim’s。
4. 通常情况下，人名或表示人的名词之后都可以加-‘s。如father’s、my sister’s、Paul’s、Hans‘s。
5. 以-s结尾的人名,其末尾可以加-‘s，或只加’,即Hans’s或Hans’。

*Whose is this handbag?*

*It’s Stella’s. It’s her handbag.*

*Whose is this car?*

*It’s Paul’s. It’s his car.*

*Whose is this pen?*

*It’s my daughter’s. It her pen.*

*Whose is this pencil?*

*It’s hans’s. It’s his pencil?*

*Whose is this skirt?*

*It’s my mother’s. It’s her skirt?*

This is Paul. This is his car.

This is Helen. This is her dog.

This is my father. This is his suit.

This is my daughter. This is her dress.

What color is it？

What colour’s Steven’s umbrella?

His umbrella’s black.

What colour are your book?

Our books are red.

What colour are your passports?

Our passports are green.

名词：

可数名词的复数形式：

1. 通常是在词尾添加-s；
2. 如果名词是以-s结尾的变复数时要加-es
3. 以-man结尾的复合名词变成-men；
4. 以-fe结尾的名词则变成-ves；

## What引导疑问句

以what引导的疑问句可以用来询问国籍、工作、姓名、日期、尺寸等

What are their jobs?

Are they engineers or taxi dirvers?

They are taxi dirvers.

一般疑问句的肯定和否定回答可以有完整式和省略式。

They are nurses.

They’re nurses.(They’re = They are)

They are not policewomen.

They aren’t policewomen.(They are not = They aren’t)

Are his trousers short or long?

They’re not short. They’re long.

Are the shoes small or big?

They’re not small. They’re big.

Give me a book please.

Which one?

This blue one？

One的复数形式ones