

小学英语语法总结 (含练习部分)

一、名词复数规则

1. 一般情况下, 直接加-s, 如: book-books, bag-bags, cat-cats, bed-beds
2. 以 s. x. sh. ch 结尾, 加-es, 如: bus-buses, box-boxes, brush-brushes, watch-watches
3. 以“辅音字母 y”结尾, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es, 如: family-families, strawberry-strawberries
4. 以“f 或 fe”结尾, 变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加-es, 如: knife-knives]

Leaf—leaves

5. 不规则名词复数:

man-men, woman-women, policeman-policemen, policewoman-policewomen,
child-children

foot-feet, tooth-teeth

fish-fish, people-people, Chinese-Chinese, Japanese-Japanese

写出下列各词的复数

I _____ him _____ this _____ her _____

watch _____ child _____ photo _____ diary _____

day _____ foot _____ book _____ dress _____

tooth _____ sheep _____ box _____ strawberry _____

peach _____ sandwich _____ dish _____ bus _____

man _____ woman _____

二、一般现在时

一般现在时基本用法介绍

【No. 1】一般现在时的功能

1. 表示事物或人物的特征、状态。如: The sky is blue. 天空是蓝色的。
2. 表示经常性或习惯性的动作。如: I get up at six every day. 我天天六点起床。
3. 表示客观现实。如: The earth goes around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

一般现在时的构成

1. be 动词: 主语 be(am, is, are) 其它。如:

I am a boy. 我是一个男孩。

2. 行为动词: 主语 行为动词(其它)。如:

We study English. 我们学习英语。

当主语为第三人称单数(he, she, it)时, 要在动词后加“-s”或“-es”。如: Mary likes Chinese. 玛丽喜欢汉语。

【No. 2】一般现在时的变化

1. be 动词的变化。

否定句: 主语 be not 其它。

如: He is not a worker. 他不是工人。

一般疑问句: Be 主语 其它。

如: -Are you a student?

-Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.

非凡疑问句: 疑问词 一般疑问句。如: Where is my bike?

2. 行为动词的变化。

否定句: 主语 don't(doesn't) 动词原形(其它)。如:

I don't like bread.

当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 doesn't 构成否定句。如:

He doesn't often play.

一般疑问句: Do(Does) 主语 动词原形 其它。如:

- Do you often play football?

- Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

当主语为第三人称单数时, 要用 does 构成一般疑问句。如:

- Does she go to work by bike?

- Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

动词 s 的变化规则

1. 一般情况下，直接加-s，如：cook-cooks, milk-milks
2. 以 s. x. sh. ch. o 结尾，加-es，如：guess-guesses, wash-washes, watch-watches, go-goes
3. 以“辅音字母 y”结尾，变 y 为 i，再加-es，如：study-studies

一般现在时用法专练：

一、 写出下列动词的第三人称单数

drink _____ go _____ stay _____ make _____
look _____ have _____ pass _____ carry _____
come _____ watch _____ plant _____ fly _____
study _____ brush _____ do _____ teach _____
wash _____

二、用括号内动词的适当形式填空。

1. He often _____ (have) dinner at home.
2. Daniel and Tommy _____ (be) in Class One.
3. We _____ (not watch) TV on Monday.
4. Nick _____ (not go) to the zoo on Sunday.
5. _____ they _____ (like) the World Cup?
6. What _____ they often _____ (do) on Saturdays?
7. _____ your parents _____ (read) newspapers every day?
8. The girl _____ (teach) us English on Sundays.
9. She and I _____ (take) a walk together every evening.
10. There _____ (be) some water in the bottle.
11. Mike _____ (like) cooking.
12. They _____ (have) the same hobby.
13. My aunt _____ (look) after her baby carefully.
14. You always _____ (do) your homework well.
15. I _____ (be) ill. I'm staying in bed.
16. She _____ (go) to school from Monday to Friday.
17. Liu Tao _____ (do) not like PE.
18. The child often _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
19. Su Hai and Su Yang _____ (have) eight lessons this term.
20. —What day _____ (be) it today?

— It's Saturday

三、现在进行时

1. 现在进行时表示现在正在进行或发生的动作，也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。
2. 现在进行时的肯定句基本结构为 be 动词 ing.

3. 现在进行时的否定句在 be 后加 not.

4. 现在进行时的一般疑问句把 be 动词调到句首。

5. 现在进行时的非凡疑问的基本结构为：

疑问词不达意 be 主语 动词 ing?

但疑问词当主语时其结构为：

疑问词不达意 be 动词 ing?

动词加 ing 的变化规则

1. 一般情况下，直接加 ing，如：cook-cooking
2. 以不发音的 e 结尾，去 e 加 ing，如：make-making, taste-tasting
3. 假如末尾是一个元音字母和一个辅音字母，双写末尾的辅音字母，再加 ing，如：run-running, stop-stopping

现在进行时专项练习：

一、写出下列动词的现在分词：

go _____ like _____ write _____ _ski _____
read _____ have _____ sing _____ dance _____
put _____ see _____ buy _____ love _____
live _____ take _____ come _____ get _____
stop _____ sit _____ begin _____ shop _____

二、用所给的动词的正确形式填空：

- 1.The boy _____ (draw)a picture now.
2. Listen .Some girls _____ (sing)in the classroom .
3. My mother _____ (cook)some nice food now.
4. What _____ you _____ (do) now?
5. Look . They _____ (have) an English lesson .
- 6.They _____ (not ,water) the flowers now.
- 7.Look! the girls _____ (dance)in the classroom .
- 8.What is our granddaughter doing? She _____ (listen) to music.
9. It's 5 o'clock now. We _____ (have)supper now
10. _____ Helen _____ (wash)clothes? Yes ,she is .

四、将来时理论及练习

一、概念：表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或预备做某事。句中一般有以下时间状语：tomorrow, next day(week, month, year...),soon, the day after tomorrow (后天) 等。

二、基本结构：①be going to do;

②will do.

三、否定句：在 be 动词 (am, is, are) I 后加 not 或情态动词 will 后加 not 成 won't。

例如：I'm going to have a picnic this afternoon.→ I'm not going to have a picnic this afternoon.

四、同义句：be going to = will

I am going to go swimming tomorrow (明天) . = I will go swimming tomorrow.

练习：

填空。

1. 我打算明天和朋友去野炊。

I _____ have a picnic with my friends.

I _____ have a picnic with my friends.

2.我们将要学习英语

We _____ learn English.

We _____ learn English.

五、一般过去时

1. 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。一般过去时也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

2. Be 动词在一般过去时中的变化：

(1)am 和 is 在一般过去时中变为 was。(was not=wasn't)

(2)are 在一般过去时中变为 were。(were not=weren't)

3. 句中没有 be 动词的一般过去时的句子

否定句：didn't 动词原形，如：Jim didn't go home yesterday.

动词过去式变化规则：

1. 一般在动词末尾加-ed，如：work__-worked , cook-cooked

2. 结尾是 e 加 d，如：live____lived

3. 末尾只有一个元音字母和一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，应双写末尾的辅音字母，再加-ed，如：stop-stopped

4. 以“辅音字母 y”结尾的，变 y 为 i， 再加-ed，如：study-studied

5. 不规则动词过去式：

am,is-was, are-were, do-did, see-saw, say-said, give-gave, get-got, go-went, come-came, have-had, eat-ate, take-took, run-ran, sing-sang, put-put, make-made, read-read, write-wrote, draw-drew, drink-drank, swim-swam, sit-sat

过去时练习

写出下列动词的过去式

- is\am _____ plant _____ are _____
- drink _____ play _____ go _____ make _____
- does _____ dance _____ worry _____ ask _____
- taste _____ eat _____ put _____
- kick _____ pass _____ do _____

Be 动词的过去时练习 (1)

Name _____ No. _____ Date _____

一、用 be 动词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ at school just now.
2. He _____ at the camp last week.
3. We _____ students two years ago.
4. They _____ on the farm a moment ago.
5. Yang Ling _____ eleven years old last year.
6. There _____ an apple on the plate yesterday.
7. There _____ some milk in the fridge on Sunday.
8. The mobile phone _____ on the sofa yesterday evening.

一、用 be 动词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ an English teacher now.
2. She _____ happy yesterday.
3. They _____ glad to see each other last month.

行为动词的过去时练习 (2)

Name _____ No. _____ Date _____

一、用 be 动词的适当形式填空

1. I _____ (watch) a cartoon on Saturday.
2. Her father _____ (read) a newspaper last night.
3. We _____ to zoo yesterday, we _____ to the park. (go)
4. _____ you _____ (visit) your relatives last Spring Festival?
5. _____ he _____ (fly) a kite on Sunday? Yes, he _____.
6. Gao Shan _____ (pull) up carrots last National Day holiday.
7. I _____ (sweep) the floor yesterday, but my mother _____.
8. What _____ she _____ (find) in the garden last morning? She _____ (find) a beautiful butterfly.

六、人称代词和物主代词

主格 宾格 形容词性 名词性

I me my mine

you you youryours

he him his his

she her her hers

itit its its

we us our ours

they them theirtheirs

习题

一.用所给词的适当形式填空

1. That is not _____ kite. That kite is very small, but _____ is very big. (I)
2. The dress is _____. Give it to _____. (she)
3. Is this _____ watch? (you) No, it's not _____. (I)
4. _____ is my brother. _____ name is Jack. Look! Those stamps are _____. (he)

二、用 am, is, are 填空

2. The girl _____ Jack's sister.
3. The dog _____ tall and fat.
4. The man with big eyes _____ a teacher.
5. _____ your brother in the classroom?
6. Where _____ your mother? She _____ at home.
7. How _____ your father?
8. Mike and Liu Tao _____ at school.
9. Whose dress _____ this?
10. Whose socks _____ they?