

小学英语复习小结

一、 名词： 有可数名词和不可数名词。

1、 可数名词有单数、复数之分

名词复数形式的构成规则：

(1) 一般在名词词尾加 s

如： teacher—teacher s egg---egg s

(2) 以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的名词加 es

如 class---classes box-- boxes bus --buses watch--watches

(3) 以辅音字母 +y 的名词变 y 为 i 再加 es

如： story---stor ies library---librar ies,
dictionary----dictionar ies hobby---hobb ies

(4) 以 f, fe 结尾的名词， 变 f, fe 为 v 加 es

如： life ---li ves leaf ---lea ves half---hal ves
knife---kni ves wolf-wol ves wife---wi ves

(5) 以 o 结尾的名词“英雄芒果土豆西红柿” 加 es

hero---hero es mango--- mango es
potato--- potato es tomato--- tomato es

其余加 s (目前所学的词) zoo---zoos kilo---kilos

radio—radios photo--- photos piano-- pianos

(6) 不规则名词单复数形式

如： child — children woman --- women

man ---men foot---feet tooth---teeth

有的可数名词单、复数形式相同， 如 Japanese,Chinese,sheep,

如： I have one sheep. He has two sheep.

2、 不可数名词没有复数形式

不可数名词有： (1)milk, water, juice, tea, ice;

(2) food, rice, meat, fish, chicken, bread, cheese

(3) paper, newspaper , hair, time, money, homework, housework

不可数名词的数量常表示如下

two bottles of milk a cup of juice

a bag of rice three kilos of meat some water

二、 人称代词

人称代词包括主格和宾格。主格在句中作主语， 宾格用于动词或介词后作宾语。

主格	I	we	you	he	she	it	they
宾格	me	us	you	him	her	it	them
	我	我们	你,你们	他	她	它	他们

We are going to have a picnic. Let us go.

I miss everyone in China. Who can help me ?

What is he doing? He is trying to get on the bus. Look at him .

She can't hear. This dog helps her .

Tell me more about the Great Wall.

三. 物主代词

物主代词包括 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

形容词性物主代词后需跟名词，名词性物主代词后不用跟。

名词性物主代词含义 = 形容词性物主代词 + 名词的含义

形容词性 物主代词	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
名词性物主代词	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs
	我的	我们的	你的, 你们的	他的	她的	它的	他们的

This is my book. = This book is mine.

This is his bag. = This bag is his.

Your watch is old, but hers is new.

Thanksgiving is my favourite festival.

We say "Thank you" for our food, family and friends.

四、 疑问词

who 谁 what 什么 when 什么时候 what time 几点

where 哪里 why 为什么 how 怎样 how much 多少

how many 多少 how old 多大 whose 谁的

what colour 什么颜色 how long 多长

1. 对人物提问用 who

Who gave it to you? Simon's family gave it to me.

Who can help me? I can help you.

2. 对事物或做某事提问用 what

What do you want? I want a hot dog.

What are you doing? I am reading a book.

What are you going to study? I'm going to study English.

What are you going to do? We're going to walk around the lake.

What's it about? It's about animals.

3. 对时间提问用 when

When are you going to eat? We're going to eat at half past twelve.

When was he born? He was born in 1809.

4. 对点钟提问用 what time

What time is it? It's twelve.

What time do you get up? I get up at six o'clock.

5. 对地点提问用 where

Where was he born? He was born in France.

Where are you? I am on the train.

Where's your mum? She's at the supermarket.

6. 对原因提问用 why

Why are you wearing a raincoat? Because it's going to rain.

7. 对身体状况或方式提问用 how

How are you? I'm fine.

How are you going to go to school? I'm going to go to school by bus.

8. 对价钱或不可数名词的数量提问用 how much

How much is it? It's thirteen dollars and twenty-five cents.

How much milk do you want? I want two bottles of milk.

9. 对可数名词的数量提问用 how many

How many books are there on the desk?

There are three books on the desk.

10. 对年龄提问用 how old

How old are you? I'm twelve .

11. 对“某人的”提问用 whose

Whose cap is this? It's Amy's cap.

Whose pen is that? It's his pen.

12. 对颜色提问用 what colour

What colour is it? It's black .

13. 对星期提问用 what day

What day is it today? It's Monday .

14. How long is it?

It's about six thousand seven hundred kilometers.

特殊疑问句语序： 疑问词 + 一般疑问句语序?

例： How do you go to school?

疑问词（做主语）+ 谓语动词 +?

例： Who gave it to you?

五. 时态

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。经常与表示过去的时间连用。如 yesterday（昨天）, last week（上周）, last month（上个月）, last year（去年）, two months ago（两个月前）等。

构成： (1) 肯定句： 主语 + 动词过去式 +

He made a video.

否定句： 主语 + didn't + 动词原形 +

He didn't make a video.

一般疑问句： Did + 主语 + 动词原形 +?

Did he make a video?

(2) be 动词用 was, were . 否定句在 was, were 后加 not. 一般疑问句把 was, were 提前到句首。

She was born in America.

She was not born in America.

Was she born in America?

2. 现在进行时

表示现在正在进行的动作

构成： 主语 + am /is / are+ 现在分词 +

The birds are singing in the trees.

否定句在 am /is / are 后加 not.

The birds are not singing in the trees.

一般疑问句把 am /is / are 提前到句首。

Are the birds singing in the trees?

3. 一般将来时

表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在的状态。经常与表示将来的时间连用。如 tomorrow（明天）, next week（下周）, next year（明年）等。

构成： (1) 主语 + will + 动词原形 +

He will pick up the apples.

否定句在 will 后加 not.

He will not pick up the apples.

一般疑问句把 will 提前到句首。

Will he pick up the apples?

(2) 主语 + be going to + 动词原形 +

We are going to study French.

否定句在 am /is / are 后加 not.

We are not going to study French.

一般疑问句把 am /is / are 提前到句首。

Are you going to study French?

4. 一般现在时

表示经常性，习惯性的动作或存在的状态。

构成：(1)主语 +am /is / are+.....

否定句在 am /is / are 后加 not. 一般疑问句把 am /is / are 提前到句首。

Helen Keller is a model for blind people and for you and me.

(2) 肯定句：主语 + 动词原形 +

The ducks like it.

否定句：主语 +don't + 动词原形 +

The ducks don't like it.

一般疑问句：Do + 主语 + 动词原形 +?

Do the ducks like it?

(3) 肯定句：主语（三单）+ 动词第三人称单数形式 +

He likes noodles.

否定句：主语 +doesn't + 动词原形 +

He doesn't like noodles.

一般疑问句：Does + 主语 + 动词原形 +?

Does he like noodles

六. 动词过去式形式

规则动词的过去式构成

1. 一般在动词词尾加 ed

如： work --- worked play---played watch-- watched

2. 以 e 结尾动词在词尾加 d

如： live --- lived

3. 以辅音字母 + y 结尾的动词，把 y 变为 i 再加 ed

如： study ---studied copy---copied cry---cried carry---carried

4. 有些动词双写最后一个字母再加 ed，

如： stop ---stopped drop--- dropped

5、不规则动词的过去式变化规律性不强，须多加记忆。

动词原形 动词过去式 动词原形 动词过去式

go	went	come	came
become	became	bring	brought
say	said	put	put
teach	taught	can	could
read	read	give	gave
am/is	was	are	were
do	did	fly	flew
have	had	make	made
run	ran	see	saw
ride	rode	win	won
get	got	tell	told
eat	ate	send	sent
take	took	buy	bought
sit	sat	meet	met
write	wrote	draw	drew
swim	swam	drink	drank
give	gave	ring	rang

七. 动词 ing 形式也是现在分词形式

现在分词的构成规则

1. 一般在动词词尾直接加 ing

sleep---sleeping look---looking wear---wearing

send---sending eat---eating sing---singing

go---going jump---jumping play---playing

2. 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词要去掉 e 再加上 ing

write---writing come---coming ride---riding close-- closing

have---having make---making shine---shining take---taking

3. 有些动词双写最后一个字母再加 ing

get---getting put---putting sit---sitting run---running

swim---swimming skip---skipping shop---shopping

八. 动词第三人称单数形式

动词第三人称单数的构成规则

1. 大多数动词在词尾加 s.

stop — stops make — makes read — reads

play — plays say [sei] — says [sez]

2. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的, 要先将 y 变为 i, 然后在加 es

fly — flies carry — carries study — studies worry — worries

3. 以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾, 在词尾加 es

teach — teaches watch — watches go — goes do — does

九. 情态动词 can 过去式 could 后加动词原形

I can write English.

I can carry this bag. I can help you.

We can always be friends. Later she could read and write.

否定句在 can, could 后加 not

can not = can't could not = couldn't

We can't go now. I can't write Chinese.

I can't carry everything. His friends can't hear him.

She couldn't see and she couldn't hear.

一般疑问句把 can, could 提前到句首。

Can you swim? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

Can you speak English? Can I write to your friends?

Can you be my Chinese pen friend? Yes, of course.

十. 反义词

big--- small long--- short new--- old tall--- short

young--- old heavy--- light easy--- hard/ difficult

up--- down early---late fat--- thin white--- black

cry--- laugh different --- same inside---outside hot---cold

happy---sad good---bad clean---dirty bring---take

this---that these---those always---never woman---man

十一. 同音词

for--- four son--- sun hour--- our too-- two

right--- write eye --- I aren't--- aunt sent---cent

where--- wear their--- there by--- buy see---sea

十二.、近义词

good--- well study --- learn

十三. 缩写形式与完全形式

I am = I'm he is = he's she is = she's it is = it's

that is = that's what is = what's let us = let's

we are = we're they are = they're you are = you're

can not = can't could not = couldn't should not = shouldn't will not = won't

I'll = I will we'll = we will

do not = don't does not = doesn't did not = didn't

it has got = it's got I have got = I've got

have not = haven't has not = hasn't are not = aren't is not = isn't

十四、祈使句

表示请求、命令、叮嘱、邀请、劝告等。祈使句的主语 you 通常省略，肯定句以动词原形开头。否定句 Don't+ 动词原形 + 其他。

Be careful. Be quiet. Look at the balloons. Stand up.

Please stand in line. Let's go under that tree. Turn right.

Don't worry. Don't talk in the library. Don't walk on the grass. Go straight on.

Turn left. Look at the library rules.

十五、There be 句型

There be 句型表示某地或某时间有某物。

There is 后加单数名词或者不可数名词。

There are 后加可数名词的复数形式。

There are ten pencils in the blue box.

There weren't any buses many years ago.

There is a Chinatown in New York.

There was a small house four years ago.

There is some water in the bottle.

There are lots of Chinese shops there.

There are lots of bicycles in China.

There's Chinese dancing.

Is there a letter for me? ---Yes, there is.

十六、综合

1. 介词后加动词 ing 形式

It's for playing baseball.

2. 说某种语言用 speak

We are going to speak Chinese. I can speak English.

He can speak French.

3. 辅音音素前用 a, 元音音素前用 an

a hot dog a car an hour an ice cream an apple an orange

an egg an email an animal an elephant

4. 想做某事 want to do something

What do you want to eat? What do you want to drink?

Do you want to go to Chinatown? I want to go swimming.

想让某人做某事 want somebody to do sth

I wanted you to bring the baseball caps.

I want you to be my friends.

5. be 动词包括 am, is, are. 用法我接 am 你接 are, is 跟着他她它。单数不可数用 is, 复数用 are.

I am in Class One. You are in Class Two. He is in Class Three.

Our picnic is wet. My newspaper is flying away.

These ducks are very noisy. The oranges are falling.

These postcards are great.

6. 询问天气用 What's the weather like? 或者 How is the weather?

描述天气用动词或者 be+ 表示天气的形容词

It's going to snow in Harbin. It's going to rain soon.

It's going to be sunny tomorrow.

7. 在星期几, 具体的某一天用 on

I had a very funny day on Saturday .

on Teachers' Day on Flag Day on Thanksgiving Day

8. look 表示看, 看起来 look at 表示看某物某人

see 表示看见 look out of 往 外看

Look ! He is running. It looks good. I can see you.

We are looking at some ducks. I am looking out of the window.

Look at this one.

9. 名词所有格表示某人的, 一般在名词词尾加 's .

I'm making Daming's birthday card.

10. 球类前不加 the, 乐器前加 the

Daming is playing the trumpet. I can play the violin.

I'm going to play football with my friends.

11. 在某年, 某月, 某季节, 在上午, 下午, 晚上用 in

in October 2003 in 1809 in spring

in the morning in the afternoon in the evening

15. be proud of 为 感到自豪

He was very proud of him.

16. 许多的 lots of 等于 a lot of 后加复数名词或者不可数名词

many 后加复数名词 much 后加不可数名词

lots of people lots of mistakes many books much milk

17. What's the matter? 怎么了?

18. 在某一时刻用 at

We are going to have a party at half past six .

19. let's 等于 let us 后加动词原形

Let's go . Let's send an email to Dad.

20. Here you are. 给你!

21. some 用于肯定句中, any 用于否定句和疑问句中

I am sending some photos . I can speak some English .

These are some stamps from Canada.

There weren't any televisions many years ago.

Have you got any American stamps?

20. too 当“也”用时, 放在句尾。The cola is falling, too.

too 还可以当“太”讲 It's too big for you.

too many 太多 There are too many books on the desk.

22. Thank you for..... .

Thank you for your email. Thank you for talking to us.

23. What about.....? 等于 How about.....? 后加名词, 代词宾格, 动词 ing 形式。

What about chopsticks ? How about you ? What about swimming ?

24. buy sth. for sb.=buy sb. sth. 给某人买某物

I bought you a book. = I bought a book for you.

23. give sth. to sb.=give sb. sth. 给某人某物

Please give these pencils to Amy. = Please give Amy these pencils.

He gives presents to the children.

Grandma gives Daming a present.

24. learn to do sth 学会做某事

Helen learned to speak . Later she learned to read .

25. 喜欢做某事 like doing sth.

I like collecting stamps. He likes playing the trumpet.

I like reading and swimming .

26. be ready for 为 做好准备

Are you ready for your trip tomorrow?

27. Happy birthday to you. ---Thank you.

28. Thank you very much. ---You are welcome./ That's all right.

29. I'm sorry. ---It doesn't matter. / Not at all. / That's all right.

That's all right. = That's okay/ OK.

30. Nice to meet you. ---Nice to meet you, too.

31. How are you? ---I'm fine, thank you.

32. How do you do? --- How do you do?

33. Would you like to come to school with us? ---Yes, I'd love to.

34. Would you like some juice? ---Yes, please.

Would you like some bread? ---No, thanks.

35. What's the date today? --- It's June 1.

36. Can I ask you some questions? ---Yes, of course.

37. the same as 与 一样

Line A is the same as Line B.

38. wait for.... 等候某人某物 Wait for us.

39. should 应该 shouldn't 不应该 后加动词原形

You should eat fruit. You shouldn't walk in the road.

41. What do you have for breakfast? --I have eggs.

42. at school 在学校 at home 在家 on TV

43. 感叹句 What an interesting CD-ROM! What a mess!

What a big building! What a fantastic present!

44. What happened to him?

45. Do you like meat? --- Yes, I do./ No, I don't.

46. Does Daming like pears? --- Yes, he does./ No, he doesn't.

47. What's the time? = What time is it? ---It's six.

48. Good morning. --- Good morning.

49. Good afternoon. --- Good afternoon.

50. Good evening. --- Good evening.

51. Goodbye. --- Goodbye.

52. It's time to do something. 该做某事了。

It's time to say goodbye. It's time to have dinner.

53. I'm going to walk to school. = I'm going to go to school on foot.

54. I'm going to ride my bike to school. = I'm going to go to school by bike.

55. 表示方位时, 在某一范围之内用 in

New York is in the east of America.

San Francisco is in the west of America.

Qingdao is in the east of China.

Beijing is the capital of China. It's in the north of China.

Hainan is in the south of China.

56. 询问职业身份时可以用 What + am/is/are + 主语?

What am I? Are you a teacher? Yes, I am.

What are you? I am a doctor.

What is your father? He is a policeman.

57. 动词做主语常用动词 ing 形式。

Collecting stamps is my hobby.

Reading is my hobby. Flying kites is my hobby.