

# 小学英语史上最全最实用最好复习资料

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# 一、小学英语词汇汇总

## 1、3A

1. Animals (动物) dog 狗 cat 猫 monkey 猴子 tiger 老虎 panda 熊猫 zebra 斑马 bird 鸟 elephant 象

2. Fruit (水果) apple 苹果 orange 橘子 banana 香蕉 pear 梨 peach 桃子 mango 芒果 pineapple 菠萝 watermelon 西瓜

3. Clothing items (衣物类) coat 外套; 大衣 jacket 茄克衫; 短上衣 sweater 毛衣; (厚) 运动服 blouse (女式) 衬衫 dress 连衣裙; 晚礼服 skirt 短裙 shirt 衬衫 T-shirt T恤衫

4. Food and drinks (食物和饮料) cake 蛋糕 hamburger 汉堡 egg 蛋; 鸡蛋 ice-cream 冰淇淋 coffee 咖啡 tea 茶; 茶叶 milk 牛奶 juice 果汁

5. Colours (颜色) red 红色; 红色的 green 绿色 white 白色 black 黑色 yellow 黄色 blue 蓝色 orange 桔黄色 brown 棕色; 褐色

6. Things for school (学校用品) book 书 pen 钢笔 pencil 铅笔 ball pen 圆珠笔 pencil box 文具盒 pencil sharpener 卷笔刀 rubber 橡皮 ruler 尺

7. Vehicles (交通工具) car 小汽车 bike 自行车 bus 公共汽车 plane 飞机

8. Places (场所) zoo 动物园 park 公园 cinema 电影院 supermarket 超市 the Great Wall 长城

9. People (人物) man 人; 男人 woman 妇女 boy 男孩 girl 女孩

10. Things in a room (房内物品) bed 床 table 桌子 chair 椅子 fridge 冰箱 bookcase 书橱 desk 书桌 sofa 沙发 telephone 电话 light 电灯 TV 电视机 door 门 window 窗子 Walkman

随身听 box 盒子 basket 篮子 tap 水龙头

## 2、3B

1、Family members (家庭成员) father 父亲 mother 母亲 grandfather 祖父 grandmother

祖母 aunt 姨妈; 舅母 uncle 伯父; 舅父 brother/son 兄; 弟/儿子 sister/daughter

姐; 妹/女儿

2、Clothing items (衣物) cap 便帽 hat 帽子 tie 领带 vest 背心 belt 皮带 trousers

(复数) 长裤 shoe 鞋 sock 袜子

3、Things for school (学校用品) storybook 故事书 copybook 抄写本 knife 小刀 tape

修正带; 胶带 crayon 蜡笔 school bag 书包 stapler 订书机

4、Things in a room (室内物品) clock 闹钟 computer 电脑 radio 收音机 camera 照相机

watch 手表 toy train 玩具火车 key 钥匙

5、Musical instrument (乐器) piano 钢琴 violin 小提琴 guitar 吉他 accordion 手风琴

6、Sports (体育运动) football 足球 basketball 篮球 volleyball 排球 baseball

棒球 swimming 游泳 skating 滑冰 climbing 爬山 skiing 滑雪 fishing 钓鱼 jogging 慢跑 running 跑

rowing 划船

7、Food and drinks (饮食) hot dog 热狗 sandwich 三明治 pie 馅饼 bread 面包 rice 米饭 soft

drinks 清凉饮料 chocolate 巧克力 milk 牛奶

8、Rooms (房间) sitting-room 起居室 dining-room 餐厅 bedroom 卧室 bathroom

盥洗室 study 书房 kitchen 厨房

### 3、4A

a pen一支钢笔 a dog一条狗 a key一把钥匙 a ball pen一支圆珠笔 a tiger一支老虎 a  
purse一个钱包 a pencil一支铅笔 a fan一把扇子 a storybook一本故事书 a book一本书 a  
cat一只猫 a tape一个修正带 a car 一辆小汽车 a bike 一辆自行车 a kite 一个风筝 a  
bus一辆公共汽车 a ruler一把尺 a rubber一块橡皮 a pencil case一个铅笔袋 a  
tiger一只老虎 a panda一只熊猫 a desk一张课桌 a shop一家商店 a pair of shoes 一双鞋子  
a sweater 一件毛衣 a jacket 一件茄克衫 big 大的 small 小的 long 长的 short 短的 one 一  
two 二 three 三 four 四 five 五 six 六 seven 七 eight 八 nine 九 ten 十 eat 吃 drink 喝 write 写  
read 读 close 关、闭 open 打开 tired 疲劳的、累的 ill 有病的 cold 冷的 hungry  
饥饿的 thirsty 渴的

### 4、4B

a student 一个学生 a teacher 一个老师 a doctor 一个医生 a nurse 一个护士 a boy 一个男孩  
a girl 一个女孩 a man 一个男人 a woman 一个女人 new 新的 grandfather (外)祖父  
grandmother (外)祖母 father 父亲 mother 母亲 brother 兄弟 sister 姐妹 an eye 一只眼睛  
a mouth 一张嘴 white 白色的 a skirt 一条短裙 a friend 一个朋友 a policeman 一个警察 a  
policewoman 一个女警察 a waiter 一个男服务员 a waitress 一个女服务员 a driver 一个司机 a  
worker 一个工人 an engineer 一位工程师 a farmer 一个农民 a postman 一个邮递员 a  
cook 一个厨师 apples 苹果 an apple 一只苹果 oranges 桔子 an orange 一只桔子 bananas 香蕉 a  
banana 一只香蕉 peaches 桃子 a peach 一只桃子 grapes 葡萄 a grape  
一粒葡萄 watermelons 西瓜 a watermelon 一个西瓜 pears 梨 a pear 一只梨 some 一些 a  
station 一个车站 a hospital 一家医院 a supermarket 一家超级市场 by train 坐火车 by

plane坐飞机 by taxi坐出租汽车 on foot步行 please请 chip油炸土豆条 noodle面条  
sweet糖果 chocolate巧克力 tea茶 coffee咖啡 juice汁液 a pie 一个馅饼 a chair一张椅子 a  
blackboard一块黑板 a computer一台计算机 a picture一张图画 a bookcase一个书架(橱) an  
office一个办公室 a playground一片操场 a classroom一个教室 our我们的 a knife一把刀 a  
plate一个盘子 a glass一个玻璃杯 a cup一个杯子 a bottle一个瓶子 a table一张桌子 a  
fridge一只冰箱 an egg一个蛋(不可数名词) bread面包 rice米; 米饭

## 5、5A

day(一)天;白天 all所有的;全部 a reading room一间阅览室 sure有把握的  
floor(楼房的)层;地面;地板 a garden一个花园 a house 一间房子 a flower一朵花  
live居住;生活 a study一个书房 a bedroom一间卧室 large大的 beside在.....旁边;靠近 a  
wall一面墙 between在.....中间;在(两者)之间 a bed一张床 under在.....下面 behind在.....后面  
a door一扇门 a lesson 一课 a song一首歌 sing唱, 唱歌 dance跳舞 play演奏 learn学, 学会  
listen听 swim游泳 make 做, 制造 ride骑(马、自行车) put放, 摆 can能 a family一个家庭  
things东西、物品 a vase一个花瓶 a horse一只马 a chicken一只鸡 a duck一只鸭子 a  
pig一只猪 evenings晚上 need需要 work工作, 劳动 a candle 一支蜡烛 morning早晨, 上午  
ring(铃、钟等)响 sweep扫, 扫除 Maths数学 sleep睡觉 run 跑, 奔跑  
walk步行, 散步 jump 跳跃 say说 chess棋 laugh笑, 大笑 a newspaper一张报纸  
class课, (学校里的)班 perhaps可能 a tent一个帐篷 a pot一只锅 a towel一条毛巾 a hill  
一座小山 children孩子们, 儿童 fat胖的 thin瘦的 show出示, 给.....看 over结束 a square  
一个正方形 a star一个星形、星形物 us我们(宾格) fly飞、放(风筝、飞机模型等)  
art艺术、美术 teach教、教书 the moon月亮 paper纸 a heart一个心、心形物 a

shape一个形状 a circle一个圆圈 the sun太阳 help...with帮助... wash clothes洗衣服

## 6、5B

Monday 星期一 Tuesday 星期二 Wednesday星期三 Thursday星期四 Friday星期五 a week一星期(周) Chinese 汉语、中文、中国人 Science 科学、自然科学 Computer Studies 计算机课程 English 英语、英国的、英国人的 a subject 一门学科(科目) interesting 有趣的 a headache 头疼 a cough 咳嗽 a fever 发烧 a cold 伤风 lunch 午餐 speak 说, 讲(同义词: say) bad 坏的、严重的(反义词: good) get 变得、购买 feel 感觉、觉得 now 现在 a stamp 一张邮票 a coin 一个硬币 a ship 一艘船 an animal 一只动物 a classmate 一位同班同学 collect 收集 beautiful 美丽的、漂亮的 hobbies(复数) 业余爱好 collect stamps 收集邮票 collect coins 收集硬币 go shopping 去购物 take photos 拍照 make clothes 做衣服 an e-mail 一封电子邮件 write an e-mail 写一封电子邮件 a town 一个城镇 busy 忙(碌)的 age 年龄 usually 通常 well 好 fast 快的, 快地 high 高的, 高地 run fast 跑得快 jump high 跳得高 time 时间, 次 left 左 right 右 stop 停止 touch 触摸, 接触 an arm 一只手臂 a hand 一只手 a leg 一条腿 a foot 一只脚 a face 一张脸 a game 一个游戏, 一次比赛 half 半, 一半 night 夜, 夜间 on duty 值日 past 过 a quarter 一刻钟, 四分之一 quick 快的(地) ready 准备好的 really 真正地, 确实 talk 谈话, 讲话 spend 度过 weekend 周末 very 很, 非常 learn...from...向...学习 sport 体育运用 often 经常, 常常 of course 当然 catch 抓住, 捉住 an ant 一只蚂蚁 a bee 一只蜜蜂 a butterfly 一只蝴蝶 a visitor 一位参观者, 一位来访者 UK 英国, 联合王国 visit 参观, 访问 British 英国人 the Great Wall 长城 USA 美国 American 美国人 Japan 日本 Japanese 日本人, 日语 France 法国 French 法国人, 法语

## 7、6A

stop停止 mean意思是，意指 should应当，应该 must必须，应当 shouldn't=should  
not不应当 litter乱丢杂物 park停放（汽车） danger危险 March三月 April四月 May 五月  
June六月 July七月 when什么时候，何时 ago 以前 as作为，当做 ago 以前  
moment瞬间，片刻 a date一个日期 a birthday一个生日 a present 一份礼物  
excited激动的，兴奋的 exciting令人激动的，令人兴奋的 a race一次竞赛 plant种植  
milk挤；牛奶 a cow 一头母牛 taste品尝 pull up把...向上拔 a festival一个节日 a  
gate一扇大门 answer回答；答复 ask问；请求 people人；人们 last最近刚过去的；最后的 in  
front of 在...前面 take photos拍照 look for寻找 just now刚才 (a moment ago) pull  
up把...向上拔 have a good time过得愉快 Children's Day儿童节 National Day国庆节 Spring  
Festival春节 New Year's Day元旦

## 8、6B

than 比 young年轻的 old年老的 heavy 重的 light 轻的 tall高的 strong 强壮的 low低  
fish鱼，钓鱼 slow慢 late晚 stop 车站 along沿着 street街、街道 post  
office邮局 weather天气 spring春季 summer夏季 hot热的 autumn秋季 cold冷的 winter冬季 plan  
计划，打算 picnic野餐 play(戏剧的)演出  
be good at善长于 turn left向左转 turn right向右转 post office邮局 get on 上车 get off下车  
take part in参加...参与... write a letter写（一封）信 penfriend 笔友 also也 glue胶水



## 二、小学英语短语汇总

---

a new student 一个新学生

a new teacher 一个新老师

I'm new here. 我是新来的.

Welcome to our school. 欢迎到我们学校.

excuse me 打扰一下

the boy in the tree 树上的那个男孩

let me see 让我看看

come down 下来

climb trees 爬树

in the zoo 在动物园里

come here 过来

the man over there 那边的那个男人

good evening 晚上好

at a party 在聚会上

my brother 我的弟弟/哥哥

the boy with big eyes 大眼睛的那个男孩

nice to meet you 见到你很高兴

the one in the white skirt 那个穿着白色短裙的

which one 哪一个

the man with a big mouth 那个大嘴巴的男人

the one in red 那个穿红衣服的

the girl with a small nose 那个小鼻子的女孩

the woman with long hair 那个长头发的妇女

---

be late for school 上学迟到

the boy with big ears 大耳朵的那个男孩

the one in the green shirt 那个穿着绿色衬衫的男人

in the car 在小汽车里

my good friend 我的好朋友

her small eye 她的小眼睛

a big nose 一个大鼻子

You're right. 你是对的

an old woman 一个老太太

buy fruit 买水果

some grapes 一些葡萄

how many kilos 多少公斤

three kilos 三公斤

I'd like --- 我想要-----

Here you are. 给你.

these apples 这些苹果

those oranges 那些桔子

these or those 这些还是那些

Can I help you? 我能为你效劳吗? (营业员用语)

by taxi 坐出租车

on foot 步行

go by taxi 坐出租车去

go to the theatre 去剧院

---

go there 去那儿

go to the Great Wall去长城

go to the supermarket去超市

this train for Shanghai去上海的火车

the plane for Beijing 去北京的航班

good idea 好主意

play football 踢足球

in the school 在学校

be free 有空 .

go to school by bike 骑自行车去学校

at a snack bar在一家小吃店(快餐店)里

how about---? -----怎么样?

some noodles 一些面条

Something to drink一些喝的东西

something to eat一些吃的东西

orange/apple juice 桔汁/苹果汁

Anything else? 还要别的东西吗?

a cup of coffee/ tea 一杯咖啡/茶

a glass of milk/ juice一杯牛奶/果汁

some chocolate 一些巧克力

some sweets一些糖果

some water 一些水

play basketball 打篮球

---

some cakes 一些蛋糕

get up 起床

have some juice 喝点果汁

What would you like? 你要什么?

open day 接待日

our classroom 我们的教室

watch TV 看电视

big and bright 又大又明亮

in your classroom 在你的教室里

in class 在课上

near the window 靠近窗

some songbooks 一些歌本

on the piano 在钢琴上

lots of books 许多书

in the library 在图书馆里

in the playground 在操场上

On the chair 在椅子上

on the table 在桌上

open the blue box 打开蓝色的盒子

in the cupboard 在碗柜里

on the table 在桌上

in the fridge 在冰箱里

on the sofa 在沙发上

---

use chopsticks 用筷子

I'd like to try. 我想试试.

a pair of chopsticks 一双筷子

Let me try again. 让我再试试.

in my classroom 在我的教室里

Good idea!好主意!

the first day of the new term 新学期的第一天

all the students 所有的学生

at school 在学校

see each other 互相见面

a new building 一座新大楼

a lot of 许多

I'm not sure. 我不确定。

go and see 去看看

have a look 看一看

how many 多少

near your house 在你的房子附近

on the plate 在盘子里

her parents 她的父母

near her school 在她的学校附近

very much 很,非常

some dolls 一些洋娃娃

on the wall 在墙上

---

a map of the world 一幅世界地图

a map of China 一幅中国地图

behind the door 在门后

in the basketball 在篮子里

under the bed 在床下

on my chair 在我的椅子上

in the cat's mouth 在猫的嘴里

look happy 看起来快乐

at a Music lesson 在一节音乐课上

two o'clock in the afternoon 下午两点钟

in the music room 在音乐室里

have a music lesson 上一节音乐课

sing a song 唱首歌,唱歌

follow me 跟着我

sing together 一起唱

make a puppet 做木偶

make a model plane 做飞机模型, 做模型飞机

play the violin 拉小提琴

play the guitar 弹吉他

play the piano 弹钢琴

put a book on your head 在你头上放一本书

have an ice cream 吃冰淇淋

after class 下课后

---

play basketball 打篮球

a Halloween party 一个万圣节聚会

What do they need? 他们需要什么?

like masks 喜欢面具

a pumpkin lantern 一个南瓜灯

What else do you need? 你还需要些什么?

Here's your change. 这儿是你的零钱。

some sweets 一些糖果

on Saturdays and Sundays 在周六和周日

like swimming 喜欢游泳

play table tennis with friends 和朋友打乒乓

watch TV 看电视

listen to music 听音乐

read the book 读书

open the door 开门

write the new words 写新单词

read the book 读书

draw a picture 画一幅画

drink the water 喝水

this red vase 这个红色的花瓶

in the picture 在图片里

eat the noodles 吃面条

put the flowers in the vase 把花放在花瓶里



---

play computer games 打电脑游戏

do housework 做家务

Sunday morning 星期天上午

at home 在家

Are you free now? 你现在有空吗?

sweep the floor 扫地、擦地板

clean the windows 擦窗户

do homework 做家庭作业

help me with my Maths 帮助我学习数学

this afternoon 今天下午

wash clothes 洗衣服

make a cake 做蛋糕

see you this afternoon 今天下午见

come and help me 过来帮我

sit on the chair 坐在椅子上

how about 怎么样

after school 放学后

three o'clock in the afternoon 下午三点钟

look for 寻找

help you 帮助你

in the playground 在操场上

play basketball 打篮球

go and join them 去加入他们

---

go to the playground 去操场

study in the library 在图书馆学习

clean the library 打扫图书馆

read a newspaper 看报纸

read a magazine 看杂志

play chess 下棋

play cards 打扑克

play with a yo-yo 玩溜溜球

sit on a football 坐在足球上

eat the food 吃食物

play computer games 玩电脑游戏

clean the study 打扫书房

on the kite 在风筝上

all busy 都忙

a camping trip 一次日野营旅行

their teachers 他们的学生

near the hill 在小山附近

a camping site 一个野营营地

a big tent 一个大帐篷

a tin of chicken 一罐头鸡肉

a tin of fish 一罐头鱼肉

over there 在那边

two new blankets 两条新毛毯

---

a box of chocolate 一盒巧克力

some fruit 一些水果

in the fridge 在冰箱里

an Art lesson 一节美术课

look at the blackboard 看着黑板

fly a kite 放风筝

draw a circle 画一个圆

show us how to draw it 给我们看看怎么画它

on the paper 在纸上

make a card 做一张卡片

many circles 许多圆形

一节体育课 a PE lesson

在操场 in the playground

上一节体育课 have a PE lesson

按照指令 follow the orders

发出指令 give the orders

站成一排 stand in a line

做锻炼 do some exercise

上下 up and down

上下跳 jump up and down

仔细地听 listen carefully

十次 ten times

向左转 turn left

---

向右转turn right

做这个十次do this ten times

把...放在...上 put ...on

把...放在...里面 put...in

仰躺 lie on one's back

抬起 lift up

用.....触摸 touch...with

右手 right hand

每天 every day

忙碌的一天 a busy day

在晚上 at night

值日 on duty

快点 be quick

一场足球赛 a football game

看电视 watch TV

吃晚饭 have supper

打扫图书馆 clean the library

做作业 do one's homework

加入我们 join us

开始上课 classes begin

洗衣服 wash clothes

在周末 at the weekends

过周末spend one's weekends

---

谈论 talk about

在星期五下午 on Friday afternoon

放学后 after school

上网 surf the Internet

向我学英语 learn English from me

听音乐 listen to music

在家 at home

荡秋千 play on the swings

做家务 do housework

当然 of course/ sure

看卡通 watch cartoons

抓昆虫 catch insects

抓蝴蝶 catch butterflies

我们的好朋友 our good friends

一所小学 a Primary School

在树上 in the tree/on the tree

在瓶子里 in bottles

英语俱乐部 the English Club

不同的国家 different countries

居住在纽约 live in New York

说英语 speak English

教英语 teach English

一个大城市 a big city

---

读书 read books

参观中国 visit China

日本参观者 Japanese visitors

一个英国朋友 an English friend

发邮件 write an e-mail

写信 write a letter

打乒乓 play table tennis

居住 live in

一个小镇 a small town

相同的年龄 the same age

在学校 at school

从周一到周五 from Monday to Friday

大声地说 speak loudly

跑得快 run fast

跳得高 jump high

走路小心 walk carefully

安静地坐 sit quietly

跳舞跳得美 dance beautifully

拍照 take photos

购物 go shopping

收集邮票 collect stamps

收集中国邮票 collect Chinese stamps

种花 grow flowers

---

做衣服make clothes

洗衣服wash clothes

Ben的爱好 Ben's hobby

一些爱好 some hobbies

许多漂亮的邮票many beautiful stamps

出示...给...看show...to...

动物邮票 animal stamps

在花园里 in the garden

做饭 cook food

浇花 water the flowers

相同的爱好 the same hobby

一次电话通话a telephone call

午饭以后 after lunch

躺在床上stay in bed

严重的咳嗽a bad cough

吃药take some medicine

去看医生go to see a doctor

张开你的嘴open your mouth

好好休息have a good rest

打错电话 wrong number

新学期 a new term

星期一上午Monday morning

在星期一上午on Monday morning

---

她的学生 her students

第一节课the first lesson

欢迎回到学校 welcome back to school

什么科目what subjects

八门课eight subjects

八节课eight lessons

在一周内in a week

立刻，马上at once

他的家人his family

感觉病了feel ill

来自日本from Japan

No smoking 禁止吸烟

No littering禁止扔杂物

No parking禁止停车

No eating and drinking 禁止吃喝

keep off the grass不接近草坪

Be quiet保持安静

Do not touch不要摸

climb trees爬树

go to the park去公园

go home回家

have an ice cream吃一个冰激凌

have dinner吃饭



---

watch TV看电视

play computer games 玩电脑游戏

go to bed睡觉

a lot of \ a lot大量的；许多

public signs公共标志

on the wall在墙上

stay away from...远离.....

walk on the grass在草地上走

he bird's cage鸟笼

make noise发出噪音

take a walk散步

a ten-yuan note 一张十元的钞票

look around四周看

pick up捡起

a new student in Ben's class 本班上的一位新学生

go home together一起回家

after school放学以后

talk about谈论有关.....

the third of March三月三日

your birthday你的生日

blow out吹灭

as a birthday present作为生日礼物

birthday cake生日蛋糕

---

come to my birthday party 来参加我的生日聚会

have a birthday party 举办生日聚会

a VCD of Japanese cartoons 一张日本卡通光盘

open the door 开门

make a birthday card 做一张生日贺卡

take off 脱下

Sports Day 运动日

all the students 所有的学生

very exciting 非常令人兴奋

look for 寻找

a running race 一场赛跑

let me see 让我看看

a moment ago / just now 刚才

on the ground 在地上

pick them up for me 帮我把它们捡起来

in front of 在.....前面

a pair of glasses 一副眼镜(单数)

a roll of film 一卷胶卷(单数)

three diaries 三本日记

a pair of earphones 一副耳机(单数)

listen to music 听音乐

yesterday evening 昨天晚上

under the table 在桌子下面

---

close your eyes 闭上你的眼睛

play a game 玩游戏

National Day (国庆日)

the National Day holiday (国庆假期)

last week/ last year 上个星期/去年

after the holiday (假期后)

go to school early (很早上学) / early – late

in the school playground (在学校操场上)

before class (上课前) / before – after

a funny cartoon (一部有趣的卡通片)

visit a farm with my family (和我的家人一起参观农场)

on the farm (在农场里)

water trees (浇树)

pull up carrots (拔胡萝卜)

milk cows (挤牛奶)

collect eggs (收集鸡蛋)

fruit trees (果树)

pick a lot of oranges 摘许多橘子

taste them (品尝它们)

go to the farm (去农场)

at the weekends (在周末)

watch cartoons (看动画片)

visit the zoo (参观动物园)

---

play volleyball 打排球

clean the house (打扫房子)

visit Liu Tao's grandparents 拜访刘涛的祖父母

camping trip (野营旅行)

at a camp (在一个营地上)

cook a lot of food (做许多食物)

play a lot of games (玩许多游戏)

go camping (去野营)

have a good time (玩得很高兴)

come after 在.....之后到来

New Year's Day 元旦

on New Year's Day 在元旦

at Christmas 在圣诞节

go to parties 去参加聚会

have a big lunch 吃一顿丰盛的午餐

at Spring Festival 在春节

What do people usually do at Spring Festival? 人们通常在春节干什么?

visit their relatives and friends 拜访他们的亲戚和朋友

eat lots of delicious food 吃许多美味的食物

last Spring Festival 上个春节

of course 当然

my favourite holiday 我最喜爱的节日

in October 在十月

---

dress up in costumes 用戏服装扮

last Halloween 去年万圣节

eat moon cakes 吃月饼

play with lanterns 玩灯笼

watch the moon 赏月

on different holidays 在不同的节日

last year 去年

at Easter 在复活节

listen to him 听他讲

in the grass 在草丛中

a popular holiday 一个流行的节日

in China 在中国

in January or February 在一月或二月

eat rice dumplings 吃粽子

like to play with lanterns 喜欢玩灯笼

eat chocolate eggs 吃巧克力蛋

make pumpkin lanterns 制作南瓜灯笼

give presents to your friends 把礼物给你的朋友

go to Beijing 去北京

this afternoon 今天下午

play with balloons 玩气球

sing and dance 唱歌跳舞

meet Helen in the playground 在操场上遇见海伦

---

visit a farm with my parents 和我的父母亲一起参观农场

play with friends 和朋友玩

watch the dragon boat races 观看龙舟比赛

on Christmas Day 在圣诞日 Jim's family 吉姆一家人

in his grandparent's house 在他爷爷奶奶的房子里

Christmas trees 圣诞树

the presents under the Christmas tree 在圣诞树下的礼物

so many 这么多

from grandmother 来自祖母

open it for me 为我打开它

like drinking tea 喜欢喝茶

Christmas presents 圣诞礼物

at Jim's house 在吉姆家

draw and write in the diary 在日记上画和写

go to the supermarket 去超市

sit at the back of the bus 坐在公共汽车的后面

get off 下车

the seat in front of me 在我前面的座位

the woman beside him 在他旁边的妇女

walk to the driver 走向驾驶员

after lunch 午餐后

You are welcome. 不用谢

write his diary 写他的日记

---

under the seat 在座位下面

open the presents 打开礼物

## 6B词组归纳

去散步 go for a walk

很高兴见到... be glad to see

聊天 have a chat

双胞胎姐妹 twin sisters

看起来很像 look the same

大10年 ten years older than

小20分钟 twenty minutes younger than

唯一的孩子 the only child

再试试 try again

擅长于英语 be good at English

擅长于唱歌 be good at singing

...做得好 do well in

体育需要帮助 need help with PE

怎么拉? What's wrong? / What's the matter?

一位好篮球运动员 a good basketball player

那是事实。 That's true.

男孩中的一些 some of the boys

在我班里 in my class

别担心。 Don't worry.

---

做更多锻炼 do more exercise

变得更强壮 get stronger

起得早 get up early

慢跑去学校 jog to school

玩球类运动 play ball games

开始上课 start our lesson

读新单词 read the new words

我们所有人 all of us

上学迟到 be late for school

来自于 be from/ come from

去历史博物馆的路 the way to the History Museum

认识路 know the way

怎样到达那儿 how to get there

告诉我 tell me

沿着街走 walk along the street

在第四个十字路口左拐 turn left at the fourth crossing

在你右边 on your right

多远 how far

错过它 miss it

五公里远 five kilometres away

一段长的距离 a long walk

每五分钟 every five minutes

每六天 every six days



---

去邮局 go to the post office

在中山路 on Zhongshan Road

在街上 in the street

乘5路车 take bus No.5

在电影院前 in front of the cinema

在第二个车站下车 get off at the second stop

到达购物中心 get to the shopping centre

一本关于动物的书 a book about animals

跑出商店 run out of the shop

过来帮助 come to help

沿着街跑 run along the street

开始跑 start to run

拿回钱包 get my purse back

跳高 high jump

跳远 long jump

下个星期 next week

(要) 一年 for one year

知道天气 know the weather

纽约的天气 the weather in New York

在夏天 in summer

最好的季节 the best season

在乡下 in the countryside

听起来不错。 Sounds great.

---

大多数时间 most of the time

哪个季节 which season

最喜欢春天 like spring best

堆雪人 make snowmen/ make a snowman

冬天需要温暖的衣服 need warm clothes for winter

树木变绿 the tree turn green

有课，上课 have school

他们的周末计划 their plans for the weekend

看京剧 see a Beijing opera

加入我们 join us

花园剧院 the Garden Theatre

顺便问问 by the way

明天下午 tomorrow afternoon

在音乐会上 at the concert

和Jim一起来 come with Jim

去远足 go on an outing

野餐 have a picnic

看演出 see a play

参加歌唱比赛 take part in a singing contest

运动会 sports meeting

一位小学生 a primary school student

在金陵小学 at Jinling Primary School

第二中学 No. 2 Middle School

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上一节室外活动课 have a class outing

为班级课题 for class project

什么动物 what animal

回家来 come home

昨天下午 yesterday afternoon

读有关昆虫的... read about insects

在报纸上 in the news paper

想要一位笔友 want a penfriend/would like a penfriend

一些书写纸 some writing paper

干什么? What for?

写一封信 write a letter

写信给我的奶奶 write to my grandma

成为好朋友 be good friends

有共同的爱好 have the same hobby

我希望如此。 I hope so.

告诉...关于... tell...about...

最喜欢的科目 favourite subject

电子邮件地址 e-mail address

一瓶胶水 a bottle of glue

一些其他科目 some other subjects

小学毕业 finish primary school

上中学 go to middle school

关于你的每件事 everything about you

---

祝好! With best wishes!/Best wishes!

我们五个 five of us

来自澳大利亚 be from Australia/ come from Australia

睡觉比...晚 go to bed later than

比我们所有人好 better than all of us

和...一样高 as tall as

和...一样跑得快 run as fast as

比...飞得低 fly lower than

## 1、短语归纳

a: a little(一点) a lot (很, 非常), a lot of (许多), lots of(许多,很多), a bottle of(一盒.....), a piece

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of(一张/片.....), a cup of (一杯.....), a glass of(一玻璃杯.....), all right (好, 行, 不错), most of(大部分.....), plenty of(很多, 大量的)

be: be good for(对于.....来说是好的), be bad for(对于.....来说是不好的), be going to(将要做.....), be good at(在.....方面出色), be late for(.....迟到), between...and ...(在.....两者之间), both...and...(两着都.....).

come: come from(来自.....), Come in(进来). Come on 过来呀!快来呀)! Come with me(跟我来)! different from(与.....不同), of course(当然)

Do: do one's homework(做家庭作业), do housework(做家务), do some reading(读书), on duty(值日), do morning exercises(做早操).

get: get down(下来), get up(起床), get on with(在.....方面进展), get home(到家), get to school(到校)

go: go boating(去划船), go swimming(去游泳), go running(去跑步), go walking(去散步), go shopping(去购物), go skating(去滑冰), go skiing(去滑雪), go fishing(去钓鱼), go sightseeing(去游览,去观光), go climbing(去爬山), go home(回家), go to school(去上学), go to work(去上班), go straight/down/on/along(一直走), go along(沿着.....一直走)

have: have breakfast(吃早餐), have lunch(吃午饭), have supper(吃晚饭), have dinner(吃正餐), have a class(上课), have a look(看一看), have got(有), have a good appetite(有好胃口,食欲强), have a picnic(野餐)

how: how many(多少), how much{多少(用于不可数名词)}, how old(几岁), how often(多久一次)

look: look at(看.....), look like(看起来象), very much(很,非常), in English(用英语)

put: put into(把.....放到.....), put on(穿上.....), put ...away...(把.....放好/收起来),

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take: take (good) care of(好好爱护,关心,照顾,保管), take photos(照相), take a bath(洗澡), take exercise(进行锻炼,进行练习).

## 2、动词短语

fly a kite(放风筝), ride a bike(骑自行车), play a game(做游戏), throw ...away(把.....扔掉), turn on(开.....), stand up(站起来), sing a song(唱歌), ask a question(问问题), run away(流走,跑走), look forward to(盼望), try to(尝试做.....), be angry with(对.....生气), divided by(除以.....), come to(合计), collect coins(收集硬币), climb up to the mountain/hill...(爬到山上) by the way(顺便问问),  
time短语:in the morning(在早上), in the afternoon(在下午), in the evening(在晚上), Good morning/afternoon/evening/night(早上/下午/晚上好/晚安). for hours(持续.....小时), for an hour(持续一个小时),  
At this time of day (每天这个时候), five minutes past nine(九点零五分), quarter past nine(九点十五分), quarter to nine(差十五分到九点), all day (整天), on  
Sunday/Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/Thursday/Friday/Saturday(在星期天/星期一/星期二/星期三/星期四/星期五/星期六), Mid-autumn Festival(中秋节), Spring Festival(春节), National Day(国庆节), Children's Day(儿童节), New Year(新年), Women's Day(妇女节), May Day(劳动节), Teachers' Day(教师节), Party's Birthday(党生日)

## 3、noun短语:

family tree(家族谱), favourite food/ drinks/colour/subject (喜爱的食物) paint brush(画笔), an office worker(一个办公室文员), class teacher(班主任), an old...(一个/件老的/旧的.....), years old(.....岁), the high jump(跳高), the long jump(跳远), a map of China/the UK...(一张中国/英国.....地图), e-mail address(电子邮箱地址), telephone number(电话号码)

交通手段:on foot(走路), by

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bus/car/ship/plane/underground/bike(乘公共汽车/小轿车/轮船/飞机/地铁/自行车),

#### 4、介词短语:

at the beginning of(在.....的开始), at the end of(在.....的结尾/结束), at the weekend(在周末), on the weekdays(在工作日), in front of (在.....的前面), in the front of(在.....物品内的前面), in the middle of (在.....的中间), next to(在.....旁边), at the gate of(在.....的大门), on the floor(在地板上), on the ... ( ) floor(在第几层楼), on the ground floor(在一楼), at home(在家), at school(在学校), over there(那里,那边), in the sun(在阳光下), from...to...(从.....到.....), turn right/left(向右/左转), on the left(在左边), on the right(在右边), to the east/west/north/south of(在.....的东/西/北/南方), from the left/right(从左/右), kilometers/metres away(离.....千米/米远), in Class One(在一班), in Grade Six(在六年级)

#### 5、句子:

Please say hello to...for me(宾格)/人名{请代(我)向.....问好}. Here it is(是). Here they are(). Here you are(给你). Nice to meet you(很高兴见到你)! Nothing much(没什么). Not at all(没关系). Shall we...?{(用于建议)我们.....好吗?} I'll take it(我买了). It's time to ...(是做.....的时候了) It's time for....(是.....的时候了) Excuse me(对不起,打扰了). See you(再见)! welcome to ...(欢迎到.....), You're welcome(别客气). What about...?(.....呢?) How do you do?{你好吗? (用于初次见面,答句相同) How do you like...?(你觉得.....怎么样?) It doesn't matter.(没关系) That's a pity.(真糟糕) Never mind!(不要紧) And you? (你呢?) Happy birthday!(生日快乐)

地方建筑:post office(邮局), police station(警察局), train station(火车站), sports

stadium(大型露天运动场), department store(百货商场), kinds of (不同种类), the Children's

Home(少年之家), primary school(小学), middle school(中学)

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### 三、词法类练习汇总

#### 1、写出完全形式。

1.who's who is 2.she's she is 3.he's he is 4.what's what is  
5. where's where is 6.we're we are 7.you're you are 8.that's that is  
9. I'm I am 10. isn't is not 11.aren't are not 12.they're they are  
13.don't do not 14.let's let us 15. can't can not 16. it's it is  
17. I've I have 18. I'd I would 19. hasn't has not

#### 2、写出下列单词的复数形式。

1.bus buses 2.box boxes 3.glass glasses 4.class classes  
5.watch watches 6.mango mangoes 7.firefly fireflies 8.sheep sheep  
9.people people 10.man men 11.woman women 12.apple apples  
13.family families 14.library libraries 15.baby babies 16.boy boys  
17.toy toys 18.child children 19.foot feet 20.strawberry strawberries  
21.horse horses 22.policeman policemen 23.dress dresses 24. fish fish  
25.tooth teeth 26.country countries 27. foot feet 28.dragonfly dragonflies  
29.me us 30.building buildings 31. cloth clothes 32. this these  
33. that those 34.circle circles 35.story stories

#### 3、反义词或对应词。

1.same different 2.new old 3.old young 4.short long  
5.big small 6.tall short 7.yes no 8.open close  
9.hot cold 10.here there 11.sit stand 12.up down  
13.thin fat 14.father mother 15.right wrong 16.black white  
17.this that 18.these those 19.boy girl 20. grandfather grandmother  
21.man woman 22.husband wife 23.aunt uncle 24.brother sister  
25. he she 26. left right 27. go come 28. nurse doctor  
29. good bad 30. minus plus 31. his her 32. busy free  
33. hand foot 34. legs arms



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#### 4、近义词。

1. desk table 2. like love 3. often usually 4. start begin
5. great good

#### 5、同音词。

1. to too、two 2. right write 3. no know 4. for four
5. hear here 6. I eye 7. see (C) sea 8. son sun
9. be (B) bee 10. there their 11. U you 12. Y why
13. by buy、bye 14. pair pear 15. R are 16. whose who's
17. aunt aren't

#### 6、现在分词。

1. swim ( 现在分词 ) swimming 2. come( 现在分词 ) coming
3. dance (-ing形式) dancing 4. ski (-ing形式) skiing
5. sit (-ing形式) sitting 6. fly (-ing形式) flying
7. stay (-ing形式) staying 8. travel (-ing形式) travelling
9. cry (-ing形式) crying 10. play (-ing形式) playing
11. listen (-ing形式) listening 12. collect (-ing形式) collecting
13. make (-ing形式) making 14. take (-ing形式) taking
15. write (-ing形式) writing 16. read(-ing形式) reading
17. clean (-ing形式) cleaning 18. sing (-ing形式) singing
19. sweep (-ing形式) sweeping 20. run (-ing形式) running

#### 7、综合。

1. study (第三人称单数) studies 2. students(名词所有格) students'
3. sister(名词所有格) sister's 4. two(序数词) second

- 
5. have(第三人称单数)has      6. cat (名词所有格) cat's  
7. Tom(名词所有格) Tom's      8. teacher(动词) teach  
9. cry(第三人称单数)cries      10. Nancy(名词所有格) Nancy's  
11. can(否定式) can't      12. good(比较级)better  
13. catch(第三人称单数) catches      14. wash (第三人称单数)washes  
15. quickly(形容词) quick      16. visit(名词) visitor  
17. China(形容词) Chinese      18. French(名词) France  
19. quiet(副词) quietly      20. one(序数词) first  
21. cook(第三人称单数) cooks      22. do(第三人称单数) does  
23. beautifully(形容词) beautiful      24. many (比较级) more  
25. Australian(名词) Australia      26. brush(第三人称单数) brushes  
27. work(名词) worker

## 8、人称代词。

1. I(宾格) me 2. you(宾格) you 3. he (宾格) him 4. she (宾格) her  
5. I(复数) we 6. you (复数) you 7. he/she/it (复数) they  
8. we(宾格) us 9. you(宾格) you 10. they (宾格) them  
11. I (形容词性物主代词) my 12. you(形容词性物主代词) your  
13. he (形容词性物主代词) his 14. she (形容词性物主代词) her 15. they (形容词性物主代词) their  
16. I(名词性物主代词) mine  
17. you (名词性物主代词) yours 18. he (名词性物主代词) his  
19. she (名词性物主代词) hers 20. we(名词性物主代词) ours  
21. you(名词性物主代词) yours 22. they(名词性物主代词) theirs

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## 四、话题与语法汇总

话题

### 1、字母

(大小) 辨认、书写顺序 : Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz.

元音字母: A a , Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu

半元音字母: Yy

书写容易错误的字母: E , F , G, M, N, d, i, p, q, x, y.

### 2、数字

基数词和序数词的运用，如计算、购物等.

**基数词:** One, two, three, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten , eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen...

twenty, twenty-one... thirty, forty, fifty... eighty, ninety, one/a hundred , one/a hundred and one... two hundred.

**序数词:** first , second , third , fourth , fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth...

twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-four...thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth... eightieth, ninetieth...

相关句型:

- 1) What's thirty and forty? That comes to seventy.
- 2) What's your telephone number? My telephone number is 83555723.
- 3) What time is it ? It's half past ten.
- 4) When do you usually get up ? At six thirty-five.
- 5) Where do you live? I live at No.48 Renmin Road.
- 6) How old are you? I'm twelve.

- 
- 7) How much does it cost? It costs 50 yuan.  
8) How many cars have you got? I have got 6 cars.  
9) How many birds can you see in the tree? I can see 3.  
10) How many dolls are there on the bed? There is one/a doll.  
11) How many dolls are there on the bed? There are four dolls.  
12) Which floor do you live on? I live on the fifth floor.  
13) Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Baiyun hotel?  
Yes, go down this street, then turn left at the third crossing....  
14) Who's the fifth girl from the right? She's my cousin.

注意：数词的应用；不可数名词及它的量的表示方法；many与much在用法上的区别；there is/are与have/has在用法上的区别。

### 3、颜色

实物的颜色

colours: red, pink (粉红), yellow, brown, grey (灰色), blue, purple (紫色), orange, black, white, dark blue (深蓝), light blue (浅蓝) .

相关句型:

- 1) What colour is your coat? It's ...
- 2) What's your favourite colour? My favourite colour is ...

### 4、时间

年、季节、月、星期、日、时刻

year, season( spring, summer, autumn, winter) ,

month: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.

Week: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Day: 1<sup>st</sup> May (the first of May), May 2<sup>nd</sup> ( May the second)

Time: (an) hour, minute, second

10:05 (five minutes past ten, ten o five)

10:10 (ten minutes past ten, ten ten)

10:15 (quarter past ten, ten fifteen)

10:30 (half past ten, ten thirty)

10:45 (quarter to eleven, ten forty-five)

11:00 (eleven o'clock)

相关句型:

- 1) How old is your mother? She's thirty-six years old.
- 2) How many months are there in a year? There are 12.

- 
- 3) When's your birthday? My birthday is on 15<sup>th</sup> January ( the fifteenth of January).
  - 4) When do you get up? I get up at six o'clock.
  - 5) When does spring last? It lasts for 3 months from March to May.
  - 6) What time is it? It's quarter to nine.

## 5、食品与饮料

人对食品与饮料的喜好；东西方食品

food : meat, rice, fish, bread, egg...

drinks : water, milk ,orange juice ,coke, coffee...

相关句型:

- 1) Would you like something to drink/eat? Yes, I'd like some...No, thanks .
- 2) Would you like to eat/drink...? I'd like to eat/drink...No, thanks .
- 3) What's your favourite food/drinks? My favourite food/drink is ...
- 4) Could I have some...? Yes, please .

## 6、服装

服装的颜色:人对服装的喜好；某人的穿戴；所属关系

clothes: hat, cap, coat, shirt , T-shirt, skirt, dress, sweater, jacket, trousers, sock, shoe  
put on, wear

所属关系: 形容词性的物主代词:my, your, his, her, its, our, their

名词性的物主代词: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

相关句型:

- 1) What does it look like? It likes wearing a blue shirt.
- 2) Whose shoes are these? They're mine. They're Tom's .
- 3) Is this /that/it your book? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
- 4) Is this pencil yours? Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
- 5) Are these /those/they your coats and trousers? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- 6) Are those clothes theirs? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- 7) This is my hat. That hat is his.

注意:

名词单，复数；物主代词（名词性的物主代词，形容词性的物主代词）；名词所有格，如：Tom's ,  
my father's , the teachers'.

## 7、玩具和文具

特点、颜色、所属关系；存在的位置

Toys: doll, toy...

---

文具: desk, book, bag ,pen, pencil, pencil-box, ruler, chair, ball

存在的位置 : in, on, under, beside, behind, in front of, in the front of , in the middle of, at the back of...(a place/a person).

相关句型:

- 1) There is a cup of tea on the table.
- 2) There are some oranges in the fridge.
- 3) Is there any milk in the glass? Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
- 4) Are there any oranges in the fridges? Yes, there are. No, there aren't.
- 5) What's under the desk? There is an oranges . / There are some oranges.

## 8、日常生活用品

特点、颜色、所属关系；存在的位置

words: shelf, table, clock, brush, telephone, light, computer, bike, fridge, glass, knife, keyboard, bottle, box, plate, photo, photograph, fax, radio, super-market,

特点: big, small, heavy, light, white, black, empty, full, old, new, beautiful, cute, tall, short, strong, plump, nice, good, bad...

## 9、动物

家畜、家禽；农场动物、动物园及野生动物的特点；生活地点和所属关系

words(animals): cat, dog, duck, goose (geese) fish, sheep, bird, panda, monkey, rabbit, hen , cock, chick, tiger, lion, pig, cow , mouse (mice)

生活地点: at home, in a farm, in a zoo ...

所属关系: 同上话题 (7)

## 10、植物

特点、所属关系；存在的位置

words: tree, rose, flower, leave (leaves) ...

## 11、环境与建筑

特点、所属关系；存在的位置

buildings: factory, hospital, park, house, library, museum, office, farm, post office, bank, police station, train station, sports stadium, department store, store, school, classroom, house: bathroom, living-room, sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen, garden...

房子的基本构造: door, gate, wall, window, floor...

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相关句型:

- 1) Where do you study at ? I study at Longdong Primary School.
- 2) Where does your mother work at ? She works at a hospital.
- 3) Let's meet at the gate of the park.
- 4) My brother is playing in the garden.

## 12、身体

特点

body: head, hair, eye, nose, ear, mouth, neck, shoulder, hand, finger, foot(feet) ,toe...

外貌: fat, thin, plump , tall, short, old, young, round face, two big blue eyes, long hair, short hair, black hair ,white hair...

相关句型:

- 1) I'm /You're /He's/She's /We're /They're (not) tall.
- 2) Is he/she tall or short? He's /She's tall (short).
- 3) I/We/They/You have (got) black hair.
- 4) He/She has ( got ) a round face.
- 5) Has he/she got long hair ? Yes, he/she has.No, he/she hasn't.

注意: 描述人的外貌时, have与has用法上的区别; 形容词的用法, 如 :tall, short, old, young, black , long...

## 13、个人情况

姓名、年龄、地址、特点与爱好

age, year, address, e-mail address, hobby,

hobby: collecting stamps(coins) , going swimming... doing sth

相关句型:

- 1) How old are you ? I'm thirteen years old.
- 2) I'm a thirteen-year old boy.
- 3) What's your address? I live at No.48 Renmin road.
  - 4) What's your e-mail address? My e-mail address is 123VIP@126.com.
  - 5) What's your hobby? My hobby is going running. Or : I like going running.
  - 6) I /You/ They like music.
  - 7) He likes sightseeing.
  - 8) Do you like reading? Yes, I do. No, I don't.
  - 9) Does he /she like playing basketball? Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn't.

注意: 描述个人的喜好时: 名词和动词-ing 形式作宾语;

主语是第三人称单数时一般现在时动词的变化。

动词ing的变化规律:

- 
- 1) 直接加ing, 如: open-opening, clean-cleaning, meet-meeting, sing-singing, study-studying, ...
  - 2) 去掉词尾不发音的e, 如: take-taking, close-closing, come-coming, drive-driving, have-having, use-using, write-writing, practice-practicing, ...
  - 3) 重读闭音节的, 双写最后的字母, 加ing, 如: sit-sitting, put-putting, begin-beginning, get-getting, swim-swimming, run-running, cut-cutting, become-becoming, ...

主语是第三人称单数时一般现在时动词的变化规律(与名词变复数规律相同):

- 1) 直接加s, 如: cook-cooks, come-comes, close-closes, ...
- 2) 以o, x, s, sh, ch 结尾+es, 如: teach-teaches, go-goes, do-does, catch-catches, wash-washes, brush-brushes, miss-misses, ...
- 3) 辅音字母加y结尾, 把y改为i, +es, 如: fly-flies, worry-worries, carry-carries, ...
- 4) 以f或fe结尾, 把f或fe, 改为v+es.
- 5) 特殊: have-has, ...

## 14、家庭、亲属和朋友

姓名、年龄、地址、特点与爱好: 与你的关系

words: family, grandfather(grandpa/granddad), grandmother(grandma/grand mum), father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, cousin, friend

相关句型:

- 1) Is he/she Tom's cousin? Yes, he/she is.No, he/she isn't.
- 2) Who's he/she? He's/She's my friend.
- 3) How many people are there in your family? Who are they?  
There are four, my father, my mother, my brother and me.

注意: 1) 名词单复数, 如: family-families;

名词单数--复数规律:

- 1) 直接加s, 如: boy-boys, term-terms,
- 2) 以o, x, s, sh, ch 结尾+es, 如: box-boxes, class-classes, glass-glasses, coach-coaches, dress-dresses, fax-faxes, inch-inches, match-matches,
- 3) 辅音字母加y结尾, 把y改为i, +es, 如: baby-babies, lady-ladies, factory-factories, peach-peaches, library-libraries, watch-watches,



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4) 以f或fe结尾, 把f或fe, 改为v+es: leaf-leaves, knife-knives, wife-wives, shelf-shelves, ...

5) 特殊: man-men, policeman-policemen, woman-women, child-children, goose-geese, tooth-teeth, foot-feet,

6) 不变: hair, milk, tea, coffee, water, bread, rice, paper, juice, meat, people, fish, sheep, ...

2) 名词所有格, 表明是“谁的” 如: my cousin's, his parents'

它的构成规则: 单数名词后+“'s”, Mike's mother.

复数名词词尾有, 其后只+“'”, Teachers' Da教师节.

若是两人共有时, 只在后者+“'s”,

Jim and Tom's mother. 吉姆和汤姆的母亲。

不是两者所共有的, 两者都+“'s”,

Jim's and Tom's mother. 吉姆母亲和汤姆的母亲。

名词若是无生命, 所有格构成用of,

a map of China. 一幅中国地图

## 15、学校

学校建筑和学校生活

words: school building, classroom, dormitory, playground, library...

subjects: Chinese, maths, English, music, computer, PE, art, biology, politics, history, meeting, geography...

相关句型:

1) What's your favourite subject? English.

2) Where's the library? It's behind the dormitory.

3) When do you go to school? At 7:20.

4) When does Chinese begin on Monday? At Eight o'clock.

5) Does geography begin at twenty to ten on Monday? Yes, it does. No, it doesn't.

6) We're having an English class.

## 16、社交礼仪

礼貌用语: 询问与应答

1. Greetings: Hello! Hi! Good morning/afternoon/evening.

---

How are you ? Fine, thanks. And you?

Please say hello to your parents for me.

2. Introduction: My name is ... I'm a pupil. I'm new here.

This is Mr/Mrs/Miss White.

Hello, nice to meet you .

3. Farewells: Goodbye/Bye-bye/Bye.

See you then/tomorrow.

Good night.

It's late. I must go home now.

Thanking for coming.

4. Thanks: Thank you (very much).You're welcome.Not at all.

5. apologies: Sorry. I'm sorry. That's all right. Excuse me.

6. Incitation: Will you go shopping with me?

Would you like to go ? I'd love to . Thank you.

7. Asking for permission: May I have an apple ?

Could /Can I use your bike? Sure. Certainly. Yes, of course. Yes, do please.

8. Expressing wishes: Happy birthday! Thank you.

9. Offering help: Can I help you? What can I do for you?

10. Making appointments: Are you free tomorrow? What about tomorrow afternoon?

Let's meet at the gate at 7:50.

Shall we visit the museum?

11. Hello! May I speak to Kate? Speaking/It's Kate here.Who's this/that, please ?

12. Taking meals: Would you like something to eat/drink?

Would you like some fish/meat?

13. Shopping : Can I help you ,sir?

What can I do for you, sir ?

What about this one?

Do you like this one?

I want /I'd like some oranges.

How much is the shirt /are the socks?

It's to small. Two kilos, please .

I'll take it.

14. Asking the way: Excuse me. Where is the Guangzhou Library?

Can you tell you me the way to the Garden Hotel, please?

Can I take this bus to Beijing Road?

Is there a hotel near here? It's over there. Turn right/left

## 17、国家与城市

地理位置：特点

Countries: China, Japan, America (the USA), English( the UK), Australia, Russia, Canada, Italy, India, France,

Nationalities: Chinese, Japanese, American, Englishman, Australian, Russian, Canadian, Italian, Indian,

French,

相关句型:

1) Where's Japan? It's to the east of China.

- 
- 2) Where does your friend come from? She comes from English.
  - 3) Where are they from? They're from Russia.
  - 4) What country do you come from? I come from China.
  - 5) What country is he from? He's from France.
  - 6) What language does she speak? She speaks French.
  - 7) What language do they speak? They speak Chinese.

## 18、天气

### 气候特征

weather : hot, cold, cool, warm, sun, shine, sunny, rain ,heavy rain, light rain, rainy, wind, strong wind, windy, snow , heavy snow, light snow snowy, cloud, cloudy...  
temperature: 15 ( fifteen degrees centigrade), 0 (zero degree centigrade), -5 (minus degrees centigrade)...

### 相关句型:

- 1) What's the weather like in spring? It's warm, rainy and wet.
- 2) What will the weather be like there? It will be sunny.
- 3) Is it snowing? Yes, it is a snowy day.
- 4) Will there be cloudy? Yes, there will.
- 5) The sun is shining.
- 6) I like taking a warm bath.

## 19、节日

### 节日的特点； 节日的活动

festivals : New Year's Day, Spring Festival, Women's Day, April foolish Day, May Day, Mother's Day, Children's Day, Father's Day, Party's Day, Army's Day, Mid-autumn Festival, Teachers' Day , National Day, Thanks Giving Day, Christmas Day.

New Year's Day: 1<sup>st</sup> January.

Spring Festival: It's the Chinese New Year. It's the first day of the Chinese year. It's a very special festival for all Chinese people. It is usually at the end of January or the beginning of February /in late January or early February. The children can get "lucky money".

Women's Day: It's on 8<sup>th</sup> March.

April Foolish Day: on 1<sup>st</sup> April, on this day, people can play jokes to their friends.

May Day: 1<sup>st</sup> May, laborers' day.

Mother's Day: on the second Sunday of May.

Children's Day: on June 1<sup>st</sup>.

Father's Day: on the third Sunday in June.

Party's birthday: in China, it's on 1<sup>st</sup> July.

Army's Day: in China, it's on 1<sup>st</sup> August.

Mid-autumn Festival: on 15<sup>th</sup> August of Chinese lunar calendar. In China , people eat special cakes calls moon cakes and watch the full moon.

Teachers' Day: on 10<sup>th</sup> September.

National Day: in China, it's at the beginning of October.

Thanks Giving Day: the last Thursday in November, it's American festival.

## 20、方位

人或物的位置：问路与应答

place : in, on ,at, under, near, next to, beside, behind, in front of , in the front of , in the middle (of ), back, on the right/left, the second/...person from the right/left

A: Excuse me. Where's the department store?

Can you tell me the way to the Garden Hotel, Please?

Can I take this bus to Beijing Road?

Is there a hotel near here?

B: It's over there.

Turn right /left at the first crossing. The hotel is on the right/left.

I'm sorry, I don't know.

## 21、正在发生的事情

现在进行的动作和发生的事 be doing something

- 1) I'm/You're/He's /She's /We're/They're (not) working.
- 2) Are you playing football? Yes, I am/we are.
- 3) Is he/she taking exercise? Yes, he/she is. No, he/she isn't.
- 4) Are they going shopping? Yes, they are. No, they aren't.
- 5) What are you doing? I'm/We're cleaning the room.
- 6) What's he/she doing? He's/She's having supper.
- 7) What are they doing? They're reading.

## 22、日常生活

日常生活、工作、学习的活动 daily routine

get up brush one's teeth, wash one's face, make breakfast , have breakfast, go to school/work, do morning exercises, have classes, play basketball, play football, run ,jump, go home, have lunch, have supper, do one's homework, watch TV, do some reading, take a bath, go to bed

- 1) What time do you get up? I usually get up at 6 o'clock.
- 2) Shen Zhen often takes a bath at 9 o'clock in the morning.
- 3) My mother is never late for work.

## 23、计划与打算

计划和将要进行的动作和发生的事 be going to do ...

- 1) I'm/You're /He's/She's /We're/They're (not) going to visit the museum.
- 2) Are you going to swim? Yes, I am/we are. No, I'm not/we aren't.

- 
- 3) Is he/she going to see Miss Wang? Yes, he/she is. No, he/she isn't.
  - 4) What are you going to do tomorrow? I'm /We're going to visit the farm.
  - 5) I/You/He/She/They/We will go skiing.
  - 6) Are you going to be busy tomorrow? Yes, I am/we are.
  - 7) go swimming, go shopping, go climbing, go skiing, go walking, go running, go fishing, go skating, go sightseeing,...

## 24、能力和可能

### 可能进行的动作和发生的事

- 1) I/You/He/She/We/They can(can't) come here tomorrow.
- 2) Can he/she visit the factory today? Yes, he/she can. No, he/she can't.
- 3) Can they go by bus? Yes, they can. No, they can't.
- 4) May I visit the factory this afternoon? Yes, of course /Sure/Certainly.
- 5) May I sit here? Yes, of course/please do.

注意: 情态动词can的用法, can do (+动词原形).

# 小学英语语法大全

## 第一章 名词

### 一、定义

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。它既可以表示具体的东西，也可以是表示抽象的东西。

### 二、分类

1. 名词可以根据意义分为普通名词和专有名词

如: john is a student

student是普通名词, john是专有名词

普通名词前可以用不定冠词a/an, 定冠词the

或不加冠词, 专有名词前一般不加冠词, 专有名词的首字母要大写。

- 2.

普通名词又可以分为个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词, 其中个体名词与集体名词是可数名词, 物质名词和抽象名称是不可数名词。

3. 专有名词

专有名词是表示人名、地名、团体、机构、组织等的专有名词, 多为独一无二的事物。

### 三、名词的数

1. 名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

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可数名词——可以数的名词

不可数名词——数不清（没有复数）

drink?milk tea water orange juice coke coffee porridge

food?rice bread meat fish fruit cake dumplings

2、可数名词与不定冠词a(an)连用有数数形式，不可数名词不能与不定冠词a(an)连用，没有复数形式

many+可数名词复数

much/a little+不可数名词

some, any, a lot of (lots of) 两者都可以修饰。

3、可数名词可以直接用数词来修饰

不可数名词 数词 +量词 +of + 名词

对可数名词的数量提问用how many

对不可数名词的数量提问用 how much

4、不可数名词的量有以下两种表示方法：

1) some, much, a little, a lot of, a bit of, plenty of 用等表示多少。

注意既可以与可数名词复数，又可以与不可数名词连用的有：plenty of, some, a lot of, lots of, most of 等。

如there is much water in the bottle. 瓶中有很多水。

i'll tell you much good news. 我要告诉你许多好消息。

we should collect some useful information. 我们应该收集一些有用的消息。

2) 用单位词表示。

用a ... of 表示。

如 a cup of (一杯.....), a bottle of (一瓶.....)

a piece of (一张.....), a pair of shoes (一双鞋)

如two cups of tea (两杯茶), five pieces of paper (五张纸)

注意单位词后的动词单复数形式往往取决于单位词的单复数形式；千、百等数词与名词加用，表示复数时，数词仍保持单数，名词变复数。

如two hundred students (200名学生)

ten thousand trees (10000棵树)

测试点he caught a lot of

fish他抓到了许多鱼（此处为许多条鱼，fish的复数仍为fish或fishes）

=he caught a lot of fishes.

the paper is about some fresh-water

fishes. 这篇论文是有关几种淡水鱼的。（此处fish表示不同种类的鱼，加复数词尾-es）

5、可数名词分为单数和复数。

名词单数就是该词本身，在其前面加a或an。

1) 单数

如a desk (一张桌子)

---

an old desk (一张旧书桌)

2) 复数: 要表示一个以上概念时, 要用名词复数形式  
规则变化

1) 一般情况下加-s

如book--books (书) desk--desks (书桌)

2) 以s, x, ch, sh结尾加-es

如box--boxes (盒子) bus--buses (公共汽车)

注意①以 th 结尾加-s, month--months

②stomach--stomachs

3) 以辅音字母+结尾, 变y为i再加-es。

如city--cities (城市) country--countries (国家)

注意以元音+y, 直接加s。如: day--days (天), boy--boys (男孩)

4) 以f或fe结尾, 复数变f或fe为v再加-es

如knife--knives (书), half--halves (一半)

(thief, wife, life, shelf, knife, leaf, self, half, wolf)

注意①有少数词后直接加s, 如roof--roofs (屋顶)

5) 以o结尾

(1) 辅音字母加o结尾名词的加-es

如tomato--tomatoes (西红柿)

potato--potatoes (土豆)

(2) 元音字母加o结尾名词的加-s

如piano--pianos (钢琴), zoo--zoos (动物园)

photo--photos (照片), kangaroo--kangaroos (袋鼠)

kilo--kilos (千克)

注意zero 两种方式都可: zero--zeros或 zeroes (零)

不规则变化

1) 元音字母发生变化。

如man--men (男人), woman--women (妇女)

tooth--teeth (牙齿), foot--feet (脚)

mouse--mice (老鼠), policeman--policemen (警察)

policewoman--policewomen (女警察)

2) 词尾发生变化。

如child--children (小孩), ox--oxen (公牛)

3) 单、复数形式相同。

如fish--fish (鱼), sheep--sheep (绵羊), deer--deer (鹿), chinese--chinese (中国人)

, yuan--yuan (元), jinn--jinn (斤)

注意 不说an english, 要说an englishman.

①fish作鱼肉讲时不可数, 没有复数。

②fishes指各种不同种类鱼或指几条鱼。

4) 形似单数, 实为复数意义。

如people (人, 人们) these people

(不说a people, 可说a person)

---

police(公安, 警察)ten police

(不说a police, 可说a policeman)

5) 由man和woman构成的合成名词, 变复数将名词及man或woman都变成复数。

如a man driver—men drivers(男司机)

a woman doctor—women doctors (女医生)

6) 合成名词变为复数时, 通常只将里面所含的主体名词变为复数。

如passer-by—passers-by(过路人)

bus driver—bus drivers(汽车司机)

注意如果没有主体名词, 就在最后一词上加-s。如:

grown-up—grown-ups(成年人)

letter-box—letter-boxes (信箱)

注意①hair和fruit通常作单数, 表示总体。若表示若干根头发或若干种水果, 则需用这两个词的复数形式。

如would you like some more fruit? 你要不要再吃点水果?

we bought a lot of fruit from the market. 我们从市场上买了许多水果,

china has some good fruits. 中国有一些好的水果。(指种类)

she has a few white hairs. 她有几要白头发。

his black hair is going white. 他的黑发逐渐变成灰白色。

注意②wind, snow和rain这类词, 有时也可以有复数形式, 表示多次的风、雪或雨。

注意以boy 和girl开头的复合名词变成复数时, 一般只把后一名词变成复数。

如 boy student—boy students(男学生)

girlfriend—girlfriends(女朋友)

7) 有些名词只有作复数。

如scissors(剪刀)a pair of

scissors(一把剪刀)trousers(裤子)shorts(短裤)jeans(工装裤)compasses(两脚规)scales(天平)s

unglasses(太阳镜)surroundings(环境)savings(储蓄)writings(作品)

名词+man(woman)构成的复合名词, 其复数形式通常与简单名词一样, 即把man(woman)改成men(women)。

如englishman—englishmen(英国人)

frenchwoman—frenchwomen(法国妇女)

注意german不是复合词, 它的复数是germans。

#### 四、名词的所有格

有些名词的可以加来表示所有关系, 带这种词尾的名词的形式称为该名词的所有格。

如mary's father(玛丽的父亲)

jim's mother(吉姆的母亲)

与所有格相对来看, 不带这种词尾的形式就称为普通格。

##### 1. 名词所有格的构成法

1) 单数名词词尾加's复数名词词尾如没有s, 也要加's。

如tom's knife(汤姆的小刀)

children's books(儿童书籍)

2) 表示几个人共有一样东西, 只需在最后一个人名字后加, 如果表示各自所有, 则需在各个名字后



加。

如jim and mike's room吉姆和麦克(共用)的房间

jim's and mike's rooms吉姆和麦克(各自)的房间

3)若名词已有复数词尾-s, 只加"' "即可。

如the students' reading-room(学生阅览室)

everyone needs to have at least eight hours' sleep a night.

每个人每晚需要至少8小时的睡眠。(新目标英语九年级)

注意①所有格的读音和名词复数的读音一样。

②名词所有格主要用于表示有生命东西(特别是人或高级动物)的名词。

如this is a woman's work. 这是女人干的工作。

this is a girls' school. 这是一所女子学校。

4)以-s结尾的专有名词, 构成所有格仍然加's, 或只加', 但读音都是/iz/。

如mr jones's(mr jones')book(琼斯先生的书)

keats' works(济慈的作品)

(1)表示时间和距离的名词。

如where is today's newspaper? 今天的报纸在哪儿?

an hour's walk isn't far. 一小时的路程不远。

(1)

有些无生命东西的名词, 如国家, 城市季节, 太阳, 月亮, 大地, 江河, 海洋, 船等名词也可用's, 表示所有关系。

如china's population(中国人口)

the city's life(城市生活)

注意在表示店铺或某人家时, 为避免重复(因前面已提到), 名词所有格后面可省略它所修饰的名词。

my uncle's(我叔叔家), the doctor's(医生的诊所)

2. 短语所有格

有生命的名词, 我们用's结构来表示所有关系, 如果是无生命的, 我们就要用"名词+of+名词"的结构来表示。

the window of the house(这间房子的窗户)

注意当's所有格用来表示事物类别或属性时不可用of所有格。如: 男式鞋应是men's, 而不是shoes of men。

3. of +名词所有格

of +名词所有称为双重所有格, 使用时要注意以下几项。

1)表示部分时, 前面的词一定要有a, an, some, any, few, two, no, several(几个)之类有修饰语, 不能是one和the。

如可说: a book of my brother's 我兄弟的一本书

不说: books of my brother's或 book of my brother's。

2)当带有感情色彩时, 可用the, this, that, these, those于名词前。

如the pretty daughter of your sister's 你姐姐的漂亮的女儿

did you read that book of lu xun's? 你读过鲁迅的那本书吗?

3)of 前面的名词不能是专有名词。

如不说: this is john of his uncle's.

---

4)of 后面的名词必须是特定的。

如these books of my friend's are good 我朋友的这些书很好。

5)of 后面的名词必须是指人的名词。

比较不说it is a leaf of the tree's.

a picture of my father指的是爸爸本人的照片。

注意of 所有格和双重所有格有时可以交替使用，意义无甚区别。

如a friend of my brother→a friend of my brother's

测试点a car of betty's cars ,不可换为a car of betty.。 jim's and tom's fathers are in the same office now. 吉姆的父亲的汤姆父亲目前在同一办公室。

常用口诀

表示民族的名词顺口溜

(1) “中、日、瑞”友好是一致。

(2) “英、法”联盟a变e。

(3) 其他一律加s

即chinese, japanese单复数同形; englishman, frenchman的复数为englishmen, frenchmen; 其他像german, american, australian等的复数形式是在后面加“s”。

o结尾的名词顺口溜

1) 有生命的以o结尾的名词变复数时，词尾加es，凡无生命的以o结尾的名词变复数时，词尾加s。

有生命: potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes, hero-heroes, negro--negroes

如无生命: zoo-zoos, radio-radios, photo-photos, piano-pianos, zero-zeros,

bamboo (竹竿) --bamboos, tobacco (烟丝) --tobaccos1)

2) 两人两菜一火山。(+es)

小学—

中学课本中以o结尾的名词构成复数时，加es的只有negro (黑人)，hero (英雄)，potato (土豆)，tomato (西红柿)，volcano (火山)，这就是“两人两菜一火山”。

或: 黑人和英雄吃土豆和西红柿egroes and heroes eat tomatoes and potatoes)

2) 其余以o结尾的名词变复数时均加s。

图景: 你在“zoo”里，看见一要“bamboo”，上面挂着一张“photo”，所照的是一架“piano”，上面放着一台“radio”。

zoo-zoos , bamboo-bamboos, photo-photos piano-pianos, radio-radios.

f、fe结尾的顺口溜

(1) 以f(e)结尾的名词变为复数时，有的把f(e)改为v(e)再加s，其他的以“f(e)”结尾的名词则直接加“s”。

妻子持刀去宰狼，小偷吓得发了慌；

躲在架后保己命，半片树叶遮目光。

wife (妻子)，knife (刀子)，wolf (狼) thief (小偷)，shelf (架子)，life (生命) leaf (树叶)，self (自己)，half (一半)，这9个名词变复数时，都要改“f(e)”为“ve”再加“s”

。

(2)以f结尾的名词，一般把把f改为ves，但也有特殊情况是直接加-s的，  
如gulf, roof, chief, serf, belief, proof, handkerchief。编成口诀联想：

海湾边、屋顶上，首领农仆相望；  
谁说他们无信仰，语气定在手帕上

### 巧记不规则名词单变复

男女脚步牙鹅，老鼠加虱婆。

man-men; woman-women; foot-feet; tooth-teeth; goose-geese; mouse-mice; louse-lice.

## 第二章 冠 词

### 一、定义

冠词是一种虚词，本身不能单独使用，也没有词义，它用在名词的前面(相当于名词的帽子)，帮助指明名词的含义。

### 二、分类

共3类：定冠词(the definite article)，不定冠词(the indefinite article)、零冠词(zero article)。

### 三、用法

#### 1、定冠词的用法

a、an与数词one 同源，是“一个”的意思。a用于辅音音素前，而an则用于元音音素前。

(1)  
表示某一类人或某事物中的任何一个,经常用在第一次提到某人或某物时,用不定冠词起介绍作用,表示一个。

i gave him a book yesterday .我昨天给了他一本书

i am reading an interesting story . 我在读一则有趣的故事。

(2) 表示人或事物的某一种类,强调整体,即以其中的一个代表一类。

a horse is useful to mankind. 马对人类有用。

(3) 不定冠词用在事物的“单位”前,如时间,速度,价格等意义的名词之前,表示“每一”。

we often go to school two times a day. 我们常常一天两次去学校。

i went to the library once a week at least.

(4) 不定冠词用来指某人某物,但不具体说明任何人或任何物。

a boy came to see you a moment ago. 刚才有一个小孩来找你。

(5)在序数词前表示“又一;再一”时。如:

i want to read the story a second time 我想再读一遍这篇小说。

(6) 表示不特定的“某一个”时。如:

a mr. smith is calling on the phone. 有一位史密斯先生来电话找你。

(7) 在特定的短语里表示特定的含义,与不可数名词连用,如:

have a good time 过得高兴

(8) 一日三餐前有修饰语时。如:

-mum, what shall we have for lunch?

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-jiaozi.

-oh, what a wonderful lunch! i enjoy it very much.

(9) 在形容词最高级前表示“非常”时。如:

lesson nine is a most difficult lesson, but it isn't the most difficult one.

(10) 不定冠词用于某些词组中。

a little / a few / a lot / a type of / a pile / a great many / many a / as a rule / in a hurry / in a minute / in a word / in a short while / after a while / have a cold / have a try / keep an eye on / all of a sudden

## 2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词the与指示代词this, that, these, those同源, 有“那(这)个”

“这(那)些”的意思, 但较弱, 可以和一个名词连用, 来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。以下为必须加定冠词的情形:

(1) 在表示双方都明白的人或物的名词之前:

take the medicine. 把药吃了。

(2) 在上文提到过的人或事的名称之前:

he bought a house. i've been to the house.

他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

(3) 在指世上独一无二的事物的名词之前:

the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth

(4) 与单数名词连用表示一类事物, 如:

the fox is cunning. 狐狸是狡猾的。

(5) 与形容词或分词连用, 表示一类人: the rich 富人; the living 生者。

(6) 用在序数词和形容词最高级, 及形容词only, very, same等前面:

where do you live? i live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

that's the very thing that i need 那正是我需要的东西。

(7) 在表示“...世纪...年代”的结构之前

he began to learn russian in the 1950s. 他在20实际50年代开始学俄语。

但注意:in one's 50s意为“在某人五十多岁时”。如:

he looked quite healthy though he was in his 80s.

(8) 在比较级的两种句型中: ①表示“越.....,就越.....”时。如:

the lighter, the better. 越轻越好。

② 表示“两者中比较.....”时,用定冠词。如:

there are two books on the table. i like the thicker one.

(9) 用在“动词+sb.+介词+the+身体部位名称”的结构中(注意:介词常用in/on/by)。如:

the ball hit me on the back. 球打中了他的头。

(10) 在表示“计量单位”的可数名词前(注意:介词用by)。如:

the workers are paid by the hour/day/month. 按月付给工人工资。

(11) 用在某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前: the great wall(长城), the people's

park(人民公园)等。

the people's republic of china 中华人民共和国

the united states 美国

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(12)用在表示乐器的名词之前:

she plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴.

the little girl likes to play the violin. 小女孩喜欢拉小提琴。

(13) 定冠词用在文艺活动,运动场所的名称前。

they are going to the cinema tonight. 他们今晚要去影院看电影。

(14)用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人:

the greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)

(15)在方位名词之前,如: in the west on the west

(16)在某些短语中 in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky

(water, field, country) in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre

### 3、零冠词(不用定冠词)

(1) 在物质名词前,如:

water is very important. 水是非常重要的。

(2) 在抽象名词前,如:

failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

(3) 复数名词表示人或物的种类时,如:

doctors cure patients. 医生治病救人。

those people are teachers, not students. 这些人是老师,不是学生。

(4) 在有关游戏的名词前,如:

do you like to play chess? 你喜欢下棋吗?

(5) 在“by + 交通工具”的短语里,如:

shall we walk or go by bus? 我们乘车还是步行?

(6) 在国名,人名和地名前通常不用定冠词,如:

england, mary;

(7) 在年份、季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词;

we go to school from monday to friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

(8)在称呼或表示官衔,职位的名词前不加冠词;

the guards took the american to general lee.

士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

(9)在三餐、球类运动的名称前,不加冠词。如:

have breakfast, play chess

(10) 在某些固定词组中,是否有冠词,意义不同。如:

in hospital住院, in the hospital在医院里 in bed在卧床, in the bed在床上

in front of在.....(外)前面, in the front of 在.....(内)前部

go to hospital 去医院看病 go to the hospital 去医院

(并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)

口 诀

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泛指用a/ an, 单数可数; 特指用the, 不特不the。

释: 1) 泛指用a/ an, 单数可数——泛指的单数可数名词前要用a/ an。2) 特指用the——如果是特指, 那么无论是可数名词单数、复数或不可数名词前均要用the。3) 不特不the——不特指则不用the, 包括泛指的可数名词单数前用a/ an, 泛指的可数名词复数前不用冠词, 泛指的不可数名词前也不用冠词三种情况。

定冠词: 特指双熟悉, 上文已提及, 世上独一无二, 序数最高级, 某些专有名词, 习语及乐器。

(1) the用在“特指”谈话双方都知道的某个人或某些人或物前。如:

where is the teacher?

老师在哪里?

(2) the用在上文已提到的人或事物前。如:

i can see a cat. the cat is lucy” s.

我能看见一只猫, 那只猫是露茜的。

(3) the用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如:

the earth goes around the sun.

地球围绕着太阳转。

(4) the用在序数词或形容词最高级前。如:

mike is the tallest of the three boys.

迈克是三个男孩中最高的一个。

(5) the用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。如: the great wall (长城), the people” s park (人民公园 ) 等。

(6) the用在一些习惯用语中或乐器名词前。如: in the day (在白天), play the piano (弹钢琴) 等。

不用冠词: 代词限定名词前, 专有名词不可数, 复数名词表泛指, 学科球类三餐饭, 季节星期月份前, 颜色语种和国名, 称呼习语及头衔。

(1) 名词前已有作定语用的this, that, these, those, my, your, his, her, our, their, some等限定词时, 不用冠词。如: this eraser, her pencil-box, some boxes, those women等。

(2) 泛指的不可数名词前一般不用冠词。如: meat, rice, water, bread, tea, milk, juice等。

(3) 复数名词表示泛指时, 不用冠词。如:

the people in the room are doctors.

房间里的那些人是医生。

(4) 在表示学科的名词前一般不用冠词。如: chinese, english, maths, physics, history等。在三餐饭和球类运动名词前一般不加冠词。如: have breakfast/ lunch/ supper, play basketball/ football等。

(5) 在季节、节日、星期、月份前不用冠词。如: autumn, summer, winter, spring, teacher” s day, children” s day, sunday, february等。

(6) 在表颜色、语种和国家名词前不用冠词。如: white, brown, french, australia等。

(7) 在表示称呼语的名词之前, 以及职务、头衔的名词前不用冠词。如:

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doctor green is a scientist.

格林博士是位科学家。

有水无湖、有球无星、有山无峰、有独无偶（二）、有（足）族无球（运动）、有文无章、学而不专：

1) 有水无湖：海、洋、海湾、河等，都用the；单个湖不用the，(但多个湖用the)；

the red sea, the pacific ocean, the persian gulf, the yangtze river

the great lakes(五大湖)；lake erie(伊利湖)

2) 有球无星：地球，月亮用the；行星不用the：mars, venus；

3) 有山无峰：the huangshan mountains(黄山)；mount everest(珠穆朗玛峰)；

mount(or mt.) tai(泰山).

4) 有独无偶（偶）：独一无二的，the earth, the moon, the sun用the；

欧洲等七大洲不用the.

europa, africa, asia, north america, south america, antarctica, oceania

5) 有（足）族无球（运动）：种族用the:the indians(印第安人)；球类运动

baseball, basketball

6) 有文无章：历史性的文件用the；小说等的章节不用the

the constitution(宪法)；chapter one

7) 学而不专：学校放在词组的前面时用the；专有名词放在词组的前面时不用the；

the university of fudan；fudan university

### 第三章 介词

#### 一、定义

介词preposition缩写prep.，又叫前置词，表示其后的名词或代词（或是相当于名词的其他短语或从句）与其他句子成分的关系。介词是一种虚词，不能单独在句中作成分。

#### 二、介词的用法

1、表示时间的(at、on、in、at、before、after、by、until、through、from、since、within)

(1)at:用于表示时刻，时间的某一点。

at noon在午时            at night在夜间            at present目前

(2)on:用于星期，某天，某一天的上午、下午、晚上(指具体的某一天时，一律用)

on sunday在星期天      on sunday morning 在星期天的上午  
on march 8 在3月8日

(3)in:用于表示周、月、季节、年、泛指上午、下午、晚上。

in 1999 在1999年            in november 在11月份  
in summer 在夏季            in the afternoon在下午  
过……后(未来时间)

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i think he will be back in an hour .我想他一小时后就会回来。  
i heard that she would be back in a month.我听说她一个月后回来的。

(4)before: 在……之前

wei hua got up before 7 o' clock this morning .今天早晨,魏华在7点之前起床了。

(5)after: 在……之后

after that ,no one should ever kill a seagull . 从那时起,任何人不得捕杀海鸥。

(6)by: 在……前(时间),截止(到)……

by the time i arrived ,she had already gone .

在我到达之前,她已经走了。

(7)for: 达……之久(表示过了多少时间),可以和一般现在时,过去时,将来时连用,但是经常和完成时连用。

florence often worked for twenty-four hours without rest .

弗洛伦斯常常工作24小时而不休息。

(8) during: 在……期间

during the lifetime of one man ,north america and europe will move further apart by nearly two metres .

在一个人的一生期间,北美洲和欧洲由于漂移,其间的距离将要增加差不多两米。

(9) through: 一直……(从开始到结束)

he ,who led the united states through these years ,was shot on april 14, 1865 ,at a theater in washington

领导美国度过了这些年代的他,于1865年4月14日在美国华盛顿一家戏院里被人枪杀。

(10) from: 从……起(时间)

the workers were made to work from 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening .工人们被迫从早7点工作到晚7点。

(11) since: 自从……以来(表示从以前某时一直到现在仍在继续)

since that time ,my eyes had never been very good.从那时起,我的眼睛一直不是很好。

(12)within:不……超过的范围

he will arrive within an hour .他一小时内就人到。

2、表示地点 (at、in、on

、under、over、above、below、near、by、between、among、around、around、in front of、behind、in 、into、out of、along、across、,through、to、for、from)



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(1) at:在某地点(表示比较狭窄的场所)

at school上学 at home在家 at 320 xinfu district 在新抚区320号  
at the station 在火车站

(2) in:在某地(表示比较宽敞的场所)

she will arrive in shanghai at ten .10点她将到达上海。

(3)表示地点方向的on ,under ,over ,above ,below

①on:在……上面,有接触面

on the table 在桌子上面

②above:在……上方

sometimes juliana could hear planes above the trees.

有时朱莉安娜能听到树林上空的飞机声。

③over:在……正上方,是under的反义词

over these tombs ,they built pyramids .在这些坟墓上,他们建起了金字塔。

④under: 在……下面,在……之内

the twin sisters put the basket under the tree .这姐俩把篮子放到了树下。

⑤below: 在……下方,(不一定是正下方)

three thousand metres below her ,she could see nothing except the thick jungle .  
3000米以下,除了茂密的丛林之外,她什么也看不见。

(4)near ,by

①near:近的,不远的(=not far)是的反义词,near还可以指时间, in the near future在不远的将来。

green' s lake was a small lake near his home .格林湖是他家附近的一个小湖。

②by:在……旁边,比的距离要近

juliana walked by the side of the river for six more long days .

朱莉安娜沿着河岸又走了足足6天。

(5)between ,among ,around

①between:在两者之间

the differences between american english and british english are not very great .  
.美国英语和英国英语之间的差别不是很大。

②among:在三者或者更多的之中

there are some american students among us .在我们中间有几个美国学校。

③around:环绕,在……的周围,在……的四周

they arrived at a valley with high mountains all around it .  
他们到达了四周有高山环绕的山谷

(6)in front of ,behind

①in front of :在……的前面

there is a car in front of the house .房子前面有一辆小汽车。

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②behind :在……后边

are there any cows behind the house ?房子后面有一些牛吗?

(7)in ,into ,out of

①in:在……之内, 用于表示静止的位置

there are four girls in the room. 房间里有4个女孩。

②into:进入, 用于表示有特定终点的运动方向, 通常用于表示动作的动作之后。如:come ,go ,walk , jump ,run..

she took me from the hall into my classroom .她把我从门厅带进我的教室里边去。

(8)along ,across ,through

①along:沿着

go along zhongshan road and turn right at the second crossing .

沿着中山路走然后在第二个十字路口向右拐。

②across:横过(平面物体)

very slowly,the continents are moving across the face of the world .

各个洲在地球表面缓缓漂移。

③through:贯通, 通过

the students walked through the gate with uncle wang .

学生们随着王叔叔通过大门。

(9)to ,for ,from

①到达……地点(目的地)或方向

where' s jack? he has gone to london. 杰克上哪了? 他去伦敦了。

②for: 表示目的, 为了……

do you know what he comes here for ? 你知道他为什么来这儿吗?

③from: 从……地点起

how far is it from london to new york? 从伦敦到纽约有多远?

### 3、表示手段和材料的介词用

(1) with

①和……在一起

these plates keep moving ,like great ships ,carrying the continents with them .

这些板块载着各个大陆, 像航船一样不断地漂移。

②具有, 带有

a person with good manners is always kind and polite.

有礼貌的人总是和和气气, 彬彬有礼的。

③用某种工具或方法

he could swim with some special swimming shoes.

穿着一些特制的游泳鞋, 他能游泳。

(2) in:表示用什么材料(例如: 墨水, 铅笔等)或用什么语言。表示衣着, 声调特点时, 不用with而

---

用in。

what' s this in english. 这个用英语怎么说?

(3) by:通过……方法, 手段

what do you mean by the word “island”? “island” 是什么意思

i prefer traveling by train .我更喜欢乘火车旅行。

4、其他

(1) of , from

①of 属于)……的, 表示……的数量或种类

it was beginning of the term .这是学期开始的时候。

②from:来自(某地, 某人), 以…起始

she is a lady from canada .她是一位加拿大的女士。

(2)without ,like ,as

①without :没有, 是with的反义词

she often worked for twenty-four without rest .她通常工作24小时而不休息。

②like:像……一样

like many children of her age ,ding fang is a young pioneer .

像很多同龄的孩子一样同, 丁芳是个少先队员。

③as:作为

they are carrying us as passengers. 它们把我们当作乘客运载着。

(3)against:反对。靠着

everyone tried to fight against the locusts .所有的人奋力扑打蝗虫。

(4) about:

① 关于, 各处, 四周

nightingale wrote a book about nursing .南丁格尔写了一部关于护理方面的书。

② 询问某人, 某物的情况或提出建议

what about your family ? 你家里人怎么样?

口 诀

口诀1:年月周前要用in, 日子前面却不行。遇到几号要用on, 上午下午又是in。要说某日上下午, 用on换in才能行。午夜黄昏用at, 黎明用它也不借。

at也在时分前, 说“差”用to, 说“过”要用part。

口诀2: in在……里, out在……外, 在旁边的是beside, 靠近的为by 。 on在……上, under在……下, above在上头, below在底下。

口诀3:

this、that、tomorrow, yesterday, next、last、one。接年、月、季、星期、周, 介词省略已习惯。over、under正上下, above、below则不然, 若与数量词连用, 混合使用亦无关。’ beyond超出、无、不能, against靠着, 对与反。besides, except分内外, among之内along沿。同类比较except, 加for异类记心间。

口诀4: before、after表一点, ago、later表一段。before能接完成时, ago过去极有限。since以来during间, since时态多变换。与之相比beside, 除了last but one。

口诀5:

①早、午、晚要用in 例: in the morning 在早上 in the afternoon 在下午  
in the evening 在晚上 in the day 在白天

②黎明、午、夜、点与分用at 例: at dawn, at daybreak 在黎明时候 at noon 在中午  
at night 在夜间 at midnight 在午夜 at six o'clock 在6点钟  
at 7: 30 (seven thirty) 在7点半 at half past eleven 在11点半  
at nine fifteen 在9点15分 at ten thirty a.m. 在上午10点30分  
at the weekend 在周末

③年、月、年月、季节、周用in。 例; in 1986 在1986年 in 1927 在1927年 in april  
在四月 in march 在三月 in december 1986 1986年12月 in july 1983 1983年7月  
in spring 在春季 in summer 在夏季 in autumn 在秋季 in winter 在冬季  
in the first week of this semester 这学期的第一周 in the third week 在第三周

④阳光、灯、影、衣、冒雨用in, 在阳光下, 在灯下, 在树阴下, 穿衣、着装、冒雨等都要用in。  
例: don't read in dim light. 切勿在暗淡的灯光下看书。 they are reviewing their  
lessons in the bright light. 他们在明亮的灯光下复习功课。 they are sitting in the  
shade of a tree. 他们坐在树阴下乘凉。 he went in the rain to meet me at the station.  
他冒雨到车站去接我。 in the bright sunlight 在明亮的阳光下 the woman in white  
穿着白色衣服的妇女

⑤将来时态in...以后 例: they will come back in 10 days. 他们将10天以后回来。  
i'll come round in a day or two. 我一两天就回来。 we'll be back in no time.  
我们一会儿就回来。 come and see me in two days' time. 两天后来看我。(从现在开始)  
after... (从过去开始)

⑥小处at大处in

i'm in liaoning, at anshan. 我住在辽宁省鞍山市。  
有形with无形by, 语言、单位、材料in

例: the workers are paving a road with stone. 工人们正用石子铺路。(有形)  
the teacher is correcting the paper with a new pen.  
这位教师正用一支新笔批改论文。(有形)

"taking tiger mountain by strategy" is a good opera.  
<<智取威虎山>>是-出好戏。(无形)

---

the product is separated by distillation into gasoline and gas oil.  
这种产品是用蒸馏分离出汽油和粗柴油。(表示方式、手段、方法--无形)

i really can't express my idea in english freely indeed.  
我确实不能用英语流利地表达我的思想。(表示某种语言用in)

the kilometer is the biggest unit of length in the metric system.  
公里是米制中最长的长度单位。(表示度、量、衡单位的用in)

this board was cast in bronze not in gold. 这个牌匾是铜铸的,不是金铸的。  
⑦特征、方面与方式、心情成语惯用in

特征或状态:

they found the patient in a coma. 他们发现病人处于昏迷状态。

he has not been in good health for some years. 他几年来身体一直不好。

the house was in ruins. 这房屋成了废墟。

her clothes were in rags. 她的衣服穿破了。

还有一些心理短语也用in, 如: in jest 诙谐地, in joke 开玩笑地, in spite 恶意地, in fairness 公正地, in revenge 报复, in mercy 宽大, in sorrow 伤心地等。

⑧介词at、to表方向, 攻击、位置、善、恶、分”。

介词at和to都可以表示方向;

用at表示方向时, 侧重于攻击的目标, 往往表示恶意; 用to表示方向时, 突出运动的位置或动作的对象, 侧重表示善意。

she came at me. 她向我扑过来。

she came to me. 她向我走过来。

he shouted at the old man. 他大声喝斥那老人。

he shouted to the old man. 他大声向那老人说

she talked at you just now. 她刚才还说你坏话呢。

she talked to you just now. 她刚才还同你谈话呢。

she threw a bone at the dog. 她用一块骨头砸狗。

she threw a bone to the dog. 她把一块骨头扔给狗吃

## 小学英语语法大全

### 第一章 名词

#### 一、定义

名词是表示人或事物名称的词。它既可以表示具体的东西, 也可以是表示抽象的东西。

#### 二、分类

1. 名词可以根据意义分为普通名词和专有名词