

时间名词前所用介词的速记歌

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。

午夜黄昏须用 at，黎明用它也不错。

at 也用在明分前，说“差”可要用上 to，

说“过”只可使用 past，多说多练牢牢记，

莫让岁月空蹉跎。

下面就时间概念的介词用法做一简要介绍和比较。

1. at 表示时间概念的某一个点。（在某时刻、时间、阶段等）。

at 1: 00 (dawn, midnight, noon) 在一点钟（黎明、午夜、中午）

these are our chief tasks at the present stage. 这些就是我们现阶段的主要任务。

2. on

1) 表示具体日期。

they arrived in shanghai on may

25. 他们在五月二十五日到达上海。

注：（1）关于“在周末”的几种表示法：

at (on) the weekend 在周末---特指

at (on) weekends 在周末---泛指

over the weekend 在整个周末

during the weekend 在周末期间

（2）在圣诞节，应说“at christmas”而不说“on christmas”

2) 在（刚……）的时候。

on reaching the city he called up his parents. 一到城里他就给父母打了一个电话。

3. in

1) 表示“时段”、“时期”，在多数情况下可以和 during 互换，前者强调对比，后者强调持续。in (during) 1988 (december, the 20th century) 在一九八八年（十二月、二十世纪）

i returned to beijing in the middle of june. 我是六月中回北京的。但如果表示“在某项活动的期间”，则只能用 during。

during my military service (the trip) 在我服役期间（在旅行期间）

2) 表示以说话时间为基点的“（若干时间）以后”，常用作将来时态谓语的时间状语。如这时要表示“（若干时间）内”，常用 within。比较：

the meeting will end in 30 minutes. （三十分钟后）会议三十分钟后结束。

can you finish it within 30 minutes? （三十分钟内）你能在三十分钟之内完成这件事吗？

但在过去时态中，in 可用于表“在若干时间以内”，这时不要误用 during。the job was done during a week. (wrong)

the job was done in a week. (right) 这工作在一星期内就完成了。

4. after 表示“在（某具体时间）以后”，注意不要和 in 的 2) 意混淆。

after supper (8 o'clock, the war) 晚饭(八点、战)后 比较: he will be back in two hours. 他将在两个小时以后回来。

he returned to his hometown after the war. 战后他回到了故乡。 5. for 表示"(动作延续)若干时间", 有时可省略。 i stayed in london (for) two days on my way to new york. 在去纽约的途中, 我在伦敦呆了两天。

6. since 表示"自(某具体时间)以来", 常用作完成时态谓语的时间状语。

since liberation (1980) 自从解放(1980年)以来 they have been close friends since childhood. 他们从小就是好朋友。 注:

(1) since the war 是指"自从战争结束以来", 若指"自从战争开始以来", 须说"since the beginning of the war".

(2) 不要将 since 与 after 混淆。 比较: he has worked here since 1965. (指一段时间, 强调时间段) 自从 1965 年以来, 他一直在这儿工作。 he began to work here after 1965. (指一点时间, 强调时间点) 从 1965 年以后, 他开始在这儿工作。

7. by 表示"到……的时候", 其谓语时态的用法: 动作动词常用完成时态; 状态动词(be) 常用一般时态。

比较:

by noon, everybody had (will have) arrived there. by noon, everybody were (will be) there. 到中午的时候, 大家都(将)到那儿了。 以上探讨了介词表示时间概念时的用法和比较, 上述介词除表示时间概念外还有其他的用法, 英语学习者必须掌握其各种用法, 才能灵活运用, 提高自己的语言能力。

小学英语语法复习要点(一)

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

5. 不规则名词复数:

man-men, woman-women, policeman-policemen, policewoman-policewomen, mouse-mice

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 _____

thief _____ yo-yo _____ peach _____ sandwich _____

man_____ woman_____ paper_____ juice_____
water_____ milk_____ rice_____ tea_____

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.我每天六点起床。
- 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。

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 am not.

特殊疑问句：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

特殊疑问句：疑问词+一般疑问句。如：How does your father go to work?

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_____

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、按照要求改写句子

1. Daniel watches TV every evening.(改为否定句)

2. I do my homework every day.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

3. She likes milk.(改为一般疑问句，作肯定回答)

4. Amy likes playing computer games.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

5. We go to school every morning.(改为否定句)

6. He speaks English very well.(改为否定句)

7. I like taking photos in the park.(对划线部分提问)

8. John comes from Canada.(对划线部分提问)

9. She is always a good student.(改为一般疑问句，作否定回答)

10. Simon and Daniel like going skating.(改为否定句)

五、改错(划出错误的地方，将正确的写在横线上)

1. Is your brother speak English? _____
2. Does he likes going fishing? _____
3. He likes play games after class. _____
4. Mr. Wu teaches us English. _____
5. She don't do her homework on Sundays. _____

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. 现在进行时的特殊疑问句的基本结构为：

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. 如果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：

play_____ run_____ swim_____ make_____

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 .

三、句型转换:

1. They are doing housework .(分别改成一般疑问句和否定句)

2. The students are cleaning the classroom . (改一般疑问句并作肯定和否定回答)

3. I'm playing the football in the playground .(对划线部分进行提问)

4. Tom is reading books in his study . (对划线部分进行提问)

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、计划或准备做某事。句中一般有以下时间状语: tomorrow, next day(week, month, year $\frac{1}{4}$), soon, the day after tomorrow (后天) 等。

二、基本结构: ① be going to + do;

② will + do.

三、否定句: 在 be 动词 (am, is, are) 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、一般疑问句: be 或 will 提到句首, some 改为 any, and 改为 or, 第一二人称互换。

例如: We are going to go on an outing this weekend. → Are you going to go on an outing this weekend?

五、对划线部分提问。一般情况, 一般将来时的对划线部分有三种情况。

1. 问人。Who 例如: I'm going to New York soon. → Who's going to New York soon.

2. 问干什么。What $\frac{1}{4}$ do. 例如: My father is going to watch a race with me this afternoon. → What is your father going to do with you this afternoon.

3. 问什么时候。When. 例如: She's going to go to bed at nine. → When is she going to bed?

六、同义句: be going to = will

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

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. 下个星期一你打算去干嘛? 我想去打篮球。

What _____ next Monday?

I _____ play basketball.

What _____ you do next Monday? I _____ play basketball.

3. 你妈妈这个周末去购物吗? 是, 她要去买一些水果。

_____ your mother _____ go shopping this _____?

Yes, she _____. She _____ buy some fruit.

4. 你们打算什么时候见面。

What time _____ you _____ meet?

改句子。

5. Nancy is going to go camping. (改否定)

Nancy _____ going to go camping.

6. I'll go and join them. (改否定)

I _____ go _____ join them.

7. I'm going to get up at 6:30 tomorrow. (改一般疑问句)

_____ to get up at 6:30 tomorrow?

8. We will meet at the bus stop at 10:30. (改一般疑问句)

_____ meet at the bus stop at 10:30.

9. She is going to listen to music after school. (对划线部分提问)

_____ she _____ after school?

10. My father and mother are going to see a play the day after tomorrow. (同上)

_____ going to see a play the day after tomorrow.

用所给词的适当形式填空。

11. Today is a sunny day. We _____ (have) a picnic this afternoon.

12. My brother _____ (go) to Shanghai next week.

13. Tom often _____ (go) to school on foot. But today is rain. He _____ (go) to school by bike.

14. What do you usually do at weekends? I usually _____ (watch) TV and _____ (catch) insects?

15. It's Friday today. What _____ she _____ (do) this weekend? She _____ (watch) TV and _____ (catch) insects.

16. What _____ (do) you do last Sunday? I _____ (pick) apples on a farm. What _____ (do) next Sunday? I _____ (milk) cows.

17. Mary _____ (visit) her grandparents tomorrow.

18. Liu Tao _____ (fly) kites in the playground yesterday.

19. David _____ (give) a puppet show next Monday.

20. I _____ (plan) for my study now.

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) 带有 was 或 were 的句子，其否定、疑问的变化和 is, am, are 一样，即否定句在 was 或 were 后加 not，一般疑问句把 was 或 were 调到句首。

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.

一般疑问句：在句首加 did，句子中的动词过去式变回原形。

如：Did Jim go home yesterday?

特殊疑问句：(1) 疑问词 + did + 主语 + 动词原形？

如：What did Jim do yesterday?

(2) 疑问词当主语时：疑问词+动词过去式？

如：Who went to home yesterday?

动词过去式变化规则：

1. 一般在动词末尾加-ed，如：pull-pulled, cook-cooked
2. 结尾是e加d，如：taste-tasted
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

过去时练习

写出下列动词的过去式

is/am _____ fly _____ plant _____ are _____
drink _____ play _____ go _____ make _____
does _____ dance _____ worry _____ ask _____
taste _____ eat _____ draw _____ put _____
throw _____ kick _____ pass _____ do _____

Be 动词的过去时练习 (1)

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.

二、句型转换

1. It was exciting.

否定句：_____

一般疑问句：_____

肯、否定回答：_____

2. All the students were very excited.

否定句：_____

一般疑问句：_____

肯、否定回答：_____

3. They were in his pocket.

否定句：_____

一般疑问句：_____

肯、否定回答：_____

Be 动词的过去时练习 (2)

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.
4. Helen and Nancy _____ good friends.

5. The little dog _____ two years old this year.
6. Look, there _____ lots of grapes here.
7. There _____ a sign on the chair on Monday..
8. Today _____ the second of June. Yesterday _____ the first of June. It _____ Children's Day. All the students _____ very excited.

二、句型转换

1. There was a car in front of the house just now.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

三、中译英

1. 我的故事书刚才还在手表旁边。

2. 他们的外套上个礼拜放在卧室里了。

3. 一会以前花园里有两只小鸟。

行为动词的过去时练习 (1)

一、用行为动词的适当形式填空

1. He _____ (live) in Wuxi two years ago.
2. The cat _____ (eat) a bird last night.
3. We _____ (have) a party last Halloween.
4. Nancy _____ (pick) up oranges on the farm last week.
5. I _____ (make) a model ship with Mike yesterday.
6. They _____ (play) chess in the classroom last PE lesson.
7. My mother _____ (cook) a nice food last Spring Festival.
8. The girls _____ (sing) and _____ (dance) at the party.

二、句型转换

1. Su Hai took some photos at the Sports day.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

2. Nancy went to school early.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

3. We sang some English songs.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

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.

二、句型转换

1. They played football in the playground.

否定句: _____

一般疑问句: _____

肯、否定回答: _____

三、中译英

1. 格林先生去年住在中国。
2. 昨天我们参观了农场。
3. 他刚才在找他的手机。

过去时综合练习 (1)

一、用动词的适当形式填空

1. It _____ (be) Ben's birthday last Friday.
2. We all _____ (have) a good time last night.
3. He _____ (jump) high on last Sports Day.
4. Helen _____ (milk) a cow on Friday.
5. She likes _____ newspapers, but she _____ a book yesterday. (read)
6. He _____ football now, but they _____ basketball just now. (play)
7. Jim's mother _____ (plant) trees just now.
8. _____ they _____ (sweep) the floor on Sunday? No, they _____.
9. I _____ (watch) a cartoon on Monday.
10. We _____ (go) to school on Sunday.

二、中译英

1. 我们上周五看了一部电影。

2. 他上个中秋节走亲访友了吗? 是的。

3. 你们上个儿童节做了什么? 我们参观了动物园。

4. 你上周在哪儿? 在野营基地。

过去时综合练习 (2)

Name _____ No. _____ Date _____

一、用动词的适当形式填空

1. It _____ (be) the 2nd of November yesterday.

- Mr White _____ (go) to his office by car.
2. Gao Shan _____ (put) the book on his head a moment ago.
3. Don't _____ the house. Mum _____ it yesterday. (clean)
4. What _____ you _____ just now? I _____ some housework. (do)
5. They _____ (make) a kite a week ago.
6. I want to _____ apples. But my dad _____ all of them last month. (pick)
7. _____ he _____ the flowers this morning? Yes, he _____. (water)
8. She _____ (be) a pretty girl. Look, she _____ (do) Chinese dances.
9. The students often _____ (draw) some pictures in the art room.
10. What _____ Mike do on the farm? He _____ cows. (milk)

二、中译英

1. 他的朋友在照看他的弟弟。

2. 去年端午节我们没去看了龙舟比赛。

3. 他在音乐课上拉小提琴了吗？不，没有。
