

## 一、小学生学习英语语法要注意的几点

起步阶段不要过分重视语法。中国人学英语最大的毛病就是“哑巴英语”，从小就死磕英语语法，强记各种条条框框，语言规则，然而这样只会起到反作用。学语言的最终目的还是要用来说，外国人在和你用英语聊天的时候根本不会去在意你说的话语法有没有错误。如果在每次开口前，都要检查自己的语法对不对，那还有人敢开口吗？

先会听会说，再学习规则。在孩子英语启蒙的阶段，要持续输入正确的英语句子，就是最好的学习方法。当小孩的听力和口语水平达到一定程度，积累了大量的英语表达方式，培养出了良好的语感，再介入语法的学习。这和学说中文牙牙学语到脱口而出的道理是一样的。

系统性地学习语法。语法归纳起来其实就是一棵枝叶繁茂的参天大树，如果小学生在学习的过程中也能建立起自己的语法框架，也就等于吃透了每个语法点，当要使用的时候就会自动调动英语语法。

## 二、小学生英语语法大全之词性讲解

动词

动词就是表示某一动作或行为的词，主要包括 be 动词、行为动词、情态动词等。

动词还分为过去时、现在时、将来时不同的时态，都有不同的写法。动词也会根据不同的时态所变化。

Eg. He often runs on the playground.

他经常去操场跑步。（play 是动词）

Eg. You should read some books at weekend.

你应该在周末看看书。（should read 是情态动词+动词原形）

名词

名词表示一个东西或者一类人。它又分为不可数名词和可数名词，单复数一定要搞清楚。

Eg. There has a car lies on the way.

那里有一辆车停在路上。（car 是可数名词，单数用 is）

Eg. The room fulls of women.

房间里挤满了女人。( women 是可数名词的复数形式 )

形容词/副词

形容词表示某一事物或的特征，副词表示某一动作的特征。形容词和副词只有两种形式：原形和+er。

Eg. This kind of flower is really beautiful, but that butterfly is more beautiful.

这种花真的好漂亮 ,但那只蝴蝶更漂亮。( 漂亮是形容词 ,更漂亮用 more beautiful )

代词

小学英语语法中主要用人称代词和物主代词，也就是“你、我、他、它”。难点在于单复数和第三人称单数变形。

Eg. Did you ask me?

你问过我吗？( 动词 ask 后面跟人称代词 me )

冠词

冠词分为定冠词和不定冠词，小学英语里要掌握用 a 和 an 的不同情况，通常元音字母 ( a、e、i、o、u ) 开头的词前面都用 an。

Eg. Do you want to eat an apple?

你想吃一个苹果吗？（apple 以元音字母 a 开头前面用 an）

### 三、小学生英语语法大全之句式讲解

#### 陈述句

凡是说明一件事情，提出一个看法，或是表达种心情的句子都是陈述句。大多数的句子都是陈述句，它可以用肯定式和否定式。

Eg. My mother is a primary school teacher.

我的妈妈是一名小学老师。（肯定陈述句）

Eg. We' re not students.

我们不是学生。（否定陈述句）

#### 疑问句

疑问句顾名思义是带有疑问语气的句子，通常分为特殊疑问句和一般疑问句。特殊疑问句有疑问词开头，一般疑问句通常是 be 动词或者助动词开头。

Eg. What do you want to drink?

你想喝什么？（what 是疑问词，特殊疑问句）

Eg. Is it your cat?

这是你的猫吗？（be 动词 is 开头的一般疑问句）

祈使句

表示请求或命令别人做某事或不要做某事，祈使句开头一定是以动词原形开头，有时是 please。

Eg. Please give me the paper.

请把纸给我。（please 开头的祈使句后面动词 give 跟原形）

#### 四、小学生英语语法大全之时态讲解

一般现在时

一般现在时表示现在的状态，也表示经常性或习惯性的动作。

Eg. I finish class at seven every evening.

我每天傍晚七点下课。

Eg. I often help my mother with the housework.

我经常帮助妈妈做家务。

一般过去时

表示过去发生的动作、情况或存在的状态。一般过去时的句型经常与表示过去的时间状语连用，比如 yesterday, just now, last day 等等。

Eg. Yesterday my mother took me to the amusement park.

昨天妈妈带我去游乐园

## 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来某一时刻发生的动作或状态，在汉语里，我们会说“明天我要去放风筝”、“下个星期我要去上画画课”，这些在英语中就要用一般将来时。

Eg. Let's go shopping tomorrow.

明天我们一起去逛街吧。

## 1.人称代词

主格： I we you she he it they

宾格： me us you her him it them

形容词性物主代词： my our your her his its their

名词性物主代词： mine ours yours hers his its theirs

## 2.形容词和副词的比较

(1) 一般在形容词或副词后+er

older ,taller, longer, stronger

(2) 多音节词前+more

more interesting, etc.

(3) 双写最后一个字母，再+er

bigger fatter, etc.

(4) 把 y 变 i, 再+er

heavier, earlier

(5) 不规则变化：

well-better, much/many-more, etc.

## 3.可数词的复数形式

Most nouns + s a book —books

Nouns ending in a consonant + y - y+ ies a story—stories

Nouns ending in s,sh, ch or x + es a glass—glasses a watch-watches

Nouns ending in o+s or +es a piano—pianos a mango—mangoes

Nouns ending in for fe - f or fe +ves a knife –knives a shelf-shelves

#### 4.不可数名词（单复数不变）

bread, rice, water ,juice 等。

#### 5.缩略形式

I'm= I a, you're = you are, she's= she is, he's = he is

it's= it is, who's =who is, can't =can not, isn't=is not 等。

#### 6.a/an

a book, a peach

an egg, an hour

#### 7.Preposition

on, in ,in front of, between, next to, near, beside, at,behind.

表示时间： at six o'clock, at Christmas, at breakfast

on Monday, on 15th July, On National Day

in the evening, in December, in winter

#### 8.基数词和序数词

one – first, two-second, twenty-twentieth

#### 9.some/any

I have some toys in my bedroom.

Do you have any brothers or sisters?

#### 10.be 动词

(1) Basic form: am/are/is

(2) 肯定和否定句 I am(not) from London.

My eyes are(not) small.

My hair is(not) long.

(3)一般疑问句： Am I a Chniese? Yes, you are. No, you aren't.

Are they American? Yes, they are. No,they aren't.

Is the cat fat? Yes,it is. No, it isn't.

#### 11.there be 结构

肯定句： There is a ...

Thereare ...

一般疑问句: Is there ...? Yes, there is./ No, there isn't.

Are there...? Yes, there are. /No, there aren't.

否定句: There isn't ....

There aren't....

## 12.祈使句

Sit down please

Don't sit down, please.

## 13.现在进行时

通常用“**now**”.

形式: be + verb +ing

eg: I am(not) doing my homework.

You/We/They are(not) reading.

He/She/It is(not) eating.

动词—ing 的形式

Most verbs +ing walk—walking

Verbs ending in e -e + ing come—coming

Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant run –running swim—swimming

## 14.一般现在时

通常用 “**usually, often, every day, sometimes**”。

肯定句:

I go to school on foot every day.

She goes to school on foot every day.

一般疑问句:

Do you jump high? Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Does he jump high? Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

否定句: We don't go to school on Sundays.

My mother doesn't like watching TV in the evening.

## 15.情态动词

**can, must, should** 后面直接用动词原形。

eg: 1. I / He / She / They can sing.

2. You should keep quiet in the library.



## 16.一般过去时态

(a) **be** 动词的过去式:

I/He/she/it was(not)... You/we/they were....

一般疑问句 was, were 放在句首。

(b) 动词过去式:

肯定句: I watched cartoons.

She visited the zoo.

一般疑问句: Did you read book last night? Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

Did she clean the desk just now? Yes, she did. No, she didn't.

否定句: They didn't go to the party yesterday.

He didn't make model ships last week.

(3)动词过去式的变化:

规则动词的变化:

Most verbs +ed eg. planted,watered,climbed。

Verbs ending in e+d eg liked。

Verbs ending in a consonant +y --y +ied eg : study—studied

Short verbs ending in a vowel + a consonant eg:stop --stopped

不规则动词的变化:

is/am—was,are—were,do—did,have/has—had,make—made,fly-flew,

eat—ate,take—took,run—ran,sing—sang,drink—drank 等等

## 17.Wh-"questions"

What are you doing?

What colour is it?

What time is it?/ What's the time?

Which is your watch, the yellow one or the white one?

Who's the man with a big nose?

Whose bag is it?

When is your birthday?

Where is my ball pen?

Why do you like summer?

How many books are there in the school bag?

How old is the young man?

How much is the toy bear?

How do you go to school every day?

### 1、一般现在时

A、表示不受时限的客观存在如：He is a boy. She is a student.

My mother is a nurse. This is a dog. I have a book.

B、表示现在的习惯动作，即指现在经常发生的动作，一般现在时常用来表示现在时间里某种动作的经常性和习惯性。它常与表示程度或频度的词连用，

如：often（经常），usually（通常，一般），sometimes（有时），always（总是，一直），never（从不）

如：I often go to school on foot.

My father works in a school.

Mike watches TV every day.

I usually play computer games on the weekend.

C、表示现时的状态和现在瞬间动作。如：How are you? You look happy. What's the matter with you? I have a headache. What do you have for lunch? I have some chicken.

☆注意☆ 英语动词的现在时与原形同形。但当主语是第三人称单数时，须在词尾加 s 或 -es。例如：I have a fish for dinner. Her mother works in a hospital.

Amy often goes to school by bike. Mr. Liu teaches us English. 加-es 的动词必须是以“sh, ch, o”等字母结尾的。如：watches, teaches, goes, washes

### 2、一般将来时

表示在将来会发生的事或动作。它常与表示将来的时间连用，如：tomorrow, next week, next year, this morning, this afternoon, this evening 等

☆注意☆ 一般将来时小学阶段主要学了两种结构：

① be going to + 动词的原形 / 地点

② will + 动词的原形

例句：I'm going to go shopping this afternoon. She is going to Hong Kong next week. You will see many birds in the sky.

### 3、现在进行时

表示说话时正在进行的动作或现阶段一直在进行的动作。

☆注意☆它的构成是：be 的现在时形式（am , is , are）加动词的 ing 形式。

如：What are you doing? I'm writing a letter. What are they doing? They're swimming. Is he playing chess? Yes, he is. Look, Amy is reading an English book.

☆注意☆ 动词的 ing 形式的构成规则：

☆ ① 一般的直接在后面加上 ing ， 如 doing , going , working , singing , eating

② 以 e 结尾的动词，要先去 e 再加 ing ， 如 having , writing

③ 双写最后一个字母的（此类动词极少）有：running , swimming, sitting , getting

#### 4、一般过去时

主要用来表示在特定过去时间中一次完成的动作或一度存在的状态，也可表示过去的习惯动作。它与现在时间不发生关系，它表示的动作或状态都已成为过去，现已不复存在。它经常与表示过去的时间连用。如：I went to a park yesterday.

I read a book last night. I watched TV yesterday evening. I went on a big trip last weekend. I failed my Chinese test.

☆注意☆ 一般过去时主要体现在动词的形式要用过去式，动词的过去式的构成规则有：

A、规则动词① 一般直接在动词的后面加 ed ； 如 worked , learned , cleaned , visited② 以 e 结尾的动词直接加 d ； 如 lived, danced , used

③ 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词要改 y 为 i 再加 ed （此类动词较少）如 study –studied carry – carried worry – worried （play、stay 除外）④ 双写最后一个字母（此类动词较少）如 stopped

B、不规则动词（此类词并无规则，须熟记）小学阶段要记住以下动词的原形和过去式：

sing – sang , eat – ate , see – saw , have – had , do – did ,

go – went , take – took , get – got , read – read , am/is – was , are – were , say – said , tell – told , come – came , drink – drank

### 小学英语语法口诀：

六大时态：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时

词法大全：名词、代词、冠词、形容词、副词、介词、连词、情态动词、数词、非谓语动词

五大句型：There be 句型、一般/特殊疑问句、祈使句、反意疑问句、感叹句

三大从句：宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句被动语态

### 一、be 的用法口诀

我用 am，你用 are，is 连着他，她，它；

单数名词用 is，复数名词全用 are。

变疑问，往前提，句末问号莫丢弃。

变否定，更容易，be 后 not 莫忘记。

疑问否定任你变，句首大写莫迟疑。

### 二、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。

### 三、巧记 48 个国际音标

单元音共十二，四二六前中后。

双元音也好背，合口集中八个整。

辅音共计二十八，八对一清又七浊，

四个连对也包括。有气无声清辅音，

有声无气浊辅音，发音特点应掌握。