

### 五年级下册语法知识要点

1. 当主语是第三人称单数时，动词用第三人称单数形式(+s/es/去y加ies)

have—has go—goes do—does brush—brushes  
wash—washes catch—catches watch—watches teach—teaches  
fly—flies study—studies carry—carries try—tries  
play—plays buy—buys

当主语是其他人称或复数时，动词用原型。

2. 疑问句中，当主语是第三人称单数时，用助动词 does，后面动词用原型。

疑问句中，当主语是其他人称或复数时，用助动词 do，后面动词用原型。

3. 否定句中，当主语是第三人称单数时，用助动词 doesn't，后面动词用原型。

否定句中，当主语是其他人称或复数时，用助动词 don't，后面动词用原型。

4. 情态动词后用动词原形 should/shouldn't, can/can't, must, may 后面用 **动词原型**。 Let 后面用动词原型。 To 后面用原形

这些地方要用动词 ing 形式, like, go+ doing, what about doing, start doing \*'s hobby is doing, be good at

5. 看到 now, look, listen, 句子用现在进行时态

be 动词后面加现在分词(+ing/去e加ing/双写尾字母加ing)

like 后面用动名词(+ing/去e加ing/双写尾字母加ing)。

go 后面用动名词。 be good at 后面用动名词。 lesson 前面用动名词。

fight—fighting play—playing draw—drawing come—coming  
dance—dancing write—writing make—making skate—skating  
make—making have—having ride—riding swim—swimming  
run—running sit—sitting chat—chatting put—putting  
shop—shopping

6. 动词(let/show/give/visit)后面加宾格。 介词(with)后面加宾格。

I (宾格)me we(宾格)us they(宾格)them he(宾格)him she(宾格)her

7. a 后面动词改为名词

work (名词) worker cook (名词) cook  
teach(名词) teacher drive (名词) driver

8. 形容动作好要用 well。例如: skate well/ play basketball well /swim well  
fit well

try it /them on 试穿 put it/them on 穿上 代词放中间

9. how many 后面用名词的复数。(+s/es/去y加ies)

like 后面用名词的复数。Some, a lot of, lots of,

potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes dish—dishes  
fairy—fairies library—libraries story—stories body—bodies  
family—families fish—fish foot—feet tooth—teeth  
policeman—policemen child—children

10. every 后用单数

11. 不可数名词 be 动词用 is (bread, meat, rice, juice, milk, water)

12. both 指两个都, all 指三个或三个上都; also 用于居中, too 用于句尾。

13. It' s time for 后加名词。= It' s time to 后加动词。

14. would like/want + to + 动词原型 形容词后用不定式 happy to do  
have to do sth 不得不做某事

15. the 后面用序数词

one—first two—second three—third five—fifth  
eight—eighth nine—ninth twelve—twelfth  
twenty—twentieth thirty—thirtieth  
twenty-one—twenty-first thirty-two—thirty-second

16. 介词短语 at the prince' s house at the party

put on(反义词组) take off get on(反义词组) get off

leave...behind near(反义词) far from

by bike/bus/plane/ship/taxi/train/metro on foot

on Moon Street in Sunshine Town on your right/left

at the traffic lights at Park Station at the bus stop at home

before bedtime in the kitchen/living room/bedroom in his garden

go away/drive away/run away look for

节日中有 day 的用 on, 没有 day 的用 at

at Christmas/ on Christmas Day

on Children' s Day at the Spring Festival

in+月份/季节, on+具体某一天, at+时间点。

日期的表达: the + 序数词 + of + 月份

before(反义词) after behind(反义词) in front of

17. 介词动词后面用宾格,

改写句子规则:

1. 看到 is 或 are, 改为一般疑问句, 把 is 或 are 移到句首。

Yes, ... is. No, ... isn' t. Yes, ... are. No, ... aren' t.

2. 看到 is 或 are, 改为否定, 把 is 或 are 改为 isn' t 或 aren' t.

isn' t = is not aren' t = are not

3. 看到 can, 改为一般疑问句, 把 can 移到句首。
4. 看到 can, 改为否定, 把 can 改为 cannot 或 can' t。  
can' t= can not
5. 看到 should, 改为否定, 把 should 改为 shouldn' t。  
shouldn' t= should not
6. 当动词是原型时, 改为一般疑问句, 句首加助动词 do。  
Yes, ...do. No, ... don' t.

7. 当动词是原型时, 改为否定句, 句中加助动词 don' t。  
don' t= do not

8. 当动词是第三人称单数时, 改为一般疑问句, 句首加助动词 does, 动词改为原型。  
Yes, ... does. No, ... doesn' t.

9. 当动词是第三人称单数时, 改为否定句, 句中加助动词 doesn' t, 动词改为原型。  
doesn' t= does not  
some 改为 any and 改为 or

划线提问:

1. This ladybird has seven spots. How many spots does this ladybird have?
2. Peter lives on Moon Street. Where does Peter live?
3. Yang Ling comes to school by metro. How does Yang Ling come to school?
4. I have a headache.

What' s wrong with you?=What' s the matter with you?

5. She feels hot. How does she feel?
6. You should have a rest. What should I do?
7. Tom likes playing table tennis. What does Tom like doing?
8. My mother is washing some vegetables. What is your mother doing?
9. I' m cleaning the table. What are you doing?
10. The soup is yummy. How is the soup?
11. People get together with their families at the Spring Festival.  
What do people do at the Spring Festival?
12. The Mid-Autumn Festival is in September or October.  
When' s the Mid-Autumn Festival?
13. My birthday is on the eleventh of May. When' s your birthday?
14. We always have a party on my birthday.  
What do you always do on your birthday?

15. David is eleven years old. How old is David?

16. Why can' t you go to the party?

Because I don' t have any nice clothes or shoes.

17.How do I get to the library?

Go along this treet. Turn left/right at the traffic lights./Get on the metro at the Park Station and get off at the City Library Station.

You can see the library on your right/left.

连词成句:

人+频率副词+动词词组 (+with...) +地点+时间

