

(完整版) 小学英语名词单复数练习题带答案

英语专项测试名词复数 (总分 100 分)

一、请写出下列词的复数形式。(1' *50=50')

city ____ zoo ____ country ____ tooth ____
mouse __ boy _____ broom _____ car ____
tree ____ horse ____ bus _____ fox ____
branch ____ baby ____ family ____ dish ____
radio ____ photo ____ piano ____ knife ____
leaf ____ life ____ thief ____ man ____
woman ____ child __ foot this _____ watch _____
diary _____ day _____ book _____
dress _____ sheep _____ tea _____
box _____
strawberry _____ peach _____ sandwich _____
paper _____
juice _____ water _____ milk _____ rice _____
people CD ox _____ deer _____ fish _____

二、单项选择(1' *10=10')

()1. The __ in our yard are very beautiful.

- A. cloth
- B. water
- C. flowers

()2. Tom is one of the Chinese ____ in our school.

- A. boy
- B. boys
- C. boies

()3. A cat has four ____, doesn't it?

- A. foots
- B. feet

C. feets

()4. There are three ____ and five ____ in the room.

A. American, Japanese B Americans, Japanese C. American,

Japanese

()5. Can you see nine ____ in the picture?

A. fish

B. book

C. horse

()6. The ____ has two_____.

A. boy; watch

B. boy; watches

C. boys; watch

()7. The ____ are flying back to their country.

A. Germany

B. Germanys

C. Germans

()8. The girl brushes her ____ every day before she goes to bed.

A. tooths

B. teeth

C. teeths

()9.I saw many ____ in the street.

A. peoples

B.people

C.people' s

()10.The green sweater is his _____.

A.brother

B.brothers

C.brother' s

三、选择填空(1' *10=10')

()1. They come from different _____

- A. country
- B. countries
- C. a country
- D. countrys

()2. How many _____ do you see in the picture?

- A. tomatos
- B. tomatoes
- C. tomato
- D. the tomato

()3. They are_____.

- A . woman teachers B. women teachers
- C. women teacher
- D. woman teacher

()4. Would you like _____ ,please?

- A. two glass of water
- B. two glasses of water
- C. two glass of waters
- D. two glasses of waters

()5. Most of _____ live in _____.

- A. Germans, German
- B. German, Germen
- C. Germen, Germany
- D. Germans, Germany

()6. There are some _____ in these _____.

- A. knives pencil-boxes
- B. knives pencils-box
- C. knives pencil-box
- D. knives pencils-boxes

()7. _____ like _____ by air.

- A. Greens, travelling
- B. The Green, traveling
- C. The Greens, travel
- D. The Greens, traveling

()8. I wonder why _____ are interested in action films(武打片).

- A. the people
- B. people
- C. peoples
- D. the peoples

()9. There is no _____ in the plate.

- A. apples
- B. oranges
- C. rice
- D. eggs

()10. My uncle has three _____.

- A. child
- B. childs
- C. children
- D. childrens

四.填入所给名词的正确形式(2' *10=20')

1. I have two _____ (knife)
2. There are many _____ here. (box)
3. There are many _____ on the road. (bus)
4. A few _____ are drawing on the wall. (boy)
5. The _____ are playing football now. (child)
6. Please take two _____ for me. (photo)
7. I like the red _____.(tomato)
8. Would you please clean your _____ now? (tooth)
9. Do you want some _____? (milk)
10. There are ten _____ _____ in our school. (woman)

teacher)

答案：

一、请写出下列词的复数形式。(1' *50=50')

cities zoos countries teeth

mice boys brooms cars

trees horses buses foxes

branches babies families dishes

radios photos pianos knives

leaves lives thieves men

women children feet these

watches diaries days books

dresses sheep teas boxes

strawberries peaches sandwiches papers

juice water milk rice

people CDs oxen deer fish

二、单项选择(1' *10=10')

1.C

2.B

3.B

4.B

5.A

6.B

7.C

8.B

9.B 10.C

三、选择填空(1' *10=10')

1.B

2.B

3.B

4.B

5.D

6.D

7.D

8.B

9.C 10.C

四.填入所给名词的正确形式(2' *10=20')

1. knives

2.boxes

3.buses

4.boys

5.children

6.photos

7.tomatoes

8.teeth

<http://www..com/doc/8912216144.html,k>

10.women

teachers

小学毕业复习专项练习之句型转换

一、肯定句改否定句的方法——一步法

1、在 be 动词后加 not。如 : is not , are not , am not , was not , were not ;

2、在 can , should , will 等后加 not。如 : cannot , should not , will not ;

3、上述都没有的 , 在动词前加助动词否定形式 don' t/doesn' t/didn' t。

4、some 改成 any。

二、肯定句改一般疑问句的方法——三步法

1、把 be 动词放在句首 , 剩下的照抄 , (some 改成 any , my 改成 your 等) 句点改成问号。

2、把 can , shall , will 等放到句首 , 剩下的照抄 , (some 改成 any , my 改成 your 等) 句点改成问号。

3、上述都没有的，在句首请助动词 Do/Does/Did 帮忙，剩下的照抄，（some 改成 any，my 改成 your 等）句点改成问号。

三、肯定句改特殊疑问句的方法——四步法

1、在一般疑问句的基础上，句首添加一个疑问词即可，可根据划线部分确定是什么疑问词。

2、接着找 be 动词或 can，shall，will 等放在疑问词后面，若没有则请助动词

do/does/did 帮忙，写在疑问词后面，how many/whose 除外，必须先写物品，再写 be 动词等。

3、划线部分去掉后剩下的内容照抄，（some 改成 any，my 改成 your 等）

4、句点改成问号。

1. That is a chair. (变一般疑问句)

2. That's my teacher. (变一般疑问句)

3. This is letter D. (变一般疑问句)

4. Tom is here. (变一般疑问句)

5. This is Bob. (变一般疑问句)

6. I'm Li Lei. (变一般疑问句)

7. This is a pencil-case. (变否定句)

8. This is a pen in English.

9. It is an English book.

10. It was sunny yesterday. (变否定句)

11. The apples are five yuan.

12. My mum cleans the room every day. (变否定句)

13. They are looking for bag. (对画线部分提问)

14. I am mending my bike now. (对画线部分提问)

15. There are twelve students over there. (对画线部分提问)

16. It's ten o'clock. (对画线部分提问) 一般现在时态及第三人称单数

第三人称单数问题

一般现在时中，当主语是第三人称单数时，即常在动词原形后加-s 或-es。

第三人称单数变化，现归纳总结如下：

1. 人称代词 he, she, it 是第三人称单数。如：

He likes watching TV. 他喜欢看电视。

She has lunch at twelve. 她十二点吃午餐。

It looks like a cat. 它看起来像只猫。

2. 单个人名、地名或称呼作主语；用第三人称单数。如：

① Han Mei looks like her mother. 韩梅看起来像她的母亲。

② Beijing is in China. 北京在中国。

③ Uncle Wang often makes cakes. 王叔叔经常做蛋糕。

3. 单数可数名词或 "this / that / the / a + 单数可数名词" 作主语时，是第三人称单数。如：

① A horse is a useful animal. 马是有用的动物。② This book is yours. 这本书是你的。

③ That car is red. 那辆小汽车是红色的。④ The cat is Lucy's. 这只猫是露茜的。

4. 不定代词 someone, somebody, nobody, everything, something 等及指示代词 this, that 作主语时，第三人称单数。

① Everyone is here. 大家到齐了。② There is something wrong with the watch. 这块手表有毛病。

③ This is a pen. 这是一支钢笔。④ That is an eraser. 那是一块橡皮擦。

5. 不可数名词作主语时为第三人称单数。如：① The milk is in the glass. ② The bread is very small.

6. 当数字或字母作主语时，看作第三人称单数。如：① "6" is a lucky number. "6"

② "I" is a letter.

发音规则

动词原形变第三人称单数的规则与发音规律同名词单数变复数大

致相同，请认真观察。

1、大多数动词在词尾加“S”在清辅音后发音为[s]，在浊辅音及元音后发音为[z]。如：

①stop - stops [s] ; make - makes [s]

②read - reads [z] ; play - plays [z]

2、以辅音字母加“y”结尾的，要先将“y”变为“i”，然后在加“es”读[iz]如：

fly - flies [z] ; carry - carries [z]

study - studies [z]; worry - worries

3、以“s, x, ch, sh”结尾的，在词尾加“es”，发音为[iz]如：

teach - teaches [iz]; watch - watches [iz]

4、以“o”结尾的动词，加“es”，读[z]如：

go - goes [z] do - does [z]

注：下面几个动词变为单数时，原词的元音部分的发音发生了较大的变化，请注意记忆。如：

1、do [du:] - does [dz]

2、say [sei] - says [sez]

以不发音字母“e”结尾的开音节词，如果尾音是[s]，[z]时，加“s”后字母“e”发音，

与所加“s”一起读做[iz]。如：close - closes [iz]

作业

I. 写出第三人称单数：

wash_____ match _____ guess_____ study_____

finish_____ go_____ snow_____ carry_____

II. 用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. He_____ TV every evening. (watch)

2. We always _____ to school on foot. (go)

3. Tom, with his classmates, often _____ football after school.

(play)

4. Your shoes _____ under the bed. (be)

5. _____ here and _____ by me. (come, stand)
6. His uncle usually _____ to work by bus. (go)
7. I always _____ up at six in the morning. (get)
8. John _____ like his father. (look)

III. 完成句子

根据所给中文意思，在空白处填入适当词语完成句子。每空一词，
请直接在答题纸上完成，不要在此页上作答。

1. 该吃晚饭了。

it' s time to _____ .

2. 你想来点儿面包吗?

would you _____ some _____ ?

3. 安娜太小，还不能上学。

ann is _____ young _____ go to school.

4. 约翰跑得和我一样快。

john runs _____ fast _____ me.

5. 布莱克太太经常在英语上帮助我们。

mrs. black often _____ us _____ our english .

6. 老师让我们每天说英语。

the teacher tells us _____ _____ english every day.

7. 为什么不让孩子们做他们喜欢的事情?

_____ _____ let the children do what they like?

(答案：二、 1. watches 2. go 3. plays 4. are 5. come, stand 6.

goes 7. get, got

8. looks

三、 1. it' s time to have supper. 2. would you like some bread?

3. ann is too young to go to school.

4. john runs as fast as me.

5. mrs. black often helps us with our english.

6. the teacher tells us to speak english every day.

7. why not let the children do what they like?)

一般现在时态

一、一般现在时的用法:

1、表示经常或者反复发生的动作. 如: 我每天吃午饭. I have lunch every day.

2、还表示现在存在的一种状态. 如: 我姐姐是一位老师. My sister is a teacher.

3、客观真理, 客观存在, 科学事实. 例如: The earth moves around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

二、一般现在时态经常与 often (经常) sometimes (有时) always (总是) usually (通常) 等频率词连用, 也经常与 every day (每天), every week (每周), every month (每月), every term (每学期), every year (每年), once a week (一周一次), twice a year (一年两次) 等表示时间的词连用。

三、第三人称单数问题

一般现在时中, 当主语是第三人称单数时, 即常在动词原形后加-s 或-es。

四、一般现在时分类:

1. 一般现在时态分为 be 动词的一般现在时。

1) be 动词包括 am, is, are. 中文为"是", 这三个词的用法要随着主语的变化而变化。"am" 用于第一人称单数 (I); "is" 用于第三人称单数 (he, she, it); "are" 用于第一人称复数 (we), 第二人称单数和复数 (you), 第三人称复数 (they)。可以记住以下顺口溜: am 管"我", is 管"她, 它, 他", are 管"大家"。

一般疑问句和否定句: 把 be 动词"am, is, are" 放在句首, 回答时也要使用 be 动词; 变为否定句时, 把表示否定的 not 放在"am is are" 的后面, 其中可以简写为: is not---- isn't ; are not---- aren't ; am not 没有简写形式。

注意: 如果 are not, is not 放在句尾时, 不能使用简写, 必须写出整个单词。

Am I a teacher? Yes, I am. (No, I am not.)

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