**一、可数名词复数规则（动词的单三规则同）**

1、一般情况下，直接加\_\_\_\_\_\_，如: book-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，bag-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， cat-cats， bed-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、以s，x，sh，ch结尾，加\_\_\_\_\_，如:bus-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，box- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_， watch-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、以“辅音字母+y”结尾，变\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，如: family-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, strawberry-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4、以“f或fe”结尾，变\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，再加\_\_\_\_\_，如: knife-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， thief-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，wife-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，shelf-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.但 **roofs， chiefs， beliefs除外**。

5、以o结尾，有生命的加\_\_\_\_\_，无生命的加\_\_\_\_\_如: potato-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; tomato-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, zoo-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。也有的人把以o结尾的这样分:“辅音字母+o”结尾的，加\_\_\_\_\_\_变复数；以“元音字母+o”结尾的，加\_\_\_\_\_\_变复数。至于哪种分类好记，同学们根据自己的实际情况记忆。

6、不规则名词复数:

man-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， woman-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， policeman-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， policewoman-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，mouse-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，child-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， foot-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， tooth-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , fish-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， sheep-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， Chinese-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， Japanese-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, means-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， species-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,

当 people后加上-s时即 peoples表示\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

例如 There are 5656 peoples in China.

以下词常为不可数名词，他们的复数形式就是他们本身。

water（水），milk（牛奶），tea（茶），rice（米饭）， orange（橙汁）， juice（果汁）， bread（面包）。

练习：

1. bag-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. match-\_\_\_\_\_\_ 3. box\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 4 party-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 5 city-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. boy\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7 monkey-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 8 wife-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 9 half-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10 chief-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 11 roof-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12 photo-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 13 tomato-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14 hero-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_15 radio-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 16 piano-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 17tooth-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18 gooes-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_19 mouse-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20 sheep-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_21 shelf-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

22 knife-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 23 chief-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 24 belief-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**二、动词过去式/过去分词变化规则**

（一）规则变化

1、一般在动词原形后加\_\_\_\_\_\_，如look-looked-looked， call-called-called， open-opened-opened， need-needed-needed.

2、以-e结尾的动词加\_\_\_\_\_\_，如move-move- moved， phone-phoned-phoned，

hope-hoped-hoped， agree-agreed-agreed.

3、以“辅音字母加y”结尾的动词，变\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，如 study-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,carry-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，try -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【注意】以“元音字母加y”结尾的词，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，如play -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，

enjoy-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，stay-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

4、末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节词，应\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，

stop-stopped-stopped， plan-planned-planned， fit-fitted-fitted.

重读闭音节是什么鬼？把本条规则用“人话”转述一下吧:以“**辅音字母+元音字母+辅**

**音字母**”结尾，或者**元音字母+辅音字母**”结尾且是重读音节，则先双写最后的辅音字母，

再加-ed

【注意】fix的过去式和过去分词**x不双写**，为 fixed-fixed

5、以r音节结尾的词，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，如 prefer-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_，

refer-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

英语中有些动词的过去式和过去分词形式变化不规则，可分为五种情况。

（二）不规则变化

1、AAA型，即动词原形、过去式和过去分词完全同形。如cut，hit，cast，hurt，put，

let， shut， cost， set， rid.

2、ABB型，即过去式与过去分词完全同形例:find- found-found，pay-paid-paid，

leave-left-left.

3、ABA型,即动词原形与过去分词同形。例:come-came-come, run-ran-run,

become-became-become.

4、ABC型,即动词原形、过去式、过去分词形式完全不同。例:give-gave -given-

fly-flew -flown-, drink-drank-drunk--,see-saw-seen, go(去)-went-gone, know-knew-known, wear-wore-worn, speak-spoke-spoken

5、规则变化和不规则变化同时适用。例:burn- burned-burnt--burned/burnt, learn

learned/learnt-learned/learnt, smell-smelled-smelt-smelled/smelt,

spell- spelled/spelt-spelled/spelt, shine-shined/shone-shined/shone,

leap-leaped/leapt-leaped/leapt.

**三、动词的现在分词变化规则**

1、一般情况下直接加\_\_\_\_\_\_,如 think-thinking, sleep-sleeping study-studying, speak-speaking, say- saying

2、以不发音的字母e结尾的单词,去掉\_\_\_\_\_\_\_再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如 wake-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, make-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, come-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, take-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, leave-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, have-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, dance-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, ride-\_\_\_\_\_\_, write-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3、以重读闭音节结尾,呈“辅音字母+元音字母辅音字母”结构的动词,先\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如 stop-stopping, sit-sitting, run-running, forget-forgetting, begin-beginning.

4、以ie结尾的动词,把ie改为\_\_\_\_\_\_,再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如lie-lying

5、以y结尾,直接加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如play- playing, study-studying

**四、加--ing/ed需要双写最后一个字母的常用动词归纳**

cut- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Put-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

swim--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

begin-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dig-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

get-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

forget-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

hit--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

spit-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ let\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

run \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

win \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sit-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

babysit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

split \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

set\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

shut\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

admit\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

admit-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ban--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

ban--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

chat- -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

chat--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

drop-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

drop--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dip-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

dip--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

jog-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

jog--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

occur-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

occur--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

prefer-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

prefer--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

refer--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

plan- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

refer-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

plan-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

mop-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

mop--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

nod--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

fit-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

nod--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

kidnap--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

fit--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

nap--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

kidnap--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

rob--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

nap--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

regret-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

rob--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

rot- -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

regret--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

step--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

rot--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

shop--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

step--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

shop--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

stop-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

trip-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

stop--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

trip--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

spot- -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

spot--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

slip- -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

slip--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

skip- -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

skip- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

wrap-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

wrap-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**五、形容词/副词的比较等级变化规则**

(一)单音节以及少数双音节形容词或副词大致按以下规律变化:

1、一般在形容词或副词后面直接加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_变为比较级,加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_变为最高级。如:

old-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， high-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、以\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_结尾,且末尾只有一个辅音字母的,则\_\_\_\_\_最后一个辅音字母,再加-er

变为比较级,加-est变为最高级。如:

big -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， thin-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、以“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”结尾的单词,则将改\_\_\_\_\_为\_\_\_\_\_\_再加-er变为比较级,加est变为最高级。如: busy-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , heavy-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-

4、以\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的单词,直接加-r变为比较级,加-st变为最高级。如:

large-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， free-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(二)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_形容词或副词变为比较级或最高级时,则通常在其前加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

变为比较级,加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_变为最高级。如:

important-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

difficult-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

useful-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(三)少数单音节单词,特别是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,须在前面加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_变为比较级，(the)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_变为最高级。如: fond-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

pleased-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(四)有些单词的比较级或最高级有\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如:

clever-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

able-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ narrow-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**六、形容词变副词变化规则**

形容词变副词通常是加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,其变化有规律可循,请记住以下口诀:

一般直接加,“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”去\_\_\_\_\_\_加,“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”改\_\_\_\_\_\_加,“le结尾\_\_\_\_\_\_改\_\_\_\_\_\_

分别举例如下: quick-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; true-\_\_\_\_\_\_; happy-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; possible-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

具体规则如下:

1、一般情况下直接加“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”,如:

quick-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; polite-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; sad -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

immediate-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; recent-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2、少数以\_\_\_\_\_\_结尾的形容词,要去掉\_\_\_\_\_再加\_\_\_\_\_\_.如:true -\_\_\_\_\_\_; due-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

绝大多数\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_加e结尾的形容词直接加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_如:

polite-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; wide-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; wise-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; nice-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3、以\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_结尾的,且读音为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,先将\_\_\_\_\_\_\_改成\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,再加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如:

happy-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, heavy-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, angry-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, busy--\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

但是如果读音为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,直接加\_\_\_\_\_\_,如:dry-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; sly -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-;shy- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4、以\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_的词,加ally,如:

economic-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; basic-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; scientific-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; automatic-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; energetic-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

但是 public-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_例外。

5、以辅音字母加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_结尾时,去\_\_\_\_\_\_加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如:

Simple-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; considerable-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ terrible-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; gentle-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

possible-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; probable-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; incredible-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_加le时加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如:sole- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_但是 whole-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_例外。

6、以\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_结尾时,只须加\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,如: dull-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shrill-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

需注意:有些以ly结尾的词是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_而非副词。如:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people(友好的人们), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ care(慈母般的照顾),\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_dog(可爱的狗), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ exam(月考); \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peace(天堂般的和平)。