

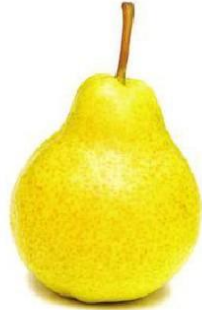
Unit 2 School in Canada

六 六年级上册

Lesson 10 How Many Are
There?



话题导入



a pear



two pears

Can you find the differences?

1. Pencils and chairs

Mr. Wood: Can you find the differences?



This is one pencil.



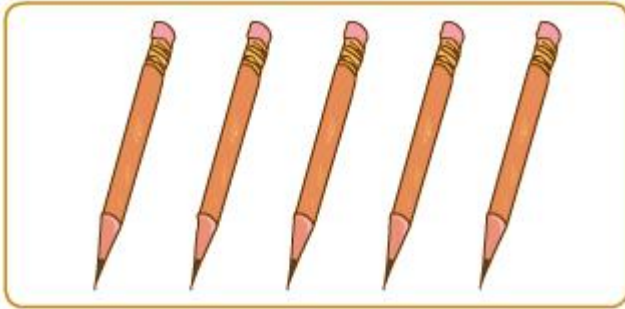
This is a chair.



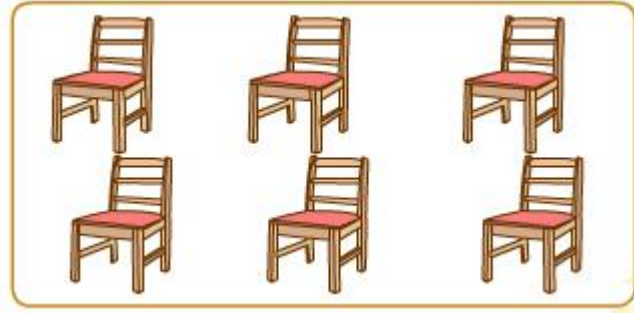
Jenny: These words have no s.



1. Pencils and chairs



These are many pencils.



These are many chairs.

Liming: These words have an s.



知识讲解

讲解



知识点 1

difference / dɪfrəns/ *n.* 差异；不同

例句： There are many differences between the two trees. 这两棵树之间有许多不同之处。

复数： differences

★拓展 different (*adj.*) 不同的

知识讲解

讲解



知识点 2

word / wɜ:d/ n. 单词; 字; 话语【四会】

例句: I know the three words. 我认识这三个单词。

复数: words

短语: a word list 单词表 in a word 总而言之

形近词: world (n.) 世界 work (n./v.) 工作

知识讲解

讲解



知识点 3

名词单数变复数的规则（一）

名词一般分为可数名词和不可数名词。可以用数量来计算的单词叫可数名词。可数名词有单数和复数两种形式，表示一个用单数，表示两个及两个以上用复数。

cup — cups 杯子 car — cars 小汽车 pear — pears 梨

(1) s 在清辅音后读 /s/，如：

book — books /bʊks/ 书

cup — cups /kʌps/ 杯子

知识讲解

讲解

(2) s 在浊辅音和元音后读 /z/, 如:

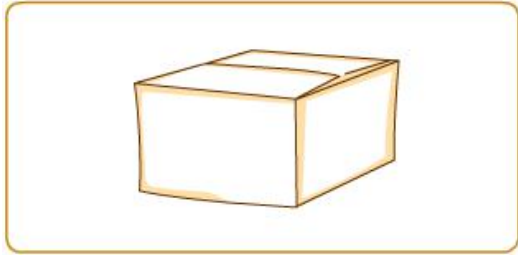
bed — beds /bedz/ 床 hour — hours /aʊə(r)z/ 小时

(3) 其他, 如:

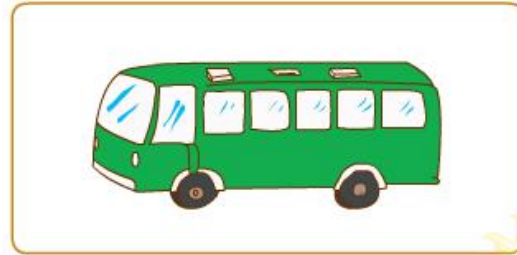
house — houses /haʊzɪz/ 房子

horse — horses /hɔːsɪz/ 马

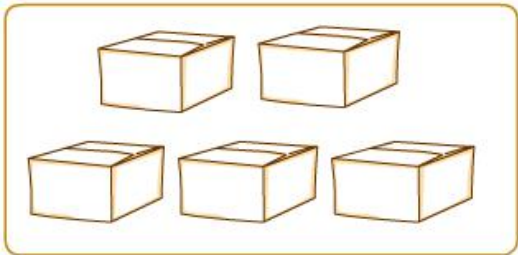
2. Boxes and buses



This is a box.



This is a bus.



These are many boxes.



These are three buses.

Jenny: These words have no s.



知识讲解

讲解



知识点 4

名词单数变复数的规则（二）

以“sh, ch, s, x”结尾的名词变复数时，一般直接在词尾加 es，读成/ɪz/。如：

dish — dishes / dɪʃɪz/ 盘子

watch — watches / wɒtʃɪz/ 手表

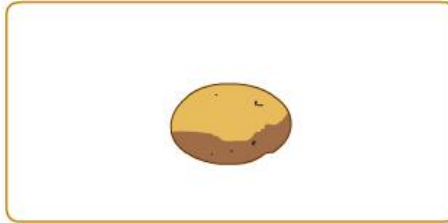
bus — buses / bʌsɪz/ 公共汽车

box — boxes / bɒksɪz/ 盒子

3. Tomatoes, potatoes and photos



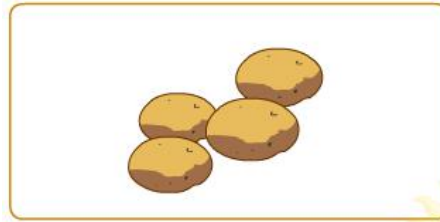
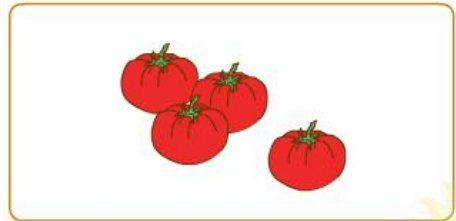
This is a tomato.



This is a potato.



This is a photo.



These are many tomatoes. These are many potatoes. These are many photos.

Jenny: Do you see an s or an es in these words? Yes!

知识讲解

讲解



知识点 5

名词单数变复数的规则（三）

以辅音字母加 o 结尾的名词变复数，一般在词尾加 es，读为 /z/。photo 是一个例外，其复数形式是 photos。如：

tomato — tomatoes /tə mə:təʊz/ 西红柿

potato — potatoes /pə teɪtəʊz/ 土豆

以元音字母加 o 结尾的名词变复数，一般在词尾加 s。如：

radio — radios /reɪdiəʊz/ 收音机

zoo — zoos /zu:z/ 动物园

4. Men, women and children



This man is old.



This woman is dancing.



This child is walking.



These men are young.



These women are singing.



These children are playing.

Jenny: Do you see an s or an es in these words? No!



知识讲解

讲解

知识点 6

名词单数变复数的不规则变化

上文中出现的 men, women 和 children 属于不规则的名词复数变化形式。在英语学习过程中, 还有一些类似的情况, 我们一起来看看!

构成法	例词
单复数同形	sheep—sheep 绵羊 deer—deer 鹿 Chinese—Chinese 中国人 Japanese—Japanese 日本人
变内部元音: a 变成 e, oo 变 ee	man—men 男人 foot—feet 脚 tooth—teeth 牙齿 goose—geese 鹅
词尾发生变化	child—children 孩子
有一些名词只有复数形式	pants 短裤 scissors 剪刀 shorts 短裤 glasses 眼镜

知识讲解

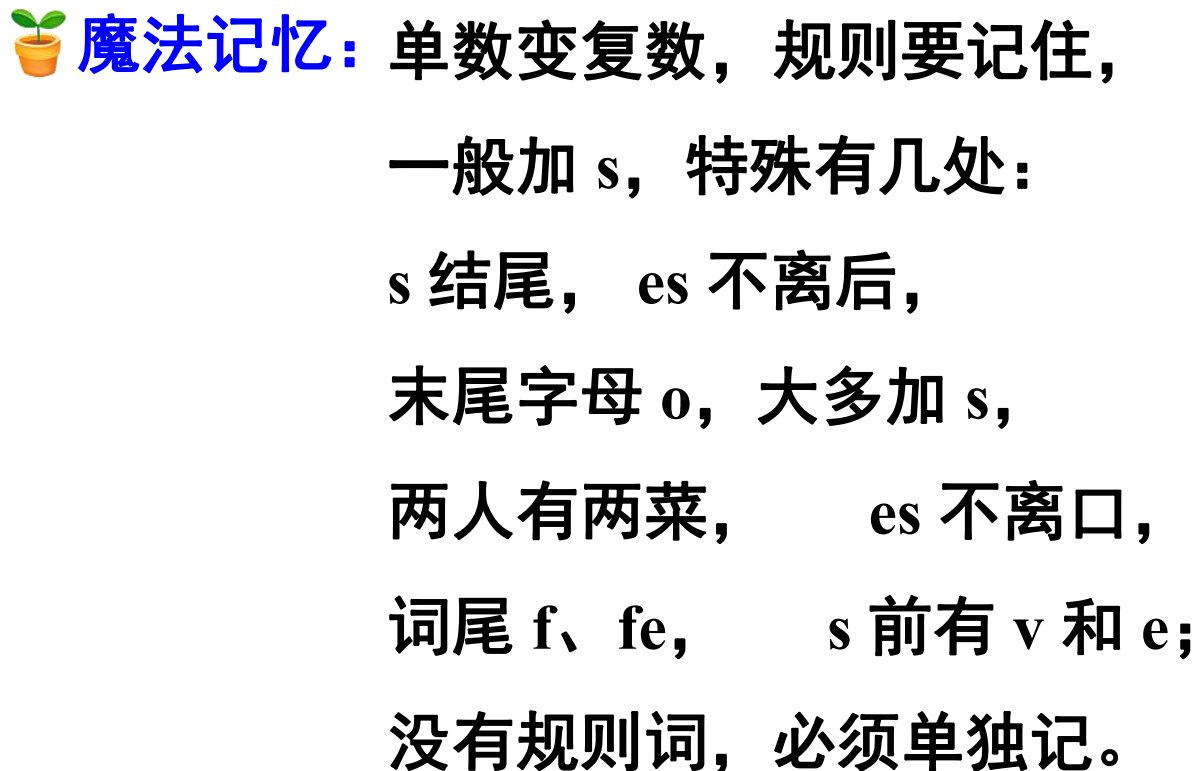
讲解

易错点
提示

一些以 man, woman 结尾的词, 变复数形式
时与 man 和 woman 单数变复数的变化形式相
同。如: policeman — policemen 警察

知识讲解

讲解

 **魔法记忆：**单数变复数，规则要记住，
一般加 s，特殊有几处：
s 结尾，es 不离后，
末尾字母 o，大多加 s，
两人有两菜，es 不离口，
词尾 f、fe，s 前有 v 和 e；
没有规则词，必须单独记。

当堂检测

习题

一、单项选择。

(1) —What vegetables do you like?

—I like C.

A. potatos B. tomatos C. tomatoes

(2) These are many A on the table.

A. photos B. photo C. photoes

(3) My grandpa wants to buy three B.

A. radioes B. radios C. radio

当堂检测

习题

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

(1) These cats (cat) are very lovely.

(2) She has three cards (card) for her mum.

(3) Five boys (boy) are reading books.

(4) I see some women (woman) walking happily on
the square.

(5) How many men (man) are there?

课堂小结

本节课我们学习了以下知识，请同学们一定加强巩固，以便能和同学们进行灵活交流哦！

重点词汇： find, difference

重点句式： Can you find the differences?

This is one pencil.

These are many pencils.

THANK YOU!

