

2025 春版六年级英语下册

《陈述句》寒假衔接练习带答案（2025 新课改）

一、陈述句的概念

陈述是用于陈述事实和观点的句子，句末用句号

如：

He gets up at seven. 他七点钟起床。(陈述事实)

I don't think so.我不这么认为。(陈述观点)

二、陈述句的分类

1. 陈述句的肯定式

① 主语+系动词+表语

如：

This is my brother. 这是我哥哥。

Li Ming and Li Hua are good friends. 李明和李华是好朋友。

② 主语+谓语+其他成分

如：

I read books on Sundays. 我在星期天读书。

He plays football every day.他每天都踢足球。

2. 陈述句的否定式

① be 动词的否定式：在 be 动词后面直接加 not

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如：

I am a student. → I am not a student.

He is reading. → He isn't reading.

They are working. → They are not(aren't) working.

② 情态动词的否定式：在情态动词后面直接加 not 需要空白
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免费资料即可

如：

He can dance. → He can not (can't) dance.

You should go to bed early. → You should not
(shouldn't) go to bed early.

③ 实义动词的否定式：在实义动词前加 don't、doesn't 或者 didn't

如：

I like pop music. → I do not (don't) like pop music.

He likes running. → He does not (doesn't) like running.

He went to the zoo yesterday. → He did not (didn't) go
to the zoo yesterday.