

成人高等学校招生考试
专升本 英语
授课教师：李思琪

课程知识框架

成考英语

知识框架	
第一部分 语法	第二部分 语音
名词	第三部分 词汇
冠词	第四部分 综合知识
代词	完型填空
数词	阅读理解
形容词与副词	日常会话
介词	短文写作
动词	
连词	
陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句	
简单句、并列句、复合句	
强调和倒装	

课程概述

一、考试形式

试卷总分：150 分

考试时间：150 分钟

考试方式：闭卷、笔试

二、考试要求

应掌握基本的英语语言基础知识并具备一定的语言运用能力，包括基本的语音、语法和词汇，一定的阅读理解、口语交际以及初步的写作能力。

三、具体考试内容

1. 语音：元音字母、辅音字母在单词中的读音规则，常见字母组合的读音；

2. 词汇：约 3800 个英语单词的基本用法和相应的常用词组；

3. 语法：词法、句法、构词法。

(1) 词（名词、动词时态语态、形容词、副词、冠词、代词、介词、数词、构词法）。

(2) 简单句（陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、常用句型结构）。

(3) 从句（名词性从句、定语从句、状语从句）。

(4) 非谓语动词。

(5) 虚拟语气。

- 1. 语音
- 元音字母在单词中的读音规则；
- 辅音字母在单词中的读音规则；
- 常见字母组合的读音。
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- 2. 词汇
- 约 3800 个英语单词的基本用法和相应的常用词组。
- 3. 语法
- 词法、句法、构词法。
- (1) 词法：(名词、冠词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、介词、动词、连词、感叹词)。
- (2) 句法：基本句型；
- 句子按用途分类(陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句)
- 句子按结构分类(简单句、并列句、复合句)
- (3) 构词法：派生法、合成法、转换法

4. 阅读

考生应能读懂各种题材(包括社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政经、文化等)和体裁(包括记叙文、说明文、描写文、议论文、应用文等)、生词量不超过所读材料 2% 的文字材料。考生应能理解所读材料的主旨大意,掌握主要事实和有关细节,辨识作者的基本态度和观点,能根据有关信息进行一定的推理、判断或引申。

四、考试题型

试题难易比例:

容易题: 约 30%

中等难度题: 约 50%

较难题: 约 20%

题型	题量	题目分值	总分值
语音	5	1	5
语法与词汇	15	1	15
完形填空	15	2	30
阅读理解	20	3	60
补全对话	5	3	15
短文写作	1	25	25

五、详细要求

1、语音

共 5 个小题,每小题 1 分,共 5 分。要求从所给的四个单词的划线部分中选出一个与其他三个读音不同的选项。

2、语法与词汇

共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分。每小题留有空白处,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案填入空白处,使句子符合语法规则,意思完整。

3、完形填空

共 15 个小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分。该部分是一篇 200 词左右的短文,短文中有 15 处空白,每个空白为 1 小题。每小题有四个选项,要求考生在阅读理解文章内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构合理、完整。

4、阅读理解

共 20 个小题,每小题 3 分,共 60 分。该部分由 5 篇文章组成,阅读量为 1500 词左右。每篇文章后有若干小题,要求考生在理解全文的基础上,从题后给出的四个选项中选出一个最符合题意的答案。

5、补全对话

共 5 个小题,每小题 3 分,共 15 分。该部分为一段对话,要求考生在理解对话的基础

上，运用所掌握的语言知识，补全对话内容。

6、短文写作

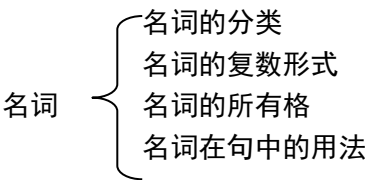
1 个小题，25 分。该部分要求考生根据所给题目或提出的条件写出一篇 100~120 词的短文。

第一部分 语法

本章主要内容

词法		句法	
第一章	名词	第六章	介词
第二章	冠词	第七章	动词
第三章	代词	第八章	连词
第四章	数词	第九章	陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句
第五章	形容词与副词	第十章	简单句、并列句、复合句
		第十一章	强调和倒装

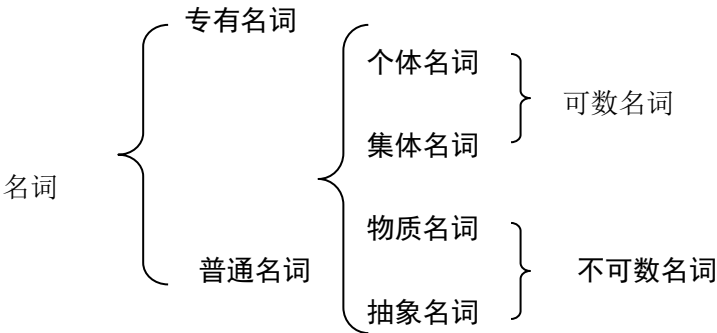
第一章 名词



名词的分类

什么是 名词 (noun) ?

表示人或事物名称或抽象概念的一种词类
分为：专有名词、普通名词



专有名词：

表示特指的人或事物的名称，第一个字母要大写。
包括：人名、地名、组织机构等
e. g. Beijing, China, Bill Gates, Li Ming 等

普通名词：

表示泛指一类人或事物的共有名称。
e. g.

个体名词：人或事物的个体。如：child, teacher, school, worker 等；
 集体名词：由个体组成的集合体的名称。如：family, team, crew 等；
 物质名词：个体的实物，包括材料、液体、气体等。如：air, ink 等；
 抽象名词：表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念，如：work, kindness, progress, anger 等。

考点 1 名词的复数形式

一、 名词的规则复数形式

一般情况下词尾直接加 s，清辅音后发 /s/ 音，浊辅音和元音后发 /z/ 音。	desk —desks, mile —miles, day —days
以 s、sh、ch、x 等结尾的词加 es, 发 /iz/ 音	class—classes, box —boxes
以 y 结尾的名词变复数时	1. 以辅音字母+y, 变 y 为 i 再加 es: city — cities Factory—factories 2. 元音字母+y, 直接加 s: monkey-monkeys
以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时	1. 多数把 f 或 fe 改为 v, 再加 es: leaf — leaves, knife—knives 2. 一部分直接加-s: roof —roofs, belief —beliefs 3. 个别词两者都可以 dwarf — dwarfs/dwarves
以 o 结尾的名词，变复数时	1. 以“辅音+o”结尾的单数名词后加-es, 读作 /z/ : hero — heroes, potato — potatoes 2. 以“元音+o”结尾的单数名词后加-s, 读作 /z/ : zoo —zoos, bamboo — bamboos 3. 某些以 o 结尾的单数名词-s, -es 都可以加 volcano —volcanos, volcanoes
某些外来词，只在词尾加-s	photo —photos solo — solos

二、 名词的不规则复数形式

(1) 改变单数名词的内部元音使其变成复数

man—men; foot —feet

(2) 在单数名词词尾加-ren 或 -en

child —children; ox—oxen

(3) 复数形式与单数形式相同

sheep —sheep ; Chinese — Chinese

(4) 一些外来词仍然保留原来的名词复数形式

basis —bases; thesis—theses

三. 合成名词的复数形式

(1) 如主体词为名词，将主体词改为复数。

son-in-law —— sons-in-law 女婿

(2) 如没有主体名词, 则在最后一个词后加复数同尾。

grown-up —— grown-ups 成年人

(3) 以 man 和 woman 构成的合成名词, 各个成分都变为复数。

man-doctor-men-doctors

四. 使用名词单、复数应注意的问题

(1) 有些名词通常只有复数形式。这些名词中有的表示由两部分构成的东西。

trousers 裤子

scissors 剪刀

(2) 某些表示学科等的名词虽以 s 结尾但用作单数。

physics 物理学

politics 政治学

mathematics 数学

(3) 有些名词在固定搭配中习惯用复数形式。

take pains 下功夫

shake hands 握手

make preparations 做准备

有些名词在固定搭配中, 习惯用单数。

on foot 步行

lose heart 丧失信心

(4) 有些名词, 其复数形式有时可以表示特别的意思。

minutes 记录

papers 文件, 证件

(5) 一般来说, 物质名词和抽象名词是不可数的, 因此没有复数形式, 如 progress, information, courage, milk, butter 等。但这类名词有时也以复数形式出现。

物质名词用作复数时, 通常表示不同的种类。

food 食品 (一种物质)

foods (各种) 食品

抽象名词用作复数时, 通常表示具体的东西。

Everybody should try to make contributions to our country. (贡献)

(6) 在类似以下用作定语的合成词中, 名词要用单数。

seven twenty-year-old girls 七个二十岁的女孩

(7) 有些表示数量的名词, 习惯上用单数形式表示复数概念。

two dozen eggs 两打鸡蛋

three score and ten 七十

典题精练

China's judicial organs have a large number of _____, procurators and lawyers.

A. woman judges

B. women judges

C. women judge

D. woman judge

答案: B

解析：由 man/woman 和其他名词构成的复合词变复数时，两个词都要用复数形式。

考点 2 名词的所有格

名词之间所有或所属关系的形式称为名词所有格，分为' s、of 属格、双重所有格。

1. 表示有生命的名词的所有格

表示有生命的名词一般在末尾加上' 构成所有格，放在另一个名词前面，当定语用。

单数名词	构成方法	读音	例词
	一般在词尾加' s	's 在清辅音 ([s] [ʃ] [tʃ] 除外) 后读[s]	Dick's [diks] car 狄克的车
		's 在元音和浊辅音 ([z] [ʒ] [dʒ] 除外) 后读[z]	the hero's [ˈhɪərəʊz] name 这个英雄的名字
		's 在[s] [z] [ʃ] [tʃ] [dʒ] 等音后读[ɪz]	a fish's [fɪʃɪz] tail 鱼尾巴
	以 s 结尾的专有名词在词尾加' s 或加'	's 和 ' 都读[ɪz]	Dickens' 或 Dickens's [ˈdɪkɪnzɪz] novels 狄更斯的小说 Charles' 或 Charles's [tʃɑːlɪzɪz] house 查理的家
	以 s 结尾，在词尾加 '	读音不变	the students' books 学生们的书 the workers' college 工人大学
	不以 s 结尾，在词尾加 ' s	's 的读音与名词复数词尾的读音相同	Sheep's [ʃiːps] wool 羊毛 Children's [ˈtʃɪldrənz] Day 儿童节

Tip:

有些指时间，度量，价值，国家，城镇等的名词，也可加' s，构成所有格。

e. g.

an hour's work 一个小时的工作

a pound's weight 一磅的重量

2. 表示无生命的名词的所有格

表示无生命的名词一般与 of 构成短语，表示所有关系。

e. g.

the door of the room 房间的门

the price of the book 书的价格

3. 双重所有格

上面所讲的两种所有格的形式可以结合起来，构成双重所有格，即“of+名词所有格”，表示部分观念或感情色彩。

(1) 表示部分观念。

比较:

a portrait of Mr. Brown's 布朗先生画的或收藏的肖像中的一张

a portrait of Mr. Brown 一张布朗先生本人的肖像

(2) 表示感情色彩

this lovely child of your sister's 你姐姐的这个可爱的孩子

4. 名词所有格所修饰的词省略

(1) 名词所有格所修饰的词, 如果前面已经提到, 往往可以省略, 以免重复。

This book is not mine, but Jack's. 这本书不是我的, 是杰克的。

(2) 在表示店铺、某人的家时, 名词所有格后面一般省略掉它所修饰的名词

the tailor's 裁缝铺

the Green's/Greens 格林家

典题精练

_____ mothers couldn't go to the meeting, because they have gone to Shanghai.

A. Mary and Peter's

B. Mary and Peter

C. Mary's and Peter

D. Mary's and Peter's

答案: D

解析: 由 man/woman 和其他名词构成的复合词变复数时, 两个词都要用复数形式。

考点 3 名词在句中的用法

名词在句子中可作主语、宾语、表语、宾语补足语、定语、状语和同位语。

1. 作主语

This box is very heavy. 这个盒子很重。

名词作主语时, 要注意主谓关系的一致性, 特别要注意下列情况:

(1) 表示距离、时间、重量、面积、金额 等的复数名词作主语时, 谓语动词一般用单数形式。

One hundred dollars is not enough.

(2) 两个作主语的名词或代词由 “either...or...” “neither...nor...” 连接时, 谓语动词应和最靠近它的名词或代词的人称和数保持一致。

Either she or I am going to fetch some chalk.

(3) 两个作主语用的名词或代词由 “as well as” 连接时, 谓语动词应和前一个名词或代词的人称和数保持一致。

He as well as his brothers is a party member.

2. 作宾语

(1) 及物动词的宾语。

She is writing a letter.

她正在写一封信。

(2) 介词的宾语。

My parents live in the countryside.

我的父母住在乡下。

3. 作表语

Miss Lin is a secretary.

林小姐是一位秘书。

4. 作宾语补足语

Everybody calls him Uncle Tom.

大家都叫他汤姆叔叔。

5. 作定语

(1) 名词所有格作定语。

the earth's surface 地球的表面

my neighbor's garden 我邻居的花园

(2) 一个名词修饰另一个名词。

a color TV 一台彩色电视

a college student 一名大学生

6. 作状语(多限于表示时间、度量, 价值等概念的名词)

She works long hours. 她一天工作很长时间。

7. 作同位语

He has great concern for us students. 他对我们学生很关心。

典题精练 1

We are in the full _____ that the current situation will improve sooner or later.

A. understanding

B. appreciation

C. consciousness

D. conviction

答案: D

解析: understanding 意为“理解, 谅解”; appreciation 意为“欣赏, 鉴赏”; consciousness 意为“意识”; conviction 意为“确信, 信念”。结合句意可知, 答案为 D。

典题精练 2

The rest of the magazines _____ within half an hour.

A. is sold out

B. was sold out

C. were sold out

D. are sold out

答案: C

解析: “most of/half of/ part of/ rest of +名词”作主语, 谓语与 of 后面的名词保持一致。本题中 magazines 是可数名词复数, 故谓语动词用复数。本句陈述的是过去的情况, 故用一般过去时态。故选 C。

第二章 冠词

冠词 { 不定冠词的基本用法
定冠词的基本用法
冠词的省略

考点1 不定冠词的基本用法

1. 用在单数可数名词前表示“一，一个”。

There is a picture on the wall. 墙上有一幅图画。

2. 表示一类人或物，指同类中的任何一个，a 或 an 不必翻译。

Even a child can answer this question.

就是小孩子也能回答这个问题。

3. 第一次提到某人或某物时，用不定冠词 a 或 an，起介绍作用。

A girl wants to see you. 一位姑娘要见你。

4. 不定冠词用于单数可数名词前表示身份、职业，尤其用在作表语或宾语补足语的名词前。

She is a high school teacher. Her name is Li Fang.

她是一位中学教师，名叫李芳。

★ 表示某个职位在某一时期内只有一人担任，或表示某人的头衔，则不用冠词。

He is captain of the team. 他是球队队长

5. 用于专有名词前，表示“一位叫……的人”。

A Zhang called you just now. 一位姓张的刚才给你打电话。

6. 不定冠词用在表示数量、长度、时间等的计量单位的名词前，表示“每一（个）”。

We have three meals a day. 我们每天吃三顿饭。

7. 用于某些惯用短语中：

have a cold 患感冒

have a rest 休息一下

have a swim 游泳

have a fever 发烧

take a bath 洗澡

take an active part in 积极参加

tell a lie 撒谎

wait a moment 等一会儿

with a smile 微笑着

with an effort 努力地

as a result 因此

for a while 一会儿

... ..

典题精练

He rented the land from a wonderful gentleman who knows that animals play _____ really important part in _____ society.

- A. /;the
B. a;/
C. a ;the
D. /;/

答案： B

解析： play a part in 是固定搭配，意为“在……中扮演角色或起作用”， society 为抽象名词，前面不加冠词。故选 B。

考点2 定冠词的基本用法

1. 表示特指的人或物。

The girl in red is his sister. 穿红色衣服的女孩是他妹妹。

2. 表示双方都知道的或心中明白的人或物。

Has he returned the book? 那本书他还了吗？

3. 某人或某物第一次提到时用不定冠词，第二次提到时要用定冠词。★

He saw a house in the distance. Jim's parents lived in the house.

他看见远处有一所房子，吉姆的父母就住在那所房子里。

4. 用在世界上独一无二的事物的名词前 ★

the sun 太阳
the earth 地球
the moon 月亮
the sky 天空

5. 用在表示方向、方位的名词前。

the east 东方
the west 西方
the south 南方
the north 北方
the right 右边
the left 左边

6. 用在形容词最高级、序数词前。★

Summer is the hottest season of the year. 夏天是一年中最高热的季节。

7. 用在单数可数名词前表示一类人或物，强调整体、全体或任何一个。★

The orange is a kind of fruit. 橘子是一种水果。

8. 用在乐器名词前。

She can play the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

★ 西洋乐器前加，中国本土乐器前不加，如：play Erhu, play Pipa

9. 用在江河、海洋、湖泊、群岛、山脉的名称前。

the Yangtze River 长江; the Red Sea 红海
the West Lake 西湖; the Pacific 太平洋
the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山; the Nile 尼罗河

10. 用在由普通名词和另外一些词构成的专有名词前。

the Great Wall 长城
the United Nations 联合国

11. 用在某些形容词前，表示一类人或物或某种抽象概念。★

the old 老年人
the happy 幸福的人

12. 用在姓氏的复数形式前，表示全家人或这姓氏的夫妇二人。★

The Greens will move to the country. 格林一家要搬到乡下去。

13. 用在表示计算单位的名词前。

Jim is paid by the hour. 吉姆的工资按小时付。

14. 用于“动词+人+介词+the+人体部位或衣着”中，用于该句型的动词常常是表示“打、抓、牵、拉、拍、踢”等之类的动词

如：hit sb. in the face, pat sb. on the shoulder, take sb. by hand.

15. 用在逢十的复数数词前，表示年代，也指人的大约岁数。

The war broke out in the forties. 那场战争发生在 40 年代。

16. 用在某些习惯用语中。

in the morning 在上午	in the distance 在远处
on the right 在右边	by the way 顺便说一下
in the front of 在前部	at/in the beginning 开始
at the moment 当时，此刻	all the year round 一年到头

典题精练

This story is about why the Joneses _____ far more likely to become wealthy than

the Smiths.

- A. be
- B. was
- C. is
- D. are

答案： D

解析： 本题考查的是 the+姓氏名词的复数表示“一家人”，其后的谓语动词用复数形式。题目中的时态为一般现在时，故选 D。

考点 3 冠词的省略

1. 复数可数名词表示泛指和不可数名词表示泛指时不用冠词。
2. 三餐、球类运动、娱乐名称、节日、星期、月份和日期前一般不用冠词，表季节的名词前用不用 the 意思没有区别。

Boys usually play basketball after school.

My son went to school without breakfast this morning.

节日： Christmas Day、New Year's Day

3. 在学科、语言、称呼语、大部分疾病名称或表头衔的名词（作表语、同位语、补足语）前，不用冠词。
4. 在 as , though 引导的倒装分句中，名词前不用冠词。

Child as/though Tom is, you can't fool him.

虽然汤姆是个孩子，但你不能欺骗他。

5. 某些交通工具名称前不用冠词。

by train 乘火车 (= on a train) ; by ship 乘船 (= on a ship)

by car 乘小汽车 (= in a car) ; on foot 步行

6. 在一些固定短语中，名词前不用冠词。

in bed 在床上；

at home 在家

典题精练

On hearing the news that he would be taken _____ prisoner, he became fainted.
Fortunately soon he came to his senses.

- A. an
- B. the
- C. a
- D. /

答案： D

解析： take prisoner 为固定短语，意为“俘虏”，名词前不用冠词，故选 D

第三章 代词

代词：

人称代词

物主代词

反身代词

指示代词

疑问代词

关系代词
不定代词
it 的用法

代词是代替名词、名词短语以及起到名词作用的句子的词。根据指代内容，代词可以分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词等等。

考点 1 人称代词

表示“我”“你”“他”“你们”“他们”等的词，叫做人称代词。人称代词有人称、数和格之分，第三人称还有性的区别。

	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	阳性	they	them
	she	阴性		
	it	中性		

人称代词的用法：

1. 人称代词主格的用法

(1) 作主语。

He is a doctor.

如果有几个人称代词并列作主语，英语中通常把“I”放在最后。【★单数人称代词并列做主语时，顺序为：第二、第三、第一；复数人称代词并列做主语时，顺序为：第一、第二、第三】

You, he and I are all workers.我、你、他都是工人。

(2) 作表语。

Oh, it's you.

2. 人称代词宾格的用法

(1) 作及物动词的宾语。

I'll meet you at the railway station.

我将在火车站接你。

(2) 作介词的宾语。

They took good care of us.

他们无微不至地照料我们。

考点 2 物主代词

表示所有关系的代词叫作物主代词。物主代词有形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

		物主代词	
		形容词性	名词性
单数	第一人称	my	mine
	第二人称	your	yours
	第三人称	his	his
		her	hers

		its	its
复数	第一人称	our	ours
	第二人称	your	yours
	第三人称	their	theirs

1. 形容词性物主代词只能用作定语，修饰名词。

Mary is going to the park with her mother. 玛丽将和她的妈妈去公园。

2. 名词性物主代词的用法：

(1) 作主语。

Ours is a socialist country. 我们的国家是社会主义国家。

(2) 作宾语。

I didn't borrow her pen; I borrowed his. 我没有借她的钢笔，我借的是他的。

(3) 作表语。

The blue shirt is mine. 那件蓝衬衣是我的。

典题精练

I'm looking for Mary's bag. Is that black one _____ ?

A. her

B. hers

C. your

D. theirs

答案： B

解析：空格后没有名词，所以不能使用形容词性物主代词，故排除 A、C 两项。前句指明 Mary's bag，后面用 hers 指代，故选 B。

考点 3 反身代词

表示“我（我们）自己”，“你（你们）自己”，“他（他们）自己”

	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself	themselves
	herself	
	itself	

反身代词的用法如下：

(1) 作宾语。

Please help yourself to some tea. 请自己用茶。

(2) 作表语。

She isn't quite herself today. 她今天有点儿不舒服。

(3) 作名词或代词的同位语，用来加强语气，作“亲自，本人”解。它在句中可置于名词，代词之后，也可置于句子末尾。

I fixed the window myself. 这窗户是我自己安装的。

典题精练

— Is this model plane yours, Susan?

—Yes, it's mine. It's made by _____.

- A. myself
- B. yourself
- C. himself
- D. herself

答案： A

解析：四个选项都是反身代词，分别表示我自己、你自己、他自己和她自己，根据上文意思，飞机模型是我自己做的，故选 A。

考点 4 指示代词

1. 表示“这个”“那个”“这些”“那些”等概念的词叫作指示代词。指示代词有 this (这个), that (那个), these (这些), those (那些), such (如此的, 如此的事物), same (同样的), it (那个, 这个)。

考点 4 指示代词

单数	复数	含义
this (这个)	these (这些)	1. 指代空间或时间上比较近的事物 2. 指代后面将要讲到的事物, 具有引出下文的作用
that (那个)	those (那些)	1. 指代空间或时间上比较远的事物 ● 指代前面讲过的事物, 具有承接上文的作用

e. g.

This is a pen. 这是一支钢笔。(作主语)

Those books are about Chinese traditional architecture.

那些书是关于中国传统建筑的。(作定语)

Those are the questions we are required to answer.

那些就是我们要回答的问题。

What I want to say is this: environment protection is very important.

我所要说的是：环境保护很重要

2. 指示代词 such 和 same 的用法

指示代词 such 和 same 的单、复数的形式相同，在句子中可以作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

e. g.

• Such was the result. 结果就是这样。(作主语)

• Her name and mine are the same. 她和我同名。(作表语)

• We are not talking about the same thing.

我们谈的不是一回事。(作定语)

3. 指示代词 it 的用法

有时人称代词 it 可以作为指示代词。

e. g.

— Who is knocking at the door?

— It 's me.

典题精练

The quality of the things sold in this shop is better than _____ of _____ in that

one.

- A. that; the one
- B. those; what
- C. that; those
- D. which; the ones

答案: C

解析: 在比较级中, 代替前面提到的不可数名词, 通常用 that; 代替复数名词, 通常用 those。
本句第一空用 that 代替 quality; 第二空用 those 代替 things.

考点 5 疑问代词

疑问代词有 who (谁, 主格), whom (谁, 宾格), whose (谁的, 所有格), what (什么) 和 which (哪个, 哪些) 等。

1. 疑问代词用于特殊疑问句中

疑问代词用于特殊疑问句中, 一般都放在句首, 在句中可作主语、表语、定语、宾语。

(1) 作主语

Who is going to come here tomorrow? 明天谁要来?
Whose is the best? 谁的最好?
What has happened? 发生了什么事?

(2) 作表语

- Who is the boy standing there?
- Whose is this? 这是谁的?
- What is that? 那是什么?

(3) 作定语

- Whose umbrella is this? 这是谁的伞?
- What books have you read? 你读过什么书?

(4) 作宾语

- Whom are you waiting for? 你在等谁? (口语中常用 who 代替 whom)
- What did he say? 他说了什么?
- Which do you like best? 你最喜欢哪一个?

2. 疑问代词用于引导从句

疑问代词一方面在从句中充当一个句子成分, 可以作主语、宾语, 表语等; 另一方面又起连词的作用, 将从句和主句连接起来。

- What he says is quite true.

(疑问代词 what 引导一个主语从句, 而它本身又在从句中作宾语)

- He asked me who the boy was.

(疑问代词 who 引导一个宾语从句, 而它本身又在从句中作表语)

***** 此考点需结合第十章名词性从句理解

典题精练

Children rarely show any appreciation for ____ their parents do for them.

- A. where
- B. which
- C. what
- D. why

答案: C

解析: what 引导的宾语从句用作介词 for 的宾语, 同时 what 在宾语从句中作动词 do 的宾语。

考点 6 关系代词

关系代词有 who, whom, whose, which, that 等, 都用来引导定语从句。它们在定语从句中可作主语、宾语、定语或表语; 另一方面它们又代表主句中被定语从句所修饰的那个名词或代词 (即先行词)。

✱ 此考点需结合第十章定语从句理解

考点 7 不定代词

不定代词指代某个不确定的人或物, 可以替代名词和形容词。

不定代词有 every、each、one、other、another、either、neither、no、none、all、both、many、much、a little、little、few、a few、some、any 等。

1.

little	few
a little	a few

little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词, 其中 little 表示“很少, 几乎没有”, 为否定意义。a little 为“很少, 有一些”, 是肯定意义。

few 和 a few 修饰可数名词, 其中 few 表示“很少, 几乎没有”, 为否定意义。a few 表示“很少, 有一些” 为肯定意义。

- There isn't much tea, but we only need a little for a cup of tea.
- I have a few sweets that I can share with you.

2.

each	every	all
------	-------	-----

each 和 every 表示“每个”的意思。each 着重个别的含义, 可用作定语、主语、宾语和同位语; every 着重于全体的含义, 只用作定语。

all 意为“全体, 所有”, 用于三者或三者以上, 可作主语、宾语、表语、定语和同位语。

- There are four books in my desk. You can take all of them.

3.

one	other	another
-----	-------	---------

one 的复数为 ones, 分别代替指人或物的单数名词和复数名词;

other 意思是“另一个”, 复数形式为 others, 特指时要加定冠词;

another 意思是“另一个, 又一个”, 前面不加冠词。

- Are you going to buy those red socks or those green ones?
- Some went to see the film, and the others all stayed in the classroom.
- I don't want either of the two magazines. Please show me another.

4.

both	either	neither
------	--------	---------

Both 意为“两者都”;

either 意为“两个中的任何一个”;

neither 意为“两者中没有一个”。

either, neither 作定语, 后面名词用单数; either, neither 作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。

- Both Bob and Peter will take part in the meeting.
- — Do you want tea or coffee?
— Either. I really don't mind.

5. 合成不定代词的用法

every	everyone, everything, everybody
some	someone, somebody, something
any	anyone, anybody, anything
no	no one, nobody, nothing

everyone 与 every one, no one 与 none 的区分。

everyone 只用来指人; every one 既可指人, 又可指物, 还可跟 of 短语; no one 指人; none 既可指人, 又可指物, 还可跟 of 短语。在用于简略否定回答时, nobody 和 no one 回答 who 问句, none 回答 how many 或 how much 问句。

- Everybody/ Everyone should obey the rules.
- None of them was strong enough to hold the stone.
- I have something important to tell you.

典题精练 1

We had borrowed two VCDs but didn't have time to watch _____ of them.

- A. some
- B. either
- C. all
- D. neither

答案: B

解析: neither 表示“两者都不”; either 表示“两者中的任何一个”。

典题精练 2

There is _____ milk left. It is enough for your breakfast.

- A. a few
- B. few
- C. little
- D. a little

答案: D

解析: milk 是不可数名词, 从 B 和 D 中选, 文中句意是剩下的牛奶足够早餐喝, 所以选择 D。

考点 8 it 的用法

1. it 作代词

(1) 用作人称代词, 代替上文提到的人或事物。

My pen is missing. I can't find it anywhere.

(2) 用来代替指示代词 this, that。

— Whose umbrella is this?

— It 's mine.

(3) 用作非人称代词，表示时间、日期、地点、温度、距离、环境等。

It's time for the meeting.

2. it 作引导词

(1) 用作形式主语，代替不定式、动词-ing 形式或名词性从句表示的真正主语。

It's no use crying over spilt milk.

(2) 用作形式宾语，代替不定式-ing 形式或从句表示的真正宾语。在 think, make, believe, consider, take, find, feel 等动词后跟复合宾语时，多用 it 作形式宾语。

I think it no use arguing with him.

在 like, enjoy, love, hate, appreciate 等表示“喜、怒、哀、乐”的动词后跟宾语从句时，多用 it 作形式宾语。

I hate it when they talk with their mouth full of food.

部分由动词加介词构成的短语，如 answer for, depend on, rely on, see to 等，常用 it 作形式宾语，而把 that 引导的宾语从句放在后面。

You may depend on it that he will come in time.

* it 作引导词的用法要和名词性从句一起理解

(3) it 用于强调结构中。

强调句的基本结构：

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其他部分。

It was him who/that you should ask.

* it 用于强调结构中要和第十一章强调和倒装结合理解。

典题精练

There is only one book of this kind left here. I wonder if you still want to buy _____.

- A. it
- B. one
- C. some
- D. any

答案：A

解析：it 表特指，one 表同类非同一，some 表一些，any 表任何。根据前文 only one book 可知，只能去买前文提到的特定的那一本书，没有选择性，故选 A。

第四章 数词

数词 { 基数词及其用法
序数词的构成及其用法
分数词的构成
小数的用法

表示数目多少或者顺序先后的词叫做数词，其中表示数目多少的数词叫做基数词，如：one, ten, fifteen 等；

表示顺序先后的数词叫做序数词，如 second, fifth, twelfth 等。

考点1 基数词及其用法

1. 基数词的形式

(1) 基本的基数词

1-10	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.
11-19	eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen.
20-90	twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety
100 以上	a(one) hundred, a(one) thousand, a(one) million

(2) 其他基数词的构成

① 两位数在十位和个位之间加连字符“-”。

34 thirty-four; 89 eighty-nine

② 三位数在百位和十位(或个位)之间加 and

127 one hundred and twenty-seven; 506 five hundred and six

③ 英语中, 一千以上的阿拉伯数字从后向前三位的地方, 即在千位数之后、百万位数之后加上“,”。

45, 208 forty-five thousand, two hundred and eight

知识点拨:

★ hundred, thousand, million 作定语时一律没有复数形式, 但作名词用, 后面跟“of 短语”时则必须用复数。

two hundred students 两百个学生

hundreds of students 数以百计的学生

★ 基数词有时也可以有复数形式。

a person in his fifties 五十多岁的人

in the mid forties 在四十年代中期

2. 基数词的用法

基数词兼有名词和形容词的作用, 在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、定语和同位语。

Some people think that thirteen is an unlucky number. (作主语)

Give me five, please. (作宾语)

The little girl is five. (作表语)

There are ten chapters in this book. (作定语)

How to tell the difference between you two? (作同位语)

典题精练

More than five _____ doctors and rescuers have got to Yushu County so far.

- A. thousand
- B. thousands
- C. thousand of
- D. thousands of

答案: A

解析: 基数词连用时, thousand 用单数形式, 故选 A。

考点2 序数词的构成及其用法

1. 序数词的构成

1-10	11-19	20-90
first (1st)	eleventh	twentieth
second(2nd)	twelfth; thirteenth	thirtieth
third (3rd)	fourteenth; fifteenth	fortieth
fourth (4th)	sixteenth; seventeenth	fiftieth
fifth (5th)	eighteenth; nineteenth	sixtieth
sixth(6th)		seventieth
seventh(7th)		eightieth
eighth(8th)		ninetieth
ninth(9th)		
tenth (10th)		

序数词一般以与之相应的基数词加词尾-th 构成，但也有特别的变化形式：

(1) 第一至第十九：除以下几个序数词外，都在基数词后加-th 构成序数词。

first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth;

(2) 整十以-ty 结尾的基数词，将 y 变为 i 再加-eth 构成相应的序数词。

twentieth, seventieth, ninetieth

(3) 第二十一至第九十九之间的序数词，十位数用基数词，个位数用序数词，十位与个位间用连字符。

twenty-first (21st)

eighty-fifth (85th)

(4) hundred, thousand, million, billion 等基数词加上-th 即构成序数词，前面加相关的基数词，“一”只可用 one，不用 a

(one) hundredth (100th) 第一百

(5) 多位数序数词的后位数包含 1-9 时，后位数用序数词，前位数用基数词，中间出现零时，须用 and 连接

three hundred and eighth (308th)

(6) 序数词的缩写形式由阿拉伯数字加上最后两个字母组成。

1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 50th, 93rd, 361st

(7) 名词在前，数字在后，该数字要用基数词。

Lesson 8

Bus No. 98

2. 序数词的用法

序数词在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、定语、同位语和状语等。前面一般要加定冠词 the。

The tenth of September is Teacher's Day. (作主语)

I'd like the fifth. (作宾语)

He was the first to arrive. (作表语)

She won the first place in the game. (作定语)

典题精练

I can't go camping this weekend. _____ I'm too tired; _____ I have to stay at home to look after my sick mother.

A. The first; the second

- B. First; then
- C. In the first place; in the second place
- D. On the one hand; on the other

答案： C

解析： AB 表示顺序， D 用来列举矛盾的两个方面。

考点 3 分数词的构成

1. 分数词是以基数词和序数词合二为一构成的一种数词，基数词用以表示分子，序数词则表示分母，除分子是“1”的情况外，序数词都要用复数形式。

1/5 one-fifth

2/9 two-ninths

另外： 1/2 可以用 half 表示； 1/4 可以用 quarter 表示

2. 比较复杂的分数词，分子、分母都用基数词，先说分子，后说分母，中间使用介词 over。

13/27 thirteen over twenty-seven

23/87 twenty-three over eighty-seven

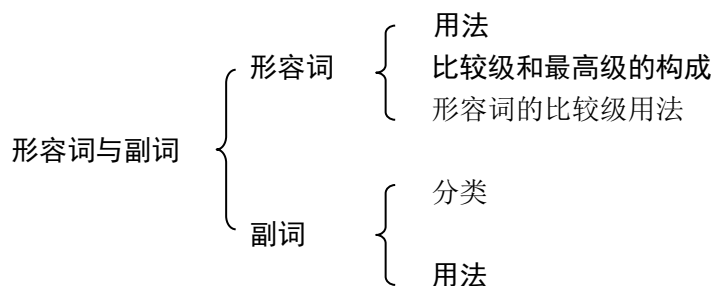
考点 4 小数的用法

小数点前的基数词与前面所讲的某数词读法相同，小数点读作 point，小数后的数要一一读出。零读作 naught（英）或 zero（美）。

1. 27 读作 one point two seven

0. 702 读作 naught(zero) point seven naught(zero) two

第五章 形容词与副词



考点 1 形容词

形容词用来修饰名词，表示名词的属性，一般放在它所修饰的名词之前。

1. 形容词的用法

(1) 作定语

He is a good student.

(2) 作表语

The box is very heavy.

(3) 作宾语补足语

I have got everything ready.

(4) 某些形容词与定冠词连用，变成名词化的形容词，可在句子中作主语、宾语等。

He has a keen sense of the new.

2. 形容词的位置

(1) 形容词通常放在它所修饰的名词前面。

如果有两个或两个以上的形容词修饰一个名词，关系最密切的最靠近被修饰的名词。

a large wild plant

注意★

①多个形容词的位置先后顺序，略作了解即可。

②以上例子中的形容词之间并非并列关系，如 large 与 wild 并非并列，large 修饰的是 wild plant。如果表示并列关系，形容词之间必须用 “,” 或 and。

a strong, swift horse

一匹又壮又快的马

a happy and healthy couple

一对幸福而健康的夫妇

(2) 形容词修饰 some, any, every, no 等构成的复合不定代词时，通常放在这些词的后面。

• There is something wrong with the machine.

• something interesting/boring/exciting

3. 形容词的比较级和最高级的构成

英语中大多数形容词有三个等级，即原级、比较级和最高级。

比较级的形式是：“原级+er”或“more +原级”；

最高级的形式是：“原级+est”或“most +原级”。

(1) 规则变化

单音节词和少数双音节词在词尾加-er 和-est；多音节词和部分双音节词在词前加 more 和 most。

构成方法		例词		
		原级	比较级	最高级
单音节和少数双音节的词	一般直接在词尾加-er 和-est	great tall	greater taller	greatest tallest
	以-e 结尾，只加-r 和-st	fine brave	finer braver	finest bravest
	一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾的，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-er 和-est	big hot	bigger hotter	biggest hottest
单音节和少数双音节的词	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词，先变y为i，再加-er 和-est。以“元音字母+y”结尾的词，在词尾直接加-er 和-est	early gay	earlier gayer	earliest gayest
	以-ble, -ple 结尾的双音节词，在词尾加 -r 和 -st	able simple	abler simpler	ablest simplest
	以-er, -ow 结尾	clever	cleverer	cleverest

	的双音节词，在词尾加-er 和 -est	narrow	narrower	narrowest
多音节和部分双音节的词	在词前加 more 或 most	important difficult useful	more important more difficult more useful	most important most difficult most useful

(2) 不规则变化

不规则	例词		
	原级	比较级	最高级
	good well	better	best
	bad	worse	worst
	many/much	more	most
	little	less	least
	far	farther further	farthest furthest
	old	older elder	oldest eldest
	late	later latter	latest last

4. 形容词的比较级用法

(1) 比较级结构

① 表示 A 超过 B:

A+ 谓语+形容词比较级 +than+B

A computer is much more expensive than a bicycle.

② 表示 A 不如 B:

· A+谓语的否定式 + 形容词比较级 + than + B

· A+谓语+less +形容词原级+than+B

· A+谓语的否定式+so (as)+形容词原级+as+B

He is not so/ as strong as his brother.

③ 表示 A 和 B 是同等程度:

A+谓语+as+形容词原级+as +B

This coat is as cheap as that one.

④ 越……, 越……: the+比较级..., the +比较级...

The more he eats, the fatter he gets.

⑤ 越来越……:

比较级+and +比较级

The questions get more and more difficult.

⑥ 两者中较……的一个: the+比较级 (+of + the + two+名词)

He is the cleverer of the two.

⑦ 倍数句型

· 倍数+形容词(副词)比较级+than

Our room is twice larger than theirs.

· 倍数 + as + 形容词(副词)原级+as

This table is three times as long as that one.

· 倍数 + the + 名词 (size, height, weight, length, width, depth 等) + of

This river is three times the depth of that one.

· 倍数 + as + many/much + 名词 + as

We've produced twice as much cotton this year as we did ten years ago

⑧ 形容词的比较级表示最高级的用法

· 比较级 (+ ...) + than + ever/never (+ ...)

· 比较级 + than + anyone/ anything ...

· 比较级 + than + any other + 单数可数名词

· 比较级 + than + the other + 名词 (单数或复数)

The population of China is larger than that of any other country in Asia.

(2) 比较级的修饰语。

① 比较级前可用 a bit, a little, rather, some (肯定句及请求或建议的问句中), any (否定句或疑问句中) 表示“稍稍, 一点”; 用 much, far, a great/ good deal, a lot, lots, a good bit 等表示“...得多”

· I feel much better now.

· Yao Ming is far taller than the girl.

② half, 倍数, 以及分数或有关长度、时间、重量等表示确定程度的修饰语, 通常放在比较级前, 或 as...as 结构的第一个 as 前。

· He has got three times as many books as his sister.

· The price nowadays is four times as high as that ten years ago.

典题精练

She is treated _____ better than I was.

A. many

B. much

C. more

D. little

答案: B

解析: 四个选项只有 much 能用来修饰比较级, 故选 B。

考点2 副词

副词修饰动词、形容词、副词、短语或整个句子, 说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

1. 副词的构成

(1) 本身就是副词

here; very; now

(2) 由形容词加词尾-ly

calmly; carefully; happily

(3) 与形容词同形。

fast adj. 迅速的 adv. 迅速地

2. 副词的分类

(1) 时间副词: now, then, soon, recently, lately, finally, before, today 等;

(2) 地点副词: here, there, up, down, away, nearby, ahead, abroad 等;

(3) 方式副词: 如 carefully, happily, quietly, warmly, correctly, politely 等;

(4) 频率副词: ever, never, rarely, seldom, once, often, occasionally 等;

(5) 程度副词: pretty, rather, quite, very, much, too, greatly, such 等;

(6) 疑问副词: when, where, how, why 等;

(7) 连接副词:

连接句子: therefore, besides, otherwise, however, still, meanwhile 等;

引导不定式以及名词性从句: 主要有 when, where, why, how。

(8) 关系副词: 用来引导定语从句, 有 where, when, why 等。

(9) 句子副词: 用于修饰句子, 反映说话人的观点和看法。

actually, clearly, fortunately, frankly, honestly, obviously, undoubtedly 等。

3. 副词的用法

(1) 作状语

This is a very good film. (副词 very 修饰形容词 good)

(2) 作表语

She is out.

(3) 作定语 (多为表示时间、地点的副词)

The air here is very fresh.

4. 副词的位置

副词可以放在动词之前, 也可以放在 be 动词、助动词之后。多个助动词时, 副词一般放在第一个助动词后。

(1) 地点副词在句中的位置。

① 常放在动词后面、如果是及物动词, 一般放在宾语后面。

I remember having seen him somewhere.

② 时间副词和地点副词一般放在句末, 若两种副词同时出现, 则地点副词在前, 时间副词在后, 也可把时间副词放在句首。

He did his work here yesterday.

He was born in 1940 in a small village at the foot of Mount Tai.

(2) 程度副词在句中的位置

① so 通常置于所修饰的形容词, 副词和以 many, much, few, little 等形容词开头的名词词组之前。

It is so interesting to talk to John.

I want to do so many different things.

② 比较 “so+形容词+a(an)+名词” 和 “such +a(an)+形容词+名词”。

I've never seen so amusing a film.

I've never seen such a beautiful lake.

③ a, an 置于 such 之后, 但 no, any, some, all, many 等则置于 such 之前。

I've heard of some such rumors.

(3) 方式副词在句中的位置

① 大多数方式副词位于句尾, 但宾语过长时, 副词可以提前, 以使句子平衡。

We could see very clearly a strange car ahead of us.

② 方式副词 well, badly, hard 等只放在句尾。

He speaks English well.

(4) 多副词的排列顺序

- ①时间、地点副词：小单位的在前，大单位的在后；
 ②方式副词：短的在前，长的在后，并用 and 或 but 等连词连接；
 ③多个不同副词排列：“程度+地点+方式+时间副词”。

典题精练

Before signing the contract, Mr. White looked it over _____.

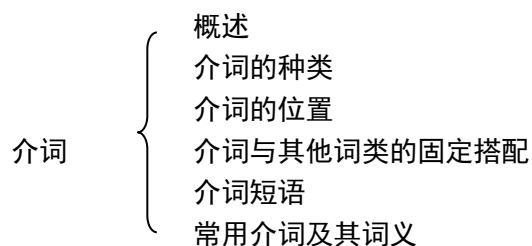
- A. primarily
- B. evenly
- C. formally
- D. cautiously

答案：D

解析：考查副词的意思

cautiously 意为“小心地，谨慎地”，符合句意。primarily 意为“主要地，根本地”，evenly 意为“均匀地，相等地”，formally 意为“正式地，正规地”，均不符合句意，故排除。

第六章 介词



考点 1 概述

- 介词一般用于名词或者代词前，表示与其他句子成分的关系；
- 介词是虚词，不能单独作为句子成分；
- 介词和其他词性的词如动词、名词等有固定搭配。

考点 2 介词的种类

- 简单介词，如 at, in, on, to, of, for 等。
- 合成介词，如 onto, into, without, within, outside 等。
- 短语介词，如 because of, in front of, according to, up to 等。
- 二重介词，如 from under, from behind 等。
- 分词介词，如 regarding, including 等。

考点 3 介词的位置

介词一般用在它的宾语之前，但当它的宾语为疑问代词、疑问副词或关系代词时，介词可以后置，特别是在非正式英语里。

- What are you talking about?
- This is the room which Mary lived in last year.

考点 4 介词与其他词类的固定搭配

1. 介词和动词的固定搭配

belong to 属于；laugh at 嘲笑；

look at 看

2. 介词和形容词的固定搭配

be good at 在……方面做得好；

be satisfied with 对……满意

3. 介词和名词的固定搭配

love for 对……的爱；

struggle against 与……的斗争

典题精练

Animals are one of the most important resources for human beings, however, by 2030, many species will have ____ according to recent research.

- A. used up
- B. died out
- C. gone up
- D. got rid of

答案： B

解析：考查固定搭配的意思

use up 用尽，耗尽；die out 灭绝；go up 上涨；get rid of 摆脱，除去。结合句意可知，答案为 B。

考点 5 介词短语

介词短语可在句中作定语、表语和状语等。

1. 作定语

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

2. 作表语

This table is of glass.

3. 作补语

He woke up and found himself in hospital.

4. 作状语

My brother often goes to school on foot.

5. 作主语

From the library to the teaching building is a 10 minutes' walk.

考点 6 常用介词及其词义

1. 表示地点

in	表示在较大的地方、空间。如 in China。
on	表示在对象物表面之上， 如 on the ground
at	表示在范围较小、空间较小的地方或地点， 如 at a small town。

at a small town

in China

on the ground

above	“在……上方”“高于……”之意， 但 over 指垂直的上方， 还有“覆盖， 接触”之意。
over	

The sun rises above the horizon.

There is a bridge over the river.

There is a cloth over the desk.

below	“在……下方”“低于……”之意， 但 under 表示上方与下方的物
-------	------------------------------------

under	体互相接触，或指垂直的下方。
-------	----------------

She put the letter under the pillow.

There is a cat under the table.

They live below us.

between	用于两者之间
among	用于三者或三者以上

There is a long river between the two cities.

Among his classmates, Tom is his best friend.

before	可用来表示顺序，也可表示位置
in front of	指位置，在指建筑物时，只能用 in front of，不可用 before

He arrived minutes ago, just before you.

The restarant is in front of the school.

after	表示顺序
behind	表示位置

The game will continue after the rain.

She is just waiting behind the tree.

2. 表示时间

in	表示一段时间，如 in the morning, in a week, in spring, in 1998
on	表示某一天，或某一天的上午（下午，晚上），如 on July 1st, on National Day
at	表示时间的点，如 at eight
by	表示在某个时间以前，常和完成时连用。

after	after 表示从过去某时起，常与过去时连用
in	in 表示从现在起的一段时间之后，常与将来时连用

He started the job soon after he left the university.

I' ll leave for London in two days.

since	两者都可以用来表示动作或状态的延续，多用于完成时态。 since 后接时间点，for 后接一段时间。
for	

He has lost his parents since 4 years old.

I haven' t seen her for years.

其他表示时间的介词： during; until

3. 表示“除去”意思的介词

besides	除……之外， 还有 Besides these honors he received a sum of money.
but	除去(多和 nobody , nothing, who 等代词连用) I have told nobody but you.
except	except 除……以外(它后面的内容排除在外) There was no difference between the twin sisters except in height.
except for	除……之外 Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.

Besides these honors he received a sum of money.

I have told nobody but you.

There was no difference between the twin sisters except in height.

Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.

4. 表示手段、方式的介词及其词义

by	表示用某种方法、手段
with	表示用某种具体工具
in	表示用某种语言或用墨水等

I go to school by bus.

He cut an apple with the knife.

Please say it in English.

5. 表示原因的介词及其词义

from	由于；
with	由于；
because of	由于， 因为；

Lots of people suffered from hunger in those days.

The grass was wet with rain.

The old man couldn't fall asleep because of the loud noise.

due to	因为， 由于
owing to	由于， 因为

His success is entirely due to hard work.

our flight was delayed owing to the bad weather.

6. 表示关于的介词及其词义

about	关于， 对于；
concerning	关于；

He said he would like to tell us about his adventures in Africa.

He wrote to me concerning a business arrangement.

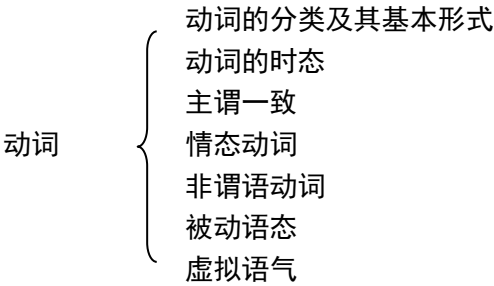
6. 表示关于的介词及其词义

其他常用介词

according to 根据...., 按照

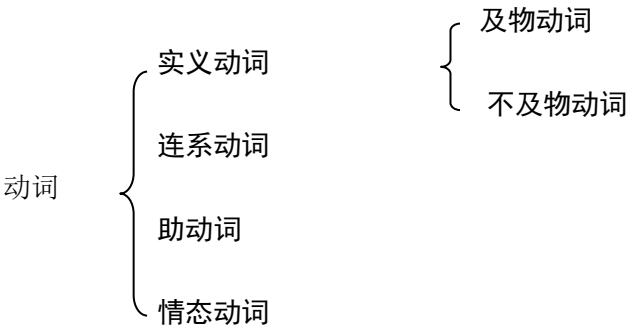
despite 尽管，不管
against 反对
for 赞成，支持

第七章 动词



考点 1 动词的分类及其基本形式

1. 动词的分类



1.1 实义动词

实义动词，又叫行为动词，表示一定的动作或状态，可单独构成句子的谓语。 分为及物动词和不及物动词。

及物动词	后面要加宾语， 且有被动语态 He gave me a book. The passport should be shown at the entrance.
不及物动词	不需要宾语 The sun rises in the east. 有些不及物动词有时可以做及物动词 He was walking the horse outside.

1.2 连系动词

连系动词虽然本身也有词义，但不能单独作谓语，必须与表语一起才能作谓语。

系动词	功能	举例
状态系动词	说明主语的状态	be (am/is/are)
持续系动词	表示主语保持一种状态	keep, remain, stay, stand 等
感官系动词	与人体感官有关	feel, smell, taste, sound, look
变化系动词	表示主语的变化，意为“变得...”	become, grow, turn, fall, get 等

1.3 助动词

助动词本身没有独立的意义，不能单独作谓语，必须和实义动词或连系动词的某种形式一起构成谓语，表示否定、疑问以及动词的时态、语态、语气，人称和数等特征。常用的助动词有 do, be, have, shall (should), will (would) 等。

构成时态	She is writing a letter.
构成语态	Smoking is forbidden in the reading room.
构成语气	Do you go to school every day?

1.4 情态动词

情态动词意义不完整，不能单独作谓语，必须和实义动词或连系动词的原形一起才能构成谓语，表示说话人对某种动作或状态的看法。

常见的情态动词有：can, could, may, might, must, need, shall, should, will, would, ought to, dare 等。

2. 动词的基本形式

动词的四种基本形式：原形、过去式、过去分词和现在分词

※此考点和动词的时态结合讲解

考点2 动词的时态

一般现在时	do/does	一般过去时	did	一般将来时	will/shall do
现在进行时	am/is/are doing	过去进行时	was/were doing	将来进行时	will/shall be doing
现在完成时	have/has done	过去完成时	had done	将来完成时	will/shall have done
现在完成进行时	have/has been doing	过去完成进行时	had been doing	过去将来时	should/would do

一般现在时

1. 构成：“主语+ do/does”

2. 用法

(1) 用于叙述现阶段经常性或习惯性的动作（常见的时间状语有 often/ always/ sometimes/ every day/等）

I have breakfast at seven every morning.

(2) 表示现阶段存在的状态、特征或心理活动

I like fruits.

(3) 用于叙述客观事实或真理

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

(4) 表示主语具备的性格、能力和特征

They speak English very well.

(5) 表示计划、安排好的将来动作（限于 go/come/leave/start/begin 等）

The plane takes off at 1 a.m.

(6) 在时间、条件状语从句中，用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

I will write to you as soon as I get to Shanghai. 我一到上海就给你写信。

(7) 表示 “(书、信、报纸、通知、告示牌、广播等) 说，报道”，用一般现在时，主要是动词 say

The radio says heavy rain in the afternoon.

(8) 叙述历史时，常用一般现在时，以使其生动。

Joanne is sitting in the park. Maria walks towards her; she stops and speaks to

Joanne.

一般现在时：当主语是第三人称单数时，动词的变化

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加 -s	swim-swims; like-likes
以辅音字母+o 结尾的词	加 -es	go-goes, do-does
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加 -es	watch-watches, wash-washes
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 es	study-studies
不规则变化 have 和 be 动词	变 have 为 has 变 be 为 am, is, are	have-has be- am, is, are

一般过去时

1. 一般过去时用来表示在过去某一特定时间发生的动作或存在的状态，或指过去习惯性、经常性的动作或行为。一般过去时常见的的时间状语有 yesterday, last week, a long time ago, once upon a time, then, at that time, the other day 等。

• We didn't have a house of our own at that time.

2. 有些句子没有指明动作发生的具体时间，但实际上动作是在过去发生的，句子也应当用过去时态。

• I didn't expect to meet you here.

谓语动词的变化

结尾情况	变化	示例
一般情况	+ed	work—— worked look——looked
以不发音 e 结尾	+d	live ——lived hope——hoped
以辅音字母+y 结尾	变 y 为 i+ed	study—— studied carry——carried
以重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写最后的辅音字母+ed	stop—— stopped plan——planned
特殊情况	不规则	are——were is/am——was do——did

一般将来时

一般将来时由 “主语+shall/will+动词原形” 构成，表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 tomorrow, next week, in the future 等表示将来的时间状语连用。

• They will meet you outside the theatre at 7:00 tomorrow morning.

其他表示形式：

1. be going to+动词原形

表示意图、打算和已有客观迹象表明将要发生的情况。

2. be to+动词原形

表示按计划、安排、决定将要发生的动作。

3. be about to+动词原形

表示即将发生的动作，句中不可用表示未来时间的状语。

过去将来时

1. 过去将来时由“主语+ should/ would +动词原形”构成，表示在过去某时看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。

这种时态常用在宾语从句中。

• He said that the meeting would begin a half past nine this morning.

2. 表示过去的某种习惯性行为，只用 would。

• Whenever we had trouble, he would come to help us.

3. 几种特殊结构：was/were to +动词原形；was/were about to+动词原形；was/were going to+动词原形。

• I was just about to speak when Jack stood up and began his long dull talk.

现在进行时

构成：现在进行时由“主语+am/is/ are +doing”构成

(1) 表示现在正在进行的动作。

• John is watching TV now.

(2) 表示现阶段正在进行的动作，但此刻并不一定在进行。

• I am studying English in the university.

(3) 与频度副词 always, constantly, continuously 等连用，表示某种强烈的感情。

• He is always asking the same question. (表示不满)

构成：现在进行时由“主语+am/is/ are +doing”构成

(4) 现在进行时可以表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作，常用的这类动词包括 go, come, leave, start, arrive, stay, return, stop 等。

• He is coming to see me next week.

(5) wonder, hope 等少数动词的进行时表示婉转语气。

• I am wondering if I may borrow your bike.

过去进行时

1. 表示在过去某一时刻或某一阶段正在发生的动作，常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

• I was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

2. 用 while 或 at the time 等强调同时进行的两种或几种动作。

• While I was working in the garden, my wife was cooking dinner.

3. come, go, leave, get, reach, start, arrive 等一些表示趋向动作的动词用作过去进行时，表示在过去看来按计划、安排将要发生的动作。

• He told me that he was leaving for Shanghai soon.

4. 与 always, forever, frequently 等副词连用，可表示某种感情色彩。

• She was forever complaining.

将来进行时

表示在现在看来将来某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作，构成形式是

“shall/will be doing”。

• Next Wednesday we will be flying to Sydney.

现在完成时

构成：主语+ have/has+(done)

1. 表示动作到现在为止已经完成或刚刚完成。

• I have just finished my homework.

2. 表示过去发生或完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果，有时无时间状语，有时和一些表示从过去某时到现在这段时间的时间状语连用，如 so far, by now, up to now, ever, yet 等。

• Have you ever read that story?

构成：主语+ have/has+(done)

3. 表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在并还可能继续延续下去的动作，用于延续性动词，且句中常带有表示一段时间的时间状语，如 since, for two months 等。

• We have lived here for five years.

过去完成时

构成：主语 + had + done

1. 表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成的动作，即“过去的过去”。

• By 9 o' clock last night, we had got 200 pictures from the spaceship.

2. 表示由过去的某一时刻开始，一直延续到过去另一时间的动作或状态，常和 for, since 构成的时间状语连用。

• I had been at the bus stop for 20 minutes when a bus finally came.

3. 用在 told, said, knew, heard, thought 等动词后的宾语从句中。

当宾语从句的主句为一般过去时，且从句的动作先于主句的动作时，从句要用过去完成时。

• She said that she had never been to Paris.

4. 动词 think, want, hope, mean, plan, intend 等用过去完成时表示过去未曾实现的想法、希望、打算或意图等。

• They had wanted to help but could not get there in time.

5. 过去完成时还可用在 hardly...when..., no sooner... than..., It was the first (second...) time that ... 句型中

• Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.

将来完成时

构成：shall/will have done

表示在现在看来到将来某个时间某个动作将要完成，具有一般将来时和现在完成时两者的特点

• By this summer we'll have been here for five years.

现在完成进行时

构成：have/ has been + doing

1. 表示从过去某时开始一直延续到现在的动作，该动作可能刚停止，可能仍然继续进行下去，常与延续性动词连用，并常和 all this time, this week, this month, recently 等状语以及 since 和 for 引导的状语连用。

• I have been reading the novel Farewell to Arms recently.

2. 表示动作刚刚结束。

• Sorry, I'm late. How long have you been waiting for me?

3. 表示近期内时断时续、重复发生的动作。

• You have been saying that for 5 years.

4. 表达较重的感情色彩。

- What have you been doing to my dictionary?

过去完成进行时

构成: had been doing

表示动作从过去某一时间之前开始, 到过去某一时间仍在进行或刚刚结束, 前提是有特定的过去时间状语, 同时也强调了动作的持续性。

- He was tired. He had been working since dawn.

典题精练 1

Mike is putting on weight. He _____ quite fat.

- A. is
- B. will going to be
- C. has been
- D. is going to be

答案: D

解析: 考查将来进行时

此处应该用将来进行时, 表示某事可能会发生, 所以选 D。

典题精练 2

By the end of next year, all the schools _____ equipped with the latest teaching facilities.

- A. had been
- B. have been
- C. are
- D. will have been

答案: D

解析: 考查将来完成时

By 加一个什么时间点就用什么完成时, 此处加将来的时间点, 所以用将来完成时。

考点 3 主谓一致

谓语动词在人称和数上必须与主语保持一致。主谓一致依据语法一致、意义一致和就近一致三条原则。

一、名词作主语时的主谓一致

1. 集体名词作主语若强调整体, 谓语动词用单数; 若突出个体, 谓语动词用复数。常见的这类名词有 committee, family, group, class, army, enemy 等。

- My family has moved into the new house.
- My family enjoy sports.

2. 单、复数同形的名词作主语, 谓语动词可为单数, 亦可为复数, 视其意义而定。works (工厂) 和 means (方法) 作主语时也有类似用法。

- Every means has been tried.
- All means have been tried.

3. 表示时间、金钱、距离, 重量等的词语作主语, 通常被看作一个整体, 谓语动词用单数。

- One hundred kilometers was covered on a single night.
- Five yuan is enough.

二、并列主语的主谓一致

1. and 连接并列主语, 谓语动词通常用复数形式, 但在下列情况下用单数:

(1) and 连接的并列主语指的是同一个人，同一事物或同一概念。

• The English teacher and head teacher is a young man.

(2) and 连接的并列名词有 each, every, no 或 many a 等修饰时，谓语动词用单数。

• In our country every boy and every girl has the right to receive education.

2. 遵循就近原则的短语

就近原则
A or B
either A or B
neither A nor B
not only A but also B
not A but B
A 和 B 并列主语

Either he or I am wrong.

3. 遵循就远原则（即谓语动词的数与最前面的主语保持一致）

就远原则
A, but + B
A, as well as + B
A, along with + B
A, together with + B
A, besides/except + B
A, rather than + B
单复数与 A 保持一致

The teacher as well as the students has seen the film.

三、名词化形容词作主语时的主谓一致

“the +形容词”表示一类人，作主语时，谓语动词用复数。

the poor, the rich, the sick, the dead, the young, the wise ...

• The young are required to respect the old.

四、不定式、动名词和名词从句作主语时的主谓一致

不定式，动名词和句子作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

• To become doctors is their ambition.

• Reading without comprehension is no good.

五、倒装句中的主谓一致

倒装句中的谓语动词与后面的主语保持一致。

• In the centre of Tian'anmen Square stands the Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall.

• Here comes the bus.

典题精练

The earth's surface receives heat from the sun and reflects some of the heat back into space while the rest _____ absorbed to warm it.

A. will be

B. is

C. are

D. being

答案： B

解析：考查主谓一致

the rest 指的是 the rest of heat。heat 为不可数名词，所以其后跟的谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式，故选 B。

考点 4 情态动词

一、概述

情态动词表示说话人的某种感情或语气，对某一动作或状态的某种态度，表示“需要”、“可以”、“必须”、“应当”等意义。

特征：

- (1) 不能单独作谓语。
- (2) 没有人称和数的变化。
- (3) 情态动词的“时态”的形式并不是区分时间的主要标志。

二、用法归纳

can/could	二者皆可表示能力“能”；允许“可以”；用于疑问句和否定句中 表示对于过去情况的推测；用于肯定的陈述句中，表示理论上或习惯上的可能性
can(could)/ be able to	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• can(could) 只有现在时和过去时；be able to 则有更多的时态变化• can 一般指自身具有的能力；be able to 则表示经过一段时间的努力后所具有的能力• 在否定结构中 was/were able to 与 could 没有区别 She ran fast but she couldn't / wasn't able to catch the bus.
may/might	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 表示许可或征询对方许可，might 比 may 的语气更委婉一些• may 常用于祈使句中表示祝愿。• 表示对现在或过去情况的推测，一般只用于肯定句中，might 比 may 可能性小
will/would	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 表示请求、建议，would 比 will 语气更委婉• 表示意志、愿望和决心，有“愿，要”之意，would 表示过去的意愿和决心。• 表示习惯性的动作或某种倾向，would 表示过去习惯性的动作或倾向。• 表示功用或能力。
shall /should	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• shall 一般用于第一人称，用于其它人称时，表示说话人给对方命令、警告、允诺或威胁。 You shall not leave your post.• should 表示劝告、建议、命令，同义词是 Ought to• should 表示推测、可能。这种推测往往有一定的根据，含有“按道理应当”之意。 They should be at home by now for they have been away for two hours• should 表示惊讶、意外、生气、失望等感情色彩。

	How should I know? · should 可用于名词性从句中表示虚拟语气。
must/mustn't/can't	· must 表示“必须，必要”，用于一般疑问句中，肯定回答用 must。否定回答要用 needn't 或 don't have to。 · mustn't 表示“不允许，禁止”。 · 有时 must 表示“偏要，硬要，偏偏”，指做令人不快的事情。 Must you shout so loudly? · must 表示推测时，只能用于肯定句，意为“一定，肯定”。此时，must 的否定形式不是 mustn't，而是 can't / couldn't
have to/don't have to	· have to 表示客观上的必要性，意为“不得不” · have to 的否定式 don't have to 表示没有义务或必要做某事，意为“不必”，常用来回答 must 提问的疑问句。
need/ needn't	· need 意为“需要，必要”，既可作情态动词，也可作实义动词。 · need not have done 表示本没必要做某事。 · need 开头的疑问句的否定回答可用 needn't，肯定回答用 “Yes, I must.” must 引出的一般疑问句，肯定回答用 must，否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to
情态动词+ have done	· can/could have done: 本可以做... 但实际没有做 · would have done: 本可以... 但实际没有做 · should/ have done: 本应该做... 而实际没做 · must have done: 肯定已经做了某事 · may/might have done: 也许已经做了某事

典题精练

— She must be in the dormitory now.

— No, she _____ be there. I saw her in the classroom a minute ago.

- A. mustn't
B. couldn't
C. can't
D. wouldn't

答案：C

解析：考查情态动词

mustn't 表示“禁止”；couldn't 表示“不能”；can't 表示“不可能”，即否定的推测；wouldn't 为虚拟语态。

考点 5 非谓语动词

非谓语动词包括不定式，分词（现在分词和过去分词）和动名词，在句子中可担任除谓语外的其他成分。

1. 动词不定式的构成

非谓语动词的形式		主动	被动
不定式	一般式	to do	to be done
	完成式	to have done	to have been done
	进行式	to be doing	

(1) 不定式的一般式表示动作同时发生，或者在它之后发生

- I couldn't afford to buy a new car, so I bought a used one instead.
 - Little Jim should love to be taken to the theatre this evening.
- (2) 不定式的进行式表示动作正在进行或与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生。
- When his father came in, he pretended to be writing a letter.
- (3) 不定式的完成式表示的动作发生在谓语动词所表示的动作之前。
- I am sorry to have given you so much trouble.
- (4) 动词不定式的否定形式由 “not +to do” 构成。
- His mother told him not to ride his bicycle in the street.
- (5) 动词不定式的复合结构为 “for + 名词 + to do”。
- Lincoln said that it was not right for the South to break away from the union.

2. 动词不定式的一般用法

作主语	常用 it 作形式主语，而把真正的主语放在后面。 • To help others is my duty. → It is my duty to help others.
作表语	• Her job at that time was to look after the sick boy
作宾语	常用在下列动词后面：want, need, hope, wish, expect, intend, mean 等 • He has agreed to help me with my English.
作宾补	这一类动词后 ask, advise, allow, beg, cause, forget, get, help, permit... 注意：使役动词和感官动词后不加 to
作定语	形成动宾关系（表示被动含义） Please give me a pen to write with.
作状语	表目的：They all rushed out to have a look at the film star. 表原因：We were all relieved to see them back safe. 表结果：He hurried to the station only to find the train had left.

★ only + 不定式（短语）这一结构可以表示一种出乎意料的或者非主观希望的结果

3. 动词不定式的特殊用法

(1) had better, would rather 之后动词不定式作宾语须省掉 to; but 前面句子若含有实义动词 do, but 之后动词不定式作宾语须省掉 to。

- I would rather not take the chance than hurt her.

(2) 在 make, let, see, watch, hear, notice, have 等动词的复合宾语中，动词不定式须省掉 to

- The boss made old Smith work over 15 hours a day

(3) 表语形容词后常接不定式，若该不定式与主语有逻辑上的动宾关系，则用主动式。

- The question is not easy to answer.

(4) 动词不定式可以和疑问代词 who, what, which 以及疑问副词 when, where, how 等连用

- All of these things are very good. I really don't know which one to choose.

动名词

1. 动名词的构成

非谓语动词的形式		主动	被动
动名词	一般式	doing	being done
	完成式	having done	having been done

(1) 一般式表示动作和谓语动词表示的动作同时发生，或在谓语动词表示的动作之前（或后）发生

• They all avoided mentioning that name.

(2) 完成式表示的动作发生在谓语动词表示的动作之前

• He retired after having worked for 40 years.

(3) 否定形式: not doing

• The girl made her mother angry by not taking her medicine.

2. 动名词的用法

作主语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 谓语动词通常用单数 • 表示经常的、习惯的动作或情况，而不定式更倾向某一次特定的、具体的动作 • 为了避免“头重脚轻”，可以用 it 作形式主语，而把真正的动名词主语后置。 <p>It's crazy talking to the manager that way.</p>
-----	---

★ use, good, pity, fun, nice, funny, waste, worth, 等名词或形容词作表语时，可用 it 作形式主语，把作主语的动名词后置。

It's no use regretting your past mistakes.

作表语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 主要表示主语的具体内容，表示与动名词主语等同或类似的情况。 <p>My favorite sport is playing basketball.</p>
作定语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 单个动名词通常置于被修饰的名词之前，表示被修饰名词的用途或性能。 <p>a swimming pool; a walking stick</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 作介词及下列动词、动词短语的宾语 <p>admit, avoid, consider, delay, deny, dislike, excuse ...</p>

enjoy doing sth.	喜欢做某事
spend... doing sth.	花费...做某事
be busy doing sth.	忙于做...
imagine doing sth.	想象做某事
can't help doing sth.	忍不住做某事
feel like doing sth.	想要做某事
finish doing sth.	完成做某事
practice doing sth.	练习做某事
喜欢花费忙着想象忍不住想要完成练习	
miss doing sth.	错过做某事
suggest doing sth.	建议做某事
keep (on) doing sth.	保持（继续）做某事
mind doing sth.	介意做某事

sth be worth doing. 某事值得做

consider doing sth. 考虑做某事

错过建议保持介意值得考虑

知识点拨

	to do	doing
remember forget	(do 在后) 要做	(do 在前) 做过
stop go on	(两个字) 两件事	(一个字) 一件事
like hate love	一次性	长期
try	尽力做	尝试做
start begin	一样	一样

现在分词

作定语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 相当于一个定语从句 <p>Don't wake up the sleeping children.</p>
作定语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 现在分词修饰不定代词和指示代词 those 时，现在分词位于后面 <p>Anyone swimming will be punished.</p>
作状语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 表示动作发生的时间、原因、结果、条件、让步或伴随情况等 <p>Climbing to the top of the hill, we saw a beautiful view.</p>

现在分词与谓语动词：表主动，表进行时间关系上，通常是同时发生

作宾补	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 表示感觉和状态的动词，如 see, hear, feel, smell, watch 等。 <p>He felt his heart beating faster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 表示“指使”意义的动词，如 have, set, keep, get, catch, leave 等。I'm sorry to have kept you waiting long.
作定语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 表“完成”或“被动”。 <p>the risen sun(= the sun that has just risen)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 位置可在修饰词的前后
作表语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 主语是人时，表示主语的状态或思想感情。 <p>When we heard of it, we were deeply moved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 过去分词作表语表示主语的状态，而被动语态则表示被动的动作。 <p>My glasses are broken.</p>
作状语	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一般位于句首或句末，表示时间、原因、条件、伴随（方式）等。 <p>He will come if asked.</p>
作宾补	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 通常表示被动意义和完成意义

	<p>(1) 过去分词用在表示状态的动词 keep, leave 等的后面。 They kept the door locked for a long time.</p> <p>(2) “have+宾语+过去分词” 可以表示两种含义。</p> <p>① 表示 “让某人做某事” I have had my bike repaired.</p> <p>②表示 “遭遇某种不幸, 受到打击”。 The old man had his wrist broken in the accident.</p>
作宾补	<p>· 通常表示被动意义和完成意义</p> <p>(3) 在 “make +宾语+过去分词” 结构中, 过去分词表示结果。 I raised my voice to make myself heard.</p> <p>(4) 感官动词后面跟过去分词作宾补, 表被动或已完成动作。 When we got to school, we saw the door locked.</p> <p>(5) 过去分词用在 want, wish, like, expect, order 等表示 “希望, 愿望, 命令” 这一类动词的后面作宾语补足语。</p> <p>(6) 过去分词用在 “with+宾语+宾补” 这一结构中作宾补, 过去分词与宾语之间是动宾关系。 With the matter settled, we all went home.</p>

典题精练

He entered the office hurriedly, _____ the door open.

- A. leave
- B. leaving
- C. to leave
- D. left

答案: B

解析: 主语 He 与 the door open 之间是主动关系, 故用动词的现在分词来表示伴随状态, 故选 B。

考点 6 被动语态

被动语态由 “be done” 构成, 只改变 be 的形式, 过去分词不变。

1. 被动语态的时态

一般现在时: am / is / are done

一般过去时: was / were done

一般将来时: shall / will be done; be going to be done

现在进行时: am / is / are being done

过去进行时: was / were being done

现在完成时: have / has been done

过去完成时: had been done

将来完成时: will/shall have been done

含有情态动词: 句子结构为 can / must / have to...be done

2. 被动语态的句式变化

肯定句	否定句
I am invited	I am not invited
He/She/It is invited	He/She/It is not invited
We/You/They are invited	We/You/They are not invited

疑问句	简略回答	
	肯定回答	否定回答
Am I invited?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren' t.
Is she/he/it invited?	Yes, she/he/it is.	No, he/she/it isn' t.
Are we/they invited?	Yes, I am/ we are. Yes, we/you/they are.	No, I am not/we aren' t. No, we/you/they aren' t.

3. 主动形式表示被动意义

(1) 连系动词可以用主动形式表示被动意义。

• The desk feels smooth.

(2) sell, wear, wash, read, open, shut 等作不及物动词时, 跟 easily, well, nicely, smoothly 等用, 强调谓语动词给主语带来某种结果, 多用主动表示被动。

• This book sells well.

4. 被动语态的用法

(1) 不知道或没有必要指出谁是动作的执行者时。

• A class meeting will be held next Monday.

(2) 当强调动作的承受者时要用被动语态。

• These books may be kept for two weeks.

(3) 当动作的执行者不是人时, 多用被动语态。

• The window was blown by wind.

(4) 表示客观的说明常用 “It is+过去分词 + that” 句型。

• It is said that Lucy has gone abroad.

It is reported that...

It is thought that...

5. 主动语态变为被动语态

(1) 找宾语——即动作的承受者

(2) 判断宾语的单复数——即 be 动词的单复数

(3) 判断动词的时态——即 be 动词的时态

(4) 修改谓语的时态——即原句动词改为过去分词

(5) 修改原句的主语——即 by+ 主语

They make shoes in that factory.

Shoes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{are} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right.$ made by them.

典题精练

Women employees _____ the same salaries as men for doing the same work.

- A. are paying
- B. have been paid
- C. paid
- D. have paid

答案: B

解析: women employees 与 pay 之间为动宾关系, 故应用被动语态。

考点 7 虚拟语气

虚拟语气表示说话人所说的话不是事实, 或者是不可能发生的情况, 是一种愿望、建

议或与事实相反的一种假设。

1. 虚拟语气在条件从句中的构成

	虚拟条件从句 (If)	主句
与现在事实相反的假设	主语+did/were	主语+should / would/could / might + do
与过去事实相反的假设	主语+ had done	主语+ should / would/ could / might + have done
与将来事实相反的假设	主语+ 1. did/were 2. should do 3. were to do	主语+should / would/could / might + do

1. 虚拟语气在条件从句中的构成

- If I knew his telephone number, I would tell you.
- I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she had come, she would have met your brother.
- If it were to snow tomorrow, they would not go out.

2. 混合虚拟条件句

从句和主句动作发生的时间不一致, 这时谓语动词的形式应由句意决定, 并根据各自的时间来调整。

- If I had known it, I would not be in such trouble now.

3. 省略连接词 if 的虚拟条件句

如果条件句中含有 were, had, should 等助动词或情态动词, if 可省略, 但这时 were, had, should 等要移到主语前。

- Were she here, she would help me.
- Had you followed the teacher's advice, you would have made greater progress.

4. 含蓄条件句

虚拟条件句有时不是以条件从句的形式出现, 而是通过介词短语、副词或上下文表现出来。

常用的有介词 with, without, but for (倘没有, 要不是); 连词 or, but; 副词 otherwise 等。

- But for your help, I wouldn't have finished my work so soon.
- I am busy. Otherwise, I would be most glad to help you.

5. 其他从句中的虚拟语气

(1) wish 引导的宾语从句, as if/ as though 引导的状语从句, 一般要用虚拟语气。

- I wish I could help you, but I am very busy.

(2) 用于表示建议、命令、要求、坚持要求等词相连的从句中需用虚拟语气。

- He suggested that all of us(should) be present at the meeting.

(3) 在 “It is strange (natural, necessary, important, desired) that...” 等主语从句中, 从句的谓语动词用 (should)+ do

- It is necessary that we finish our work on time.

(4) “It is high (about) time that...” 结构中, 从句的谓语动词用过去式, 有时也用 should + 动词原形, should 不能省略

- It is high time that we told him the truth.

(5) 在 would rather, would prefer 等后面的从句中, 动词用过去式表示现在和将来的情况, 用过去完成式表示过去的情况。

- Jim would rather we didn't leave now, but we must go to work.

典题精练

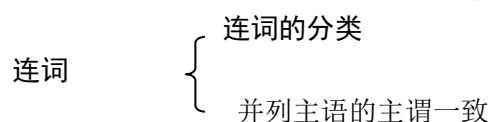
If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.

- A. would finish
- B. will finish
- C. would have finished
- D. will have finished

答案: C

解析: 条件状语从句中用了 had not rained, 是对过去发生的事情的虚拟, 所以主句的谓语动词应用 would have+动词过去分词, 故选 C。

第八章 连词



考点 1 连词的分类

并列连词

引申类	and, as well as
转折类	but, yet, though
选择类	or, nor, neither
因果类	for, so
其他类	while, when

从属连词

时间	when, as, while, before...
地点	where, wherever...
原因	as, because, since, for
结果	so...that..., so that
目的	so that, in order that
...

关联连词

并列	neither... nor, both... and, either...or, ...
从属	hardly...when, no sooner...than, ...

考点 2 并列主语的主谓一致

就近原则
A or B
either A or B
neither A nor B
not only A but also B
not A but B

A 和 B 并列主语

就远原则

A, but + B
A, as well as + B
A, along with + B
A, together with + B
A, besides/except + B
A, rather than + B

单复数与 A 保持一致

neither...nor, not only... but also..., hardly ... when..., no sooner...than..., so/such...that ..., 位于句首时, 主谓部分倒装

· Hardly had we started when the car got a flat tyre.

典题精练

The head teacher with his students _____ the park if it _____ tomorrow.

- A. is going to ; doesn' t rain
- B. are going to ; won' t rain
- C. is going to ; won' t rain
- D. are going to ; doesn' t rain

答案: A

解析: 考查 with 连接两个主语时, 谓语动词的数和前面的主语保持一致。第二空考查主将从现。

第九章 陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句

考点 1 陈述句

1. 陈述句用来叙述一项事实, 包括肯定和否定, 句末用句号。

I met Mary on my way home yesterday.

2. 陈述句的否定形式

- be 动词、情态动词、have 的否定直接在后面加 not
- 行为动词的否定在前面加助动词 do, does, did

3. never, hardly, seldom 等词也可构成否定式。

· I seldom go out.

考点 2 疑问句

1. 一般疑问句

用 yes 或 no 来回答的疑问句叫作一般疑问句。

(1) 一般疑问句的语序: 主谓部分倒装

① Be/Have (有) + 主语 + ...?

· Are you a teacher?

② 助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 行为动词 + ...?

· May I come in?

③ Do/ Does/ Did + 主语 + 行为动词 + ...?

· Do you like the picture?

(2) 一般疑问句的否定形式

not 位于主语之后，若是缩写，则需要和 be，助动词连写

· Are you not a student?——Aren' t you a student?

(3) 一般疑问句的简略答语

Yes/No, 主语+动词

2. 特殊疑问句

(1) 是用特殊疑问词开头的句子，如 when, where, who 等

(2) 语序：疑问词 + 一般疑问句

· Who is the girl in red?

★ 疑问词作主语或作主语的定语时，用陈述语序

Who is the tallest in your class?

3. 由两部分构成，前一部分是陈述句，后一部分是省略问句

★ 前否后肯，前肯后否

· Tom is a doctor, isn' t he?

反义疑问句的形式。

(1) 一般形式的反义疑问句

· Tom walks hard, doesn' t he?

(2) 当陈述句有否定副词时，疑问部分用肯定

· Tom has nothing to say, has he?

(3) 当陈述部分主语是指人的不定代词时，疑问部分的主语多用 they or he

· Anyone can do it, can' t they?

(4) 当陈述部分主语是指其他的不定代词时，疑问部分的主语多用 it

· Everything seems all right, doesn' t it?

(5) 祈使句的反义疑问句一般用 “will you”，但如果是以 Let' s 引导的祈使句，其反义疑问句则用 “shall we”

· Let us go to school, will you?

· Let' s go to the film, shall we?

(6) 若陈述句含有宾语从句，反义疑问句的谓语动词和主语和主句保持一致；若主句有否定词，则与从句保持一致。

· I don't think you' ll come to the meeting, will you?

4. 选择疑问句

提供两种（有时两种以上）情况问对方选择哪一种的疑问句，叫作选择疑问句。回答时，不能用 yes 或 no，要用完整的句子。

——Will you study English or French?

——I' ll study English.

典题精练

Everybody talks about the stock market during work time, after work, and even during holidays, _____ ?

- A. does he
- B. don' t they
- C. do they
- D. doesn' t they

答案： B

解析： 主语是指人的不定代词时，疑问句中用 they 或者 he 来指代。

考点3 祈使句

祈使句是用来表示请求、命令、邀请、劝告、建议等的句子。

1. 没有主语的祈使句（肯定式和否定式）

Turn off the TV, please!

Don't turn off the TV, please!

2. 有主语的祈使句

为了加强说话的口气及明确说话的对象，祈使句中可以有主语。

(1) 第二人称祈使句

• You go there quickly!

2. 有主语的祈使句

(2) 第一人称祈使句 (Let me/ Let us)

• Let me write down the words for you!

(3) 第三人称祈使句，前面也可以加上 Let

• Someone close the window, please.

• Let him go by himself.

3. 其他形式的祈使句

(1) 以 No 开始的禁止性的祈使句。

No parking.

No fishing.

No smoking.

(2) 固定词组。

Out with it.

Faster.

Beg pardon

考点4 感叹句

1. 感叹句是用来表示说话时的喜怒哀乐等感情和态度的句子。

- 感叹句多用 what 或 how 引起，what 修饰名词，how 修饰形容词、副词。感叹句用降调，句末用感叹号。

(1) what + (a/an+) 形容词 + 名词（中心词）+ 主语 + 谓语。主谓可省略

● What pretty flowers they are!

● What an interesting book (it is)!

(2) How + 形容词（副词）+ (a/an+ 名词 +) / (名词复数+) 主语 + 谓语。

How slowly he runs!

How wise a man he is!

How attractive the picture is!

2. 其他形式的感叹句

(1) 其他句型句末用感叹号时，也是一种感叹句

Get out!

Isn't that interesting!

(2) 感叹词和短语

Wonderful!

Stop!

(3) 带 such 或 so 的感叹句

He looks so happy!

典题精练

_____ splendid news that there will be a digital version of the Oxford Latin Dictionary!

A. What a

B. What

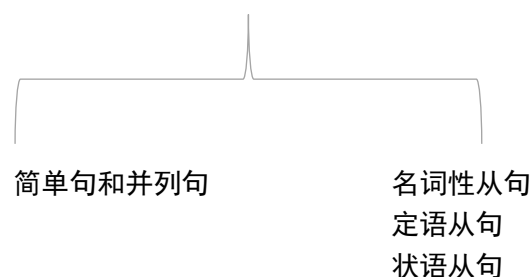
- C. How
- D. How a

答案： B

解析：句中强调的是 News，不可数名词，所以选 B。

第十章 简单句、并列句、复合句

简单句、并列句、复合句



考点 1 简单句和并列句

1. 简单句

概念：只有一个主谓结构

分类：主谓；

主谓宾；

主系表；

主谓宾补；

主谓+间宾+直宾。

1. 简单句

The children are sleeping.

I want a return ticket.

My brother has become an engineer.

We keep the classroom clean.

He give me a book.

2. 并列句

概念：含有两个或者两个以上独立分句的句子叫并列句。

并列句可以使用逗号、分号或并列连词连接。

- Not only does he do well in English, but he does well in maths.
- It was raining heavily, but my father went to work as usual.

表递进
表选择
表转折
表因果

★结合连词的知识点

考点2 名词性从句

名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句

The boy is Li Ming.

主语 表语

Mr. Liang, a 24-year-old boy, teaches us English.

主语 同位语 宾语

名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句

1. That he will come is certain.

主语从句

2. I know that he will come.

宾语从句

3. The truth is that I have been there.

表语从句

4. The fact that she was late surprised us.

同位语从句

1. 为什么叫名词性从句？ 从句表达的意思比名词复杂得多
整个从句相当于一个名词

2. 为什么要有名词性从句？ 名词能做的成分，从句都能做

The man looked around.

比较：

That the boy failed again in the exam disappointed his mother.

同样作主语，从句可以表示较复杂的含义，一般是个动作或性质

I know him.

I know that he is writing his composition in his room

从句的特征：

是一个句子，有一个引导词，引导词做从句的一个成分（that 除外）

1. 主语从句

在复合句中充当主语从句，通常放在主句谓语动词之前，或由形式主语 it 代替。

引导主语从句的连接词有：

that, whether, what, who, which, how, why, when, where 等。

When the conference is to be held has not been decided.

That the sun rises in the east is well known to all of us.

(1) 连接词 that 不充当句子的成分，只是单纯地起连接作用，通常不可以省略。

That the driver could not control his car was obvious. →

It was obvious that the driver could not control his car.

(2) if 不能用在主语从句中，而 whether 可以。

• Whether he left (or not) is unknown.

(3) 当主语从句作主语时，谓语动词一般用第三人称单数形式。

- What we need is more time and money.

1. That he knows Japanese is known to all.

That 无词义，不可省略

2. What surprised me was to see him here.

What “什么”，“所…的”

3. When he will come is unknown.

When “什么时候”

连词 that (无词义, 不作成分, 不能省略, 只起连接作用),

whether (是否), 不作成分, 不用 if.

That he will come and help us is certain.

Whether we will succeed is still a question.

注意：已确定的事由 that 引导；

没决定的事由 whether 引导。

常用句型如下:

(1) It + be + 形容词 + 主语从句

(2) It + be + 名词 + 主语从句

(3) It + 不及物动词 + 主语从句

(4) It + 及物 动词的被动语态 + 主语从句

It is necessary/ important that ...

...是有必要/重要的

It is obvious/ clear that..... 很明显.....

It is certain / true that是肯定的

It is true that是事实

It is strange that很奇怪

It is natural that是很自然的

2. 宾语从句

在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句，通常放在主句谓语动词（及物动词）、形容词或介词之后。

- I heard that he joined the army.

- I am afraid (that) I' ve made a mistake.

1. I know him .
主语 谓语 宾语 (简单句)

2. I know who he is .
主语 谓语 连词 从句主语 从句谓语 (复合句)
 主句 宾语从句

2. 宾语从句

(1) it 作形式宾语, 而真正的宾语 that 从句则放在句尾。

- We heard it that she would get married next month.

(2) 宾语从句的否定转移。若主句谓语动词为 think, consider, suppose, believe, expect

等，一般要把否定词转移到从句谓语。

- I don't think this dress fits you well.

(3) that 在宾语从句中常可以省略，但由 and 或 but 连接两个或多个宾语从句时，仅可以省略第一个连词 that。

- He said (that) he had eaten nothing but that he wasn't hungry.

(4) 在宾语从句中连词 whether 和 if 可以互换，但是有 or not，在介词后，加不定式的时候只用 whether

- I want to know whether they will come or not.
- He was interested in whether he would see her there.

1. He asked who could answer the question.
2. Do you know whom they are waiting for?
3. He asked whose handwriting was the best in the class.
4. Please tell me when we' ll have a meeting.
5. Can you tell me where he is?
6. Could you tell me how I can get to the station?
7. Would you tell me why the train is late?

3. 表语从句

放在系动词之后，用法和宾语从句类似。that 通常不可省略

(1) 主语表示建议、命令、要求、请求时，从句谓语动词用 (should) do

(2) 主句主语为 reason 时，连接词用 that，不用 why 或者 because。

- The reason for such a serious accident is that the driver was too careless and drunk.

放在系动词之后，用法和宾语从句类似。that 通常不可省略

(3) because, as if, as though, as, like 等连接词也可引导表语从句。

- He has heart disease. That is because he has been smoking too much.

- (1). That is why he didn' t pass the exam.
- (2). The question is where he has gone.
- (3). The problem is that he has gone.
- (4). It looks/seems as if/though it were going to rain.

4. 同位语从句

在复合句中作名词的同位语从句对前面的名词起进一步说明的作用。

- There is doubt whether he will come.

(1) 同位语从句通常用于以下抽象名词之后：fact, news, idea, hope, belief, thought, doubt, truth, order, suggestion, word 等。

- The fact that he worked through night surprised us.
- The king' s decision that the prisoner would be set free surprised all the people.
- The order that all the soldiers should stay still is given by the general.
- He got the news from Mary that the sports meeting was put off.

(2) that 引导的同位语从句与定语从句的区别：

that 在同位语中只起连接作用，定从中还能充当成分。

- We are interested in the news that some foreigners would visit our school.
- We are interested in the news that he told us.

试区分以下句子：

- Do you know the fact that he stole the car?
- Do you know the fact that they were talking about?

注意：1. 如果是定语从句，它的从句肯定是不完整的，关系词肯定在句中充当成分的；而同位语从句中的 that 只起连接作用。

2. 定语从句是对先行词起修饰作用，而同位语从句则解释说明先行词的具体内容。

考点 3 定语从句

★结合代词的考点六关系代词理解

概念：在复合句中修饰名词或代词的句子。（在句子中作定语）

He is a smart boy.

形容词作定语

He is a boy who has magic power.

句子作定语，修饰 boy，叫做定语从句

He is a boy who has magic power.

关系词 { 关系代词 which, who, whom, whose, that
关系代副词 where, when, why

1. 定语从句中的引导词

1) 关系代词：

先行词是人 who、whom、whose

These are the students who / that won the first place last year.

2) 先行词是物

These are the trees which / that were planted last year.

(1) who 指人，在从句中作主语。

(2) whom 指人，在定语从句中充当宾语，通常可以省略。

• The man who is speaking at the meeting is a worker.

• The woman whom they wanted to visit is a teacher.

(3) which 指物，在定语从句中作主语或者宾语，作宾语时可省略。

• This is a truck which is made in China.

(4) that 指人时，相当于 who 或者 whom；指物时，相当于 which。that 在定语从句中作主语或者宾语，作宾语时可省略。

• I like the book (which / that) you bought yesterday.

• The man (who/that) is speaking at the meeting is a worker.

• The woman (whom/that) they wanted to visit is a teacher.

(5) whose 既可以指人，也可以指物，作定语。

• I know the girl whose mother is a teacher.

• I have a book whose cover is yellow.

(6) 关系代词在定语从句中作介词宾语时, 从句常由 “介词+关系代词” 引导。

① 含有介词的动短语一般不拆开使用, 如 look for, look after, take care of 等。

• This is the watch which/that I am looking for.

② 介词放在关系代词前, 关系代词指人时用 whom, 不可用 who 或者 that; 指物时用 which, 不能用 that; 关系代词是所有格时用 whose

• The man with whom you talked is my friend.

③ “介词+关系代词” 前可用 some, any, none, both, all, neither, most, each, few 等代词或者数词。

• He loved his parents deeply, both of whom are very kind to him.

考点 3 定语从句

1. 定语从句中的引导词

	主语	宾语	定语
指人	who that	whom (优先) who that	whose (of whom)
指物	which that	Which that	Whose (of which)
指人和物	that	that	whose

2. 关系副词引导的定语从句

关系副词	先行词	在从句中的成分
when	时间	时间状语
where	地点	地点状语
why	原因	原因状语

• This is the place where I was born.

• I remember the day when I first met him.

• Can you tell me the reason why you lied to me?

3. 限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
形式上	不用逗号和主句隔开	用逗号和主句隔开
意义上	是先行词不可缺少的定语, 不能删除	是对先行词的补充说明, 删除后意思仍完整
译法上	翻译成先行词的定语, “...的...”	通常翻译成主句的并列句
关系词的使用上	A. 做宾语时可省略 B. 可用 that C. 可用 who 代替 whom	A. 不可省 B. 不用 that C. 不用 who 代替 whom

• The teacher told me that Tom was the only person that I could depend on.

• He recognized Tom, with whom he had worked for two years.

注意:

1. 限定性定语从句只能用 that 的几种情况

(1)先行词是 everything, something, nothing 等不定代词,或者被 every, some, no, all, any, little, much 等代词修饰时

- Have you taken down everything that Mr. Li has said?
- There is little that I can do for you.

(2) 当先行词被序数词修饰时

- The first place that they visited in London was the Big Ben.

(3) 当先行词被形容词最高级修饰时

- This is the best film that I have seen.

(4) 当先行词被 the very, the only 修饰时

- This is the very dictionary that I want to buy.

(5) 当先行词前面有 who, which 等疑问代词时

- Which is the T-shirt that fits me most?

(6) 当先行词既有人, 也有动物或者物体时

- Can you remember the scientist and his theory that we have learned?

2. 关系代词 as 和 which 引导的定语从句

(1) as 和 which 都可以在定语从句中作主语或者宾语, 代表前面整个句子。

- He was honest, as/which we know.

(2) as 引导非限定性定语从句, 可放在主句之前, 或者主句之后, 甚至可以切割一个主句; which 引导的非限定性定语从句只能放在主句之后。

- As is known to all, China is a developing country.
- He has been to Paris more than several times, which I don't believe.

(3) 当先行词被 such, the same 修饰时, 常用的 as

- I have never heard such a story as he tells.

3. 当引导定语从句的关系代词在从句中作主语时, 定语从句中的谓语动词的数的形式应与先行词保持一致。

(1) one of + 复数名词 + 关系代词 + 复数动词

- He is one of the students who pass the exam.

(2) the only one of + 复数名词 + 关系代词 + 单数动词

- He is the only one of the students who passes the exam.

4. 当关系代词 as 与 which 引导非限定性定语从句修饰主句内容时, 若 as 与 which 作主语, 则从句的谓语动词用单数形式。

- As is known to all, the earth goes around the sun.
- He has passed the college entrance examination, which makes his parents quite happy.

5. 其他情况

- I, who am your teacher, will try my best to help you.
- Have you heard of the persons and things that are being talked about?

典题精练

These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. when
- D. what

答案: A

解析：先行词是 “These apple trees”，that 只能引导限定性定语从句。when 引导的定语从句的先行词只能为时间；what 不能引导定语从句。故选 A。

考点 4 状语从句

状语从句在句中作状语，修饰主句中的动词，形容词或副词等，有时修饰整个主句。状语从句放在主句之前时，常用逗号隔开，放在主句之后，一般不用逗号。

状语从句按其意义和作用可分为时间、地点、原因、目的、让步、方式、结果、条件、比较等从句。

1. 时间状语从句

(1) when, while 和 as 的区别

when 后的动词可以是延续性也可以是暂时性的

while 后的动词必须是延续性的，且动作同时发生

as 表示 “一边... 一边...”

- We were about to leave when he came in.
- I am playing football while you like playing basketball.
- We always sing as we walk.

(2) 表示 “一... 就...” 的连词：as soon as, immediately, directly, the moment, the minute, no sooner ... than ..., hardly/scarcely ... when..., once

注意：no sooner ... than ..., hardly/scarcely ... when...

时态和倒装语序

2. 地点状语从句

引导地点状语从句的常用引导词有 where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere 等。地点状语从句可放在主句之前或放在主句之后。

- Wherever there is smoke, there is fire.
- You may find him where his brother lives.

3. 原因状语从句

	内涵	语气	能否回答 why	位置	能否被强调
because	直接因果	强	能	主句前或后	能
as	双方都知道的原因	弱	不能	主句前或后	不能
since/ now that				主句前	
for	表示推测或者进一步说明	弱	不能	主句后，常用逗号隔开	不能

4. 目的状语从句

so that 以便...；为了	引导的从句只能位于主句之后 Speak louder so that the people in the hall can all hear you.
in order that	引导的从句可位于主句前或后 In order that every student might understand it, the teacher explained that passage again and again.

for fear that 唯恐，以防	I' m working hard for fear that I should fail.
in case 以防（某种情况发生）	I stayed at home all day in case you called.
lest 以防（虚拟语气）	He emphasized it again and again, lest she should forget.

5. 让步状语从句

although/though	表示尽管、虽然
even if/ even though	表示即使 Even though/ if he is rather slow, he is very diligent.
as	表示尽管、虽然 若位于主语之前则需用倒装语序 Much as he is opposed to law-breaking, he is not bigoted about it.
Whether...or.. whatever= no matter what	不管...；无论... Whatever may happen, we shall not lose heart.

6. 方式状语从句

方式状语从句通常由 as（像，如同），just as（正如），as if/though（好像）引导。

as if/though 引导的从句若与事实相反，用虚拟语气，否则用陈述语气。

- Do as I say !
- It looks as if it' s going to rain.

7. 结果状语从句

引导结果状语从句的从属连词有 so that, so... that..., such ... that.... 在非正式语体中，so. ..that ..., such. ..that... 引导的句子中 that 可以省略。

so 形容词/副词 that...
so 形容词 a/an 名词单数 that...
so many/few 名词复数 that...
so much/little 不可数名词 that ...
such a/an 形容词 可数名词单数 that...
such 形容词 名词复数/不可数名词 that

- He worked so hard that he got ill.
- It was such a hard exam that few of us pass it.

注意：

too.. to; enough to; so.. as to ..等结构的用法

8. 条件状语从句

条件状语从句通常由 if, unless, suppose, provided(that), on condition that, as/ so long as, in case 等连词引导。

- Unless the rain stops, we shall not go out for play.
- As long as we don' t lose heart, we' ll be able to catch up with others.

9. 比较状语从句

比较状语从句通常由 as...as, than, not so/ as... as, the +形容词/副词比较级... the +形容词/副词比较级... 等连词引导。

- The sooner you start, the earlier you' ll get to the work place.
- There is much more water in the Changjiang River than in the Yellow River.

典题精练

_____ the earth cooled down, water began to appear on its surface.

- A. With
- B. Because
- C. As
- D. While

答案：C

解析：with 后不加句子，because 表原因，as 表示随着，while 表示当...的时候

第十一章 强调和倒装



考点1 强调

1. 强调结构的基本形式是 It is/was +被强调部分+that/who...，可以用来强调除谓语动词外其他所有成分。

• It was yesterday that he met Mary.

2. 强调结构的一般疑问句句型为：Is/Was it +被强调部分+that/who...?

• Was it yesterday that he met Mary?

3. 强调结构的特殊疑问句句型为：

特殊疑问词 (Who/ What/...) +is/was it that...?

• When and where was it that you were born?

4. 表示推测的情态动词 can/ may/ must/ might 可与 be 结合形成

It must/may/might be/ have been... that 等

• It might be his sister that he is worried about.

5. 强调谓语一般用助动词 does/ do/ did +动词原形。

强调谓语时句子的时态一般是一般现在时和一般过去时。

• Do be careful!

考点2 倒装

谓语在前，主语在后叫倒装。倒装分为部分倒装和全部倒装。

1. 全部倒装

(1) 用于 there be 句型

• There are many students in the classroom.

(2) 用于 “here(there, now, then)+不及物动词+主语” 的句型中，或以 out, in, up, down, away 等副词开头的句子里，以表示强调 Here comes the bus.

• There goes the bell.

(3) 当句首为表示地点的介词词组时，也常常引起全都倒装

①形容词+连系动词+主语。

• Present at the meeting were Professor White, Professor Smith and many other guests

②过去分词+连系动词+主语。

• Gone are the days when they could do what they liked to the Chinese people.

③ 介词短语+ be +主语

• Among the goods are Christmas trees, flowers, candles and toys.

(4) 用于以 so, nor, neither 开头的句子, 表示重复前句部分内容。句子的谓语应与前句谓语的时态形式相一致。

• He has been to Beijing. So have I.

(5) 为了保持句子平衡, 或为了强调表语或状语, 或为了上下文紧密衔接, 有时须用全部倒装。

• They arrived at a farmhouse, in front of which sat a small boy.

2. 部分倒装

(1) 用于疑问句

• Can you speak English?

(2) 省略了 if 的虚拟条件句中, were, had 或 should 可提到句首构成部分倒装。★

(3) 在 so...that 句型中, 若 so... 提至句首, 则构成部分倒装。

• So carelessly did he drive that he almost killed himself.

(4) 用于 “形容词(名词动词) + as/though” 引导的让步状语从句中。

• Pretty as she is, she is not clever.

(5/6) 否定词和有否定意义的词位于句首时, 如 no sooner...than..., hardly...when, never, seldom, rarely, little, by no means 等

• Not until the teacher came did he finish his homework.

• Never shall I do this again.

• Little did he know who the woman was.

(7) 用于 only 开头的句子 (only 后面为副词、介词短语或句子)

• Only this afternoon did I finish the novel.

• Only in this way can you master English.

★这两点略作了解即可

(8) 如果直接引语后注明引语是什么人说的, 而且主语是名词时, 用倒装结构; 主语是代词时, 一般不用倒装。

“Let's go,” said the man.

“Let's go,” he said.

(9) 用于某些表示祝愿的句子。

May you succeed!

May you have a long and happy life?

典题精练 1

Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.

- A. you did
- B. you can
- C. did you
- D. can you

答案: D

解析: “only + 介词短语” 置于句首时, 主谓部分倒装。

典题精练 2

Never _____ the weather been so bad in October.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. has
- D. have

答案： C

解析：Never 位于句首，主谓部分倒装，主语为 weather，动词用三单。

第二部分 语音

本部分主要内容：

- 第一章 英语音素
- 第二章 音节
- 第三章 拼读规则

第一章 英语音素

- 什么是音素：音素是语音的最小单位。
- 音素的分类：元音和辅音。
- 音素的个数：共 48 个

元音音素 20 个，辅音音素 28 个。

考点 1 元音

元音	单元音	前元音	/i:/ /ɪ / /e/ /æ/
		中元音	/ɜ:/ /ə / /ʌ /
		后元音	/ɑ:/ /ɔ:/ /ɒ / /u:/ /ʊ/
	双元音	合口双元音	/eɪ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ / /ə u/ /au/
		集中双元音	/iə / /eə / /ʊə /

发音注意：

- 舌尖抵住下齿
- 舌前部向硬腭抬起
- 双唇不要收圆
- 唇形舌位保持不变

前元音	/i:/ /ɪ / /e/ /æ/
-----	-------------------

发音注意：

- 舌尖抵住下齿，但不如前元音时抵得紧
- 舌面最高点在舌前部和舌后部之间
- 不圆唇

中元音	/ɜ:/ /ə / /ʌ /
-----	----------------

发音注意：

- 舌尖不触下齿，舌身后缩，舌后部向软腭抬起
- 除/ɑ:/ 外，都是圆唇音
- 注意/ɔ:/ /u:/ /ɑ:/ 三个音的长度，都是长元音

后元音	/ɑ:/ /ɔ:/ /ɒ / /u:/ /ʊ/
-----	-------------------------

双元音	合口双元音	/ei/ /ai/ /ɔ i/ /ə u/ /au/
	集中双元音	/iə / /eə / /uə /

发音注意：

1. 合口双元音，口型由较张开滑向较合拢的位置
2. 集中双元音，由第一个元音分别滑向中元音的/ə /位置。

考点 2 辅音

1. 不论声带振动与否，发音时呼出的气流通过口腔或鼻腔时受到一定的阻碍，这样形成的语音称为辅音；
2. 发音时声带不振动的辅音称为清辅音；
3. 发音声带振动的辅音称为浊辅音。

辅音	爆破音	清	/p/ /t/ /k/
		浊	/b/ /d/ /g/
	摩擦音	清	/f/ /θ / /s/ /ʃ / /h/
		浊	/v/ /ð/ /z/ /ʒ / /r/ /w/ /j/
	破擦音	清	/tʃ / /tr/ /ts/
		浊	/dʒ / /dr/ /dz/
	鼻音	清	/m/ /n/ /ŋ /
	舌侧音	浊	/l/

第二章 音节

1. 音节是读音的基本单位，任何单词的读音，都是分解为一个个音节朗读；
2. 音节通常由一个元音加上一个或几个辅音构成；
3. 一个单词的音标中有几个元音就有几个音节；
4. 一个音节叫单音节词，两个音节叫双音节词，两个音节以上叫多音节。

e. g.

red, easy, university

考点 1 重读双音节和非重读音节

一般说来，双音节或多音节单词的音标中，至少有一个重读音节。哪一个音节重读，该音节的左上方或该音节的元音上方标有重读符号“ ’ ”；

次重音表示读该音节时要弱于重音节而强于其他音节。

e. g.

begin [bɪ ˈ gɪ n]

apologize [ə ˈ pɒ lə dʒ aɪ z]

有时，一个多音节词特别是三音节及以下的词有主要重音和次要重音。次重音表示读该音节时要弱于重音节而强于其他音节。

e. g.

magazine [ˌ mæ gə ˈ zi: n]

fourteen [ˌ fɔ : ˈ ti: n]

afternoon [ˌ a: ftə ˈ nu: n]

考点 3 音节分类

以元音字母结尾的音节称为开音节。开音节分为：绝对开音节和相对开音节。

(1) 绝对开音节

绝对开音节：辅音+元音结尾。

e. g. no [nəʊ] , me [mi:], he 等。

(2) 相对开音节

相对开音节：元音+辅音+不发音的 e 结尾。

e. g. make [meɪk], note [nəʊt], name, these, home, excuse

考点 4 闭音节

单个元音字母+一个或几个辅音字母 (rwy 除外)，且以辅音字母结尾的重读音节。

在重读闭音节中，元音字母读短元音，即 a /æ/; i /ɪ/;

e. g. map[mæp], pick[pɪk] , bag, begin, fish, not, cup 等。

重读闭音节结尾，变形要重读双写，即两个辅音中间夹一个元音。

如：sit—sitting begin—beginning

第三章 拼读规则

考点 1 元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节和 r 音节中的读音规则

在重读开音节中

字母或字母组合	音节类型或在词中的位置	读音	例 词
a	重读开音节	[ei]	blame, cake, state, take
e		[i:]	be, meter, these, we
i(y)		[ai]	five, life, pipe, white, by
o		[əʊ]	close, hope, smoke, zone
u		[ju:]	huge, music, student, use
a	重读闭音节	[æ]	sad, cat, cap, map, stand
e		[e]	bed, desk, kept, let, melt
i		[ɪ]	gift, bring, sit, stick, win
o		[ɒ]	box, fog, long, pot, shop
u		[ʌ]	cap, cut, dust, nut, sun

闭音节和 r 音节中的读音规则

在 r 音节中的读音

字母或字母组合	音节类型或在词中的位置	读音	例 词
ar	在 r 音节中的读音	[a:]	cart, large, star, harm
er		[ɜː]	perfect, nerve, serve

ir		[ɜː]	first, girl, shirt, third
or		[ɔː]	formal, morning, north, perform
ur		[ɜː]	burn, nurse, purpose, turn

考点 2 元音字母在非重读音节中的读音规则

字母	读音	例词
a	[ə]	about, American, China , breakfast
	[ɪ]	orange, cabbage, village, message
e	[ə]	open, sentence, golden
	[ɪ]	decide, begin, behind
i(y)	[ɪ]	coming, office, morning, beautify
	[aɪ]	satisfy, occupy
o	[ə]	bottom, collective, second
	[ə u]	photo, potato, tomato
u	[ə]	difficult, support, supply
	[ju:]	occupy, attitude, institute

考点 3 辅音字母在单词中的读音规则

字母或字母组合	音节类型或在词中的位置	读音	例词
c	在 e, i, y 前	[s]	nice, pencil
	在 a, o, u 前读[k]	[k]	cap, come
	在 ia, ie, io 字母组合前读[tʃ]	[ʃ]	special, efficient
ch		[tʃ]	much, chair
b	当 b 在词尾并有字母 m 在前时	[b]	book, beef, club comb, tumb
g	在多数情况下	[g]	go, big, garden
	在 e 前	[dʒ]	page, orange

字母或字母组合	音节类型或在词中的位置	读音	例词
j		[dʒ]	Jack, jacket,
kn		[n]	knife, know
ll		[l]	ball, tell

ng		[ŋ]	sing, long
		[ŋg]	English
nk		[ŋk]	ink, think
ph		[f]	physics (物理)
qu		[kw]	quite, quick
sh		[ʃ]	shoe, English
tch		[tʃ]	watch, fetch
th		[θ]	thing, thank
		[ð]	this, that
wh	在字母 o 前	[h]	who, whose
		[w]	where, what
wr		[r]	write, wrong
x		[ks]	box, next
		[gz]	exam, example
y		[j]	yes, you

清辅音后读作/s/ (e.g. maps, cakes)

浊元音后读作/z/ (e.g. bananas, dogs)

在/s/、/z/、/dʒ/、/ʃ/音之后读/ iz /
(e.g. classes, bridges, washes, houses)

考点4 常见元音字母组合的读音规则

1. ai 读作[ei]或[i]，有时不发音。

afraid, aim, contain, brain

captain, portrait

certain, curtain

2. ay 读作[ei]

away, day, may, stay

3. al 读作 [ɔ:]

all, talk, walk, chalk

4. au 读作 [ɔ:]或[ɒ]

audience, autumn, daughter

because, sausage

5. aw 读作 [ɔ:]

awkward, draw, law, paw

6. air 读作[eə]

affair, air, chair, fair, stair

7. are 读作[eə]

aware, care, compare, prepare

8. ea 读作[i:]或[e]

sea, dream, team, weak, decrease

9. ee 读作[i:]或[i]

deed, screen, between

coffee, committee

10. ei 读作[ei], [ai] 或 [i:]

eight, height, ceiling, conceive

deceive, receive

考点 5 常见辅音字母组合的读音规则

1. ch 读作[tʃ]或[k]

chalk, chief, choice, search, technical

2. ck 读作[k]

back, check, pocket, knock

3. dr 读作[dr]

dress, dry, drink, dream

4. dge 读作[dʒ]

bridge, judge, knowledge

5. gh 读作[f]

cough, enough, draught

6. gue 读作[ge]

guess, guest

7. gn 读作[n]

foreign, sign

8. kn 读作[n]

knee, knife, know

9. ll 读作[l]

bell, follow, million, skill

10. mm 读作[m]

comment, programme, summer

典题精练

1. A. revise

B. consist

C. advertise

D. visit

答案: B

解析: 字母“s”发音, B 选项发音/s/, 其余三个选项均发音/z/

2. A. expose

B. phrase

C. accuse

D. loose

答案: D

解析: 字母“s”发音, D 选项发音/s/, 其余三个选项均发音/z/

3. A. hope
- B. move
- C. zone
- D. joke

答案: B

解析: 字母“o”发音, B选项发音/u:/, 其余三个选项均发音/ə u/

4. A. beneath
- B. wealthy
- C. southern
- D. athlete

答案: C

解析: 字母“th”发音, C选项发音/ð /, 其余三个选项均发音/θ /

5. A. percentage
- B. stage
- C. village
- D. passage

答案: B

解析: 字母“a”发音, C选项发音/ei/, 其余三个选项均发音/i/

第三部分 词汇

本章主要内容

第一章 构词法

1 派生法

2 合成法

3 转换法

第二章 常用短语

第一章 构词法

考点1 派生法(前缀)

表示否定, 或者相反的前缀:

dis- disadvantage 不利条件, disagree 不同意

anti- anticancer 抗癌的; antiwar 反战的

il-/im-/in-/ir-/

illegal 非法的; informal 非正式的; immature 未成熟的

counter- counterview 对立观点; counterforce 阻力

de- decrease 减少

non- nonability 无能, nonsense 废话, 胡说

un- unwilling 不情愿的, unbelievable 难以置信的

表示时间先后前缀:

过去的 ex- ex-husband 前夫; ex-president 前总统

之前 fore- foretell 预言; foresight 先见之明, 预见

之中 mid- midterm 其中的; midnight 午夜

之后 post- postwar 战后的; postgraduate 研究生

表示方向位置的前缀:

向外 ex- export 出口, exclude 把...排斥在外

向内 in- input 输入, indoor 室内的

表示程度的前缀:

额外 extra- extraordinary 非凡的, 惊人的,

extracurricular 课程以外的

超过 out- outnumber 比...多, outrun 超过, 跑得比...快

超过 sur- surpass 超过, 优于, surplus 剩余的

表示数量的前缀:

双 bi- bilingual 双语的

单独 mono- monocycle 独轮车, monodrama 独角戏

多元 multi- multicultural 多元文化的, multinational 多民族的

多重 poly- polyacid 多酸的, polycentric 多中心的

半 semi- semiconductor 半导体, semi-final 半决赛

表示方式的前缀:

对抗 anti- antiwar 反战的, antifascist 反法西斯的

共同 co- cooperation 合作, coexist 共存

再次 re- rewrite 重写, recall 回忆

考点2 派生法(后缀)

1. 名词后缀:

-an, -ant, -ar, -ee, -eer, -ent, -er, -ese, -ist, -ive, -man, -or 等用于构成表示“人”的名词:

German 德国人; musician 音乐家; American 美国人

inhabitant 居民; tenant 房客; assistant 助手, 助理

liar 说谎者; scholar 学者; beggar 乞丐; Chinese 中国人

refugee 逃亡者; employee 雇员; trainee 受训人员; novelist 小说家

pianist 钢琴家; specialist 专家; native 本地人

operative 工人, 技工; relative 亲戚; chairman 主席

-age, -ance, -ence, -hood, -ic, -ics, -ing, -ion, -ism, -ment, -ness, -rv, -ship, -th, -ty,

-ure 等用于构成表示行为、性质、状态等的抽象名词:

courage 勇气; marriage 结婚; shortage 缺乏;

assistance 帮助; attendance 出席; dependence 依靠

acceptance 接受; absence 缺席; confidence 自信

boyhood 童年; childhood 童年时代; livelihood 生计

2. 形容词后缀:

• 表示“属性, 倾向, 相关”

-able, -ible, 如 movable 可移动的, comfortable 舒适的;

-al, 如 additional 附加的, educational 教育的;

-an, 如 urban 城市的, suburban 郊区的;

-ant, -ent, 如 distant 遥远的, excellent 卓越的。

• 表示“相像, 类似”

-ish, 如 boyish 孩子气的, childish 幼稚的, 孩子气的;
-like, 如 manlike 有男子气概的, 像男人的, childlike 孩子似的;
-ly, 如 fatherly 父亲般的, scholarly 博学的, motherly 母亲般的。

• 表示“充分的”

-ful, 如 beautiful, wonderful, helpful;
-ous, 如 dangerous, generous 慷慨的, courageous 勇敢的。

• 表示“由某种物质形成, 制成或生产”

-en, 如 wooden, golden, woolen 羊毛的;
-fic, 如 scientific, terrific 极好的。

• 表示“方向”

-ern... 方向的, 如 eastern, western;
-ward 朝着... 方向, 如 downward, upward, forward 向前的。

• 表示“倍数”

d- 两倍, double;
tri-三倍, triple;
quad-四倍, quadruple;
-fold 倍数, twofold 两倍的, tenfold 十倍的。

• 表示“数量关系”

-teen, 如 thirteen, fourteen
-ty, 如 twenty, thirty
-th, 如 fourth, fifth

• 表示国家的形容词, 或者“国籍, 语种, 宗教”

-an, 如 Roman, Asian
-ese, 如 Chinese, Japanese
-ish, 如 English, Spanish

• 表示“比较程度”

更加-er, 如 bigger, smaller
最-est, 如 highest, clearest
最-most, 如 foremost 最重要的, utmost 极度的。

• 表示“否定”

-less, 如 careless, countless 无数的。

3. 动词后缀:

-ize/ise, 表示“做成, 变成, ...化”, 如 civilize 使文明化;

-en, 表示“使成为, 引起, 使有”, 如 darken 使黑暗, fasten 系紧

-fy, 表示“使...化, 使成”, 如 classify 分类, identify 认出, 证明
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4. 副词后缀:

-ly, absolutely, actually, barely 赤裸裸的
-ward(s), backwards 向后地, downwards 向下地; eastwards 向东方

-way(s), always, anyway, endways 竖着

-wise, crosswise 交叉地, likewise 同样地, otherwise 否则, 要不然

考点3 合成法

由两个或两个以上的词合成一个新词, 这种构词法成为合成法, 合成法在书写时有的要用连字符连接, 有的可以直接写在一起。

1. 合成名词

(1) 名词+名词: classroom (教室), sunglasses (墨镜)

(2) 形容词+名词: blackboard (黑板), expressway (高速公路)

(3) 副词+名词: downfall (瀑布), underclothes (内衣)

(4) 动词+名词: driveway (车道), pickpocket (扒手)

(5) 名词+动词: snowfall (下雪), watersupply (自来水)

(6) 动名词+名词: boiling - point 沸点

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2. 合成形容词

(1) 名词+形容词: air-tight 密封的, duty-free 免税的;

(2) 形容词+形容词: all-round 全面的; bitter-sweet 甜中有苦的;

(3) 名词+现在分词: peace-loving 热爱和平的; labour-saving 省力的;

(4) 形容词+现在分词: good-looking 好看的; easy-going 随和的;

3. 合成动词

(1) 名词+动词: counteroffer 还价, sunbathe 日光浴

(2) 形容词+动词: finecomb 仔细搜查, heat-treat 热处理

(3) 形容词+动词: whitewash 粉刷; blacklist 列入黑名单

考点4 转换法

在词形不变的情况下, 一个单词由一种词类转换为另一种词类, 称为转换法。

1. 动词转化为名词

dream (做梦) → 梦, look (看) → 相貌;

2. 名词转化为动词

book (书) → 预定, 预约

3. 形容词转化为名词

final (最后的) → 最后, young (年轻的) → 年轻人

有些双音节词转换后, 重音发生变化。通常名词重音在前, 动词重音在后, 有时读音也有不同。

e. g.

conduct n. [ˈkɒndʌkt] 行为 → v. [kənˈdʌkt] 传导

digest n. [ˈdɪdʒest] 文摘 → v. [daɪˈdʒest] 消化

典题精练 1:

The child looked at me _____.

A. stranger

B. strangely

C. strange

D. strangness

答案: B

解析: 考查副词修饰动词的用法

第二章 常用短语

A

a few 一些, 几个

account for 说明
above all 首先, 尤其是
all but 几乎, 差不多
arrive in 到达
as if/though 好像, 仿佛
as regards 关于
at a loss 困惑不解
at all costs 不惜一切代价
at random 随意地, 任意地

B

back and forth 前后, 来回
begin with 首先
break down 出故障, 失败
bring about 爆发, 出现
bring forth 产生, 提出
before long 不久以后, 很快
break off 中断, 突然停止
bring forward 提议, 提前
break up 打碎, 结束, 破裂

C

call for 前往接某人, 要求
call on 访问, 拜访; 号召, 请求
carry off 拿走, 夺走
check in 登记, 报到
cheer up 振作起来, 高兴起来
come off 成功, 奏效; 脱离
come to 达到(某种状态、状况)
cut short 缩短
call off 取消(某事)
come up to 接近, 达到

典题精练 1:

Her face is _____ to me, but I can't remember where I saw her.

A. similar B. friendly C. alike D. familiar

答案: D

解析: 考查固定搭配 be familiar with sth/sb

典题精练 2:

It wasn't an accident. He did it on _____.

A. reason B. determination C. purpose D. intention

答案: C

解析: 考查意思是某人故意做某事。do sth on purpose.

第四部分 综合知识

第一章 完形填空
第二章 阅读理解
第三章 日常会话
第四章 短文写作

综合知识
第一章 完形填空

题型介绍+大纲要求

“在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文（约 200 词）内留有 15 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择项，要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整”。

大纲要求：

完形填空的主要目的是测试考生对所学词汇、语法知识、技能及背景知识的综合运用能力，同时还考查考生的阅读理解能力。复原后的短文不仅在句子结构上正确、恰当，而且在语义和表达上完整、得体。

解题技巧：（整体）

1. 快速通读全文，细读首句，了解文章的主旨和大意
2. 把握文章的语境和线索
3. 判断考点类型，确定解题方式
4. 做题细心，检查认真

例题解析：

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six 1; physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The prizes come from 2 that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a 3 place to live in.

1. A. regions B. parts C. classes D. areas
2. A. a scholarship B. a bond C. an investment D. a fund
3. A. better B. cleaner C. larger D. richer

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, 4 who receives the prizes. Each award 5 a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to 6 of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can 7 be given to a group.

4. A. determine B. declare C. announce D. conclude
5. A. refers to B. makes up C. consists of D. focuses on
6. A. institutions B. organizations C. individuals D. singles
7. A. still B. yet C. ever D. also

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out 8 December 10, 1901 — five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor 9 most famous invention, dynamite (炸药), made him a 10 man. Although he gave the world such a 11 weapon, Nobel was always against wars and 12. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of 13.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 8. A. at | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| 9. A. whose | B. who | C. whom | D. that |
| 10. A. serious | B. humorous | C. smart | D. rich |
| 11. A. magic | B. strange | C. deadly | D. mysterious |
| 12. A. confusion | B. violence | C. jealousy | D. hatred |
| 13. A. mind | B. races | C. mankind | D. regions |

Officials at first handed out only five prizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some 14 prizes were not awarded because there were no 15 candidates.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 14. A. time | B. years | C. times | D. year |
| 15. A. worthy | B. valuable | C. worthwhile | D. invaluable |

例题解析:

They are awarded in six 1: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

1. A. regions
B. parts
C. classes
D. areas

答案: D

解析: 此处考查词汇辨析。region 表示地区; part 表示部分; class 表示级别; area 表示领域

The prizes come from 2 that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel.

2. A. a scholarship
B. a bond
C. an investment
D. a fund

答案: D

解析: 此处考查词汇辨析。A 表示奖学金; B 表示债券; C 表示投资, D 表示资金, 专款

He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a 3 place to live in.

3. A. better
B. cleaner
C. larger
D. richer

答案: A

解析: 此处考查词汇辨析。A 表示更好的; B 表示更干净的; C 表示更大的; D 表示更有钱的

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, 4 who receives the prizes.

4. A. determine
B. declare

- C. announce
- D. conclude

答案： A

解析： 此处考查词汇辨析。A 表示决定；B 表示宣布、声明；C 表示宣布；D 表示总结

Each award 5 a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money.

- 5. A. refers to
- B. makes up
- C. consists of
- D. focuses on

答案： C

解析： 此处考查短语辨析。A 表示指的是；B 表示构成；C 表示由...组成；D 表示关注...

Prizes can only be given to 6 of all races, countries and religions.

- 6. A. institutions
- B. organizations
- C. individuals
- D. singles

答案： C

解析： 此处考查词汇辨析。A 表示机构；B 表示组织；C 表示个人；D 表示单身者。

Only the Peace Prize can 7 be given to a group.

- 7. A. still
- B. yet
- C. ever
- D. also

答案： D

解析： 此处考查连词的用法。

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out 8 December 10, 1901 — five years after Alfred Nobel's death.

- 8. A. at
- B. on
- C. by
- D. in

答案： B

解析： 此处介词的用法。 “in, on, at” 的用法区别

Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor 9 most famous invention, dynamite (炸药), made him a 10 man.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 9. A. whose | B. who | C. whom | D. that |
| 10. A. serious | B. humorous | C. smart | D. rich |

答案： 9A, 10D

解析：此处定语从句中关系代词的用法。whose 可用来指代定语，所以选 A。第 10 空根据句意，是因为炸药让他成为一个... 的人。

Although he gave the world such a 11 weapon, Nobel was always against wars and 12.

11. A. magic B. strange C. deadly D. mysterious
12. A. confusion B. violence C. jealousy D. hatred

答案： 11C, 10B

解析：11 空结合前文看，炸药应该是一种致命的武器。A 神奇的；B 陌生的；C 致命的；D 神秘的

第 12 空根据句意，尽管...，但是，形成转折。A 混淆，混乱；B 暴力；C 嫉妒；D 仇恨

He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of 13.

13. A. mind
B. races
C. mankind
D. regions

答案： C

解析：注意连词 therefore，前文说反对战争和仇恨，所以留下钱是为了给这些对人类和平做出贡献的人。A 思想；B 种族；C 人类；D 地区

In some 14 prizes were not awarded because there were no 15 candidates.

14. A. time B. years C. times D. year
15. A. worthy B. valuable C. worthwhile D. invaluable

答案： 14B; 15A

解析：14 空，some 后面应该用复数名词，表示一些年份。

15 空，根据前后的因果关系，表示值得的候选人。A 有价值的；B 贵重的；C 重要的，值钱的；D 极宝贵的

第二章 阅读理解

本章主要内容

一、大纲要求

二、解题技巧

大纲要求

阅读理解考查考生精读和泛读文章的能力。总阅读量大概在 1000 个单词左右，考生应该在规定的时间内完成选择题的作答。

如何有效提高阅读能力

1. 扩大阅读量，提高阅读理解能力和阅读速度
2. 加强语言知识的学习和训练
3. 扩宽知识面，增加知识储备
4. 熟悉不同的文章体裁

5. 加强考前强化训练

解题技巧

- 1. 明确一个目的，掌握文章信息，做出合理推断
- 2. 学会两种阅读方法：略读法和查阅法
- 3. 注意三个侧重
- 侧重首句尾句、首段尾段
- 侧重语篇标志词
- 侧重长难句
- 4. 熟悉四种题型
- 主旨大意题；词语理解题；事实细节题；推理判断题

主旨大意题

常见命题形式有：

1. What' s the best title for the text?
2. The best title for this passage is?
3. What is the general/main idea of the passage?
4. What is the subject discussed in the text?

阅读理解文章多是议论文和说明文，这两种文体的结构可归纳为：

提出问题，论述问题——得出结论或者阐明观点。

对于这类文章，抓主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。

主题句一般出现在文章的开头或结尾。主题句具有简洁性、概括性的特点。

词语理解题

考点：

- ①猜测某个词、词组、句子的意义
- ②对文中的多义词或词组进行定义
- ③判断某个代词的指代的对象。

常见命题形式有：

1. The underlined word/phrase in the second paragraph means____.
2. The word “it/they” in the last sentence refers to?
3. The word “...” (Line 6. para.2) probably means?

解答技巧：

1. 通过因果关系猜词首先是找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系，然后才能猜词。有时文章借助关联词（如 because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, of course 等等）表示前因后果。

e. g.

You shouldn' t have blamed him for that , for it wasn' t his fault.

通过 for 引出的句子所表示的原因（那不是他的错），可猜出 blame 的词义是 “责备”。

2. 通过构词法猜词根据前缀、后缀、复合、派生等构词知识判断生词词义。

e. g.

She is unlikely to have stolen the money.

（“un” 含否定意义，故为 “不太可能” 之意。）

3. 通过定义或释义关系来推测词义

e. g.

She is bilingual. In other words, she speaks English and French equally well.

根据后面的 In other words 可以推测出来,应该是对前文进行解释说明。

这种同义或释义关系常由 is, or, that is, in other words, be called 或破折号等来表示。

4. 举例法

e. g.

He likes reading periodicals, such as Reader's Digest, Newsweek and Time Magazine.

根据列举的内容来推测词义。

事实细节题

主要考查考生正确把握文中信息的能力。这类题主要涉及时间、地点人物、事件、原因、结果、数字等议论文中例证细节和定义类细节。

这类题目的共同特点是:答案一般都能在文章中找到。

事实细节题占比较大,提问也没有固定的模式

寻读法

分为直接理解题和间接理解题,前者常用 who, what, which, when, where, why 和 how 提问,或判断正误;后者需与原文信息转换,表达上与原文有差异。

推理判断题

主要考查学生对文章中隐含或深层的含意的理解能力。它要求考生根据文章内容做出合乎逻辑的推断,包括考生对作者观点的理解,态度的判断,对修辞、语气、隐含意思等的理解。

题干关键词: infer (推断), indicate (象征,暗示), imply/suggest (暗示), conclude (作出结论), assume (假定,设想)。

推理判断题

解答技巧

推断题是考查学生透过文章表面的文字信息进行分析、综合、归纳等逻辑推理的能力。推理和判断必须以事实为依据,切莫主观臆断。

①那些文章中直接陈述的内容不能选,要选择根据文章推理出来的选项。

②推理不是凭空猜测,而是立足已知推断未知;作出正确答案时一定要在文中找到依据或理由。

③要忠实于原文,以文章提供的事实和线索为依据。不能以自己的观点代替作者的想法;不要脱离原文主观臆断。

例题解析:

About 79 million Americans have pre-diabetes (糖尿病前期). That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed (诊断) with type 2 --- at least not yet. One long-term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre-diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels—levels—even briefly—were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre-diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis.

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the persons who weigh

200. Dropping that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60%.

Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10-minute sessions, the benefit is the same. Choose certain exercises, such as fast walking, playing tennis or lifting weights. Physical activity such as sweeping floors works, too.

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by 50%. Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose (葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre-diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 mg/dl suggests pre-diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal. Other tests, including glucose tolerance and A1C, also are used to monitor blood sugar.

例题解析:

1. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
- B. Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
- C. Pre-diabetes is ranked No. 1 danger threatening Americans' health.
- D. Pre-diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.

.... Found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable.

答案: D

2. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis, people with pre-diabetes should pay most attention to _____.

- A. heart disease
- B. glucose levels
- C. stroke
- D. exercises

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by 50%. Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose (葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

答案: B

3. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?

- A. 110 mg/dl.
- B. 70 mg/dl.
- C. 130 mg/dl.
- D. 90 mg/dl.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre-diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 mg/dl suggests pre-diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal.

4. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?

- A. Education.

- B. Technology.
- C. Health.
- D. Entertainment.

答案： C

第三章 日常会话

本章主要内容

一、大纲要求

二、解题技巧

考点补充

大纲要求

对话场景
问候
告别
介绍
感谢
拒绝
道歉
邀请
提议
请求

5 个小题，每个小题 3 分，共 15 分。

常考类型：

- 1、交谈类
- 2、问路类
- 3、购物类
- 4、打电话

解题技巧

- 1. 在学习和训练中伴随有效的日常话语输入
- 2. 掌握必要的词汇、语法知识
- 3. 熟悉英语中日常生活某些习惯表达方式
- 4. 注意语言的真实性

考点补充

1. 问候

（1）打招呼用语：

Good morning/ afternoon/ evening.

How are you? 你好吗？

（2）说明自己状况的用语：

I'm fine, thank you. 或

Fine, thank you. And you?

（3）谢谢你来看我：

It's nice/kind of you to come and see me.

2. 介绍

(1) 介绍某人:

This is Mr/Mrs/Miss...

(2) 对介绍的应答:

How do you do! 你好!

(3) 自我介绍:

My name is... 或 I'm Call me...

(4) 介绍他人:

I'd like you to meet ... 我想让你见见...

Let me introduce ... to you.

4. 打电话

(1) 询问对方是谁?

Hello! May I speak to...?

Is that...(speaking)? 是...(在说话)吗?

(2) 接电话后, 告诉自己正是对方的想通话的人:

Yes, (it is...) speaking.

(3) 告诉对方拨错了电话号码:

I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.

(4) 接电话后, 告诉自己对方要稍等通话的人:

Hold on for a moment, please.

(5) 告诉对方想要听电话的人不在:

I'm sorry he/she isn't here right now.

5. 感谢和应答

(1) 表示感谢:

Thank you (very much).

(2) 对感谢的应答:

Not at all. / That's (It's) all right/OK. / You're welcome.

6. 祝愿、祝贺和应答

(1) 一般的祝愿用语:

Good luck!

(2) 对祝愿、祝贺的应答:

Thank you. 谢谢!

The same to you.

7. 道歉和应答

(1) 表示道歉:

I'm sorry.

I'm sorry for/ about...

Excuse me.

(2) 对道歉的应答:

That's all right.

That's OK.

It doesn't matter.

8. 指路

Excuse me, is there a ... Near here?

Excuse me, where is ...?

how can I get to...?

例题解析

Linda: Hey, what's wrong, dear? You don't look quite yourself today.

Silvia: ___1___. I am just tired.

Linda: ___2___! Tell me. Maybe I can help.

Silvia: Well, I just couldn't fall asleep these days.

Linda: ___3___? I don't remember you have sleeping problems. What's bothering you?

Silvia: I can't find a job. I failed in a number of job interviews.

Linda: ___4___. Take it easy, babe. Everything will be fine.

Silvia: ___5___? You know, I really need a job to make life going.

Linda: Don't worry. Keep on trying and I will keep an eye on the job ads for you, too.

Silvia: Thanks, I will.

A. It doesn't matter

B. How come

C. You're welcome

D. I'm sorry to hear that

E. What shall I do?

F. What is it?

G. Well, nothing

H. Come on

1. G

2. H

3. B

4. D

5. E

Sarah: Hello. I'm calling to rent an apartment you advertised.

Manager: Yes. What kind of apartment are you interested in?

Sarah: I'm interested in a one - bedroom apartment. ___1___?

Manager: Yes, I have one. ___2___?

Sarah: Sometime around next week. ___3___?

Manager: Well, it's a one - bedroom apartment. The monthly rent is \$650, with a \$300 security deposit. You pay electricity only. Gas and water is included. You can use a sheltered parking space at no extra charge. And ... ___4___.

Sarah: Sounds good. ___5___?

Manager: Sure. See you tomorrow then.

A. When do you need it?

B. Do you have any available?

C. What do you mean?

D. May I come over tomorrow to take a look?

E. Can I leave a message?

F. Can you give me the details about it

G. that's probably it

H. that's exactly what you want

1. B
2. A
3. F
4. G
5. D

第四章 短文写作

本章主要内容

一、大纲要求

二、解题技巧

考点补充

大纲要求

要求考生写一篇 100-120 词的短文。写作的内容包括日常生活、一般常识等内容，体裁以记叙文为主。短文写作是需要掌握的语言技能。

写作时，需要注意：

1. 掌握常用的词汇和常用句型
2. 写好句子是关键
3. 掌握段落写作的技巧
4. 有针对性的多做写作练习

解题技巧

命题作文

写作的特点时提供了题目或者大标题，如 My Friend, Movies and TV 等。

陈述现象

展开讨论

得出结论

e. g. My favorite TV programme

情景作文

考生可供发挥的余地不大，测试考生对给出的信息的理解能力、综合能力和重新编排的能力。在情景写作中，应注意语体的选择，如果收信人时新朋好友，可使用轻松简介的非正式语体；相反，就要考虑间接、客气的正式语体。

e. g. My favorite TV programme

解题技巧

假设你打算到美国某语言中心去学习，给该中心写一封信，讲明如下情况：

1. 个人简历（包括年龄和职业）
2. 你学习英语多久了，在什么地方学的，等等。
3. 你准备学哪一门英语课程
4. 你计划什么时候去学习。

当然，你还可以询问一些有关情况，诸如授课方式、学费等。

段首句作文

段首句作文实际上就是主题句作文或者提纲式作文。特点是供写作参考的信息为三段的首句（主题句、提纲）。写作前，考生应认真思考所写内容是否符合段首句的要求，即每一个段首句后面要写的内容与段首句一直。一定要弄清楚文章题目和段首句之间的关系以及各段首句之间的关系。同时，注意段落的统一性。

第四章 短文写作

解题技巧

For this part, you are supposed to write a composition in English in 100–120 words based on the title: The Bicycle in China. Base your composition on the outline given below. Remember to write it clearly.

1. 在中国，自行车是最为流行的交通工具
2. 骑自行车有许多好处
3. 自行车的未来

The Bicycle in China

The bicycle is a popular means of transportation in China. People ride them for various purposes such as going to and from school and work. Bicycles are very cheap and easy to buy in China.

There are many advantages to riding a bicycle. First, using a bicycle can greatly help reduce the air pollution in many big cities. Second, people can improve their health by riding a bicycle. Third, lots of people go out by bicycle to avoid traffic jam; meanwhile, bicycles are clean and cheap, convenient and easy to park.

The future of bicycles will be bright. In some developed countries, city governments have arranged some people to use “public bicycles” to travel round the city center free of charge.

Following the high-speed development of China's economy, I think the number of bicycles may reduce. But we must admit that bicycle will still remain its important position in Chinese people's daily life because of its own advantages as well as China's special national condition

考点补充：常用引言

1. I was very glad to hear (about) your good news.
听说了你的好消息我很高兴。
2. Forgive me for not writing to you earlier.
原谅我没有早点给你写信。
3. I have not heard from you for over a month.
我已经有一个多月没收到你的来信了。
4. It was really kind of you to reply so quickly.
你能这么快回信真是太好了。
5. It's really great to get a letter from you at last.
终于收到你的来信，真是太好了。
6. Thank you so much for your congratulations.
非常感谢你的祝贺。
7. I am very sorry to hear that you have not been well.
听说你身体不好我很难过。
8. What a surprise to hear from you at last!
终于收到你的来信，真让人惊喜！
9. It is very nice to hear from you.
很高兴收到你的来信。
10. Please forgive me for not answering your letter in time.
请原谅我没有及时给你回信。

考点补充：常用结尾

1. I shall be looking forward to hearing from you soon.
盼望很快收到您的来信。
2. I hope you will soon settle down in your new job/school.
愿你很快会在新单位/学校安顿下来。
3. I am very sorry for all the trouble that it has caused you.
对于由此给您带来的所有麻烦我深表歉意。
4. I am very sorry for any inconvenience I have caused you.
对于我给您带来的任何不便我深表歉意。
5. I wish you good luck (with the exam)/every success (in the exam).
祝你(考试)成功(考试)顺利。
6. Please give my regards to your parents.
请代我向你的父母问好。
7. I hope you will be well again soon.
愿你早日康复。
8. Please kindly remember me to your family.
请代我向你的家人问好。
9. Thank you again for your kindness and consideration.
再次感谢您的好心和体谅。
10. We would greatly appreciate your cooperation.
我们会非常感谢您的协助。

考点补充：信函类作文

主题、称谓、正文、结尾用语、署名

考点补充：信函类作文——申请信

Dear _____,

I'm _____ from _____ (自我介绍). I am writing to _____ (写信目的), for I believe that _____ (申请原因).

I think I am qualified for _____ (申请职位) because _____ (优点1). Moreover, I also have _____ (优点2). That's why I apply for the position./ I hope I can join in the activity.

I plan to _____ (计划1), have them _____ (计划2) and _____ (计划3). What's more important is _____ (达到的效果).

I hope you can offer me the opportunity.

Yours faithfully,

xxx

第一部分：说明写信目的

第二部分：展开申请原因

第三部分：期盼回复，表示感谢

考点补充：信函类作文——感谢信

高分句式：

1. Thank you so much for...
2. I warmly appreciate your hospitality.
3. My true gratitude is beyond any words/description
4. I'd like to take this opportunity to express my great appreciation for your timely help and assistance.

5. I must thank you again for your generous help.

考点补充：信函类作文——邀请信

第一部分：说明邀请目的

1. On behalf ... I have the honor to invite you to...
2. It is with the great pleasure that I write to cordially invite you to...
3. It gives me the greatest pleasure to invite you to...
4. We should be very grateful if you could...

第二部分：说明活动安排

1. Will you and Mrs. Smith give the pleasure of dining with us at the Beijing Hotel on Sunday, October 10th, at eight o' clock?
2. There will be a dinner party to be held at the Beijing Hotel on Sunday, October 10th, at eight o' clock. Will you and Mrs. Smith come and join us?
3. I hope that you have no previous engagement and can join us for the English Evening at 7:00 p.m. on February 1st.

第三部分：期盼回复

1. We are looking forward to seeing you.
2. I do hope that you will be able to come.
3. We should be very pleased if you could honor us with your company.

考点补充：信函类作文——建议信

June 7, 2007

Dear _____,

I am very pleased to know that _____. It _____. In my opinion, _____. On the one hand, _____. On the other hand, _____.

As to _____, I suggest _____. If _____. It is necessary for you to _____. In addition, _____. I am sure _____.

Please inform me _____. I am looking forward to _____.

Sincerely yours,

XXX

考点补充：信函类作文——道歉信

Dear John,

As+身份(名词), I am writing this letter intended to express my apology to you for my failing to do sth... Please accept my sincere and humble apology with gratitude. (自我介绍+写作目的)

The reason is that 表语从句(完整的句子). Therefore, 完整的句子. Would you mind if I change sth.. I am awfully sorry for the trouble. (道歉原因)

Once again, I am really apologized for any inconvenience caused and hope you can understand my situation. (再次道歉+期待回复)

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

信考点补充：函类作文——投诉信

Dear _____,

Date _____

Thank you for your help of _____. Unfortunately 不幸的是, last 上个 month/week, I was unable to 无法 _____ after trying 尝试 for several times. Could

you please check 检查 the_____, which might be the ignorance 疏忽 by either of us.

Your positive 积极的 help/concern 关注 before (time and date) would be highly appreciated 感谢. I believe this accident would not affect 影响 our further 进一步 friendship.

I am looking forward to your quick reply.

Sincerely Yours,

XXX

考点补充: 通知

Notice

There will be a _____ event 事件/meeting 会议/activity at _____ o' clock on _____ (date), in the _____ (place) at the _____ department. All the _____ 参与人员_____ members are expected at the event/meeting.

_____ Department

Date

典题精练

1. Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

你是 Lucy, 给老同学 Allen 写一封邀请信, 邀请他参加下个星期六下午 5 点(12 月 26 日)的校友聚会。希望 Allen 尽快回信接受邀请, 以便他们及时做好安排。

Dear Allen,

We are having all classmates for dinner at 5 p. m. next Saturday (December 26) at the hotel. There will be a big reunion. Would it be possible for you to join in it at your convenience? I hope that you will feel it worthwhile to accept this invitation. We haven't seen each other for along time and we are all anxious to have you with us.

We shall be very much pleased if we receive word of your acceptance in the near future, so that we can make good arrangements in time.

Yours,

Lucy

2. Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition in English in 100 -120 words on the title: My Favorite Sport. Base your composition on the outline given below. Remember to write it clearly.

(1) 我最喜欢的运动是打乒乓球。

(2) 我是怎样迷上打乒乓球的。

(3) 打乒乓球给我带来的好处。

My Favorite Sport

Playing table-tennis is my favorite sport. I am so interested in it that I go to play it in the gym before breakfast every day. On Sundays, I'd rather devote a whole afternoon to it than go to

see a film. It has become an important part of my life.

How did I develop my passion for table-tennis? I was weak from my illness in my childhood, and medicine had little effect on me. My physical education teacher in the middle school told me that physical exercises would make me strong. He taught me how to play table - tennis, which greatly improved my health. Since then my interest has become stronger and stronger.

Playing table - tennis has not only built up my health but also made me quick - witted. It's one of my effective ways to relax after intense study. I often meet the table - tennis players and I have made many new friends through table - tennis.

3. Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly.

根据下面的汉语提示, 写一篇题为 “Why Should We Learn English?” 的短文。

- (1) 英语现已成为一种国际语言。
- (2) 现在大多数书籍、报纸和杂志都以英文出版和印刷。
- (3) 学习英语需要耐心。

Why Should We Learn English?

English language has now become an international language. Many countries in the world use English and more people are learning English. Many people who attend the international conference, go abroad and do business with foreigners have to speak it.

Nowadays, most of the valuable books, newspapers and magazines are printed and published in English. If we want to obtain more information and knowledge, we have to learn English well. English is certainly regarded as a tool of communication.

Learning English needs patience. Many problems are often encountered in English learning process. In this case, to be patient is indeed very important. To learn English well, we need to memorize new words, and read English articles patiently and carefully.