

Unit 14 I remember meeting all of you in Grade 7

第一课时 Section A(1a-2d)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. They did a s urvey about how students spend their weekends.
2. The students stood in a r ow and welcomed the visitors.
3. If you finish the work on time you can get a d ouble salary.
4. I can't use my computer because the k eyboard doesn't work.
5. The bicycles they produced were not up to the international s tandard.

二、用所给词的正确形式填空。

1. I remember scoring two goals in a row during the soccer competition (compete).
2. I did carefully in my work to meet all the s tandards (standard) from my strict boss.
3. His income has doubled (double) in the past three years.
4. Our teacher always explained things clearly (clear) to us whenever we couldn't understand something.
5. Do you remember losing (lose) the game against Class 3 last year?



三、选择填空。

- (C) 1. —Do you like folk music?
—Of course. It often _____ us of events in the past.
A. remembers B. instructs C. reminds D. reflects
- (D) 2. —He had tried everything but it made little _____.
—It's a pity.
A. use B. good C. result D. difference
- (B) 3. —Please _____ your voice if you have any questions to ask the chairman.
—OK, I'll. Thank you.
A. lift B. raise C. explore D. rise
- (A) 4. —What is the result of the football match?
—They _____ two but we got one. They won.
A. scored B. threw C. shot D. knocked
- (D) 5. —I am in a new senior high and I _____ my old days in my middle school.
—You can go back to your school and visit your teachers.
A. remember B. encourage C. meet D. miss
- (A) 6. I have many special _____ of the good time we spent together.
A. memories B. suggestions C. agreements D. standards
- (C) 7. He used to _____ problems _____ along with his classmates, but he can get on well with them now.
A. have; get B. has; gets C. have; getting D. having; getting
- (C) 8. —Do you think Shanghai is a _____ city?
—Certainly. It has beautiful buildings, tidy streets and hard-working people.
A. likely B. lonely C. lively D. lately
- (D) 9. —Well, it is time to _____.
—So it is. Otherwise, we may miss the train.
A. set on B. set up C. set in D. set out

(D) 10. —Excuse me, is there a table for two, please?

—_____ There is one near the door.

A. Take your time.

B. It's my pleasure.

C. What a pity!

D. This way, please!

四、选择合适的句子补全对话。

1. —Whose advice do you think I should take?

— C

2. —May I move your bag a little and take this seat?

— D

3. —Let's go for an outing this weekend.

— A

4. —Why was Daisy wild with Joy?

— B

5. —How do you think things will be different in senior high school?

— E

A. Why not?

B. She got an A—the highest level in the math exam.

C. It is up to you.

D. Go ahead.

E. I think that I will have to study much harder for exams.

五、阅读理解(2019年武汉中考)。

Ever since I was a little girl, I've loved reading crime and detective(侦探) novels, so I guess it was pretty normal that I started writing them when I was older. However, my family is very big on having a traditional career(职业), so when I said that I wanted to go to college and study writing, my parents told me that I couldn't. They told me that I had to study for a degree so that I would achieve a career, and not something as risky as writing. I suppose I could have studied Journalism(新闻专业), but I didn't want to lose interest in writing because it would be something I would do every day for work, not for pleasure. I thought that teaching looked like a pretty good compromise(妥协), especially because of the long holidays. It was a good choice: by the time I was twenty-five, I'd already finished two novels and had an agent.

To be honest, I never meant to keep my being a crime writer a secret or anything, and my friends have always known. One of the reasons most people don't know is because my agent told me that my name Hazel sounded too much like a romance(浪漫) novelist for older women. She suggested Brooke Lane and I thought, "Well, if you think it'll make me successful, okay." I'd totally forgotten about it until I walked into school one day and saw one of my workmates reading my novel. I asked her some questions about it, and it was so clear that she had no idea that I'd written it—she even offered to lend it to me after she'd finished! Of course, sometimes I wonder what my students would think if they knew that their teacher was going home on the weekend to write about murders and dead bodies, but I think my parents probably did me a favor: my teaching job keeps me in touch with the real world.

(D) 66. Hazel is probably _____.

A. an agent

B. a journalist

C. a teacher and artist

D. a teacher and writer

(B) 67. The underlined words "is very big on" in the passage most probably mean _____.

A. to give no advice

B. to like something very much

C. to have more experiences

D. to misunderstand something

(B) 68. It is clear Hazel _____.

A. agreed to study journalism for a degree

B. accepted Brooke Lane as her pen name

C. would like to write something for teaching

D. told her workmates about her writing novels

(A) 69. Hazel finally realized that her parents' advice on her career was _____.

A. helpful

B. exciting

C. disappointing

D. risky

(C) 70. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. Hazel likes showing off in public

B. Hazel's students all want to write novels

C. Hazel's agent has played a role in her success

D. older women prefer the name Brooke to Hazel

第二课时 Section A (3a-4b)

自主导学

一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. My English l evel has been improving and I hope to get good grades at the end of this year.
2. The students are all p reparing for the school art festival.
3. Molly o vercame her fear of flying and went to Beijing by plane last night.
4. I don't want to make a m ess because I eat and sleep in your home.
5. Have you been prepared for your s enior high school?

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. My mother is so caring (care) and she does everything for me.
2. After graduating (graduate) from a famous university, he volunteered to be a teacher in a village school.
3. I remember the excitement (excite) of the school art festival each year.
4. What was especially enjoyable (enjoy) about your junior high school?
5. I'm looking forward to learning (learn) English in an English speaking country.

综合提升

三、选择填空。

- (B) 1. —How did you like the hotel?
—We weren't satisfied with the low _____ of service in the hotel.
A. level B. standard C. area D. star
- (C) 2. If I'm inside for three days in a _____, I'll go crazy.
A. line B. queue C. row D. team
- (C) 3. It's difficult to _____ the difference between "hurt" and "injure" in meaning.
A. make B. judge C. tell D. separate
- (A) 4. —Can Kathy speak Spanish?
—Yes. She _____ a lot of Spanish by playing with the native boys and girls.
A. picked up B. took up C. made up D. turned up
- (D) 5. —What is the back board used for while playing basketball?
—It is used for _____ the ball into the basket.
A. putting B. throwing C. shooting D. guiding
- (A) 6. —How time flies! Three years _____ since we became junior high students.
—Time and tide wait for no man.
A. has gone by B. have gone away C. are going by D. went away
- (C) 7. —Who won the first prize in the English speech contest?
—The prize went to the girl _____ speech was the most natural and fluent.
A. that B. who C. whose D. which
- (A) 8. —How are you doing, Jimmy?
—Not bad. Most of the time I'm just _____ that I've got a job.
A. thankful B. afraid C. helpful D. tired
- (B) 9. Miss Wang is patient _____ me and always encourages me _____ hard.
A. to, study B. with, to study C. with, study D. in, studying

(B) 10. I wondered _____.

A. when Mike will go to Paris

B. when Mike would go to Paris

C. when will Mike go to Paris

D. when would Mike go to Paris

四、根据汉语意思和提示词完成句子,每空一词。

1. 回顾我们共同度过的那些美好岁月,我觉得能与你们在一起,真的很幸运。

When I look back to the good time we spent together, I feel very lucky to have been with you.
(look)

2. 当有同学上课讲话或捣乱时,我们的化学老师总是能够保持冷静。

Our chemistry teacher always keeps his cool when some of our classmates talk or make trouble in class. (keep)

3. 在遭遇失败后,他决定投入更多的努力。

He decided to put in more effort after his failure. (put)

4. 我想我们应该自己做决定。

I think we should make our own decisions. (make)

5. 每个学生都应该对自己的学业负责。

Each student should be responsible for their own schoolwork. (responsible)

五、完形填空。

There was a young woman who took great pride in her flower garden. She was raised by her grandmother who taught her to love and 1 for flowers. So her flower garden was the best.

One day, while she was looking through a flower list she often 2 from, a picture of a plant caught her eyes. She had never 3 blooms(花) on a flower like that before. "I have to have it," she said to herself, and she 4 ordered it.

When it arrived, she already had a 5 prepared to plant it. She planted it at the back of her yard. It grew well, with beautiful green leaves all over it, 6 there were no blooms. Day after day she continued to water it, feed it, and she even talked to it trying to make it bloom. However, it was 7.

One morning weeks later, when standing before the vine(藤), she felt very 8 that her plant had not bloomed. She was 9 cutting it down and planting something else in its place.

It was at this point that her neighbor, whose 10 joined hers, called over to her, "Thank you so much! You can't imagine how much I have 11 the blooms of that vine you planted." The young woman walked 12 the gate into her neighbor's yard, and sure enough, she saw that on the other side of the wall the vine was 13 with blooms.

They were indeed the most beautiful blooms she had ever seen. The vine had grown through the crevices(缝隙) and it had not flowered on her side of the wall, but it had flowered on the other side.

Sometimes one may not see the good 14 of his effort, but that doesn't 15 it isn't successful.

(B) 1. A. look

B. care

C. search

D. pay

(C) 2. A. learned

B. separated

C. ordered

D. borrowed

(A) 3. A. seen

B. smelt

C. watered

D. picked

(D) 4. A. finally

B. carefully

C. lastly

D. immediately

(A) 5. A. place

B. level

C. task

D. room

(D) 6. A. and

B. so

C. or

D. but

(B) 7. A. endless

B. useless

C. successful

D. thankful

(C) 8. A. excited

B. nervous

C. sad

D. thirsty

(B) 9. A. afraid of

B. giving thought to

C. reminded of

D. thirsty for

(D) 10. A. balcony

B. kitchen

C. bedroom

D. yard

(A) 11. A. enjoyed

B. dreamed

C. expected

D. congratulated

(A) 12. A. through

B. across

C. above

D. below

(C) 13. A. satisfied

B. connected

C. filled

D. pleased

(B) 14. A. level

B. result

C. task

D. cost

(C) 15. A. manage

B. discover

C. mean

D. encourage

第三课时 Section B (1a-1e)

自主导学

一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. After graduating from the university, he got a b usiness in Shanghai.
2. He got a law d egree by attending classes at night.
3. There will be more subways in China in the f uture.
4. When the lunch bell r ang, where were you?
5. To c elebrate the end of junior high, they are having a party.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. You have changed (change) a lot since you graduated from your junior high school.
2. Slowly (slow) I made some friends and became happy.
3. He gave us really clear instructions so that we would be safe when playing (play) sports.
4. After receiving your invitation (invite), I'm looking forward to that special day.
5. How have you learnt a lot since you started (start) your junior high school?

综合提升

三、选择填空。

- (C) 1. —We all like the boy! —So we do. He is a lovely boy, very gentle and _____.
A. careless B. pleasant C. caring D. private
- (B) 2. —I bought a new mobile phone. Please _____ me when you have something to tell me.
—OK, I will.
A. test B. text C. tear D. tie
- (D) 3. —He missed the whole _____ of my speech. —What a pity!
A. idea B. center C. opinion D. point
- (B) 4. —I _____ pick on the short wave radio. It's really clear.
—You're really smart.
A. succeeded in B. managed to C. was able to D. dreamed to
- (A) 5. —Who helped you _____?
—I think my teacher Mr. Mei did.
A. most B. best C. badly D. lot
- (D) 6. Have you _____ your things? We are leaving in a minute.
A. added up B. set up C. grown up D. packed up
- (B) 7. —How should the students _____ their problems?
—By regarding problems as challenges.
A. do with B. deal with C. to do with D. to deal with
- (B) 8. —What is your dream job?
—I want to get a business _____ and become a manager.
A. deal B. degree C. card D. trade
- (B) 9. —There are so many strict traffic _____ which drivers must obey.
—It's good for traffic safety.
A. signs B. rules C. ways D. cares
- (B) 10. —I'm sure I can _____ Millie in the exams.
—It's great to be confident!
A. lose B. beat C. fail D. win

四、选择方框内的词或短语并用其正确形式填空。

none, attend, be thirsty for, set out, be proud of

1. Our teachers and parents will be proud of us because everyone of us has got a degree.

2. We are so excited to set out on a new journey in different senior high schools.
3. The teacher can see in our eyes that we are thirsty for a few days off.
4. Welcome to attend the graduation ceremony at No. 6 Junior High School.
5. We said goodbye to each other, but none of us wanted to leave.

separate, instruction, overcome, double, difficulty

1. She needs a clear head to carry out the instructions.
2. They overcame all the difficulties and succeeded in the end.
3. The housing price has doubled since 2016.
4. In order to stop the fight, the police had to separate the two guys.
5. Many men still have difficulty accepting a woman as a business partner.

五、阅读理解。

Luca Gramberini has been scuba diving since he was a kid. His family owns a scuba company. For the past three summers, Luca has added gardening to his underwater activities. He helps his father run Nemo's Garden—a project to grow plants in the sea.

From May to September, Luca and other divers are working on Nemo's Garden in the Mediterranean sea, 150 feet from the coast to Noli, Italy. Five large balloon-like objects, called biospheres (生物圈), hold many kinds of plants such as beans and strawberries. The biospheres are filled with air and placed 20 feet below the surface. "It is fantastic to work there! My father came up with the idea of planting under the seawater, because he loves gardening very much." Luca said.

According to Luca, the sea is a good place to grow plants because underwater temperature always remains stable, changing little from day to night. The biospheres act like greenhouses. Inside the air-filled biospheres, fresh water keeps evaporating (蒸发), providing the plants with a good environment to grow in. "We have already seen the plants grow faster and better." Luca says, "And there are fewer storms that can knock down the biospheres during the summer."

Luca hopes Nemo's Garden will provide a new way of growing crops. "There is not enough land on the earth," he says. "And in many developing countries, bad conditions make it difficult for crops to grow."

Though the project has just started, Nemo's Garden has achieved success and is moving to different areas. "We are going to try growing other plants." Luca says, "We hope to set up biospheres in other countries in the future. There are many possibilities."

- (**D**) 1. Nemo's Garden is a project to _____.
A. do scuba diving in the sea B. stop storms in the sea
C. produce fresh water from the sea D. grow plants under the water
- (**C**) 2. The word "stable" in Paragraph 3 probably means "_____".
A. very easy to increase B. very easy to decrease
C. not likely to change D. very likely to move
- (**B**) 3. What can we learn from the passage?
A. It was Luca who thought of the idea of planting under the sea first.
B. The undersea environment is good for the plants in the biospheres.
C. There is no storm under the sea at all.
D. They grow plants under the sea to prevent pollution.
- (**A**) 4. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. Luca works in his father's company
B. Luca has built a greenhouse in Nemo's Garden
C. crops are more suitable to grow on the earth
D. Nemo's Garden is placed 150 feet below the surface
- (**D**) 5. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. Luca's life B. interesting scuba diving
C. biospheres in the future D. Nemo's Garden

第四课时 Section B (2a-self-check)



一、根据句意及首字母提示补全单词。

1. Everyone who is here is full of energy and t **hirsty** for knowledge.
2. I like butterflies because their w **ings** are very beautiful.
3. People were very excited when the opening c **eremony** of the Olympic Games started.
4. After graduation, you have to go your s **eparate** ways.
5. Remember the important people in your lives who helped and s **upported** you.

二、用所给词的适当形式填空。

1. Choose wisely and be responsible for your **decisions** (decide) and actions.
2. You have **grown** (grow) up so much and I am so proud of you.
3. L **astly** (last), I'd like to ask about your future plans.
4. Be **thankful** (thank) and happy for the gifts you have received.
5. You're **talented** (talent) young adults who are full of hope for the future.



三、选择填空。

- (**C**) 1. —How was your experiment?
—If prepared many hours ahead, the mixture may _____.
A. speed up B. set out C. separate out D. stick in
- (**C**) 2. —It rained _____ and lasted for a long time. Even some streets were full of water.
—That's terrible.
A. hardly B. strongly C. heavily D. lightly
- (**C**) 3. He got well-prepared for the job interview, for he couldn't risk _____ the good opportunity.
A. to lose B. to be lost C. losing D. being lost
- (**B**) 4. —I wonder if you have made a _____ on the project, Eric.
—Not yet. I can't make it until I have first-hand information on prices.
A. ceremony B. decision C. promise D. difference
- (**C**) 5. —I must congratulate you that you have got another "A".
—Thank you, _____.
A. but never mind B. and I have poor luck though
C. but more effort is needed D. and I have pity on myself
- (**B**) 6. —The show you have been looking forward to _____ this weekend.
—Yeah. And I have got the ticket.
A. taking place B. will take place C. being taken place D. will be taken place
- (**A**) 7. —What do you think of the new project?
—I had thought it was easy. But when I _____ on it, I found it was difficult.
A. set out B. gave out C. ran out D. looked out

- (**A**) 8. —I asked the shop assistant to give back my money, but he refused.
—You should talk to the _____.
A. manager B. customer C. symbol D. gentleman
- (**A**) 9. When you are in trouble, it's better to _____.
A. keep cool B. get nervous C. keep sad D. keep crying
- (**B**) 10. —As a boy, we must be _____ for what we have done.
—Tom is such a boy and he never did something bad to others.
A. careful B. responsible C. kind D. good

四、词和短语选择填空。

阅读下面 5 个句子,然后用方框中所给的单词或短语填空,使每个句子在结构和意义上正确。(提示:选项中有一个是多余的)

thirsty, enjoyable, talented, used to, accept, separate

- I **used to** take dance lessons, but I don't anymore.
- My time in junior high school has been **enjoyable**.
- They asked Mrs. Chen to come, and she was happy to **accept** the invitation.
- But today I see a full room of **talented** young adults who are full of hope for the future.
- In old China, people were **thirsty** for food, but today for happy life.

五、词组填空。

- We have worked hard **over the last one year** (在最后一年中).
- For the future, they **are full of hope** (充满希望).
- From now on, we should go **our separate ways** (我们各自的道路).
- I have grown up and I can **make my own choices** (做出自己的选择).
- I realized I was just **being silly** (处于犯傻的状态中).

六、阅读理解填词。

My husband and I used to live in the city. But gradually, we were tired of the terrible noise there. Then both of us were t 1 for a quiet life. Finally, we decided to move to the suburbs(郊区).

We started looking for our new home. It turned out that it wasn't easy to find a perfect house. At last, we went to see a small and dark house. Though it was a bit of a m 2, it was really a quiet one.

After we made a deal with its owner, it became o 3.

Then we made great e 4 to sweep it before we moved in.

For the first night, I could not o 5 my fear of living in such a cold and quiet house, and I even wanted to go back to the city. But when thinking of the terrible noise, I c 6 down. Anyway, our new home wasn't that bad. There were big bedrooms and a separate garden for us to plant some flowers. I e 7 had a driveway of my own.

In the following days, we changed the house little by little. L 8, it became a very comfortable home.

Now I am g 9 I can drive into the city in 15 minutes and enjoy the good environment there.

If we change our own mind and try to a 10 new things, we will get used to it soon.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. t hirsty | 2. m ess | 3. o urs | 4. e fforts | 5. o vercome |
| 6. c almed/c ooled | 7. e ven | 8. L astly | 9. g lad | 10. a ccept |

Unit 14 易考难点提炼

【易拓词汇】

1. double 形容词; 副词; 动词; 名词

用法一 形容词, 意为“双的; 两倍的”, 形容词是它的主要词性, 用作修饰名词的定语。

☞常用搭配

double track 双轨(铁路)
at a double speed 以加倍的速度
a man with a double character 有双重性格的人
a double room 双人房间

用法二 副词, 意为“双重地; 两倍地”, 用于修饰动词。

☞常用搭配

pay double the price 加倍付钱(修饰 pay)
sleep double 二人合睡一铺(修饰 sleep)

用法三 使役动词, 意思是“使加倍; 把……对折起来”。

☞常用搭配

double the amount 使数额加一倍
double one's efforts 加倍努力
double one's income 收入加倍
double the sheet 把纸对折起来

用法四 名词, 意为“双倍”。

Don't park your car on double yellow lines.

不可以在双黄线处停车。

Do you need a double bed?

你们需要一张双人床吗?

2. separate 形容词; 动词

用法一 形容词, 意为“分开的; 各自的”。

This word has three separate meanings.

这个单词有三种不同的意思。

用法二 动词, 表示“把……分割开来”, 通常后面会跟上“from”。

This patient should be separated from the others.

这个病人应该被隔离。

3. mess 名词; 动词

用法一 可数名词, 意为“混乱; 困境”。

I do beg your pardon for the mess I've made.

我把事情搞得一团糟, 一定得请您原谅。

☞常用搭配

make a mess of 弄糟; 瞎搞一通
be in a mess 乱七八糟; 处境狼狈

I've made such a mess of my life.

我把自己的生活弄得一团糟。

用法二 不可数名词, 意为“脏乱; 脏东西”。

Would you please clean up the mess?

请你把这些肮脏的东西清理掉好吗?

用法三 动词, 意为“弄乱; 弄脏; 制造脏乱”。

☞常用搭配

mess up 弄脏; 搞砸; 搞乱; 使陷入困境
mess with 与……厮混在一起

They told us not to mess up the room.

他们告诉我们不要把房间弄脏。

I would never let any guy mess with my career.

我是不会让任何人来搞砸我的事业的。

I have told you not to mess with any women.

我告诉过你不要跟任何女人纠缠。

【易考句型】

1. At junior high school, I remember a friend helping me with a problem.

“helping me with a problem”是现在分词作定语, 修饰“a friend”, 表明“a friend”和“help”之间是主动关系。

I don't know the boy lying on the grass.

我不认识躺在草地上的那个男孩。

区分: 过去分词作定语时, 表明被修饰词和分词之间是被动关系。

I'll repair the chair broken by a naughty boy.

我要修一下这把被一个淘气男孩弄坏的椅子。

2. I'm looking forward to going to senior high school.

look forward to 是固定短语, 意为“盼望; 期盼”, 其中 to 为介词, 后接名词或动词-ing 形式。

They are looking forward to your visit.

他们正期待着你的来访。

I look forward to working with you again.

我期待再次与你合作。

3. Never fail to be thankful to the people around you.

never fail to do sth. 用在陈述句中意为“总会做某事; 从来不会忘记做某事”, 旨在陈述; 用于祈使句中意为“别忘了做某事”, 旨在提醒。

Never fail to bring your schoolbag to school.

别忘了带书包到学校来。

【易错点睛】

1. “no matter + 疑问词”结构

no matter 常与疑问代词或疑问副词一起构成连词

词组引导让步状语从句,意为“不管……”“无论……”,在运用时应注意以下几点:

(1)注意从句的时态。

由 no matter what/who/where/when...引导的从句往往用一般现在时或一般过去时。

No matter who you are, you are supposed to obey the rules. 无论你是谁,都应该遵守规则。

(2)注意被修饰的名词、形容词以及副词的位置。

no matter what/whose/which 修饰名词时,该名词必须紧跟其后;no matter how 修饰形容词或副词时,该形容词或副词也必须紧跟其后。

No matter how hard he works, he finds it difficult to make ends meet.

无论他多么努力工作,却总是入不敷出。

(3)注意“no matter + 疑问词”结构与“疑问词 + ever”结构在用法上的区别。

“no matter + 疑问词”结构只能引导让步状语从句,这时可以和“疑问词 + ever”互换。

No matter where he may be (= Wherever he may be), he will be happy.

他无论在什么地方都快乐。

“疑问词 + ever”还可以引导名词性从句。

Give this book to whoever likes it. 谁喜欢这本书就给谁吧。(这里不能用 no matter who)

2. separate 和 divide 的区别

separate 着重指把原来结合在一起的、混合在一起的事物或人分开或隔离,常与 from 连用;divide 着重指将整体分成若干部分,常与 into 连用。

The whole class was divided into five groups.

全班被分成了5组。

England is separated from France by the Channel.

英法两国由英吉利海峡隔开。

3. set 组成的词组及其用法和区别

(1)set about sth./doing sth. 着手做某事。

We set about our task at once with great enthusiasm. 我们以极大的热情立即着手这项任务。

(2)set aside 放在一边,搁置;存蓄,留下。

My parents set aside a bit of money every month.

我的父母每个月都存点钱。

(3)set off 动身,出发;燃放(鞭炮等),使……爆炸或发出响声。

After we had finished eating, he proposed to set off immediately. 我们吃完饭后,他建议立即动身。

(4)set out 动身,出发; set out to do sth. 打算或者着手做某事。

They set out as the sun was rising.

太阳升起时,他们就出发了。

(5)set up 竖起来,支起来;建立,成立。

The school has set up a special class to help slow students. 学校成立了一个特殊的班级,帮助那些后进生。

【反馈练习】

一、根据汉语提示完成句子,每空一词。

1. 不管你怎么说,他都不会相信你。

No matter what you may say, he will not believe you.

2. 为了不迟到,我将速度加倍。

In order not to be late, I doubled the speed.

3. 这座山把这座城市与那座城市分开了。

The mountain separates this city from that one.

4. 我认为宠物能把屋子弄得一团糟。

I think pets can make a mess of the house.

5. 我女儿已经加倍了她的努力。

My daughter has doubled her efforts.

二、选择填空。

(D) 1. —What about Tom's sister?

—She is the _____ of Tom, though they are not twin brother and sister.

A. look B. similarity
C. same D. double

(C) 2. —How can we keep the food in the fridge?

—It is better to keep the raw (生的) foods _____ from the cooked foods.

A. about B. far
C. separate D. alone

(B) 3. —How can you learn English so well?

—Our English teacher _____ us into different groups and let us compete with each other while studying.

A. led B. separated
C. joined D. made

(A) 4. They are going to _____ the boy in new clothes and take him to the park.

A. dress B. wear
C. have D. put on

(A) 5. —What happened to your best friend Yang Lin?

—He hurt himself _____ badly that he needs a walking stick now.

A. so B. too
C. very D. such

语法考点专题突破十四——时态和语态难点提炼

英语句子主要分成两类。第一类是 be 动词作谓语的句子,句子中没有行为动词出现,而是用 be 动词作谓语:am, is, are(一般现在时),描述主语现在的状态和特点;was, were(一般过去时),描述主语过去的状态和特点。

第二类就是行为动词作谓语的句子,两个时间(现在和过去)与四个状态(经常、进行、完成、将来)结合在一起会有八个时态产生。

一般现在时:描述经常性的日常行为和个人兴趣爱好等,谓语用原形和第三人称单数形式。

一般过去时:描述过去的行为和动作,谓语用过去式。

现在进行时:描述现在正在进行的动作,谓语用 am, is, are + 动词 ing 形式。

过去进行时:描述过去正在进行的动作,谓语用 was, were + 动词 ing 形式。

现在完成时:描述过去开始持续到现在或现在已经完成并产生结果和影响的动作,谓语用 have, has + 动词的过去分词。

过去完成时:描述过去某个时间之前开始持续到过去某一时间还没有结束或者已经在过去某一时间结束并产生了影响和结果的动作,谓语用 had + 动词的过去分词。

一般将来时:描述在未来要进行的动作,谓语用 will 或 am, is, are going to + 动词原形。

过去将来时:描述以过去某个时间为起点向后看将要发生的动作,谓语用 would 或 was, were going to + 动词原形。

以上八个时态中,表述经常行为,现在的经常行为用一般现在时,过去的经常行为用一般过去时;表述正在发生的事情,现在正发生用现在进行时,过去正发生用过去进行时;表述已经完成或还在持续的事情,现在完成或现在还在持续用现在完成时,过去完成或过去还在持续用过去完成时;表述将来的动作,以现在为起点用一般将来时,以过去为起点用过去将来时。

时态重要,语态(被动语态)一样很重要。被动语态产生的原因就是有宾语的句子中的宾语被放在了主语的位置上。这就要求在宾语前提到主语位置后,我们先了解句子的时态,然后根据语法规则用相应的时态的动词规定变形进行相应的变化。以下是八种时态的被动结构动词变化对应表。

时态名称	主动语态动词表达形式	被动语态动词表达形式
一般现在时	V. /V. + s/es(三单形式)	am/is/are + PP. (过去分词)
一般过去时	Ved(或动词不规则过去式)	was/were + PP.
现在进行时	am/is/are + Ving	am/is/are + being + PP.
过去进行时	was/were + Ving	was/were + being + PP.
一般将来时	will + V. 原形	will + be + PP.
过去将来时	would + V. 原形	would + be + PP.
现在完成时	has/have + PP.	has/have + been + PP.
过去完成时	had + PP.	had + been + PP.

跟踪练习一 用动词的正确时态结构填空。

1. If you wear (wear) a pair of earrings, your mother will be (be) angry.
2. When the earthquake happened, I was sleeping (sleep) on the sofa.
3. I wondered where my friend had gone (gone) these years.

4. It is three years since we **met** (meet) last.
 5. That is a place where there **are** (be) many flowers.

跟踪练习二 选择填空。

- (**C**) 1. —Where are the teachers now?
 —In the meeting room. They the meeting for 10 minutes.
 A. have begun B. have been on C. have had D. have been held
- (**A**) 2. I ate some fruit, which I since I was a child, and the vegetables from my garden.
 A. have enjoyed B. enjoyed C. enjoy D. had enjoyed
- (**A**) 3. —Your father has gone to Shenzhen on business, hasn't he?
 —Yes. And he in two weeks.
 A. will return B. has returned C. returned D. returns
- (**D**) 4. (2019 湖北黄冈) —Oh, your room is too dirty, Mike!
 —Sorry, Mum. It yesterday. I forgot to do it.
 A. didn't clean B. isn't cleaned C. was cleaned D. wasn't cleaned
- (**B**) 5. (2019 湖北宜昌) —It's reported that 31 of the brave young men in a big fire in Sichuan.
 —I don't know who they are, but I know who they are for.
 A. were killing B. were killed C. killed D. had killed
- (**A**) 6. (2019 湖北鄂州) I think AI (人工智能) in many fields will to help us solve many problems in the future.
 A. used, be used B. is used, be used C. used, use D. is used, use
- (**C**) 7. (2019 湖南邵阳) —Waiter! I'd like some Shaoyang rice noodles.
 —Sorry, sir. Rice noodles only in the morning.
 A. serve B. will serve C. are served
- (**D**) 8. (2019 湖北咸宁) —The passenger refused to move after taking another one's seat!
 —What a shame! He according to the newly credit system (诚信体系).
 A. punish B. punished C. will punish D. will be punished
- (**B**) 9. (2019 湖北襄阳) —I enjoy walking on the clean streets in the morning.
 —You know they by the hard-working cleaners every day.
 A. clean B. are cleaned C. are cleaning D. will clean
- (**A**) 10. (2019 湖北孝感) —I'm tired of cleaning the house.
 —Sweeping robots—more and more widely today. Why not buy one?
 A. are used B. were used C. are using D. used

跟踪练习三 写作微技能——时态练笔。

1. 初一时我个子矮头发短。

When I was in Grade 7, I was short and had short hair.

2. 上周他被要求交他的科学报告。

He was required to hand in his science report last week.

3. 从那以后我们一直是好朋友。

We have been good friends ever since.

4. 每年都有数百万棵树以这种方式被种植。

Every year millions of trees are planted in this way.

5. 他的车已经用了五年了,但是看起来很新。

His car has been used for five years, but it looks quite new.