#考点# 1. 一冠 “单” 两冠“复”

例子：The singer and dancer \_\_\_ going to give us a performance

解析：句子中出现一个冠词 the 所以划线的地方填 is；如果 dancer 前面也有一个冠词 the 那么填空的地方就填 are 复数了

练：the boy and the girl \_\_\_ surprised when they heard the news.

练习题答案：were； the boy and the girl 出现两个冠词the后面 surprised 过去时 所以填 were

#考点# 2、“4 so” （如此、以至于） 即见到 little、many、few、mach都选so

例子：

1）There is so little foot that we must go out and buy some. 食物如此少，我们必须出去买点

2）There are so many books in the store that we can’t choose which one to buy.

商店有如此多的书 以至于我们不知道要选哪一本买了。(买哪一个 which one to buy 17年11月19题 从中选一个 — which )

3）He has so few friends that his life is lonely. 他的朋友很少，因此他的生活非常孤单。

4）I will miss you so much，he said softly。（词义辨析miss 想念某人）我会很想你的，他温柔的说。

17年5月45题 many修饰复数名词 选A

visit + 地点 参观某处 visit + sb. = call on sb. 拜访某人

keep an eye on sb = look after sb = take care of sb 照顾某人

understand - = make out 理解 辨认出 说明

A +B look the same = A look like B

冠词用法总结

冠词分类：1）不定冠词：a ，an（泛指）2）定冠词：the（特指）

定冠词用法：

1、双方都知道的 I love a girl.我喜欢一个女孩。 I love the girl 我喜欢那个女孩

2、第一次出现用不定 第二次出现 用定冠词 Ｉ met a girl yesterday ，I love the girl

3、独一无二的东西 the earth

4、the + 可数名词 表示一类事物 a dog。the dog 特指这只狗 ；狗（一类）

5、the+形容词 表示一类人 the disabled 残疾人

6、序数词和最高级前面 序数词：first、second ；最高级 the tallest 最高的

7、西洋乐器 the piano 钢琴 I like playing the piano.

8、the+姓氏复数 the obamas 奥巴马一家

0冠词用法：

1、星期 月份 季节 节日

2、称呼和头衔

3、三餐和球类

4、习惯用语

go to bed睡觉 go to the bed 上床

go to school 上学 go to the school 去学校

#考点# 3. be done to

The writer and musician was asked to make a speech on CCTV Channel 10.

been to 去过某处 例：He has been to Shanghai. 他去过北京

gone to 去了某处 例：He went to Shanghai他去了上海.

remember to do 未发生（忘了做-没做）

remember doing 已发生（做过忘了-做了）

by the end of（last week）到上周末（已发生）过去完成时

by the end of（this week）到这周末 (未发生）将来完成时



#考点#4. 前逗后逗 这里的逗是逗号（有时前面也有可能是句号）也就是说 你在4个选项看见有however（然而）然后在题目里面看见下划线后跟逗号 必选however

例：His homework is all right, \_\_D\_\_\_, he can do it better, I think.(2012--60)

1. therefore B. besides C. however D so

#考点#5. 3个live live in + 地点/on 楼层 / at 街区 （In后面一般是大地点 at后一般是小地方

Mr. Smith lives \_\_\_ 105 Oxford Street.

He lives \_\_\_ the fifth floor.

I live \_\_ Japan.

看下17年5月 34题 楼的一层有两种说法 1）on the ground floor 2）the first floor

Reach – get to – arrive in 都是到达的意思 一般选用 get to 适应性比较强

#考点#6. By the end of （last week）； By the end of （this month）；

By the end of 有两种时态情况：1）已发生 用过去完成时 2）未发生 用将来完成时

Last week 上周 -> 已发生 过完；this month 这个月 这个月还没过完呢 所以用将来完成时

例：1）**By the end of last week** 611 people from 49 countries \_\_\_\_ to attend the meeting, with nearly half coming from the United States, Germany and Britain.

A. had registered      B. have registered C. registered  D. were registered

解析：句子中到这周末->过完 其中表示时过去时的 had done 所以选A

**2）By the end of this month ,** we surely \_\_\_\_\_\_ a satisfactory solution to the problem.

A. have found B. will be finding C. will have found D. are finding

解析：句子中到这月末->将完 选C

已发生过完 未发生将完 – 记住此口诀

17年5月19题 见classes lecture – > attend

#考点#7.

1）up to now 到目前为止

例： She sent her application to the university last week, but D any response (up to now).

A. didn’t receive B. weren’t receiving C. hadn’t received D. hasn’t received

解析： up to now 到目前为止 –-> 现在完成时

2）if only …… had done 要是XXXX就好了

例：( If only ) I D hard (in the past few months 在过去的几个月里) ! But I didn’t work hard enough and failed the maths examination.

A. work B. worked C. have worked D. had worked

解析：见if only 找had done

3）见with all your brains –-> should 开动脑筋/运用你的大脑

例：(With all your brains you) \_\_\_B\_\_\_ the math test, but you failed. You were too careless.

A. should pass B. should have passed C. must pass D. must have passed

解析：见With all your brains you 找should（have done） ； too careless 太粗心

4）belong to属于 （没有被动语态）； keeps telling （keep 跟动名词）

例：Professor Wilson keeps telling his students that the future \_\_\_\_C\_\_ (to) the well-educated.

A. is belonged B. is belonging C. belongs D. will be belonged

解析：belong to没有被动语态

翻译：这本书是我的。the book is mine = the book belongs to me

跟动名词（即doing）的词：（务必背下来 必考）只要考试时看到 后面必然跟doing

Keep consider enjoy finish avoid practice suggest appreciate regret deny mind no use doing can’t help doing （）

不认识的词 自己查一下然后看17年11月的 38、21、20、50 题

#考点#8.

1）in case 预防某事发生 in case of 跟短语

例： C fire, all exits must be kept clear.

1. In place of B. Instead of C. In case of D. In spite of

一般见到以下这些词（灾难性的词）都找以防万一 fire storm rain emergency

留题翻译：带上雨伞以防下雨

2）must have done 情态动词表推测

例：The room is in a terrible mess（乱七八糟 注意记一下mess这个词）; it A cleaned.

A. can’t have been B. mustn’t have been C. shouldn’t have been D. wouldn’t have been

当对某一个事物表达推测的情况时 表达肯定意思时用 must have done 否定时用 can’t have done

3）news fact conclusion suggestion evidence no doubt no denying

看见这些词 都是固定搭配 找that （一般会考一个）

例： there is no denying that ……

there is no doubt that …… 都是 毋庸置疑/毫无疑问的意思

4）句型：it is important to do 和 it is important that---（should） do 其中should 可省略

学英语很重要： it is important to learn English. / it is important that we （should）learn English

should do （主动）---

should be done（被动）

记住下面四句：

It is + adj + to do ……

It is + adj + that …… (should) do

It is + adj + that …… (should) be done

Should 可以省略

补充内容：

常考的俩短语：Deveote to doing 献身于 Look forward to doing 期望/期盼做某事

Take an umbrella in case it rains. 暴雨storm 大雨 heavy rain == rain havily

#考点#9.

1）必要/需求 it is demand that ……

It + adj + that +... + should do

It + adj + that +... + should be done

例：（1）\_\_C\_ is demanded that schools and teachers \_\_\_ lighten the students'load.(负担）

A: that...must B: it.....should C: that....should D: it....shall

解析：It ... that + ... + should do 所以选c

（2）I don’t think it advisable that Tom\_\_A\_\_\_ to the job since he has no experience.

A. be assigned B. will be assigned C. is assigned D. has been assigned

解析：It ... that + ... + should be done 所以选A should 被省略了

#考点#10.

2）have sth done have sb do sth=make/ let sb do sth have sth done=get sth done

例：（1）Your hair is long, You’d better have it \_\_\_A\_\_ tomorrow.

A. cut B. to cut C. cutting D. being cut

解析： have sth done 所以后面填空的地方用 done 选A

cut的过去式过去分词一样 cut cut cut

（2）Excuse me, but it is time to have your temperature \_\_B\_\_\_ .

A. taking B. taken C. took D. take

解析： have sth done 所以后面填空的地方用 done

3）**need的用法doing/to be done**

**need/ want/require/deserve需要**

**need doing= need to be done**

The trousers *need*cleaning.

The pair of trousers *needs*cleaning.

例：（1）It is hot and dry; the flowers want \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. being watered B. be watered C. to water D. to be watered

（2）Must I get up early tomorrow? No, you \_\_\_needn’t\_\_\_\_.

4）**口诀：肯找so否找neither/ nor**

例（1）James doesn't like pop music. \_\_\_\_ does his sister.

A. So B. Also C. Either D. Neither

so can I; so am I; so will I; so do I;

（2） The engineer is not happy with the project and \_\_\_\_\_ is her boss.

A. neither B. so C. either D. as

be satisfied with one's work满意某人的工作

补充：

1. 五大句式 （主谓、主谓宾、主谓宾宾、主谓宾宾补、主系表）

五大句式 也可以简单的划分为 两类：1.有动作的 2、没有动作的

1，主谓结构(不及物动词)

I run quickly. 我跑到快

It happened yesterday.这件事情是昨天发生的。

2，主谓宾结构(及物动词)

I like you. 我喜欢你 （“你”是“喜欢” 这个动作的承受者， “我” ->主语， “喜欢” 是谓语 “你”是宾语）

I am reading a book.（大家自己分析下这句的成分）

3，主谓宾宾结构(及物动词)

Give sb. sth.

Buy sb. sth.

Tell sb. sth.

Pass，lend，teach，bring

例：

我把书给了小明.

I gave the book to xiaoming。 两个宾语 the book 和 小明

I gave xiaoming the book.

我给小芳买了一个戒指。

I bought xiaofeng a ring

I bought a ring for xiaofeng

4，主谓宾宾补(使役动词和感官动词)

Leave，keep，make，let，have ...

我会让小芳幸福的。

I will make xiao fang happy but i will make xiao ming sad。

5，主系表(没有动作)

小明是个大高个。

Xiao Ming is tall.

小明很有钱。

Xiao Ming is rich.

这块布摸起来很光滑

The piece of cloth feels soft.

“花费”四大金刚

1,take 主语是物，一般由it作形式主语

常用于句型 it take的相关形式（will take, takes, took, has taken）sb. some time to do sth.

it take的相关形式 some time for sb. to do sth.花费某人多少时间去做某事.

it做主语，表时间比较多，花费时间做某事（也就是不定式这件事花费某人多长时间）

例句：It has taken me many years to learn English.

2,cost 做动词时主语是物，做名词是成本，价格，代价。

句型：sth cost sb some money

例句：Learning English has cost me a great deal of money.

The books cost me $3.

3.pay ,主语是人，表示花钱比较多

句型：sb. pay +钱+for sth

例句：I have paid more than $1,000 for the VIP course.

I paid $3 for the book

4.spend ,主语是人

句型 ：sb.spend +some time/money +on +sth

sb.spend +some time/money +（in）+ doing sth ，其中in可以省略

做事情in doing sth. 后面是名词用on sth.

例句：I have spent a lot of time in learning English.

I have spent dozens of years on English.

5、Charge sb some money

**就远原则----与A保持一致**

**@ as well as**

**@ with**

**@ together with**

**@ along with**

**@ no less than/ including**

**就近原则**

Not only....but also

either....or

neither.... nor

there be

#考点#11.

一）有-必单（数）； 没 - 找s；

单（数）撇s复（数）打撇

有s必有of 有of必有s

例（1）Dr. Jones has a \_\_D\_\_\_\_ daughter.

A: three-years-old B: three years-old’s C: three years old D: three-year-old

**His daughter is three years old.（years 复数 即没有- 加s）**

（2）We can see \_D\_\_ stars at night if it doesn't rain.

A: a thousand of B: thousands C: thousand of D: thousands of

（3）millions of （有s 有of） hundreds of （有s 有of） ten thousand（无s无of）

**（4）我想请两天病假.**

I want to ask for a two-day sick leave（有-必单）

I want to ask for two days' sick leave（复打撇）

（5）She is ten years old.（years 复数）

She is a ten-year-old girl（有- 必单 不加s）

（6）特殊词：man-men; woman-women; mouse-mice; tooth-teeth; foot-feet; child-children

二）**共同拥有（只出现一个‘s）和分别拥有（两个’s）**

Tom and Jim’s father. (同一个父亲)

Jim and Kate’s mother （同一个母亲）

Alice’s and Lucy’s mothers.（两人分别的母亲）

Jim's and Jim’s fathers. （两人分别的父亲）

Lucy and Lily's 露西和莉莉的(共有的)

Lucy's and Lily's 露西和莉莉的 (各自拥有的)

Tom and Lucy's classroom.汤姆和露西的教室

This is Lily and Lucy's room

三）**单找that 复找those**

例1）In this workshop, the output of July （was） three times \_\_A\_\_ of January.

A. that B. this C. one D. it

解析：括号内was ->单数

2）The students in Class Two （**are**）much more than \_\_\_C\_\_ in Class One.

A. that B. this C. those D. it

解析：括号内are ->复数

3）The weather in China （is） different from \_\_\_C\_\_

A. America B. in America C. that in America D. one in America

解析：括号内is ->单数

补充内容：

八大成分：

汉语中的成分: 主谓宾，定状补

英文中的成分: 主谓宾，定状补，表语，同位语;

1．主语:动作的发出者 + 句子的描述对象

I ate an apple. （主语 I ） Lucy is beautiful.（主语：Lucy）

眼见为实

Seeing is believing.（省略了主语 人，人看见）

2.谓语:动作

I ate an apple. （谓语 ate）

I have arrived。（谓语 have arrived）

3.宾语:动作的承受对象 + 介词后面的名词性结构

I ate an apple. – 动宾

I go to school. – 介宾

4. 定语:修饰限定名词性结构的词(前置和后置)（强调：限定）

I ate a big apple（big 定语）

5。状语:副词 表时间 地点等等

我坐在桌子边上吃饭。

I ate the meal at the table。（at the table 状语）

6.补语:宾补，主补

Keep the door open！ （open 主补）

The window is kept closed（closed 宾补）

7, 表语

Li Lei 是一个老师。 Li Lei is a teacher.（表语 a teacher）

8，同位语:两个名词性结构

My English teacher Mr.Li is in the classroom.(我的老师是李先生，他正在教室里)

#考点#12.

一）祈使句的反问疑问句

let's ......, shall we？

let us....., wil you?

Do(Don't) do sth...., will you?

例：1）**Don’t** smoke in the classroom, \_\_B\_\_?

A. do you B. will you C. can you D. could you

Let's go swimming, （shall we）?

let us have at the blackboard, （will you）?

2）I’m awfully tired and can’t go any farther, Ted. Let’s have a rest, \_\_A\_\_\_?

A. shall we B. will you C. can you D. may I

3）Now it won’t be long before we meet again, \_\_C\_\_? we'll meet soon.

A. will it B.do we C. won’t we D. does it

以下句子注意：逗号后面反意疑问部分

Don't move the chair, will you?

Let's go swimming, shall we?

let us have at the blackboard,will you?

I am late, **aren't I**?

We have to go there by taxi, don't we? （注意句子中have to 疑问句找do）

He had to take the first bus, didn't he? （注意句子中have to 疑问句找do）

You all had a good time yesterday, didn't you?

练习：

1. He **hardly** writes to you, \_\_\_ he?
2. You have **nothing** else to say,\_\_\_ you?
3. Everything is all right,\_\_\_\_ it?
4. He was successful,\_\_\_\_\_he?
5. There **won't** be any trouble,\_\_\_\_ there?
6. I **don't** think he can finish the work,\_\_\_he?
7. His wife had the front door painted green yesterday, \_\_\_\_\_ she?

答案： dose、 do、 isn’t it、 wasn‘t、 won’t、 can’t、 didn’t

#考点#13.

一）The price-- high; low; reasonable / unreasonable（价格高/低/合理/不合理）

例1）The price in the shop is\_\_\_B\_\_\_\_.

A. cheap B. reasonable C.expensive D. good

2）The price of the skirt is （too high） for me.

扩展：What price ……？ = how much ...... ?

二）what--名词 / how--形/副词

例1）What \_\_C\_\_\_ we are having these days.

A. a lovely weather B. lovely weathers

C. lovely weather D. lovely a weather

解析： 前面有whar 后面跟名词 排除 AD ，weathers 天气没有复数形式 故选C

What lovely weather = what a lovely day

扩展：看见这些词 都选what：（用what来问）

Wather color price size population nationality

say what speak what do what mean what know what

三）一 .... 就 no sooner.....than 、 hardly/ scarcely...when

特殊：the minute/ the instant/ the moment

例1）I was so familiar with her that I recognized（认出识别） her voice \_\_A\_\_ I picked up the phone.

1. the moment B. since C. before D. while

解析 四个答案里面只有A意思合理 ：一拿起电话就认出她的声音

the moment -- 一拿起电话就-

No sooner had I entered the supermarket than I heard someone call my name.

Hardly had he arrived in Beijing when it began to rain.

另外注意：hardly/ scarcely在句首要倒装

Hardly had ... when

Scrcely had ... when

考题：You see the lightning \_\_A\_\_ it happens, but you hear the thunder later.

A. the instant B. for an instant

C. on the instant D. in an instant

in an instant瞬间、马上=in no time=soon

口诀：表达时间的名词充当连词的作用：the minute; the moment; the instant

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#考点#14.

一）when......主将从现 | when........过去过进 | when.......过去过完

例1）He\_\_B\_\_\_\_ his homework （when） I （came） to see him yesterday.

A. has finished B. had finished C. finished D. will finish

2）I （was doing） my homework（when） my father （came） back last night

二）见is（was）that -> what

The reason why......is (was) that

What.....is (was) that......

the excuse for.....is (was) that......

例：

1. A | That is B | troubling me C | is that I don’t have D | much experience in international commerce.(改错题)

解析：what .... is / was that ..... 答案 A （that 改为 what）

2）The reason A | why Jack B | failed to attend the lecture C | is D | because he had a bad cold.

解析：the reason why .....is/ was that....... 答案D （because改为 that）

**三）请你做...好吗？**

would you like to do sth...?

Would you be so kind as to do sth.....?

Will you please do sth?

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#考点# 15.

一）It is no use/ good doing sth

例：31. It is no \_\_B\_\_\_ talking to him, because he will never change his mind.

A. help B. use C. time D. way

39. It is no good \_\_C\_\_ TV so much for children every day.

A. watch B. to watch C. watching D. see

It's no good staying up late. **熬夜**不好。( staying up late 熬夜 )

Smoking is not good/ bad for our health（吸烟对身体好/不好）be good/bad for

Smoking （does harm to） people's health（吸烟对身体不好）

keep healthy 保持健康

be bad for = do harm to 对。。。不好

55. It （is no） good （try to） remember grammatical rules.

You （need to） practice what you （have learned）

I found it （no good） making fun of other. 我发现取笑他人不好。

make fun of = laugh at sb取笑某人 look down upon 看不起

二）跟动名词对词语

enjoy finish mind keep practise miss imagine

consider avoid deny suggest appreciate

be worth doing feel like doing be used to doing be busy doing sth

used to do sth = often 过去常常做某事

有be 必有doing 没be 找原形（此口诀记住！）

例：1)The police **are busy** \_\_\_C\_\_\_ the case.

A.look into B. to look into C. looking into D. looked into

2)If a story is \_\_\_\_\_ , you’ll become \_\_\_ when you read it.

A: moving; moved B: moved; moving C: moving; moving D: moved; moved

三）补充一些短语

Look into the case/the matter 调查案子（->句子中找警察）

Broke into the house（闯入房间->句子中找小偷）

Divide into （分苹果）

Dead （句子中看见老人-> dead） take up one’ time 占用某人时间

alive （见医生）活 boroke down broke out（见战争）爆发 put off –> meeting

pick up接送 give up戒烟 Turn up turn down turn on turn off turn over船翻了 turn sour