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专题一 名词

学前自测

- () 1. Not much of the _____ is surprising in Guangzhou Daily today.
A. ideas B. news C. opinions D. articles
- () 2. —Would you like something to drink? —_____, please.
A. Two bottle of orange B. Two bottle of oranges
C. Two bottles of orange D. Two bottles of oranges
- () 3. —I had _____ for breakfast this morning. What about you, Lily? —Just a piece of bread.
A. some noodles B. a few noodle
C. a little noodle D. a noodle
- () 4. When we are in trouble, we need to get _____ from others.
A. many money B. some advice
C. many help D. some chances
- () 5. Green represents _____ and nature. When you feel weak, you can wear green.
A. sadness B. purity C. joy D. energy
- () 6. Mickey is one of the most famous _____ in American _____.
A. symbol; culture B. symbol; cultures
C. symbols; culture D. symbols; cultures
- () 7. Spring is Tom's favourite _____. He likes warm weather.
A. holiday B. season C. fruit D. drink
- () 8. In autumn there are a lot of _____ on the ground.
A. leaf B. leafs C. leaves D. leave
- () 9. Look! You can see many _____ in the pool. And here is some _____ for you to keep them.
A. fish; suggestion B. fishes; advices
C. fish; advice D. fishes; suggestion
- () 10. _____ Day is coming. I will buy some _____ for Miss Wu.
A. Teacher's; flower B. Teachers'; flowers
C. Teachers'; flower D. Teacher's; flowers

常考考点知识清单

考点一 可数名词的复数形式

1. 规则变化

情况	构成方法	例词
一般情况	加-s	pen—pens; doctor—doctors; map—maps
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾	加-es	bus—buses; box—boxes; watch—watches; brush—brushes
以辅音字母加 y 结尾	将 y 变为 i 再加-es	factory—factories; family—families
情况	构成方法	例词
以元音字母加 y 结尾	只加-s	boy—boys; day—days
以 o 结尾	有生命的加-es	Negro—Negroes; hero—heroes; potato—potatoes; tomato—tomatoes 巧记:黑人英雄喜欢吃土豆和西红柿。(两人两菜)
	无生命的加-s	photo—photos; radio—radios; piano—pianos
情况	构成方法	例词
以 f 或 fe 结尾	将 f 或 fe 变为 v 再加-es	wife—wives; thief—thieves; shelf—shelves; knife—knives; wolf—wolves; half—halves; leaf—leaves; life—lives 巧记:妻见小偷架下藏,手拿小刀想杀狼,谁知落下半片叶,砸在头上一命亡。
	加-s	roof—roofs

2. 不规则变化

(1) man—men; woman—women; child—children;
foot—feet; tooth—teeth; goose—geese; mouse—mice

(2) 单复数相同:sheep—sheep; deer—deer; fish—fish

注意:fish 强调鱼的条数的时候,单复数同形;强调鱼的种类的时候,复数形式要加-es,即 fishes。

(3) 某国人变复数的歌诀:中日不变英法变,其余-s 加后面。

Chinese—Chinese; Japanese—Japanese;

Englishman—Englishmen; American—Americans

(4) 有些名词本身是复数形式,如:clothes; pants; trousers; jeans; shorts; glasses; people 等。

注意:people 当“人们”讲时,本身是复数形式;当“民族”讲时,是单数形式,其复数要在末尾加-s。a people;

56 peoples

3. 复合名词的数

(1) 一般情况下把后面一个名词变为复数,作定语的名词不变。

a girl student—five girl students; an apple tree—ten apple trees

(2) 由 man 和 woman 构成的复合名词,变复数时要把名词和 man/ woman 同时变为复数。

a man doctor—three men doctors; a woman teacher—six women teachers

(3) sport 作定语修饰其他名词时,无论主题词是单数还是复数,sport 通常用复数形式。

a sports club; sports shoes

注意:时间名词作定语有两种形式:

两天的假期 a two-day holiday 或 two days' holiday

十分钟的路程 a ten-minute ride 或 ten minutes' ride

考点二 不可数名词

1. 不可数名词没有复数形式,前面不能用不定冠词 a/ an 修饰,但可用 much, a lot of / lots of, plenty of, some, little, a little 等修饰。作主语时谓语动词用单数形式。

There is some tea in the cup. 茶杯里有些茶。

2. 不可数名词还常用“数词/ 不定冠词+量词+of+不可数名词”来表示不可数名词的量。a piece of paper 一张纸, two cups of tea 两杯茶, a glass of water 一玻璃杯水, three bottles of pop 三瓶汽水。作主语时,谓语动词的数取决于 of 前面的量词的数。

There are three glasses of orange juice on the table. 桌子上有三杯橙汁。

考点三 名词所有格

1. 's 所有格

情况	方法	例子
单数名词	加 's	my friend's uncle 我朋友的叔叔
以 s 结尾的复数名词	加 '	Teachers' Day 教师节

不以 s 结尾的复数名词	加 's	Children's Day 儿童节
表示两人共有	在最后一个名词后加 's	Lucy and Lily's mother 露西和莉莉的妈妈
表示各自所有	在各个名词后加 's	Lucy's and Lily's rooms 露西的房间和莉莉的房间

2. of 所有格

主要用于表示无生命事物的所有关系。

the name of the film 电影的名字 the cover of the book 书的封面

3. 双重所有格

“名词+of+名词性物主代词/ 名词所有格”构成双重所有格形式。

a friend of hers 她的一个朋友 a friend of Mike's 迈克的一个朋友

考点四 专有名词

专有名词是指人、地方、团体、机构等特有的名称。它的第一个字母必须大写。专有名词前一般不加冠词。

1. 表示人名、尊称和头衔的专有名词

Einstein 爱因斯坦

President Obama 奥巴马总统

Doctor Lin 林博士/ 林医生

Queen Elizabeth II 伊丽莎白女王二世

Mr Brown 布朗先生

注意:人名的前面若有尊称或头衔,如 Mr (先生), President (总统)等时,其第一个字母也要大写。

2. 表示国名、地名、山河名的专有名词

Korea 韩国

Paris 巴黎

Pacific Ocean 太平洋

Mississippi 密西西比河

Mt. Qomolangma 珠穆朗玛峰

3. 表示团体、机构和报刊的专有名词

Museum of Postal History 邮政博物馆

China Daily 中国日报

Sydney Opera House 悉尼歌剧院

Harvard University 哈佛大学

4. 表示星期、月份和节日的专有名词

Monday 星期一

March 三月

National Day 国庆节

5. 由普通名词构成的专有名词

the North Pole 北极

the River Nile 尼罗河

the Forbidden City 紫禁城

the Bund 上海外滩

the Great Wall 长城

the Temple of Heaven 天坛

the White House 白宫

the Terracotta Warriors 兵马俑

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

注意:上面列举的由普通名词构成的专有名词前要用定冠词“the”,但它的首字母不大写。

巩固训练(夯实基础)

一、单项选择

- () 1. —May I help you? —Yes, I'd like to have 20 _____. I need them to draw pictures. (2015)
- A. piece of paper B. pieces of paper
- C. pieces of papers D. piece of papers
- () 2. —How does the old man make a _____ on the farm? —He raises many _____.
- A. life; duck B. living; horse
- C. life; bird D. living; sheep
- () 3. —Can I help you? —I'd like _____ for twin daughters.
- A. two pair of shoes B. two pairs of shoe
- C. two pair of shoe D. two pairs of shoes
- () 4. —Kate, what's in the big bowl? —A few _____ and a little _____.
- A. pear; water B. pears; waters
- C. pear; waters D. pears; water
- () 5. —The two cities have reached an _____ to develop science and technology. (2014)
- That's great!
- A. education B. excitement C. agreement D. invitation
- () 6. —Look, my shirt is the same as your _____. —So it is.
- A. brother B. sisters C. brothers D. brother's
- () 7. Recently people care more about the safety of _____. Everyone wants to eat healthily.
- A. foods B. clothes C. buildings D. water
- () 8. In our school, the number of women teachers _____ becoming larger and larger.
- A. is B. are C. be D. been
- () 9. —There are twenty _____ in our school. —Yes, and they work very hard.

- A. man teacher B. man teachers C. men teachers D. men teacher
- ()10. —I saw lots of _____ in the hall. —And there were several _____ in it, too. (2016)
- A. American; Japanese B. Americans; Japanese
C. American; Japaneses D. Americans; Japaneses

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. We played a joke on Jim on April _____ (Fool) Day.
2. There are many _____ (Frenchman) visiting this place.
3. Mr Green is a businessman and he runs four _____ (factory).
4. It is a _____ (please) for me to stay with you.
5. Our school will have a _____ (sport) meeting next weekend.
6. It's _____ (Lucy) book. Please give it to her.
7. I took a lot of _____ (photo) in Hong Kong Disneyland.
8. Thanks for giving me so much _____ (information).
9. It's five _____ (minute) walk from here to my home.
10. What's the _____ (long) of this river?

专题二 代词

学前自测

- ()1. The old man has two daughters, but _____ of them lives with him.
- A. none B. both C. neither D. all
- ()2. —I prefer speaking to listening in English learning.
—Oh, really! I think you should be good at _____ of them.
- A. some B. any C. both D. all
- ()3. She promised that she could finish the work by _____.
- A. her B. herself C. she D. hers
- ()4. I saw the dog along with a girl _____ was the only guide dog in our city.
- A. who B. which C. whom D. what
- ()5. —Could you lend me your pen? I left _____ at home. —Certainly.
- A. mine B. yours C. one D. it
- ()6. —Wow, the English exam is so easy.
—I think so. But I don't think _____ can pass it.
- A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. no one
- ()7. The people in Tokyo will have to get _____ ready before the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games.

- A. anything B. nothing C. something D. everything
- ()8. — Wow! There are so many new buildings. I can't believe it! It used to be a poor village.
— Yes. ____ has changed here.
- A. Something B. Nothing C. Everything D. Anything
- ()9. ____ David ____ Jessica can go to the concert, because they have no tickets.
- A. Neither; nor B. Either; or C. Both; and D. Not only; but also
- ()10. The boy said that he couldn't work out the problem by ____.
- A. him B. his C. he D. himself

常考考点知识清单

考点一 人称代词

1. 人称代词的分类

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

2. 人称代词的用法

人称代词的主格在句中作主语,宾格作动词或介词的宾语。

We are middle school students. 我们是中学生。

I wrote a letter to him last week. 上周我给他写了一封信。

注意:人称代词作表语时,在口语中常用宾格。

3. 人称代词的语序

几个人称代词并列作主语时,其顺序是:单数:二、三、一;复数:一、二、三。

You, she and I will study in a group. 你、她还有我将在一个组里学习。

We, you and they are all students. 我们、你们还有他们都是学生。

考点二 物主代词

1. 物主代词的分类

人称	形容词性物主代词		名词性物主代词	
	单数	复数	单数	复数
第一人称	my	our	mine	ours
第二人称	your	your	yours	yours
第三人称	his	their	his	theirs
	her		hers	
	its		its	

2. 物主代词的用法

(1) 形容词性物主代词放在名词前作定语。

That is our classroom. 那是我们的教室。

注意:在某些固定短语中,形容词性物主代词要随人称而变化。如:do/ try one's best, change one's mind, do one's homework, on one's way to, save one's life 等。

(2) 名词性物主代词相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”,可作主语、表语或宾语。

This is your pen. Mine is in my pencil case. 这是你的钢笔。 我的在我的铅笔盒里。

(3) 用于双重所有格中,即“a/ an+名词+of+名词性物主代词”。

He is a friend of mine. 他是我一个朋友。

考点三 反身代词

1. 反身代词的单复数形式

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

2. 反身代词的用法

(1) 作宾语,位于及物动词或介词之后。

The boy teaches himself English. 这个男孩儿自学英语。

(2) 作主语或宾语的同位语,用以加强语气,可以放在主语之后或句尾。

John himself did the work. =John did the work himself. 约翰亲自做了这项工作。

注意:反身代词不可作定语,常用“one's own”表示“某人自己的”。

This is my own car. 这是我自己的小汽车。

3. 反身代词常用于一些固定搭配中

teach oneself; learn...by oneself; enjoy oneself; devote oneself to; come to oneself; say to oneself; help oneself to; by oneself; for oneself; of oneself

考点四 指示代词

	单数	复数
指近处	this	these
指远处	that	those

1. 作主语、宾语、表语。

This is a chair. 这是一把椅子。

2. 在电话中,用 this (我) 表示打电话者,用于介绍自己,用 that (你) 询问对方。

Hello! This is Bob (speaking). Who's that? 您好! 我是鲍勃。 你是哪位?

3. that 和 those 可以用在比较结构中,以避免重复。that 代替前面提到的单数名词或不可数词;those 代替前面提到的复数可数名词。

The population of China is larger than that of Russia. 中国的人口比俄罗斯人口多。

考点五 疑问代词

1. 常见的疑问代词及其基本用法

疑问代词	基本用法	例句
who	作主语、表语或宾语(作宾语时,不能位于介词后面)	Who are you waiting for? 你正在等谁?
whom	who 的宾格形式,作宾语	With whom did you go? 你和谁一起去的?
whose	who 的所有格形式,作主语、表语、宾语或定语	Whose book is it? 它是谁的书?
what	作主语、表语、宾语或定语	What is he doing? 他正在做什么?

which	作主语、表语、宾语或定语	Which one is bigger? 哪一个更大?
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2. what 与 which 的区别

what 用于选择范围较大或不明确的场合,which 用于选择范围较小或较明确的场合。

Which is better, this one or that one? 哪一个更好,这个还是那个?

3. who 与 what 在口语中的用法区别

Who is he? 意思是“他是谁?”询问的是某人的身份或姓名等。What is he? 意思是“他是干什么的?”, 询问的是某人的职业。

—Who is he? 他是谁? —He is Jenny's brother. 他是珍妮的哥哥。

—What is he? 他是做什么的? —He is a doctor. 他是个医生。

考点六 不定代词

不指明代替任何特定名词的代词叫做不定代词,在句中可以作主语、宾语、表语、同位语等。不定代词分为普通不定代词和复合不定代词。

1. 普通不定代词

主要有: some, any, both, all, another, other, each, either, neither, none, one, a few, few, a little, little, many, much 等。

2. 几种常见的普通不定代词的用法辨析

(1) one 与 it

相同点	单词	用法	例句
为了避免同一名词重复使用,常用 one 或 it 来代替前面提到的某个单数名词	one	one 所代替的是前面提到的同类事物,但不是同一个	I can't find my pen. I think I must buy a new one. 我找不到我的钢笔了。我想我必须买一支新的。
	it	it 所代替的是前面提到的那个特指的事物	I bought a new pen yesterday, and I gave it to my sister. 我昨天买了一支新钢笔,我把它给我妹妹了。

(2) some 与 any

相同点	单词	用法	例句
修饰可	some	陈述句	There are some boys playing football.

数或不可数名词			有一些男孩们正在踢足球。
		疑问句	Would you like some water? 你想喝些水吗?
	any	否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句	There isn't any meat in the fridge. 冰箱里没有肉了。

(3) both, all, neither, none, either 与 any

		之一	都	都不
适用范围	两者	either	both	neither
	三者或以上	any	all	none
固定短语	both ... and ... (连接两个主语, 谓语动词用复数) either ... or ... (连接两个主语, 谓语动词遵循就近原则) neither ... nor ... (连接两个主语, 谓语动词遵循就近原则)			

(4) little, a little, few 与 a few

	很少; 几乎没有(表否定)	几个; 一点儿(表肯定)
修饰可数名词	few	a few
修饰不可数名词	little	a little
例句	Don't worry! There is a little time left. 别着急! 还有一点儿时间。 He has a few friends here, but he has few good friends. 在这里他有几个朋友, 但是几乎没有好朋友。	

(5) other(s), the other(s), another

概念成份数	泛指剩下中的一部分(不用 the)		特指剩下中的全体(要用 the)	
	作主语/ 宾语	作定语(其后加名词)	作主语/ 宾语	作定语(其后加名词)
单数	another	another book	the other	the other book
复数	others	other books	the others	the other books

3. 复合不定代词

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

(1) 一般情况下,由 some 构成的复合不定代词用在肯定句中;由 any 构成的复合不定代词用在疑问句和否定句中;由 no 构成的复合不定代词表示否定意义。

I have something to tell you. 我有事要告诉你。

I can't see anything. 我什么也看不见。

There's nothing I can do. 我什么也做不了。

(2) 形容词或 else 修饰不定代词时,通常位于不定代词之后。

Do you want anything else? 你还想要其他的东西吗?

考点七 代词 it 的用法

1. it 用来指除人以外的一切生物和事物,可指时间、距离、天气、温度、度量等。

—What's the weather like today? 今天天气怎样?

—It's sunny. 很晴朗。

2. it 可用来代替指示代词 this 和 that。

—What's this/ that? 这/ 那是什么?

—It's an apple. 是苹果。

3. it 指婴儿或不明身份的人。

Is it a boy or a girl? 是男孩还是女孩?

4. it 代替动词不定式作形式主语。

It's important for us to work hard. 努力工作对我们来说很重要。

5. it 代替动词不定式作形式宾语。

I found it easy to work out the Math problem. 我发现算出这道数学题很容易。

巩固训练 (夯实基础)

一、单项选择

() 1. — _____ notebook is this? —I think it's _____.

A. Whose; he B. Who; his C. Whose; his D. Who; him

() 2. —Morning, class. Is _____ here? —No, sir. Tom is absent.

- A. anybody B. everybody C. nobody D. somebody
- () 3. —Can you kick the ball to ____ end of the football field?
—It's hard for me. I think ____ goalkeepers can make it.
A. another; a little B. another; little C. the other; a few D. the other; few
- () 4. —Would you like tea or coffee? — _____. I really don't care.
A. None B. Either C. Neither D. All
- () 5. —Mary tried on three dresses, but ____ of them fitted her.
—Don't worry. There are plenty of dresses there.
A. both B. none C. all D. neither
- () 6. —Who teaches ____ Japanese? —Nobody. I teach _____. (2012)
A. your; mine B. your; my C. you; myself D. you; me
- () 7. — ____ Tom ____ Jack has gone to the party because they have no time.
—What a pity!
A. Both; and B. Either; or C. Neither; nor D. None; or
- () 8. —Who is Mr Li?
—He is ____ teacher and he teaches ____ English.
A. our; our B. us; us C. our; us D. us; our
- () 9. As for learning English, students who read a lot can do much better than ____ who don't.
A. those B. that C. these D. them
- () 10. —Hello, may I speak to Jane, please? —Speaking. Who's ____? (2013)
A. this B. that C. he D. you

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. Little Tom fell off his bike, but he didn't hurt ____ (he).
2. This ticket is for you. It's ____ (you) now.
3. What a cute dog! What's ____ (it) name?
4. ____ (who) bike is this?
5. I think ____ (they) classroom is bigger and brighter than ours.
6. This is an ice box, and ____ (those) is a glass of water.
7. When we grow up, we have to learn to take care of ____ (our).
8. Who help ____ (she) clean the room?
9. This magazine is not ____ (my). It's his.
10. ____ (this) apples are five yuan a kilo.

专题三 冠词

学前自测

- () 1. I really like _____ guitar you bought yesterday, Dad.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. Every night I read books for _____ hour before going to _____ bed.
A. a; a B. an; / C. an; the D. a; /
- () 3. New York is one of _____ biggest cities in the world, but it doesn't have _____ long history.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
- () 4. After school we usually play _____ basketball for half an hour on _____ playground.
A. the; the B. /; / C. /; the D. the; /
- () 5. Our Chinese teacher told us _____ interesting story and _____ story was about Thomas Edison.
A. an; a B. an; the C. the; a D. the; the
- () 6. —By the way, have you got _____ Email address?
—Yes, of course. _____ Email address is happylife@qq.com.
A. a; An B. an; The C. a; The D. the; The
- () 7. —Are you looking for another flat?
—Yes. My mum said _____ old one was too small after my younger brother was born.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 8. —What do you want to be when you grow up?
—_____ actor like Chen Daoming. I really like his performance on the TV play.
A. A B. The C. An D. /
- () 9. It is not far from the hotel to _____ library. Actually, it is only _____ 800-metre walk. (2015)
A. /; a B. the; an C. /; an D. the; a
- () 10. Would you like to have _____ supper with us _____ this Sunday?
A. a; / B. /; / C. a; on D. /; on

常考考点知识清单

考点一 定冠词的基本用法

定冠词表示特指,指特定的人或物,它与可数名词或不可数名词都能连用。

1. 表示特指的人或物。

Is this the book that you are looking for? 这就是你正在找的书吗?

2. 表示双方都知道的或心中明白的人或物。

Please fill in the form and sign it. 请填写表格并签字。

3. 指上文提到过的人或物。

Cut up a tomato, and put the tomato on the bread. 将一个西红柿切碎,再将切碎的西红柿放在面包上。

4. 用于世界上独一无二的事物前。

The Earth moves around the sun. 地球围绕着太阳转。

5. 用于序数词前或表示方位的名词前和形容词最高级前。

It's the second country they will visit in Asia. 这是他们在亚洲要参观的第二个国家。

Beijing lies in the north of China. 北京位于中国的北边。

Autumn is the best season in Beijing. 秋天是北京最好的季节。

6. 用于乐器名称前。

He can play the violin well, but he can't play the piano. 他拉小提琴拉得很好,可他不会弹钢琴。

7. 在复数姓氏前加 the,表示某某一家人或夫妇,常看成复数。

The Taylors were having dinner when I came in. 当我进来时,泰勒全家人/ 泰勒夫妇正在吃晚饭。

8. 用在一些形容词前,表示一类人。

The poor are against the plan, but the rich are for it. 穷人们反对这个计划,而富人们赞成。

9. 用于一些专有名词前。

the Great Wall 长城 the Yangtze River 长江

10. 用于表示某世纪逢十的年代之前。

in the 1990s 在 20 世纪 90 年代

11. 在一些习惯用语中。

the US 美国 the UK 英国 all the time 一直 by the way 顺便说一下

巧记: 定冠词 the 的用法

特指双方熟悉,上文已经提及;世上独一无二,方位以及乐器;

某些专有名词,外加复数姓氏;序数词最高级,习惯用语要特记。

考点二 不定冠词的基本用法

不定冠词有两个: a 和 an。a 用于以辅音音素开头的单词前,而 an 用于以元音音素开头的单词前。

注意:有些单词,如 useful, university, European 等虽然是以元音字母开头,但却是以辅音音素开头,所以前面要用 a;有些单词如 hour, honest 等虽然是以辅音字母开头,却是以元音音素开头,所以前面要用 an。

1. 表示一类人或物。

My father bought me a present, but I don't know what it is. 我爸爸给我买了一件礼物,可我不知道是什么。

2. 用于第一次提到的某人或某物之前。

I saw a girl running on the playground. 我看见一个女孩正在操场上跑步。

3. 表示数量,有“一”的含义。

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

4. 有些不可数名词要表示“一种”、“一场”、“一堆”等时,要用不定冠词。

have a long history 拥有悠久的历史

5. 表示“每一”,相当于 every。

Take three pills a day and you'll get better soon. 每天吃三片药,你很快就会好的。

6. 用于序数词之前,表示“又一”;“再一”。

She has failed two times. She wants to try a third time. 她失败了两次。她想再试一次。

7. 用于某些固定词组中。

have a good time 玩得高兴;a lot of 许多

巧记:不定冠词 a, an 的用法

冠词 a, an 两种帽,单数可数名词要。

选帽只要听读音,不看字母能做到;

若是元音音素来开头,一定需要选 an 帽;

辅音音素戴 a 帽,记住规律莫乱套。

考点三 零冠词的基本用法

1. 当专有名词(如人名、地名、国家名)、物质名词、抽象名词表示泛指时前面通常不用冠词。

Money is not everything. 金钱不是万能的。

China is a great country in the world. 中国是世界上一个伟大的国家。

2. 不可数名词或复数名词表示泛指时不用冠词。

Young people like to read books. 年轻人喜欢读书。

3. 在季节、月份、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。

January 1st is New Year's Day. 一月一日是元旦。

4. 在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前不加冠词。

Doctor, I'm not feeling myself today. 医生,我今天感觉有些不舒服。

5. 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词。

What do you usually have for lunch? 你午餐经常吃什么?

Do you like playing football or baseball? 你喜欢踢足球还是打棒球?

6. 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词。

Did you go there by plane or by ship? 你是乘飞机还是乘轮船去的那里?

7. 名词前面有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词或名词的所有格修饰时,前面不用冠词。

His book is on the desk. 他的书在桌子上。

巧记: 零冠词的用法

下列情况不用冠,名词之前代词限。 复数名词表泛指,球类学科和三餐。

专有名词不可数,星期月份季节前。 交通方式和娱乐,习语称谓和头衔。

考点四 常见含有冠词及不含冠词的词组

1. 常见含有冠词的词组

(1) 常见含有不定冠词的词组

a little/ few/ bit; have a look/ rest/ cold/ fever; have a good time; in a hurry; a lot of; a great time; a number of; make a decision; make a living; make a face; make a mistake; in a word; take a bus/ train/ plane

(2) 常见含有定冠词的词

in the daytime; in the morning/ afternoon/ evening; in the middle of; in the end; in the open air; by the way; by the end of; at the beginning of; at the same time; at the moment; on the other side of; on the right/ left; on the one hand; on the other hand

2. 常见的不含冠词的词组

at first/ last; at home/ school/ work; at noon/ night; by plane; all day and all night; in danger; in fact; in time; on time; on foot; watch TV; (stay/ be) in bed; go to school/ work/ bed

3. 有无冠词的几个注意点:

(1) 单数名词前面加冠词或不定冠词以及复数名词前不用冠词都可表示某一类。

A dog is a useful animal. = The dog is a useful animal. = Dogs are useful animals. 狗是有用的动物。

(2) 序数词前面用定冠词表示“第几”;用不定冠词表示“又一”;“再一”。

Who can answer the first question? 谁能回答第一个问题?

I have had two apples. But I would like a third one. 我已经吃了两个苹果了。但是我还想再吃一个。

(3) 某些固定短语中有无定冠词的区别:

无定冠词	有定冠词
at table 在吃饭	at the table 在桌子旁边(不一定在吃饭)
at/ in school 在上学	at/ in the school 在学校里(不一定是学生)
by sea 乘船	by the sea 在海边
go to bed 上床睡觉	go to the bed 走到床边(不一定是去睡觉)
in bed(睡、病、躺)在床上	in the bed 在床上
in class 在课上	in the class 在班级里
in front of 在(外部的)前面	in the front of 在(内部的)前面
in hospital(生病)住院	in the hospital 在医院里(不一定在住院)
on earth 究竟	on the Earth 在地球上

巩固训练（夯实基础）

一、单项选择

- () 1. —Do you know ____ woman in red?
—Yes, she is a teacher of ____ university.
A. the; a B. a; an C. the; an D. / ; the
- () 2. —What do you know about England and Singapore?
—England is ____ European country and Singapore is ____ Asian country.
A. an; an B. an; a C. a; a D. a; an
- () 3. —Quickly! If we miss ____ last bus, we'll have to go home on ____ foot.
—I'm coming.
A. a; / B. the; a C. the; / D. a; a
- () 4. —____ old man in ____ brown coat over there is Mr Wang.
—Let's go and say hello to him.
A. An; a B. An; the C. The; a D. The; the
- () 5. —How will you go to America? —By ____ plane.
A. / B. a C. the D. an
- () 6. —Do you know the Double Ninth Festival? (2013)
—Yes, I do. It reminds me to respect ____ old.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 7. —I had ____ glass of milk for ____ breakfast this morning. —Oh, that's not enough.
A. an; a B. a; / C. the; / D. a; the
- () 8. —There is ____ pen on the desk. Would you please pass ____ pen to me? —OK. Here you are.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
- () 9. —We will have ____ meeting on ____ Wednesday.
—Oh, I don't know if I have time.
A. a; / B. the; a C. a; the D. / ; /
- () 10. —Kitty is ____ active girl and she is fond of playing ____ volleyball.
—Yes, she is.
A. an; a B. a; the C. an; / D. a; /

专题四 数词

学前自测

- () 1. ____ people are sending and receiving text messages.
A. Million of B. Several million of C. Millions of D. Several millions

- () 2. Before the new year, ____ people went to visit the flower market.
A. thousands of B. 8 thousands of C. 8 thousand of D. thousand of
- () 3. It's my daughter's birthday today. She's ____ years old.
A. eighteen B. eighteenth C. the eighteen D. the eighteenth
- () 4. —Is it far from your home to school? —Not very far, only ____.
A. 15 minute's rides B. 15 minutes' ride C. 15 minute's ride D. 15 minutes' rides
- () 5. Time isn't enough for me. Can you give me ____?
A. two another minutes B. more two minutes
C. another minutes two D. another two minutes
- () 6. Each year ____ sharks are killed worldwide for their fins(鱼鳍).
A. million of B. millions of C. many millions D. four millions
- () 7. It's about ____ walk from my home.
A. ten minute B. ten minutes' C. ten minute's D. ten-minutes
- () 8. The old man has ____ sons. Deal is the ____ one. (2015)
A. three; two B. three; second C. third; two D. third; second
- () 9. This classroom is ____ ours.
A. three times big as B. as three times big as
C. three times as big as D. as big three times as
- () 10. The basketball team of our school ranks ____ in the match.
A. three B. third C. the three D. the third

常考考点知识清单

考点一 基数词的用法及读法

1. 基数词的构成及读法

基数词	构成及读法	例词
1~12	1~12 的基数词为特定的独立单词	one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve
13~19	13~19 的基数词皆以-teen 结尾,单词中的两个音节都读重音	thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen
20~90	20 为 twenty。30~90 之间的整十基数词皆以-ty 结尾,第一个音节重读	twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety
	注意: 1. 21~99 之间的各非整十数词须在十位与个位之间加连字符“-”。如:32 thirty-two 2. 读数字时,百位和十位之间、百位和个位之间加 and。如:134 one hundred and	

	thirty-four; 106 one hundred and six	
英语中的“万”“亿”	英语中的“万”用十千表示,“亿”用百个百万来表示	forty thousand 四万;two hundred million 两亿
其他数词	1000 以上的数字,从后向前数,每三位加“,”。第一个“,”前为 thousand,第二个“,”前为 mil-lion,第三个“,”前为 one billion 或 one thousand million。每一节从左到右按百、十、个的顺序表示。 如:243, 621, 304, 782 读作:two hundred and forty-three billion, six hundred and twenty-one mil-lion, three hundred and four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-two	
其他数词	注意:hundred, thousand, million, billion 表示确定的数目时不用复数形式。后面跟名词时,名词需用复数形式;如果这四个基数词后面跟 of 表示概数,则此四个基数词必须用复数形式。如: thousands of 成千的	

2. 基数词的用法

(1) 基数词在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

Twenty of them are Young Pioneers. 他们当中有二十个是少先队员。

(2) 用于名词之后表示顺序编号。

Please open your books and turn to Page 28. 请打开书翻到第 28 页。

(3) 基数词可表示年份、时间(钟点)、电话号码、年龄等。

I was born on July 12, 1989. 我出生在 1989 年 7 月 12 日。

(4) 表示“世纪年代”,用“in + the + 基数词复数”。

in the 1990s 在 20 世纪 90 年代

(5) in one's+整十的基数词复数表示“在某人……多岁时”。

The old woman is in her nineties. 这位老太太九十多岁了。

(6) “数词+连字符+单数名词”或“数词+连字符+单数名词+连字符+形容词”构成复合形容词作定语。

We have a seven-day holiday in October. 在 10 月我们有一个 7 天的假期。

She is an eight-year-old Chinese girl. 她是一个 8 岁的中国女孩。

考点二 序数词的构成及用法

1. 序数词的构成及读法

范围	特点	例词
----	----	----

1~3	特殊记	first, second, third
4~19	在大多数基数词末尾直接加-th	fourth, seventeenth
	八去 t, 九减 e, f 来把 ve 替	eighth, ninth, fifth, twelfth
20~90	把基数词后面的 y 变为 i 再加-eth	twentieth, ninetieth
21 以上的多位数	个位数用序数词, 其余用基数词	twenty-first, one hundred and sixty-eight

2. 序数词的用法

(1) 序数词在句中可用作定语、主语、宾语和表语, 前面要加定冠词 the。

The first is always better than the second. 第一总是比第二好。

She will choose the third. 她将选择第三个。

(2) 序数词前面可以用形容词性物主代词或名词所有格修饰, 此时序数词前面不加定冠词 the。

This is my third time to Shanghai. 这是我第三次去上海。

(3) 不定冠词 a/an 与序数词连用, 表示“又一; 再一”。

I have been to Beijing twice, but I would like to go there a third time. 我去过北京两次, 但是我想再去一次那里。

巩固训练 (夯实基础)

一、单项选择

() 1. — ___ trees were cut down. And many birds lost their home. — I am sorry to hear that.

A. Two thousands B. Thousands of C. Thousand of D. Two thousand of

() 2. Mr Zhang asked me ___ question before I could answer ____.

A. the two; the first B. a second; a first
C. a second; the first D. the second; a first

() 3. —Is there ___ today? —Yes, a ___ boy was killed by an accident today. (2018)

A. anything new; ten-year-old B. new anything; ten years old
C. anything new; ten years old D. new anything; ten-year-old

() 4. —Can you read “1245”? —Yes. It's ____.

A. one thousand and two hundred and forty five
B. one thousand, two hundred and forty-five
C. one thousand, two hundred and forty five
D. one thousand, two hundreds and forty-five

() 5. —There are thirty students in our class. —And ____ of them are boys.

A. two third B. second third C. two thirds D. second threes

() 6. —You have failed three times. —But I would like ____.

A. four time B. four times C. a fourth time D. a four times

- () 7. —Mary, what is three times three? —It's _____.
A. six B. sixth C. nine D. ninth
- () 8. —Can I book a room now? —Of course. _____ is available now.
A. The 405 Room B. 405 Room C. The Room 405 D. Room 405
- () 9. —Do you know when is National Day? —It's on _____.
A. first the October B. October the first
C. one of October D. October of the first
- () 10. —What do you know about the letter? —It was written in _____.
A. 1480's B. 1480s C. the 1480s D. the 1480

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. Father's Day is on the _____ (three) Sunday in June every year.
2. I go to the gym _____ (one) a week.
3. Today is my _____ (twenty) birthday.
4. There are _____ (fiftieth) people in the playground.
5. We have meals three _____ (time) a day.
6. My eldest brother wrote his first poem in his _____ (thirty).
7. _____ (Thousand) of people became homeless because of the earthquake.
8. Three _____ (hundred) children took part in the activity.
9. I would like to have a _____ (two) banana though I have had one.
10. It's September the _____ (nine) today.

专题五 介词

学前自测

- () 1. I lost my way ____ a rainy night and my parents were quite worried ____ me.
A. in; about B. on; about C. at; with D. on; with
- () 2. When our parents are not at home, we need to ____ ourselves.
A. look after B. look at C. look up D. look around
- () 3. When did your aunt arrive ____ China? —She got to Guangzhou ____ the morning of May 15th.(2016)
A. at; in B. in; in C. to; on D. in; on
- () 4. It's very nice ____ you to pick me up at the bus station.
A. for B. to C. of D. with
- () 5. —What does your English teacher look like? —She is a pretty lady ____ long straight hair.
A. on B. with C. of D. for

- ()6. —When is your summer vacation?
—It begins ____ July 15th and I don't have to go to school until August 31th.
A. on B. in C. at D. by
- ()7. I paid about 100 dollars ____ the new clothes.
A. for B. on C. to D. of
- ()8. The earthquake happened in Yunnan Province ____ a cold morning of December.
A. in B. at C. to D. on
- ()9. —What happened to Mark? —He fell off the bike ____ a snowy morning.
A. in B. at C. on D. when
- ()10. —Mum, where are my socks? —Under your bed. You should ____ your things.
A. put on B. put down C. put away D. put off

常考考点知识清单

考点一 常用介词的主要用法

1. in 的主要用法

(1) 表示在某年、某月、某季节,在上午、下午、晚上等。

I will come and see you in the afternoon. 下午我来看你。

(2) 在……以后。

I will come back in a week. 我将于一周之后回来。

(3) 在……里。

The two brothers study in the same class. 两兄弟在同一个班里上课。

(4) 穿着;戴着。

The man in black is Li Ming's brother. 穿着黑色衣服的那个人是李明的哥哥。

(5) (表示手段、方法、材料)用;以。

People used to write in ink. 人们过去常常用墨水写字。

2. on 的主要用法

(1) 表示在具体的某一天或某一天的上午、下午或晚上。

My birthday party will be held on Sunday evening. 我的生日聚会将在星期日的晚上举行。

(2) 在……上。

The books are on the desk. 书在课桌上。

(3) 关于;有关。

Why not give her some advice on learning English well? 为什么不给她一些关于学好英语的建议呢?

(4) 以……方式;通过。

Did you hear it on the radio? 你是从收音机里听到这条消息的吗?

3. for 的主要用法

(1) 表示时间、距离,意为“计;达”。

We will stay there for two days. 我们将在那里逗留两天。

(2) 表示“当作;作为”。

I like some bread and milk for breakfast. 我喜欢把面包和牛奶作为早餐。

(3) 表示理由或原因,意为“因为;由于”。

I want to go back for my pen. 我想回去拿我的钢笔。

(4) 表示动作的对象或接受者,意为“给……”;“对……(而言)”。

Let me pick it up for you. 让我为你捡起来。

(5) 表示去向、目的,意为“向;往;取;买”等。

I came here for my schoolbag. 我来这儿取书包。

(6) 表示所属关系或用途,意为“为;适于……的”。

Here is a letter for you. 这儿有你的一封信。

(7) 表示“支持;赞成”,反义词是 against。

Are you for this plan or against it? 你是支持还是反对这个计划?

4. by 的主要用法

(1) 靠;用;通过。

My mother goes to work by bike. 我妈妈骑自行车去上班。

(2) 被;由。

This skirt was made by my mother. 这条短裙是我妈妈做的。

(3) 在……旁边。

There are many trees by the river. 河边有许多树。

(4) 不迟于;在……之前。

We have to get there by evening. 我们必须在夜晚前抵达那里。

5. with 的主要用法

(1) 与……一起;偕同;和。

She lives with her son. 她和儿子住在一起。

(2) 有;具有;带有。 反义词是 without。

The girl with long hair is my classmate. 长头发的那个女孩是我同学。

(3) 以(手段、材料);用(工具)。

My American friend is learning to eat with chopsticks. 我的一位美国朋友在学着用筷子吃饭。

考点二 常用介词词组

1. 动词+介词

look after/ at/ for/ like; laugh at; listen to; hear from/ of; wait for; worry about; talk about/ to/ with; think of/ about; pay for; knock at/ on; shout at/ to; arrive at/ in; get to; ask for; send for; play with; come/ be from; work on; agree with; add to; belong to; devote to; do/ deal with

2. 介词+名词

by train; on foot; at the end of; at last/ first; in the end; in trouble; in danger; in surprise; at table; at breakfast; in hospital; in/ on time; on one's way to; with pleasure; at times; for example; for fun; in bed; in public; on earth;

on business; on duty; on foot; on show; on sale; in style

3. be+形容词+介词

be afraid of; be good at; be good/ bad for; be late for; be interested in; be angry with; be full of; be sorry for; be worried about; be famous for; be mad at; be ready for; be different from; be busy with; be strick with/ in; be proud of; be opposite to

考点三 易混介词归纳

1. 表示时间的介词

(1) 词语辨析:in, on 与 at

	介词	适用范围	例子
在某个时间	in	表示在某年、某月、季节、世纪、上午、下午、晚上等	in 2019, in September, in summer, in the 1890s, in the morning/ afternoon/ evening
	on	在具体的某一天或某一天的上午、下午或晚上等	on Monday, on Tuesday afternoon, on May 4th, on the morning of July 6th, on a windy night
	at	跟具体的钟点	at six o'clock, at ten thirty
	at	用于和时间有关的固定短语	at noon, at midnight, at first, at last, at night, at the age of, at the beginning of

(2) 词语辨析:in, after

在.....之后	in+一段 时间	指从说话时算起来的一段时间之后	与将来时 连用	My sister will come back in three weeks. 我姐姐将在三周后回来。
	after+一 段时间	以过去时间为起点的一段时间之后	与过去时 连用	She came to Shanghai last month and after a week she flew to New York. 她上个月来的

				上海,一周后她就飞往纽约了。
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(3) 词语辨析:since, for

since 和 for 都可与现在完成时连用,since 表示从过去的某一时刻一直延续到现在,后面跟过去的时间状语;for 表示动作延续贯穿整个过程,后面跟一段时间。

Mr Green has worked in this city since 2000. 自 2000 年以来格林先生就在这座城市工作。

I have studied here since three years ago. 自从三年前我就在这里学习。

Bob has collected stamps for ten years. 鲍伯收集邮票有十年的时间了。

2. 表示方位的介词

(1) 词语辨析:in, on 与 to

三者的区别可用图示表示如下:

in 表示在范围内, eg: B is in the east of A.

on 表示两地接壤, eg: C is on the east of A.

to 表示在范围外, eg: D is to the east of A.



(2) 词语辨析:above, over, on, below, under, beneath

above, over 与 on 意思都是“在……的上面”,below, under 与 beneath 意思都是“在……的下面”。

above 表示在某物体的上方,但与物体不接触也不一定垂直,其反义词是 below。 over 表示在某物体的正上方,与物体垂直但不接触,其反义词是 under。 on 表示在物体的表面之上,与物体相接触,其反义词是 beneath。

Planes fly above the white clouds. 飞机在白色的云朵上面飞翔。

All the fields are below the planes. 所有的田地都在飞机的下面。

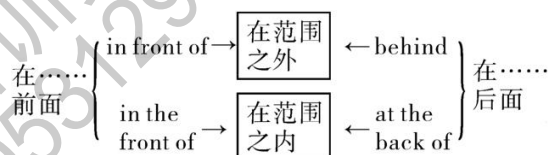
There is a bridge over the river. 河上有座桥。

My shoes are under the bed. 我的鞋在床下面。

My books are on the desk. 我的书在课桌上。

(3) 词语辨析:in front of 与 in the front of; behind

与 at the back of



There is a library in front of / behind the post office. 在邮局的前面/ 后面有一个图书馆。

Mike sits in the front of / at the back of the classroom. 迈克坐在教室的前面/ 后面。

(4) 词语辨析:between, among

between 强调在两者之间,但后面接三者或三者以上时,是把物体分别看待,表示每两者之间;**among** 强调在三者或三者以上之间。

用图示表示为:

□□□□ □▲□ between
□□▲□ among
□□□□

The cinema is between the bank and the library. 电影院在银行和图书馆之间。

The teacher usually stands among us. 老师通常站在我们中间。

3. 表示方向的介词

词语辨析:across, through 与 over

单词	意思	方式	例句
across	横过	指从这边到另一边	Be careful when you walk across the street. 当你横穿街道时要小心。
through	穿过	从一个物体的空间里穿过	The boy looks at things through his glasses. 这个男孩通过他的眼镜看东西。
over	翻越	从物体上方经过, 翻过	Who can jump over the wall? 谁能翻过这面墙?

4. 表示交通方式的介词:by, in 与 on

by 后面直接跟交通方式的名词;如果名词前有限定词修饰,则用 on 或 in。

My father goes to work by bike every day. =My father goes to work on a bike every day. 我爸爸每天骑自行车去上班。

注意: on 表示交通方式时,还常用于短语 on foot, walk to work=go to work on foot。

5. 表示手段或工具的介词:by, in 与 with

介词	用法	例句
by	表示使用某种方式或手段,名词前面不加任何冠词	I like to eat the dumplings made by hand. 我喜欢吃手工包的饺子。
in	表示使用某种语言或某种材料,名词前面不加任何冠词	Can you say it in English? 你能用英语说它吗?

with	后面跟具体的工具,名词前需加冠词或形容词性物主代词	I do my homework with a pen. 我用钢笔做我的家庭作业。
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6. 与“制成”有关的介词短语

词语辨析:be made of, be made from, be made into, be made in

(1) 成品+be made {
of+材料(能看出原材料)
(……由……制成)
from+材料(不能看出原材料)

(2) 材料+be made into+成品(……被制成……)

(3) 某物+be made in+地点(某物产于某地)

This kind of wine is made from grapes. 这种酒是用葡萄制成的。

The house is made of wood. 这座房子是用木头制成的。

Glass is made into glasses. 用玻璃制成玻璃杯。

7. 表示“除了”的介词

词语辨析:except 与 besides

except 表示“除……外”,指除去的不算在内,except 的宾语排除在外;besides 表示“除……外,还有”,besides 的宾语也算在内。but 表示“除外”时,与 except 同义,但是 but 常和 no one, nobody, nothing 等表示否定意义的词连用。

They went there except Tom. 除了汤姆他们都去那里了。

Besides Maths, I like Chinese and English. 除了数学,我还喜欢语文和英语。

There is nobody in the classroom but Li Lei. 除了李磊,教室里没有人。

巩固训练(夯实基础)

一、单项选择

- () 1. —I think drinking milk is good _____ our health. —I agree _____ you.
A. for; with B. of; to C. for; to D. of; to
- () 2. —Guess, how much does this bag cost? —I think it costs _____ 15 and 20 dollars.
A. from B. between C. among D. with
- () 3. —When were you born? —I was born _____ the evening of June _____.
A. at; first B. to; thirtieth C. on; the twelfth D. in; ninth
- () 4. My friend Ann, often practices English _____ chatting with her American friend.
A. in B. by C. for D. with
- () 5. —Your dress is so nice. Is it made _____ silk? —Yes, and it is made _____ Beijing.
A. of; in B. by; at C. from; at D. of; at
- () 6. —When will your parents come back from China? — _____ three weeks' time.

- A. Of B. In C. At D. With
- () 7. —Tom, hurry up! It's time ____ school.—I know, Mum. But I can't find my schoolbag.
A. to B. of C. for D. in
- () 8. —Where is Beijing, Maria? —Mm...It's ____ the northeast of China.
A. in B. on C. at D. to
- () 9. —We can't go outside ____ the heavy rain. —Then we can play a computer game.
A. instead of B. because of C. after all D. out of
- () 10. —Yang Mi is very popular ____ us. —Yes. She is one of my favourite stars.
A. for B. of C. with D. to

专题六 形容词和副词

学前自测

- () 1. They looked at the screen ____, and all of them looked very ____.
A. careful; nervously B. carefully; nervous
C. careful; nervous D. carefully; nervously
- () 2. I am sorry this coat is not big enough. I want a ____ one.
A. bigger B. big C. small D. smaller
- () 3. Mary has been ill in bed for a week. I wonder if she is ____ now.
A. much better B. some better C. any better D. very better
- () 4. My brother can't speak English as ____ as me, but he is ____ at math than me. (2019)
A. well; good B. well; better C. good; better D. good; well
- () 5. My grandma told me a good story, but I told a ____ one.
A. good B. better C. best D. worse
- () 6. The volunteer spoke as ____ as she could to make visitors understand her.
A. clearer B. clear C. clearly D. more clearly
- () 7. —Are you feeling better after seeing the doctor?
—I'm afraid not. I am ____ than yesterday.
A. bad B. much worse C. more worse D. much more worse
- () 8. —Did Bobby do his best in the final exam?
—No, but of all the students he did ____.
A. most carefully B. much more careful
C. much more carefully D. the most careful
- () 9. —Helen, can I wear a jeans and a T-shirt to the evening party?
—OK! But a dress might be ____.
A. good B. well C. better D. best

- ()10. Hangzhou is one of ____ I have ever seen.
- A. the more wonderful place B. the more wonderful places
C. the most wonderful places D. the most wonderful place

常考考点知识清单

考点一 形容词的用法及位置

1. 形容词的用法

(1) 形容词是用来描写或修饰名词(或代词)的一类词。形容词在句中作定语、表语、宾语补足语等成份。

Peter is tall. 彼得个子高。(作表语)

We must keep our room clean. 我们必须保持我们的教室干净。(作宾补)

She has short hair. 她留短发。(作定语)

(2) 多个形容词修饰一个名词时,其顺序为:限定词(冠词、指示代词等)+数词+描述性形容词+大小、长短、高低等形容词+形状+新旧+颜色+国籍+材料性质+用途类别。

a small round table 一张小圆桌, a dirty old brown shirt 一件又脏又旧的棕色衬衣

巧记: 多个形容词作定语的顺序口诀

限定描述大长高,形状年龄与新老;颜色国籍出材料,用途类别往后靠。

(3) 某些形容词加上定冠词可以泛指一类人,谓语动词用复数,如:the dead, the living, the rich, the poor, the blind 等。

The poor are in great need of help. 穷人们非常需要帮助。

(4) 有关国家和民族的形容词加上定冠词指这个民族的整体,谓语动词用复数,如:the British, the English, the French, the Chinese 等。

The Chinese are hard-working. 中国人是勤奋努力的。

2. 形容词的位置

(1) 形容词作定语时一般放在修饰词的前面。

I think it's an interesting book. 我觉得这是一本有趣的书。

(2) 形容词修饰不定代词时放在不定代词之后。

She has something important to tell us. 她有重要的事情要告诉我们。

考点二 副词的用法及位置

1. 副词的功能及用法

副词是用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句的词,表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

(1) 作状语,修饰动词、形容词、其他副词和全句。

The students are working hard in school. 学生们在学校努力学习。

(2) 作表语,多数与介词同形的副词以及一些表示位置的副词都可以用作表语。

I'm afraid I must be off now. 恐怕我现在得走了。

(3) 作宾语补足语。

I saw him out just now. 刚才我看见他出去了。

(4) 作定语。

The people here are hard-working. 这里的人们是很勤劳的。

2. 副词的位置

(1) 修饰动词,多数位于动词之后,及物动词的宾语之后。

She speaks English well. 她英语说得很好。

(2) 频度副词(always, never, often 等)通常放在行为动词之前,情态动词、be 动词、助动词之后。但是 sometimes 位置较灵活,还可以放在句子的开头和结尾。

My sister sometimes has lunch at school. =Sometimes my sister has lunch at school. =My sister has lunch at school sometimes. 我姐姐有时候在学校吃午饭。

(3) 修饰形容词或副词,放在被修饰词之前。

He has a very nice watch. 他有一块非常漂亮的手表。

(4) 作表语,放在系动词后。

She is out at the moment. 此刻她在外面。

(5) 作宾语补足语,放在宾语之后。

Please have them in. 请让他们进来。

(6) 修饰全句,放在句首。

Perhaps/ Maybe he's watching TV at home. 也许他正在家里看电视。

(7) enough 修饰形容词或副词放在形容词、副词之后。

He is old enough to go to school. 他足够大了能去上学了。

考点三 形容词、副词比较级与最高级

1. 构成

(1) 规则变化

构成	原级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词末尾加-er, -est	tall	taller	tallest
以不发音的字母 e 结尾的单音词只加-r, -st	nice	nicer	nicest
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节单词,双写末尾的辅	big	bigger	biggest

音字母,再加-er,-est			
“以辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词,改 y 为 i,再加-er,-est	busy	busier	busiest
其他双音节词和多音节词,在前面加 more, most 来构成比较级和最高级	important	more important	most important

(2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/ well	better	best
bad/ badly/ ill	worse	worst
much/ many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/ further	farthest/ furthest

2. 用法

(1) 形容词比较等级的用法

比较等级	用法	例句
原级	肯定句中用“as+原级形容词+as ...”的结构	My handwriting is as beautiful as yours. 我的书法和你的一样好。
	否定句中用“not as/ so+原级形容词+as ...”结构	Rose is not as/ so tall as Mary. 露丝没有玛丽高。
比较级	两者之间的比较用“形容词比较级+than”	You look much younger than I do. 你看上去比我年轻多了。
	两者比较也可以用“the+比较级+of 短语(比较范围)”,表示“两者中较……的那一个”	It is the narrower of the two streets. 这是两条街道中比较窄的一条。
	“比较级+and+比较级”或“more and more+原级”,表示“越来越……”	Our country is getting stronger and stronger. 我们的国家变得越来越强大。
	“the + 比较级... the + 比较级...”表示“越……, 越……”	The more difficult the problem is, the more careful we should be. 问题越难, 我们就越应小心。

最高级	the+形容词最高级+名词+表示范围的短语或从句	Luke is the fastest runner of the three boys. 鲁克是这三个男孩中跑得最快的。
	one of the+最高级,表示“是最……之一”	Qingdao is one of the most beautiful cities in China. 青岛是中国最美丽的城市之一。
	比较级 + than + any other + 名词单数/ anyone else/ anything else 或比较级+ than + all other+名词复数表示最高级的含义	Time is more valuable than anything else. 时间是最珍贵的东西。

(2) 副词比较等级的用法

比较等级	用法	例句
原级	肯定句中用“as+原级副词+as ...”的结构	I love music as much as Betty does. 我和贝蒂一样喜欢音乐。
	否定句中用“not as/ so+原级副词+as ...”结构	She can't use the computer so/ as well as you. 她电脑没有你运用得好。
	用“... times + as+原级副词+as ...”的形式表示倍数	This car runs three times as fast as that one. 这辆车的行驶速度是那辆车的三倍。
比较级	“副词的比较级+than”句式	She comes here less often than before. 她不像以前那样经常来这里了。
	no+比较级 than...和 not+比较级 than ...	John speaks Chinese no more fluently than his younger brother. 约翰汉语说得和他弟弟一样都不流畅。
	比较级+and+比较级	She plays the piano more and more beautifully. 她钢琴弹得越来越好。
	the+比较级 ..., the+比较级 ...	The harder you work, the better you will learn. 你越努力,学得就会越好。
最高级	(the)+副词最高级+表示范围的短语或从句	He talks (the) least and does (the) most in his class.他是班上说得最少干得最多的人。

巩固训练（夯实基础）

一、单项选择

- () 1. —Tom, do you know which month has ____ days in a year?—February.
A. fewer B. the fewest C. less D. the least
- () 2. —I can ____ believe that Linda won the competition.
—Me, too. She didn't prepare at all.

- A. hard B. hardly C. almost D. nearly
- () 3. When winter comes, days get _____.
A. long and long B. short and short
C. longer and longer D. shorter and shorter
- () 4. —You are not ____ to carry the box. —But I think I can.
A. weak enough B. enough weak C. strong enough D. enough strong
- () 5. —Who is Jack? —He is my ____ brother. He is two years ____ than me.
A. elder; older B. older; older C. elder; elder D. older; elder
- () 6. —How can I improve my English?
— ____ you work at it, ____ progress you will make.
A. The harder; the more B. The more hardly; the more
C. The hardlier; the greater D. The harder; the greater
- () 7. Jack's pants are as ____ as Jim's.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. the cheaper D. the cheapest
- () 8. —There is ____ snow on the road. —Yes, and it is ____ cold today.
A. too much; much too B. too much; too much
C. much too; much too D. much too; too much
- () 9. —The result was so _____. —And we were all ____ at the result.
A. disappointed; disappointed B. disappointed; disappointing
C. disappointing; disappointed D. disappointing; disappointing
- () 10. Traffic is heavy and the price of oil is much ____ than before so that many people go to work by bus instead.
A. higher B. high C. expensive D. more expensive

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. The team got the first place _____ (success).
2. This box is heavy, but that one is _____ (heavy).
3. We all feel _____ (excite) after hearing the news.
4. Computers make it _____ (easily) for us to communicate with each other.
5. My bike is _____ (expensive) than yours.
6. I can speak French as _____ (good) as English.
7. Alice was _____ (deep) moved by the love story.
8. I am going to go abroad for a _____ (far) education.
9. Do you know that Dr Jane is a _____ (wonder) doctor?
10. My brother is the _____ (tall) of the three.

专题七 被动语态

学前自测

- () 1. Don't worry. Your package _____ here until you come back, so enjoy shopping here.
A. has kept B. will keep C. has been kept D. will be kept
- () 2. John _____ to come to the teacher's office just now. He may be in trouble.
A. was told B. told C. has told D. tells
- () 3. —I haven't seen John for many years. How's he going?
—He broke the law and _____ to prison 2 years ago.
A. has sent B. were sent C. was sent D. was sending
- () 4. —Where are your dogs, Mickey? —The dogs _____ to the pet centre last week.
A. is sent B. was sent C. are sent D. were sent
- () 5. Some beautiful flowers _____ to her daughter on her last birthday.
A. are given B. are giving C. were given D. were giving
- () 6. —It's difficult for the village children to cross the river to school.
—I agree with you. I think a bridge _____ over the river.
A. will build B. is built C. should be built D. was built
- () 7. Mr Green _____ 2 minutes to think about the final decision.
A. gives B. gave C. was given D. will give
- () 8. —Sandy _____ to be hard-working by her parents. —So am I.
A. asks B. is asking C. asked D. is asked
- () 9. I wonder if the talent show _____ next month. If they _____ it, I must get ready for it.
A. will hold; hold B. will hold; will hold
C. will be held; hold D. is held; will hold
- () 10. The garden _____ while the Greens were away from home.
A. took good care of B. was taken good care of
C. taken good care of D. was taking good care

常考考点知识清单

英语动词有主动语态和被动语态之分。主动语态的句子中主语是动作的执行者,而被动语态的句子中主语是动词的承受者。只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的短语动词,才能构成被动语态。

考点一 各种时态被动语态的构成

时态	被动语态构成	例句
----	--------	----

一般现在时	is/ am/ are + done	The classroom is cleaned every day. 教室每天被打扫。
一般过去时	was/ were + done	The dumplings were made yesterday. 饺子是昨天包的。
现在进行时	is/ am/ are + being + done	The room is being cleaned now. 现在房间正在被打扫。
过去完成时	had + been + done	The two roads had been built by the end of last month. 到上个月末为止,两条公路被建成了。
一般将来时	shall/ will + be + done	A new hospital will be built next year. 明年一个新的医院将被建成。
过去将来时	should/ would + be + done	Mike said a new film would be shown. 迈克说一部新电影将上映。
含有情态动词	情态动词+ be + done	The work must be finished on time. 必须按时完成这项工作。

考点二 被动语态的用法

1. 不知道或没有必要说明动作的执行者是谁。

Some new computers were stolen last night. 昨晚一些新电脑被偷了。

2. 强调动作的承受者,而不强调动作的执行者。

The homework must be handed in on time. 作业必须按时交上来。

3. 说话或发表意见时,为了显得客观公正,也常用被动语态。常用句型:

It is said that... 据说..... It is reported that...据报道.....

It is hoped that... 希望..... It is believed that... 人们相信.....

考点三 主动语态转化为被动语态的方法

1. 把主动语态的宾语变为被动语态的主语。
2. 把谓语动词变为被动结构(be+过去分词),注意虽然其人称和数随主语的变化而变化,但动词的时态保持不变。
3. 把主动语态中的主语放在介词 by 之后作宾语,若主语是人称代词,则把主格变为宾语(by 短语可以省略)。

考点四 被动语态的几种特殊情况

1. make, see, watch, hear, notice, feel 等使役动词和感官动词在主动语态中与省略 to 的动词不定式连用,但变为被动语态时,必须还原 to。

I often see the old man run in the morning. 我经常看到这位老人在早上跑步。

The old man is often seen to run in the morning. 这位老人经常被看见在早上跑步。

2. 一些动词短语用于被动语态时,动词短语应视为一个整体,而不能丢掉其中的介词或副词。

The little dog must be looked after well. 这条小狗必须被好好照顾。

考点五 主动语态表被动意义的几种情况

1. 不及物动词与状语连用,用以表示主语的品质和状态。常见的动词是:cut, sell, read, write, fill, cook, lock, wash, drive, keep 等。

The books sell well. 这些书卖得很好。

2. 系动词无被动语态。

The apples taste nice. 苹果尝起来很好吃。

3. 不定式在某些形容词之后,且与主语有动宾关系。

The question is difficult to answer. 这个问题是很难回答的。

4. “have/ get+宾语+过去分词”这个结构也表达了一种被动的意思。

I'll have the bike repaired soon. 我将尽快请人修理这辆自行车。

5. 在 need 后面,主动的-ing 形式表达被动的意思。

Your vegetables need watering. 你的蔬菜需要浇水了。

巩固训练(夯实基础)

一、单项选择

() 1. —How do you like the soccer game last Tuesday?

—Oh, it was surprising. The strongest team of our school ____.

A. was beaten B. won C. beaten D. is beaten

() 2. —Can you go out now?

—No. I can't go out until my homework ____.

A. finishes B. is finished C. has finished D. finished

() 3. The leader said that much attention must ____ these details.

A. pay B. be paid C. pay to D. be paid to

() 4. —The kitchen ____ now. —But who ____ it?

A. was being cleaned; was cleaning B. is cleaned; cleaned
C. is being cleaned; is cleaning D. was cleaned; cleaned

() 5. —The old man is seen ____ every morning. —So he is.

A. running B. run C. to run D. ran

() 6. —Mrs Green, your vegetables need _____. —I know.

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

() 7. —The tallest building ____ by the end of last month. —That's good news.

- A. has been built B. had been built C. was built D. were built
- ()8. —The books should ____ to the library on time. —All right.
A. be got B. send C. give back D. be returned
- ()9. —What did Tom say just now? —He said that a new film ____ the next day.
A. is shown B. shown C. would be shown D. will be shown
- ()10. —I ____ to go out at night. —That's a strict rule.
A. am allowed B. am not allowed C. allow D. was not allowed

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. A new international airport _____ (complete) in the city next year.
2. —Who's the little girl in the photo, Laura?
—It's me. This photo _____ (take) when I was five.
3. The weatherman says a rain shower _____ (expect) this afternoon in the south.
4. People, especially the young, _____ (easily influence) by their friends.
5. The game _____ (play) next month.
6. Dr Bethune _____ (still remember) in both China and Canada today.
7. Look at the trees on both sides of the streets. They _____ (plant) last spring.
8. Paper-making _____ (invent) by the Chinese in the Western Han dynasty.
9. You needn't throw it away. It can _____ (recycle).
10. We Chinese _____ (encourage) by the touching documentary Amazing China.

专题八 简单句的种类

学前自测

- ()1. He needs your help. You ____ and give him a hand.
A. should to stay B. shouldn't stay C. ought not stay D. ought to stay
- ()2. —Excuse me, can I smoke here? —No, ____.
A. you mustn't B. you'd not better C. you can D. you'd better not to
- ()3. ____ useful advice you gave us!
A. What a B. How a C. What D. How
- ()4. —Mum, must I finish the homework tonight?
—No, _____. It is Saturday and you can finish later.
A. you must B. you'd not better
C. you mustn't D. you don't have to
- ()5. — ____ will the next bus come, do you know? —In five minutes.

Not all the girls like bright colours. 不是所有的女孩都喜欢鲜艳的颜色。

注意:如果肯定句中含有 some, somebody, someone, something, somewhere, already, 变为否定句时,要分别改为 any, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere, yet。

考点二 感叹句

感叹句是用来表达说话人对于某人、某物或某件事表示赞美、惊讶、喜悦、气愤或悲哀等语气的句子,这类句子有强烈的感情,句尾用感叹号。感叹句通常由 how 或 what 引出。

1. 如果对句子中的名词或名词词组表示感叹,用 what 引导。

(1) What+a/ an+adj. +单数名词+主语+谓语(+其他成份)! 其中主语和谓语可以省略。

What an interesting book (it is)! 多有趣的一本书啊!

(2) What+adj. +名词复数/ 不可数名词+主语+谓语(+其他成份)! 其中主语和谓语可以省略。

What beautiful flowers they are! 多漂亮的花啊!

2. 如果对句子中的形容词、副词或动词表示感叹,用 how 引导。

(1) How+adj. / adv. +主语+谓语(+其他成份)!

How hard the people are working! 这些人们工作多努力啊!

(2) How+主语+谓语!

How time flies! 时间过得真快啊!

考点三 疑问句

用来提出问题的句子叫疑问句,句末须用问号。疑问句包括:一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句等。

1. 一般疑问句

能用 yes 或 no 回答的问句叫一般疑问句,读时用升调。一般疑问句主要有以下三种形式:

(1) be+主语+其他?

Is your sister a nurse? 你姐姐是护士吗?

(2) 情态动词+主语+谓语+其他?

Can you lend me your bike? 你能借给我你的自行车吗?

(3) 助动词+主语+谓语+其他?

Have your friends ever visited your home? 你的朋友们曾经拜访过你家吗?

2. 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句是指由特殊疑问词(组)引导的疑问句,句末多读降调,回答时要根据具体情况作出回答,不能用 yes 或 no。特殊疑问句的构成:特殊疑问词(组)+一般疑问句?

(1) 疑问代词引导的特殊疑问句

常用的疑问代词有:what, who, which, whose, whom。

What is the girl doing? 这个女孩正在做什么?

(2) 疑问副词引导的特殊疑问句

常用的疑问副词有:when, where, why, how。

Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友来自哪里?

(3) 疑问词引导的特殊疑问句

常用的疑问词组有:

A. what/ which/ whose+名词。

What colour is your new coat? 你的新外套是什么颜色的?

B. how + adj. / adv. 构成的疑问短语有:how many, how much, how old, how tall, how long, how often, how soon, how far。

How often do you do exercise? 你多久锻炼一次?

3. 选择疑问句

选择疑问句是提供两种或两种以上的情况,要求对方选择一种情况回答的问句,用 or 连接,or 前用升调,or 后用降调。

选择疑问句可用完整的句子或省略句回答所选情况,而不能用 yes 或 no 来回答。选择疑问句的构成有两种情况:

(1) 一般疑问句+or+被选择的部分+其他?

—Do you like football or basketball? 你喜欢足球还是篮球?

—I like basketball. 我喜欢篮球。

(2) 特殊疑问句+A or B?

—Which do you like better, apples or pears? 你更喜欢哪一类,苹果还是梨?

—I like apples better. 我更喜欢苹果。

4. 反意疑问句

反意疑问句是附在陈述句之后,对陈述句所说的事实或观点提出疑问。附加问句部分要与前面陈述句用逗号隔开,句末用问号。附加部分的主语需用代词,并与前句主语一致,谓语动词在人称、数和时态上也要一致。反意疑问句的用法如下:

(1) 主句为肯定陈述句时,附加问句部分用否定形式,且必须用缩写形式。

The girl went to school late yesterday, didn't she? 那个女孩昨天上学迟到了,对不对?

(2) 主句为否定陈述句时,附加问句部分用肯定形式。

He didn't eat anything, did he? 他没有吃任何东西,对吗?

(3) 当陈述句部分主语是指示代词 that, this 或不定代词 something, everything, nothing 时,附加部分用 it。

Everything is ready, isn't it? 一切都准备好了,对不对?

(4) 当陈述部分主语是 everyone, everybody, no one, nobody, somebody, someone 时,附加部分可用 they,也可用 he。

Everybody likes the new teacher, don't they? 大家都喜欢这位新老师,对不对?

Someone knows the answer, doesn't he? 有人知道答案,对不对?

(5) 当陈述句部分是“there be”结构时,附加疑问句部分的主语用 there。

There is something wrong with your watch, isn't there? 你的手表有毛病了,对不对?

(6) 当陈述部分含有否定前缀的词时,仍然把陈述部分看作肯定句,其反意疑问句仍用否定形式。

It is impossible, isn't it? 这是不可能的,对不对?

(7) 以 let's 开头的祈使句,附加问句应用 shall we;其他形式的祈使句,无论是肯定还是否定祈使句,附加问句都可用 will you。

Let's go home now, shall we? 现在咱们回家吧,好吗?

注意: 以 let us 开头的祈使句,附加问句应用 will you。

eg: Let us have a rest now, will you? 现在让我们休息一会儿,好吗?

(8) 当陈述部分的主句是 I think/ believe/ suppose 等结构时,问句部分则往往与 that 从句中的主语和谓语动词保持一致。

I think he is asleep, isn't he? 我认为他睡着了,是不是?

(9) 反意疑问句的回答

在回答反意疑问句时肯定用 yes,后跟肯定的陈述;否定用 no,后跟否定的陈述。如果反意疑问句是前否后肯的形式,回答中 yes 翻译成“不”;no 翻译成“是的”。

—Mary sings well, doesn't she? 玛丽唱得很好,是不是?

—Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. 不,她唱得很好。 / 是的,她唱得不好。

巧学妙记: 前肯后否是习惯,前否后肯也常见。尾句 not 若出现,必须缩写是习惯。还有一点需注意,短语代词作主语。回答反意疑问句,答语含义是依据。肯定陈述用 yes,否定陈述用 no 替。

考点四 祈使句

祈使句表达说话人对对方的叮嘱、劝告、希望、禁止、请求或命令等。祈使句一般以动词原形开头,无时态和数的变化,句末用句点或感叹号,读时用降调,在祈使句的句首或句末加上 please,以使语气更加委婉客气。祈使句有肯定和否定两种形式。

1. 肯定祈使句

(1) 动词原形+其他。

Open the door, please. 请打开门。

(2) Let's+动词原形+其他。

Let's go to the park this Sunday. 这个星期天咱们去公园吧。

2. 否定祈使句

(1) Don't+动词原形+其他。

Don't play football on the road! 不要在马路上踢足球!

(2) Let sb. not+动词原形+其他。

Let's not make so much noise here. 咱们不要在这大声吵闹。

(3) Never+动词原形+其他。

Never be late for school. 上学绝不可迟到。

3. 祈使句的回答

因为祈使句通常表示将来要发生的动作,所以回答祈使句时,一般用 will 或 won't。

—Don't forget to do your homework. 不要忘记做你的作业。

—I won't. 我不会忘记的。

巩固训练(夯实基础)

一、单项选择

() 1. —Mum had nothing for supper tonight, ____? —No. She didn't feel like ____ anything.

A. had she; eating

B. hadn't she; to eat

C. did she; eating

D. didn't she; to eat

() 2. — ____ did Tom say when you told him the news? —Nothing.

A. How

B. What

C. Which

D. Why

() 3. — ____ the little boy looks! —Yes. He can't find his mum.

A. How sad

B. What sad

C. What sadly

D. How sadly

() 4. —Let's go boating, ____? —OK.

A. will you

B. won't you

C. shall we

D. will we

() 5. —Have you read today's morning paper?

—Not _____. What's the latest news about hand-foot-and-mouth disease?

A. only

B. yet

C. ever

D. just

() 6. — ____ make this mistake again, Jack. —Sorry. I ____.

A. Don't; won't

B. Don't be; won't

C. Don't be; don't

D. Don't; will

() 7. —Did you go fishing ____ swimming yesterday? —Neither. I went shopping.

A. and

B. or

C. but

D. so

() 8. — ____ do you go to school, by bike or by bus? —By bike.

A. What

B. When

C. How

D. Why

() 9. —There are always many volunteers in Olympic Games, ____?

—Yes. Many hands make light work.

A. aren't there

B. are there

C. aren't they

D. are they

() 10. —There is enough fruit for us, ____? — _____. We need to get some.

A. isn't there; No

B. isn't it; Yes

C. is there; No

D. isn't it; No

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

1. —_____ (how a) fast China is developing!
—Yes, we are so lucky to live in such a great country.
2. —Mum, can I play computer games this evening?
—_____ (finish) your homework first, and then we'll talk about it.
3. He seldom came here, _____ (does) he?
4. Don't forget to give Polly some food and change her water, _____ (would) you?
5. _____ (does) she sleep well last night?
6. _____ (What) clever dog Lucky is! It can understand Mr Smith's orders.
7. —_____ (often) do you brush your teeth? —Twice or more a day.
8. I always hate _____ (be) late for school.
9. Be careful! _____ (Do) go too high.
10. Which do you like _____ (well), skating or skiing?

专题九 情景交际

学前自测

- () 1. —It's a bit cold today. Would you mind closing the window? — _____.
A. Never mind B. Yes, of course
C. Of course not D. No, thanks
- () 2. —We will study in different schools next term. Enjoy your time in the new school.
— _____
A. I'll take your advice. B. The same to you.
C. Congratulations! D. Me too.
- () 3. —Good luck and have a nice weekend. — _____. Bye.
A. The same as you B. You have it too
C. You are too D. The same to you
- () 4. —It's said that shopping online is safe. — _____. You'd better be careful. (2018)
A. That depends B. I agree C. I think so D. No problem
- () 5. —Hello! May I speak to John, please? —Yes. _____.
A. I'm John speaking B. This is John speaking C. Here John is D. Here I am
- () 6. —It will be my turn. I feel a little nervous. — _____. You can make it!
A. Congratulations B. Take it easy C. Look out D. Have a good time
- () 7. —Would you mind my using your pen? (2017)

- _____. I don't need to use it at the moment.
- A. Sounds great B. I'm not sure C. Yes, please D. Of course not
- () 8. — _____ I put my coat here? — Sorry, you _____.
A. Must; mustn't B. Do; don't C. Can't; needn't D. May; can't
- () 9. — You look smart today! — _____.
A. Thank you. B. Not good. C. That's OK. D. What a shame!
- () 10. — Jackie, I'm going on business. Please look after yourself.
— _____, Dad. I will.
A. I hope to B. I'd love to C. Don't worry D. Don't mention it

常考考点知识清单

学习语言的最终目的是交际。 在近几年的中考试题中,情景交际题目所占的比例越来越大。 目前,情景交际既通过最新的听说合一的考查方式进行,还通过笔试进行,即通过笔试来测试考生的语言综合运用能力。

考点一 打电话方面的交际用语

1. 请给某人/ 某单位打电话。

Would/ Could/ Can you ring up...? 请你给.....打电话好吗? 除了用 ring up 外,还可用 call, call up, telephone 等,意思相同。

2. 电话拨不通时常说:

The line is busy. I can't get through. 电话占线,我打不通。 / I'll try again later. 我过一会儿再打。

如果信号不好可以说 Sorry, I can't hear you.

3. 电话拨通后相互打招呼:

Hello, (Your name or telephone number) 你好,(并通报本人的姓名或单位名称或电话号码)

Hello, is that...speaking? 你是.....吗? / Who is (that) speaking/ calling(,please)? 你是谁?

应答时常说:

Yes, (this is)...speaking. 是的,我是.....。 / Yes, it's...here. 我是.....。

4. 打电话请对方找人或留言:

Is...in/ at home? 某某在家吗? / Can/ May/ Could I speak to..., please? 请.....接电话好吗? / Will/

Would you give a message to..., please? 请给.....捎个口信好吗? / Would you tell him my telephone number, please? 请你把我的电话号码告诉他好吗? / Can/ Could you ask...to ring me back, please? 请叫.....给我回个电话好吗?

应答时常说:

Hold on/ Wait a minute/ One moment, please. 请等一等。 / I'm sorry...is not in/ at home now. 对不起,.....现在不在。

/ Can I take a message? 我能给你捎口信好吗? / I'll ask him to call you back. 我叫他给你回电话。

考点二 劝告和建议方面的交际用语

1. You'd better (not) do sth. 你最好(不)干……。 / You should do sth. 你应该干……。 / You need (to) do sth. 你需要干……。

2. Why don't you do sth. ? 为什么不……? / Why not do sth. ? 为什么不……? 这是以反问的方式提出劝告或建议,含有建议对方去干某事的意思,而不是询问对方为何不去干某事的原因。

3. What/ How about+名词或动名词...? 这种句型表达随便的建议,有征求对方意见的意思,多数情况下是建议和对方一起做某事。

4. "Shall we...?"这种句型用于建议对方与自己一起做什么,是一种普通的表示建议的方法。它和"Let's..., shall we?"句型可以互换,在回答时,如果赞成这个建议,常用"Yes, let's."或"OK, let's."

5. 用 suggest 作谓语的陈述句。

这种句子用于表达比较正式的建议,在会议上和讨论中使用较多,也常用于书面形式,后面常跟名词、动名词或 that 从句作宾语。注意跟从句时,从句中动词用动词原形:should+动词原形。

6. 用 Let's 开头的祈使句。

这是最普通的表达建议的方法,建议对方和自己一起做什么,let's 后接动词原形。若句尾加上"shall we?", "OK?"等用于征求对方意见的词语,能使语气变得委婉得多。

注意:对对方的建议表示同意时常用的答语为:

Great! 太好了! That's a good idea. 真是个好主意。

对对方的建议表示不同意,或根本不能满足对方的要求而表示歉意时的常用答语为:I'm afraid that...

我担心……;我恐怕……。 / I'm afraid not. 恐怕不行。

7. 用 should, ought to 等情态动词来表示“劝告”。

8. 用动词 advise, 名词 advice 表示劝告。

考点三 问候与应答方面的交际用语

1. 一般打招呼用语,答语通常是重复对方的话。

Hello! 你好! Hi! 嗨! Good morning(afternoon, evening). 早上(下午、晚上)好。

2. 您好! 初次见面打招呼的用语 How do you do? / Glad to meet you.

答语也是 How do you do? / Glad to meet you.

3. 对有一段时候没有见面的熟人可选用这些句型:How are you? / How have you been? 你(您)好吗?

答语往往是:"Fine, thank you. And you?"

4. 向认识但不常见面的人打招呼,可选用这些表达法。How's everything with you? / How is everything going? / How are you getting on? / What's up? 近来怎么样?

答语可用: Pretty well. / Very well. Everything is OK. (一切顺利) Not too bad. 还好。

5. 对于不认识想要叫他(她)停下来时,可选用这些说法:Hey, sir(madam). 喂,先生(小姐) / Just a moment, sir(madam). 等一下,先生(小姐)。

注意: 此时不能说:“Hey! You!”

考点四 感谢与应答方面的交际用语

1. Thank you. / Thanks(a lot). 谢谢! / Thank you so/ very much. 非常感谢! / I'm really grateful to you. 非常感谢你!

That's very kind of you. 你心眼儿真好。 / You're kind! 你真好。

2. 如果别人想为你办事,可你觉得不必麻烦他或者别人替你办事没有办成但你还要感谢他,这时你可以说:Thank you just the same. 同样感谢你的好意。 / Thank you all the same. 同样得感谢你。

3. 在回答别人的感谢时,常说:

You're welcome. 没关系。 / Not at all. 没事儿。 / Don't mention it

考点五 祝愿、祝贺及应答方面的交际用语

1. 当某人取得成功时

I have passed the examination! 我已经通过考试了。

Congratulations(to you)祝贺你!

2. 当某人外出旅行时

Good luck with your trip! 祝您们旅途平安! Have a good trip/ journey. =I wish you a good trip/ journey.

祝你旅途愉快。祝你一路顺风。 / Good trip to you. / Nice journey to you. 祝你旅途愉快。 Have a nice/ pleasant/ wonderful time. =I wish you a nice/ pleasant/ wonderful time. 祝你过得愉快。 祝你玩得痛快。

3. 当某人生日时

—Happy birthday to you! 生日快乐! —Thank you! 谢谢!

4. 当某人即将做某事时

—I will take the exams tomorrow. 我明天将参加考试。

—Good luck (to you)! (I wish you success!)祝您顺利! (祝您成功!)

注意:上述几点中祝愿(贺)的回答可用: Thanks/ Thank you / Thanks a lot. 或 It's kind of you to say so. 谢谢。 / 多谢。 / 谢谢您。 / 谢谢你这么说。

5. 在公共节日里

—Happy New Year(to you)! 新年快乐! / Merry Christmas!

—Thanks. The same to you! (Happy New Year to you, too!)谢谢! 您也一样! (也祝您新年快乐!)

考点六 请求允许和应答方面的交际用语

1. Can I/ Could I/ May I...? 我可不可以.....?

这个是请求对方允许自己做某事的最普通的交际用语,其中 Could I...? 语气最婉转;May I...? 常用在比较正式的场合;Can I...? 用得最广泛。

对于所提出的请求表示允许或同意时,可说:Yes. / Sure. / Certainly. 当然可以。 Of course, you may.

当然可以。 Yes, do please. 请吧。 Go ahead, please. 请吧。 That's OK. / All right. 好的。

对于所提出的请求表示不允许或不同意时,可说:No, please don't. 请不要。 I'm sorry you can't. 对不起,你不可以……。 I'm sorry, but...对不起,但是……。 You'd better not...你最好别……。

2. Do you mind if I do...? 如果我干某事,你反对/介意吗?”或“我干某事,好吗?”

这是用来表示“请求许可”的交际用语。句中的 mind 作“介意”、“反对”解。

注意:当我们用“Do you mind if...”时,if 从句中的谓语动词一般用现在时;当我们用“Would you mind if...”时,if 从句中的谓语动词一般用过去时,这时语气更加婉转。

应答时,如果表示“允许/不介意”,常说:No, I don't mind. 我不介意/我允许。 Certainly not / Of course not. 当然不介意。 No, go ahead. 不介意,你干吧。 / Not at all. 一点也不介意。

如果表示“不允许/介意”时,常说:I'm sorry you can't...很抱歉,你不能……。 / I'm afraid...恐怕……。 / I'm afraid it's not allowed. 恐怕这是不允许的。

3. I wonder if I could/ can...? 我想知道我能否……?

这也是用来表示“请求许可”的交际用语。句中的 wonder 作“想知道”解,后面常跟 if 从句,用以委婉地提出请求。

应答时,如果允许,常说:Sure, go ahead. / Yes, please do. 可以,请吧。 Yes. / Of course. / Certainly. 当然可以。

如果不允许,可以说:I'm sorry, but...对不起,……。 / I'm afraid not. 恐怕不行。 / No, please don't. 请不要……。 / You'd better not...你最好别……。

考点七 请求与应答方面的交际用语

1. 用 may(can, could)来表达。

表示同意请求的应答:Yes, you may(can). 是的。 / Certainly. (=Of course. / Sure.) 当然可以。 / Yes, do please. 好的,请吧。

注意:上述回答中 can 不能换成 could 因为 could 在一般疑问句中表示委婉的请求,而在肯定句中,则无此功能。

表示不同意请求的应答:No, you mustn't. 不可以。 / No, you can't. 不能。 No, you'd better not. 你最好不要这样。 / Please don't. 请不要这样。 / Sorry, I'm afraid not. 对不起,恐怕不能。

2. 用 shall 来表达

表示同意的请求应答:Yes, I'd like to. 好的,我愿意。 / All right. / OK. 好的。 / (That's a) Good idea. 好主意。 / Yes, Let's...好的,让我们走吧。

表示不同意请求的应答:Please don't. 请不要这样。 / I don't think so. 我认为不要这样。 / I'm afraid not. 恐怕不能。

3. 用 Would(Will)you please...? / Would you like...? 来表达。

表示同意请求的应答:Yes, I'd like to. / Yes, I'd love to. / Yes, I'll be glad to. 是的,我愿意。 / With pleasure. 十分愿意。

注意: 上述回答中介词 to 均不能省略。

表示不同意请求的应答:I'd like (love) to, but I'm busy. 我很想,但我很忙。 / I'm sorry, but I'm busy. 对不起,我很忙。 / I'm afraid not. 恐怕不能。 / I'd really like to, but I have no time. 我的确很愿意,可我没时间。

4. 用 please 来表达。

表示同意请求的应答:OK. / All right. 好的。 / Of course. / Sure. / Certainly.)当然可以。 / With pleasure. 十分愿意。

表示不同意请求的应答:I'm sorry, but I'm busy. 对不起,我很忙。 / I'm afraid not. 恐怕不行。

考点八 邀请与应答方面的交际用语

1. 用一般疑问句形式

Will / Would / Can / Could you come to...? 是被邀请人接受的可能性较大。 表示“请您来.....好吗?”

例如:

Will you come to take part in my party? 你来参加我的聚会好吗?

Would you like +名词(代词) / 不定式 / sb. +不定式? 此句型表示“您愿意.....? 或你是否愿意.....?”, 此时邀请人不知对方是否接受邀请,是商量、询问及试探性的邀请、请求或表示个人的想法、看法。

例如:

—Would you like to go there with him? 你愿意与他一道去那儿吗?

—Yes, I'd like(love) to 好的,我愿意。(类似肯定表达法:Yes, I'd be happy to. 好的,我很乐意。 / Yes, it's very kind / nice of you to invite me. 好的,谢谢您邀请我。 / Yes, it's very kind of you. 真是太好了,谢谢。)

2. 用陈述句形式

I like sb. to do sth. / I'd like you to come to...这是向某人发出邀请的常见句式。 表示“希望(想叫)某人做某事”,常与 would 连用,是一种客气的邀请。 例如:

—I'd like to invite you to see a film with me. 我想请你和我一起去看电影。

—I'd like(love) to, but I'm very busy. 我很想,但我很忙。(类似委婉拒绝表达法:I'd love to...I'm afraid...我想去,恐怕.....。 / Thank you for inviting me, but...谢谢你的邀请,但是...../ It's very kind of you to invite me, but I'm busy. 谢谢你邀请我,但我很忙。)

考点九 问路及应答方面的交际用语

1. 问路时,首先说“Excuse me.”意思是“请原谅”、“请问”、“劳驾”,表示因为打扰而道歉,然后再问路,应答时可根据实际情况回答。

2. 常用的有以下几种表达:

Excuse me. Can you tell me the way to...? 劳驾,请告诉我去.....(地方)怎么走? / Excuse me. How can I get to...? 劳驾,怎样去.....(地方)? / Excuse me, please, where is...? 劳驾,请问去.....的路怎么走? / How far is it from here? 它离这里多远?

回答常常有:It's about...metres from here. 它离这里大约.....米远。 / It's about...yards/ meters down this street. / Go straight ahead till you see...沿着这条街走约.....米就到了。 / Go straight ahead till you see...照直走到.....(地方)为止。 / Go down/ along this street. 沿着这条街走下去。 / Take this street/ road. 走这条街/ 大路。 / Go through the gate and you'll find the entrance to...穿过大门,你就会看到.....的入口处。 / Go down/ along this street till you get to...沿着这条街走到.....(地方)为止。 / Turn right/ left at the first/ second crossing. 在第一/ 二个十字路口向右/ 左转。 / You'd better take a taxi/ No. 5 Bus...你最好坐出租车/ 乘 5 路公共汽车。

考点十 就餐方面的交际用语

1. 就餐时,当主人询问客人想吃/ 喝点什么时,主人常说:Would you like sth. (to eat / to drink)? 你想吃/ 喝点.....吗? / What would you like (to have)? 你想要吃点什么? / Would you like some more...? 你还要点.....吗? / How about (some more)...? (再)来点.....怎么样?

2. 就餐时,当主人主动请客人吃/ 喝点东西时,主人常说:Help yourself to...? 你吃/ 喝点.....吧。 / Let me give you...? 让我给你拿点.....吧。 / Make yourself at home. 请随便吃,不要客气。

3. 当客人表示愿意或同意吃/ 喝点东西时,常回答:Yes, please. 好的。 / I'd like...我想来点.....。 / Well, just a little, please. 好的,请来一点儿。

4. 当客人表示不想吃/ 喝东西或表示已经吃饱/ 喝好了时,常回答:No, thanks. 谢谢,不要了。 / Thank you, I've had enough. 谢谢,我已经吃/ 喝够了。 / I'm full, thank you. 谢谢,我吃饱了。

巩固训练(夯实基础)

一、单项选择

() 1. —Excuse me, I can't find my seat. Could you help me, sir? (2015)

— _____. May I see your ticket, please?

A. It doesn't matter

B. Great

C. I can't

D. Sure

() 2. —Would you like to have dinner with me, Jane?

— _____. But I'm busy revising for my English exam.

A. Don't mention it

B. I'd love to

C. That's all right

D. My pleasure

() 3. —Hello, may I speak to Lily, please? — _____.

- A. Yes, he is B. Good idea C. Speaking D. Fine
- () 4. —You'd better not eat too much chocolate. It's bad for your health. — ____.
- A. It's a joke B. You're welcome
- C. It doesn't matter D. Thanks for your advice
- () 5. —I'm going to have a trip to South Korea this summer holiday. — ____.
- A. Enjoy yourself B. I agree C. Thank you D. Good luck
- () 6. —Would you mind opening the window? — _____. It's raining outside. (2013)
- A. Of course not B. You'd better not C. I have no idea D. It's up to you
- () 7. —My iPad is broken. Could I use yours?
- _____, but you must return it tomorrow.
- A. I'm not sure B. No problem C. You can't D. You may not
- () 8. — _____? —Yes, I want to buy a dress.
- A. May I help you B. May I know you
- C. How much is it D. How do you do
- () 9. —Excuse me, how can I get to the City Stadium? — ____.
- A. Turn left at the second crossing B. It's all right
- C. I don't think so D. You're welcome
- () 10. —May I talk to Lucy, please? —Sorry, she is out. _____
- A. You can go. B. Can I take a message for you?
- C. Hold on, please. D. Who are you?

【补充练习】

Greeting

1. —Hello, Joan.
— _____ Kate. Glad to see you.
- A. Hi B. Hello
- C. Good morning D. How do you do
2. —Hi, haven't seen you for ages! You look fine.
— _____. You look well too.
- A. Great B. Thanks C. Oh, no D. Not at all
3. —How are you! Jane?
— _____
- A. How are you, Mary? B. Fine, thanks, and you?
- C. All is right. D. That's good.
4. —How do you do?
— _____.
- A. Very well, thank you. B. Why, yes. I'm fine.
- C. How do you do? D. What about you?
5. —How's everything with you?
— _____.
- A. Fine, thanks B. It's all right
- C. Thank very much D. I'm very well
6. —How's your work going?
— _____

- A. Not too well, I'm afraid.
 B. Quite good. What about you?
 C. Fine, how are you, then?
 D. Well, thanks a lot.
7. —Did you have a good summer holiday?
 —Yes, thanks. _____ Kate?
 —She's OK, thanks.
- A. what's is B. How is
 C. What's wrong D. and
8. —Glad to meet you again. How are you?
 —I'm just _____. (老样子)
- A. my old self B. old myself
 C. myself old D. as old myself
9. —It's nice to see you in New York. How's your family?
 — _____. My wife asked me to say hello to you.
- A. It's very well B. They are fine
 C. That's all right D. They are good
10. —How's the young man?
 — _____.
- A. He's twenty B. He's a doctor
 C. He's much better D. He's David
11. —How _____ on with your new job these days?
 —Not bad.
- A. do you get B. did you get
 C. are you getting D. have you getting
12. —Hello, Kate! Fancy meeting you here! Working again, are you?
 —Yes, _____, if I want to pass the exams.
- A. I've got to B. no other way
 C. I must do D. I have on way
13. In the evening you meet your foreign teacher walking towards the reataurant, you should say _____.
- A. Good evening.
 B. Good night.
 C. Hello. Have you had your supper?
 D. Hi! Going to dinner.

Introduction

1. —Hi, Tom, this is my friend John.
 — _____.
- A. Nice to meet you. B. How are you?
 C. Hi, Tom, I'm John. D. Are you Tom?
2. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.
 — _____.
- A. With a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
 C. I'm very pleased D. Pleased to meet you
3. When you are introduced to someone, you should say _____.
- A. I'm getting on well B. I love you very much
 C. Fine, thank you. D. How do you do?
4. —Have you met my girl friend, Susan? Susan, this is Li.
 — _____.
- A. Glad to meet you. B. Thank you.
 C. How are you? D. Welcome home.
5. —Please allow me to introuduce Mr. Smith, director of the department.
 — _____ (久仰大名)
- A. I haven't seen you before.
 B. Haven't we met before?
 C. I've heard so much about you.
 D. How do you do?
6. If Mr. Baker is here, will _____ please make _____ to me?

- A. you, yourself know B. you, you know
C. he, us know D. he, himself know
7. Let's give him a _____.
A. warm welcome B. warming welcome
C. warmly welcome D. warm welcoming

Farewells

1. —It's five o'clock already, I must be going.
—Well, come again _____ you are free.
A. if B. whenever C. when D. while
2. —Oh, God, it's late. I've got to go.
— _____. Hope to see them soon.
A. Give your parents my greetings
B. Remember me to your parents
C. Show my greetings to your parents
D. Say hello to your parents
3. —It's time I was going, I'm afraid.
— _____.
A. Good evening B. Good night
C. Bey—bey D. All the best
4. —Well, I'd better let you get on with your work.
— _____.
A. I've wasted a lot of your time
B. Thank you for a lovely afternoon
C. You must be tired
D. I'm sorry to trouble you
5. —I'm flying home on Sunday morning.
—I wish you _____.
A. a pleasant journey home B. a good trip
C. good lucky D. a happy journey travel
6. —I think I must go now. See you later.
— _____.
A. You can go B. See you later
C. Bye—bye D. So long
7. —I'm glad to have met you. Drop by sometime.
— _____.
A. Thank you B. Give me a call
C. Thanks, I certainly will D. Take care
8. —It's very kind of you to come and see me off.
— _____.
A. It's my pleasure B. much better
C. Don't say it D. No problem
9. —I'm going camping this weekend.
— _____.
A. Can you fish? B. Have a good time
C. No, I'm too busy D. Don't give up now
10. —I'll go to Beijing this weekend.
— _____.
A. You are lucky B. The best of luck
C. Thank you D. Good—bye

Asking and Directing the Way

1. —Excuse me, can you tell me where the nearest bus stop is?
—I'm sorry, I have no idea. I _____.
A. don't know B. am a strager here
C. am new D. just come
2. — _____ will it take me to walk there?
— About ten minutes.
A. How far B. How long C. How much D. What far
3. —Excuse me, is there a cinema around here?

—Yes, please go _____, then turn right _____ the first crossing.
A. before, on B. ahead, at C. along, of D. forward, to

4. —Excuse me, officer. I can't find the subway entrance. _____
—See those glass doors? Go in and you will see it on your right.

A. Can you help me? B. Where is it?
C. Show me the way? D. You are very helpful

5. —Is your school far from here?

—Not very far, _____.

A. it is about ten minutes' walk
B. it needs to walk ten minutes
C. you need walking ten minutes
D. it is about ten—minutes walk

6. —Could you tell me where the train station is?

— _____.

A. It's over there B. It's on the third floor
C. No, I know little D. Yes, it's there

7. —Excuse me, is this Mr. Brown's office?

—I'm sorry, but Mr. Brown _____ works here.

A. not now B. no more C. not still D. no longer

8. —Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Sleeping Beauty Castle?

—Yes, _____.

A. Go down this road
B. Go ahead till you see the entrance
C. It's not far from here
D. You can walk there

Asking for Time and Date

1. — _____?

—It's the third of May?

A. What day is it B. What's the date
C. What's the time D. What's the clock

2. — _____?

—I'm sorry, my watch has stopped.

A. When is it B. How much is it
C. What is the time D. What's the clock

3. —Is your watch right?

—I think so. I set it _____ the radio this morning.

A. to B. of C. by D. through

4. —What day is it today?

— _____.

A. July 27 B. Saturday
C. the 27 of July D. Women's Day

5. —How long has this bookshop been in business?

— _____ 1982.

A. After B. In C. From D. Since

6. —When are you off?

— _____ at 21:24.

—I hope you will have a good flight.

A. My bus leaves B. My plane takes off
C. My train goes D. My coach goes

7. — _____ will the work be ready?

— _____ two months.

A. How long, After B. How often, For
C. How soon, In D. How much, During

8. —Is your watch correct?

—Yes, my watch _____.

A. runs well B. keeps good time
C. keeps right D. never stops

Asking about Health

- 1、—How's your brother these days?
—He hasn't been to well.
—What's the matter?
A. It's bad. B. I'm sorry to here that.
C. Very badly. D. Why?
- 2、—I haven't seen Bob lately. _____
—As a matter of fact, he is ill.
A. Where is he? B. Why?
C. How is he? D. What does he do?
- 3、—You sound as if you've got a cold. _____.
—_____.
—Get a good rest.
A. Yes, as if B. I've been over—working
C. I don't think so D. I hope not
- 4、—I'm afraid I've got a bad cold.
—_____.
A. Never mind
B. Keep away from me
C. Better go and see a doctor
D. You need to take medicine
- 5、—John has caught a bad cold.
—_____.
A. It's too bad B. I don't believe it
C. I'm sorry to hear that D. Take it easy
- 6、—_____, Wang?
—I've got a headache and I feel chilly.
A. What's wrong B. What the matter is
C. What is matter D. How about you
- 7、—My stomach hurts. I feel sick.
—For safety's sake, _____.
A. go to see a doctor tomorrow
B. Better to go to hospital
C. you'd better see a doctor at once
D. Quick go to hospital

Talking about Weather

- 1、—It seems to be clearing up.
—That will be a nice change, _____?
A. isn't it B. won't it C. can't it D. doesn't it
- 2、—How cold is it today?
—_____.
A. Just so—so B. not too
C. It's ten below zero D. Yes, it is
- 3、_____
—It's very cold and damp.
A. What's the weather
B. How's the weather today
C. Is it raining last night
D. Might it have rained a lot
- 4、—Do you like the weather in North China?
—Not really, but _____ now.
A. I fit it B. I am used to it
C. I used to it D. I agree to it
- 5、—I wonder what the weather is going to be like tomorrow?
—_____.
—That's a good idea.
A. Let's look through the paper
B. Let's listen to the weather report on the radio
C. Better be care of the radio

D. Pay attention to the radio

6. — _____.

—It certainly is. The sun is shining and there is a pleasant breeze.

—It's lovely.

A. What nice it is

B. How nice it is here

C. It is like spring here

D. What a good day here

7. —What a nice day, isn't it?

— _____.

A. You're right.

B. Yes, isn't it?

C. Yes, I agree.

D. Really?

8. — _____?

—Yes, a bit cold, though.

A. Cold weather, isn't it

B. Bad weather, don't you think

C. Freezing, isn't it

D. Nice day, isn't it

9. — _____ today?

—It's nice and warm.

A. What's the weather

B. What's the weather like

C. How is the weather like

D. How does the weather look like

10. —Do you think it is going to snow over the weekend?

— _____.

A. I don't believe

B. I don't believe it

C. I believe not so

D. I believe not

Invitations

1. —Would you like to come around for a meal on my birthday?

—Oh, yes. Thank you very much. _____

A. When is your birthday?

B. What day is your birthday?

C. When were you born?

D. What time is your birthday?

2. —Have you got anything to do tomorrow?

— _____.

A. Yes, a lot of

B. No, I won't be busy

C. Certainly have

D. Oh, that's a pity

3. —Would you like to come to the cinema, Frank?

— _____ I have to do my homework.

A. I don't, I'm afraid.

B. I can't, I'm afraid.

C. I'm sorry.

D. Oh, pity!

4. —Helen, I'd be glad if you would come and have tea with us on Friday.

— _____.

A. I try to go

B. Many thanks for your kind invitation, I will

C. I am very busy

D. I must go

5. —How about going to "Grand" for dinner?

— _____. It's a long time since we had a good meal.

A. well

B. That sounds like a good idea

C. Thank you

D. But I'm too busy

6. —Do you have to go? Can't you stay and have a meal?

— _____ I really think I must be off now.

A. I'd love to, but

B. Yes, I must

C. No, I don't have to but

D. Yes, I can, but

7. —Would you like to come to the party tomorrow?

—
A. I'd like B. I like it C. I'd like to D. I'd like it

8、—Will you be able to come and see us on Friday?

—
A. I believe yes B. I don't hope so

C. I won't be able to D. I'm afraid not

9、—Shall I call for you or will you call for me?

—You'd better come for me,
A. can you B. OK C. really D. would you

10、—Would you like to come to dinner tonight?

—I'd like to,
A. and B. so C. as D. but

Making an Appointment

1、—Good morning, I'd like to see Mr. Baker, please.

—Mr. Baker is quite busy.
A. You can't see him

B. You won't be able to see him

C. I'm afraid you won't be able to see him today.

D. Please come next time.

2、—Will you be able to come to see us sometime next month?

—
A. I believe yes B. I don't hope so

C. I won't be able to D. I'm afraid not

3、—When will you be free this month, Mr. Smith?

—
A. Let me be B. Let me see C. I'm afraid D. Think it over

4、—What time can I call on you?
—Any time this evening will be
A. OK B. right C. good D. free

5、—I'm sorry to say that I can't come to your party tonight.

—
A. What is it B. What is it now

C. How is it D. What do you think

6、—I have an appointment with Mr. Black. My name is John Brown.

—Ah, yes, your appointment is at 4:15.
A. Wait a minute B. May you wait

C. Can you wait a minute D. Take it easy

7、—I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

—Oh, not at all. I
A. have been B. had been C. was D. will be

8、—I'll come back tomorrow evening at nine. Can you meet me at the airport?
—
A. All right B. All right. Nice to see you

C. OK, wait for me D. All right. See you then

9、—Will you be at home next Sunday?

—
A. Yes, but why? B. No, never mind.

C. Not at all. D. Yes, of course not.

10、—Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow.

—
A. I don't B. I won't C. I can't D. I haven't

Making a phone call

1、—Hello, is Henry in?

—I'm sorry, he isn't here.
A. What's the matter B. May I help you

C. Is there anything D. Who are you

2、—Could you ask him to call me, please?

—
! What's your name, please?

- A. Sure B. Oh C. Yes D. Well
- 3、— _____?
—Sure, it's 65250786.
- A. What's your telephone number
B. Can I have your telephone number
C. Can I help you
D. Can you make your telephone number
- 4、The operator put him _____ to 65250786.
A. over B. on C. through D. in
- 5、—Would you please tell John I called?
— _____, please.
- A. Hold on B. Hold up C. Hold over D. Hold out
- 6、—Is this number 61234567?
— _____.
- A. No, you are wrong
B. Sorry, you've got the wrong phone
C. No, you've dialed the wrong number
D. No, you are right
- 7、—Hello. May I speak to Zhou Lan?
—Yes. _____.
- A. My name is Zhou Lan
B. I'm Zhou Lan
C. This is Zhou Lan speaking
D. Zhou Lan's me
- 8、—Do you want to have a message?
—No, thanks. I _____ in half an hour.
- A. will call again B. can call
C. may phone him D. would call

Shopping

- 1、—I'd like to buy a ten—speed bicycle.
—How about this kind of type?
— _____?
- A. How many is it B. How is it
C. How much is it D. How expensive is
- 2、— _____ do you want?
—Half a kilo, please.
- A. How many apples B. What are apples
C. How many apple D. How much apples
- 3、—What's the problem?
—I'm afraid _____. It's a size 12 and it's too small.
- A. it don't suit B. it isn't fit C. it doesn't fit D. it isn't suit
- 4、—How much is the blue skirt?
—Ten dollars. _____
- A. How many size do you want?
B. What size do you take?
C. How large do you want?
D. What size do you dress?
- 5、—What about the dark blue sweater?
—I like it, but it _____. You decide.
- A. costs too much B. take too much
C. cost too many D. spends too much
- 6、—Would you mind if I looked at some of your tape recorders?
— _____.
- A. I'd better to see what the boss has to say about it
B. Not at all, sir. Go right ahead
C. Thank you for your coming
D. Yes, do that, sir
- 7、—Do you think the shirt really fits me?

- _____. It goes well with your tie, too.
 A. Of course it does B. Yes, it does
 C. I am not sure D. Perhaps it does
8. —Shall I ask the shop keeper if I can _____.
 —OK. And we'd better ask Mom whether it's cheap enough.
 A. take it on B. try it on C. wear D. put it on
9. —How much did you _____ the dress?
 —We _____ 210 yuan for it.
 A. spend, pay for B. pay for, cost for
 C. pay for, paid D. take, pay

Seeing the Doctor

1. —Well, _____?
 —I feel hot and feverish.
 A. how do you feel like
 B. what's the matter with you
 C. what do you feel
 D. what illness do you have
2. — _____?
 —Yes, I have. My temperature seems all right.
 A. Do you know your temperature
 B. Have you taken your temperature
 C. Have you had your temperature
 D. Do you have your temperature
3. —Oh, doctor. Are you sure it's nothing serious?
 —Yes, _____. I'm sure of that.
 A. he'll well soon B. he can be right quickly
 C. he'll be all right soon D. he'll be good soon
4. —You haven't had your lunch?
 —I had a little, but _____.
 A. I didn't feel like eating
 B. I didn't feel like to eat
 C. I didn't like to eating
 D. I didn't want to eating
5. — _____?
 —I'm feeling even worse after taking the medicine.
 A. Are you feeling better B. How are you feeling
 C. How are you getting on D. How are you going
6. —How about your headache now?
 —I can't get rid of it. I don't know what's the matter.
 —Take it easy. _____.
 —Thank you, doctor.
 A. Take this medicine before you go to bed
 B. Drink plenty of water and take a good rest
 C. Take this medicine a day three times
 D. Go home and lie in bed for a good rest
7. —My whole body feels weak and I've got a headache.
 — _____?
 A. How long ago did you get it this
 B. How long have you been like this
 C. How soon have you got it
 D. How soon have you liked this

Requests and Offers

1. —Can I count on you for help?
 — _____.
 A. As you like. B. I'm sorry.
 C. Yes, you certainly can D. Why do you ask?
2. —Could you spare me some ink?
 — _____.

- A. Yes, of course B. Not at all
C. Yes, I could D. Never mind
- 3、—Let me help you carry the box.
—No, I can manage, but _____.
A. not at all B. it doesn't matter
C. thank you just the same D. the same to you
- 4、—Will you make me a kite?
—_____.
A. I'm glad B. I'll be glad
C. I'm going to glad D. I'll be glad to
- 5、—You seem to get lost. Need help?
—_____.
A. Yes, would you help me with the bag?
B. Yes, take me please.
C. Help me find the key, please.
D. I'm looking for Shanghai Road.
- 6、—I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?
—Not at all. _____.
A. I've no time B. I'd rather not
C. I'd like it D. I'd be happy to
- 7、If you want to ask someone for help, which drills shouldn't you say ____?
A. Could you do me a favor
B. Would you do me a favor
C. May I ask a favor of you
D. Can you give me a help
- 8、—Can I have some meat?
—Certainly, just _____.
A. take it as you like B. eat it as you please
C. help yourself D. help yourself at home

Asking for Permission

- 1、—Would you mind if I played the violin here?
—_____.
A. No, you won't B. No, do as you please
C. Yes, I don't mind D. Yes, do as you please
- 2、—May I stop here?
—No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. might not C. needn't D. won't
- 3、—Shall I tell John about it?
—No, you _____. I've told him already.
A. needn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
- 4、—Can I use your tape recorder for a while?
—Yes, _____.
A. go ahead B. you can't broke it
C. all right D. no, sorry
- 5、____? I didn't quite catch you.
A. Will you please repeat it again
B. Pardon
C. What did you say
D. Say it again now
- 6、Dick wants to go to the toilet during the class. He puts up his hand and says to his teacher: _____.
A. Excuse me, I can't stand any longer.
B. Will you please let me go?
C. Please, sir, may I be excused?
D. I must go outside.
- 7、—Can I go and have a look at it?
—Yes, of course. _____.
A. After me B. Come this way

C. You may look
Advice and Suggestions

D. This direction

1、—I usually go there by train.

—Why not _____ by boat for a change?

A. to try going

B. trying to go

C. to try and go

D. try going

2、—I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel.

—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager, he might be helpful

A. some, a

B. an, some

C. some, some D. an, a

3、—I'm afraid I've got a bad cold.

—_____.

A. Never mind

B. Keep away from the medicine

C. Better go and see a doctor

D. You need take a medicine

4、—I can't see the words on the blackboard.

—Perhaps you need _____.

A. to examine your eyes

B. to have your eyes examined

C. to have examined your eyes

D. your eyes to be examined

5、—Let's go and see our teacher on Teachers' Day.

A. That's will do

B. That's all

C. That's all right

D. All right

专题十 动词简述

实义动词

一、定义：（具有实际意义的动词）用来说明主语动作，状态的词，可以独立做谓语。

二、分类

1. 及物动词 (vt)

及物动词后要接宾语意义才完整，宾语可以是名词、代词、to do 不定式、v-ing、

句子

Eg: I like books.

I like her.

I like reading books.

I like to read books

I feel like (that) I was a bird.

扩充：

(1) 及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语

1) adj 做补语

keep sb/sth +adj

让某人(物)保持某种状态

make sb /sth+adj

使某人(物)保持某种状态

find sb/sth+adj

发现某人(物)怎么样

leave sb/sth+adj

留下某人(物)怎么样

2) 动词原形做补语

make sb do sth

使某人做某某事

have sb do sth

使某人做某

let sb do sth

让某人做某

see sb do sth

看见某人做某事(过程)

watch sb do sth

观察某人做某事(过程)

hear sb do sth

听见某人做某事(过程)

notice sb do sth

注意某人做某事(过程)

3) to do 不定式做宾补

tell sb to do sth

告诉某人做某事

ask sb to do sth

询问某人做某事

want sb to do sth

想要某人做某事

wish sb to do sth

希望某人做某事

warn sb to do sth

警告某人做某事

teach sb to do sth

教某人做某事

expect sb to do sth

希望某人做某事

encourage sb to do sth

鼓励某人做某事

allow sb to do sth

允许某人做某事
advise sb to do sth
建议某人做某事
remind sb to do sth
提醒某人做某事
request sb to do sth
要求某人做某事
require sb to do sth
要求某人做某事
permit sb to do sth
允许某人做某事
persuade sb to do sth
说服某人做某事
order sb to do sth
命令某人做某事
need sb to do sth
需要某人做某事
leave sb to do sth
留下某人做某事
invite sb to do sth
邀请某人做某事
hate sb to do sth
讨厌某人做某事
force sb to do sth
强迫某人做某事
command sb to do sth
命令某人做某事
beg sb to do sth
乞求某人做某事

4) v-ing 做补语

discover sb doing sth
发现某人正在做某事
find sb doing sth
发现某人正在做某事
hear sb doing sth
听见某人正在做某事
watch sb doing sth
看到某人正在做某事
keep sb doing sth
使某人某人保持做某事
keep sb from doing sth
阻止某人做某事
notice sb doing sth
注意到某人正在做某事

prevent sb (from) doing sth

阻止某人做某事

see sb doing sth

看到某人正在做某事

stop sb doing sth

让某人停止做某事

stop sb from doing sth

阻止某人做某事

(2) 及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语

give sb sth=give sth to sb

给某人某物

bring sb sth=bring sth to sb

带给某人某物

pass sb sth=pass sth to sb

给某人传某物

post sb sth=post sth to sb

给某人寄某物

lend sb sth=lend sth to sb

借给某人某物

leave sb sth=leave sth to sb

给某人留下某物

offer sb sth=offer sth to sb

给某人提供某物

teach sb sth=teach sth to sb

教某人某物

tell sb sth=tell sth to sb

告诉某人某物

write sb sth=write sth to sb

给某人写什么东西

show sb sth=show sth to sb

向某人展示某物

make sb sth=make sth for sb

给某人制作某物

cook sb sth=cook sth for sb

给某人做什么饭

buy sb sth=buy sth for sb

给某人买某物

二、不及物动词

不及物动词，可单独使用，后面不能直接跟宾语，不及物动词后要加上介词，才可跟宾语。

Eg: Look, the girl is dancing.

(look 单独使用，后不接宾语)

Listen, someone is singing.

(listen 单独使用, 后不接宾语)

He arrived at school at 8 this morning.

(arrive 不及物动词, 后加介词 at 才可以接宾语 school)

He lives in China.

(live 不及物动词, 后加介词 in 才可接宾语 China)

系动词

1. 定义: 系动词是用来帮助说明主语状况、性质、特征等的动词, 本身有词义, 但是不能单独做谓语动词, 后面必须跟表语一起构成谓语动词

2. 分类

(1) be 动词类 (表状态)

am, is, are, was, were

(2) 感官类

look, smell, taste, sound, feel,

seem (似乎), appear (显得)

(3) 持续类

keep, stay, remain, stand, lie

(4) 变化类

become, go, get, grow, turn

Tips: (1) 系动词没有被动语态

(2) 表示状态类的系动词不用于进行时 (feel 除外),
变化类的系动词表示“渐渐的...”可用于进行时.

助动词

一、定义: 用来帮助动词的词, 不能单独使用, 有动词时才出现。

二、分类

1. 助动词 be

(1) 构成进行时

1) 构成现在进行时

am/is/are+现在分词

2)构成过去进行时
was/were+现在分词

(2) 构成被动语态

1)现在时的被动语态
am/is/are+动词的过去分词

2)过去时的被动语态
was/were+过去分词

2.助动词 do/does/did

构成否定句和一般疑问句

do 用于一般现在时，主语是非单三时

does 用于一般现在时，主语是单三时

did 用于一般过去式

3.助动词 will/would, shall/should

will 用于一般将来时

would 用于过去将来时

shall 用于一般将来时主语是第一人称时

should 用于过去将来时主语是第一人称时

4.助动词 have/has/had

have 用于现在完成时，主语是非单三

has 用于现在完成时，主语是单三

had 用于过去完成时。

情态动词

一、定义：表示主语的态度和观点的词，本身有意义，不能单独做谓语。

特点：没有人称和数的变化，
后必须跟动词原形

二、分类

1. 纯粹情态动词：can/could,may/might,must

(1) Can

1) 表示能力，能、会

Eg:He can speak English.

2) 表示请求、允许，可以

Eg: Can I use your pen?

(2) Could

1) 用在过去时中，表示能力，能、会

Eg: He could swim when he was 5 years old.

2) 用在疑问句中表示委婉请求，语气比 can 更委婉

Eg: Could I use your pen?

(3) May

表示请求、许可，可以；表示祝愿

Eg: You may come.

你可以回家（许可）

May I use your pen?

我可以用你的钢笔吗？（请求）

May you be happy!

祝你幸福（祝愿）

(4) Might

May 的过去式，也可表示请求许可，语气比 may 更委婉

Eg: Might I smoke here?

我可以在这抽烟吗？

(5) must 表示主观看法，必须

Eg: I must eat something.

区分 have to，必须，不得不，表示客观强迫

Eg: I have to do my homework.

2. 情态兼实意动词 need、dare

做情态动词 need/dare+do sth

做实意动词 need/dare+to do sth

3. 情态兼助动词

Will/would, shall/should

三、情态动词一般疑问句的回答

can 的肯定回答用 can, 否定用 can't

could 的肯定回答表示过去时，肯定用 could, 否定用 couldn't

表示请求时肯定用 can, 否定用 can't

may 的肯定回答用 can, 否定用 mustn't

must 的肯定回答用 must, 否定回答用 needn't/don't have to.

need 的肯定回答用 must, 否定回答用 needn't

专题十一 主谓一致

就近原则

就近原则：

当主语由以下词语连接时，谓语动词要与邻近的主语保持一致

or（或者）

either...or（或者...或者）

neither...nor（既不...也不）

not only...but also（不仅...而且）

not...but（不是...而是）

There be 句型

Eg:

1. He or I am going to clean the room.

他或者我将要打扫房间

I or he is going to clean the room.

我或者他将要打扫房间

2. Either Lucy or her sisters go shopping every week.

每周要么 Lucy 要么她的姐姐们去购物

Either Lucy's sisters or she goes shopping every week.

每周要么 Lucy 的姐姐们要么她自己去购物

3. Neither the books nor the pen is hers

那些书和那只钢笔都不是她的

Neither the pen nor the books are hers.

那支笔和那些书都不是她的

4. Not only Tom but also his parents are good at speaking English.

不仅 Tom 而且他的爸爸和妈妈都很擅长说英语

Not only Tom's parents but also he is good at speaking English.

不仅 Tom 的爸爸和妈妈而且他也很擅长说英语

5. Not Lucy and Lily but their brother has a dog.

不是 Lucy 和 Lily，而是他们的弟弟有一条狗

Not their bother but Lucy and Lily have a dog.
不是她们的弟弟，而是 Lucy 和 Lily 有一条狗

6. There is a book and two pens on the desk
桌子上有一本书和两只钢笔

There are two pens and a book on the desk.
桌子上有两支笔和一本书

就远原则

就远原则：

当主语由以下词语连接时，谓动词要与较远的主语保持一致

with（和）

along with（和）

together with（和）

combined with（和）

as well as（和）

except（除了）

besides（除了...还）

but（除了）

in addition to（除了...还）

apart from（除了）

like（像）

such as（例如）

including（包含）

rather than（而不是）

more than one（不止一个）

no less than（不亚于）

1. The woman with his two daughters goes shopping every weekend.
那位女士和她的两个女儿每周末都去购物。

2. Lucy and Lily ,together with Mary,take dancing lessons after school.
Lucy 和 Lily，还有 Mary 放学之后要上舞蹈课

3. The pen ,combined with two books ,is hers.
那支钢笔和两本书都是她的

4. The parents as well as their daughter are good at speaking English
那对父母和他们的女儿都很擅长说英语

-
5. No one except me **knows** the news
除了我没人知道那个消息
6. Nobody but two girls **is** in the classroom.
班级里除了 2 个女孩没有其他人
7. The teacher ,in addition to his students,**is** interested in the book.
除了老师，学生们也对那本书感兴趣
8. Everyone apart from Tom and Tim **passes** the exam.
除了 Tom 和 Tim 其他人都通过了考试
9. Questions like/（such as）this one **are** difficulty to answer
像这样的问题很难回答
- 10.All the students including Tom **pass** the exam.
所有学生包括 Tom 都通过了考试
- 11.Tom rather than his sisters **has** finished doing homework.
Tom 而不是他的姐姐完成了作业
12. More students than one has finished reading the book.
不过 more than 通常不分开，所以常见句子会是这样的
More than one student **has** finished reading the book.
不止一个学生读完了那本书
- 14.My brother,no less than I,**is** a basketball fan.
我的弟弟不亚于我，也是一个篮球迷

就后原则

就后原则：

当以下短语后接名词时，谓动词取决于后面所加名词形式。

some of

none of

most of
the rest of
all of
half of
分数+of
百分数+of

Eg:

1. Some of the students **are** from America.

一些学生来自美国

(are 取决于, 复数名词 students)

Some of the news **is** wrong.

有一些消息是错误的

(is 取决于, 不可数名词 news)

2. None of the boys **are** 10 years old.

男孩儿中没有一个 是 10 岁的

(are 取决于, 复数名词 boys)

None of the information **is** correct.

信息没有一个 是正确的

(is 取决于, 不可数名词 information)

3. Most of the students **are** girls.

大多数学生 是 女孩

(are 取决于, 复数名词 girls)

Most of the water **is** wasted.

大部分水 都被 浪费了

(is 取决于, 不可数名词 water)

4. The rest of the books **are** theirs.

剩下的书 是 他们的

(are 取决于, 复数名词 books)

The rest of the beef **is** eaten by the dog.

剩下的牛肉 被 狗吃了

(is 取决于, 不可数名词 beef)

5. All of the apples **are** very expensive.

所有的苹果 都很贵

(are 取决于, 复数名词 apples)

All of the milk **is** very expensive
所有的牛奶都很贵
(is 取决于, 不可数名词 milk)

6. Half of the students **have** finished the homework.
一半的学生已经完成了作业
(have 取决于, 复数名词 students)

Half of the homework **has** been finished.
一半的作业已经被写完了
(has 取决于, 不可数名词 homework)

7. Two thirds of the cities in China **are** larger than Japan.
中国三分之二的城市都比日本大
(are 取决于, 复数名词 cities)

Two thirds of the wine **is** on sale.
三分之二的酒在减价销售
(is 取决于, 不可数名词 wine)

8. Ninety percent of the students **are** reading books.
90%的学生都在读书
(are 取决于, 复数名词 students)

Fifty percent of the water **was** polluted in the accident.
在那场事故中一半的水都被污染了
(was 取决于, 不可数名词 water)

单数原则

常见谓语动词用单数情况

一、不定代词

either of, neither of, one of, each, every, more than one, many a,

Eg:

1. Either of you needs to clean the room.
你们两个中的一个人需要打扫房间

2. Neither of the books is worth reading.
这两本书都不值得读

3. One of the longest rivers in the world is Changjiang River.
世界上最长的河之一是长江

4. Each student has an English book.
每个学生都有一本书

5. Every coin has two sides.
凡事都有两面性

6. More than one boy wants to get a car.
不止一个男孩想要一辆汽车

7. Many a student doesn't want to do homework.
许多学生都不想做作业

二、复合不定代词

Someone, somebody, something
Anyone, anybody, anything
Everyone, everybody, everything
No one, nobody, nothing

Eg:

1. Someone is singing in the classroom.
有人在教室里面唱歌

2. Anyone needs to be quiet in the library.
任何人在图书馆里都需要保持安静

3. Everything goes well.
一切都好

4. Nothing is wrong with your computer.
你的电脑没问题

三、动名词短语、不定式短语、名词性从句做主语

Eg:

1. Reading books is one of my hobbies.
读书是我的爱好之一

2. To say is one thing and to do is another
说是一回事，做是另一回事

3. When and where to build the new school is not decided yet.
什么时候在什么地方建造学校还没有决定

What he said is wrong.
他说的都是错的

三、and 连接的两个单数名词表示同一人，同一事件或同一概念时

Eg:

1. The actor and singer is very famous.

那名演员兼歌手很出名

2. Bread and butter is a popular breakfast in Britain.

黄油面包在英国是很受欢迎的一种早餐

3. The knife and fork has been washed by me.

我已经洗过刀叉了

四、由 every、no、each、many a 修饰的名词单数，由 and 连接时，谓语动词还是用单数

Eg:

1. Every student and every teacher has left school.

每个学生和老师都已经离开了学校

2. No boy and no girl likes the book.

没有男孩和女孩喜欢那本书

3. Each man and woman needs to be treated equally.

每个男人和女人应该被公平对待

4. Many a sheep and many a cow is eating grass on the farm.

许多羊和牛在农场上吃草

五、表示时间，数目，距离，重量，金钱等名词复数做主语时当做整体来看，谓语动词用单数

Eg:

1. Two hours is enough for you to do your homework.

两小时足够你写作业了

2. The number of the students is sixty.

学生的数量是 50 人

3. Five kilometers is too far for them to run.

5 千米对于他们来说太远了而跑不了

4. 80 kilograms means you should exercise.

80 公斤意味着你该锻炼身体了

5. 100 yuan is paid to the shopkeeper.

100 元被付给了店主

六、数学中的四则运算

Eg:

1. Three and five is eight.

三加五等于八

2. Three times five is fifteen.

三乘以五等于十五

3. Ten minus four is six.

十减四等于六

巩固训练（夯实基础）

1. Nothing but cars _____ in the shop.

A. is sold B. are sold C. were sold D. are going to sell

2. No one except Jack and Tom _____ the answer.

A. know B. knows C. is knowing D. are known

3. Seventy percent of the students in our school _____ from the countryside.

A. is B. are C. comes D. are coming

4. _____ of the money _____ used up.

A. Three-fifths, are B. Three-fifths, have been
C. Three-fifths, has been D. Third-fifths, is

5. The number of the people who _____ cars _____ increasing.

A. owns, are B. owns, is C. own, is D. own, are

6. One of Marx's works _____ written in English in the 1860s.

A. was B. were C. would be D. are

7. The sheets for your bed _____ washing.

A. needs B. are needing C. want D. are wanting

8. On each side of the street _____ a lot of trees.

A. stands B. grow C. is standing D. are grown

9. Some person _____ calling for you at the gate.

A. are B. is C. is being D. will be

10. All that can be eaten _____ eaten up.

A. are being B. has been C. had been D. have been

11. Tom's teacher and friend _____ Mr. Smith.

A. are B. is C. are being D. has

12. Your new clothes fit you, but mine _____ me.

A. doesn't fit B. don't fit C. doesn't fit for D. don't fit for

13. Neither he nor I _____ for the plan.

A. am B. are C. is D. were

14. Many a student _____ that mistake before.

A. has made B. have made C. has been made D. had made

15. Peter, perhaps John, _____ playing with the little dog.

A. is B. are C. were D. seems

16. Laying eggs _____ the ant queen's full-time job.

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

17. Between the two buildings _____ a monument.

- A. stand B. stands C. standing D. is standing
- 18、I, who _____ your good friend, will share your joys and sorrow.
A. am B. is C. are D. was
- 19、The United Nations _____ in 1945.
A. were found B. were founded C. was founded D. was found
- 20、_____ were also invited to the party.
A. Mr Smith B. The Smith C. The Smiths D. Smiths
- 21、The glass works _____ in 1959.
A. were set up B. was set up C. were put up D. were built
- 22、Three hours with your girl friend _____ to be a short time.
A. seem B. seems C. is seeming D. has seemed
- 23、It was reported that six _____ including a boy.
A. was killed B. were killed C. was killing D. had killed
- 24、The police _____ a prisoner.
A. is searching for B. are searching for C. is searching D. are searched for
- 25、Deer _____ faster than dogs.
A. run B. runs C. are running D. will run
- 26、The wounded _____ good care of here now.
A. is taken B. are being taken C. are taking D. is taking
- 27、The whole class _____ greatly moved at his words.
A. was B. were C. had D. is
- 28、Over 80 percent of the population of China _____ peasants.
A. was B. is C. are D. will be
- 29、There _____ a knife and fork on the table.
A. seems to be B. seem to be C. is seeming to be D. are
- 30、Those who _____ singing may join us.
A. are liking B. likes C. enjoy D. is fond of
- 31、His family _____ music lovers.
A. all are B. are all C. is D. are being
- 32、A professor and a writer _____ present at the meeting.
A. was B. is C. were D. had been
- 33、The pair of shoes _____ worn out.
A. was B. were C. have been D. had been
- 34、The students in our school each _____ an English dictionary.
A. have B. has C. had D. are having
- 35、More than one answer _____ to the question.
A. have been given B. has been given C. were given D. had given
- 36、The boy sitting by the window is the only one of the students who _____ from the countryside in our school.
A. are B. is C. were D. was
- 37、Our family _____ a happy one.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- 38、Most of the mistakes _____ because of carelessness.
A. were made B. are made C. has been made D. were making
- 39、Most of his time _____ in reading novels.
A. are spent B. is spent C. were spent D. was spending
- 40、The rest of the novel _____ very interesting.
A. were B. are C. is D. seem
- 41、I know that all _____ getting on well with her.
A. was B. is C. are D. were
- 42、When and where this took place _____ still unknown.
A. are B. were C. is D. has
- 43、Not only the workers but also the machine _____ not there.
A. are B. were C. is D. has
- 44、Very few _____ his address in the town.
A. knows B. know C. are knowing D. has known
- 45、Ten thousand dollars _____ a large sum of money.
A. are B. is C. were D. seem

- 46、Twenty miles_____a long way to cover.
A. were B. are C. is D. seem to be
- 47、Nine plus three_____twelve.
A. makes B. make C. is making D. are making
- 48、There are two roads and either_____to the station.
A. leads B. lead C. are leading D. is leading
- 49、My father, together with some of his old friends,_____there already.
A. have been B. has been C. had been D. will be
- 50、My family as well as I_____glad to see you.
A. am B. are C. is D. was

专题十二 基本时态

一般现在时

一、谓语动词是 be 动词

1.意义：表示存在的某种状态

2.结构：

肯定：主语+be (am,is,are) +其他

否定：主语+be+not+其他

一般疑问句：Be+主语+其他？

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

特殊疑问词：“6W+1H”

What 什么（物品，事情）

When 什么时候（时间）

Where 哪里（地点）

Who 谁（人）

Why 为什么（原因）

Which 哪一个（选择）

How 怎样（方式，感受）

Eg:I am a student.（肯定）

I am not a student.（否定）

Are you a student?（一般疑问句）

She is a beautiful girl.（肯定）

She isn't a beautiful girl.（否定）

Is she a beautiful girl? (一般疑问句)

二、谓语动词是实意动词

1. 意义：表示经常性习惯性发生的动作或事情。

2. 结构：

肯定：主语_(非单三) + 动词原形 + 其他

 主语_(单三) + 动词单三形式 + 其他

否定：主语_(非单三) + don't + 动词原形 + 其他

 主语_(单三) + doesn't + 动词原形 + 其他

一般疑问句：

 Do + 主语_(非单三) + 动词原形 + 其他

 Does + 主语_(单三) + 动词原形 + 其他

单三：两个条件缺一不可

1) 第三人称：除了 I、we、you 其余的都是第三人称

2) 单数

2. 肯定句变否定句步骤：

有情有 be 直接用，无情无 be 找助动

(1) 先看句子是否有 be 动词和情态动词

(2) 如果有 be 动词和情态动词，变否定句，直接在其后加 not

(is not=isn't, are not=aren't, am not 没有缩写)

(3) 如果没有情态动词和 be 动词，变否定句，要借助助动词

(助动词 do 用于主语是非单三时；助动词 does 用于主语是单三时)

(4) 助动词加 not 后，放在主语后，实意动词前，动词要恢复原形

(do not=don't, does not=doesn't)

4. 肯定句变一般疑问句步骤：

有情有 be 直接用，无情无 be 找助动

(1) 先看句子是否有 be 动词和情态动词

(2) 如果有 be 动词和情态动词，变一般句，把 be 动词提前，如果有第一人称，要变成第二人称。

(3) 如果没有情态动词和 be 动词，变一般疑问句，要借助助动词

(4) 助动词放在句首，如果有第一人称，要变成第二人称，注意动词要恢复原形

5. 动词原形变动词单三形式规则

(1) 一般情况下在动词后直接加 s

(2) 以 s, x, sh, ch, o 结尾的加 es

(3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的变 y 为 i 加 es

(4) have-has

三、时间标志词

频率副词: always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, seldom, never

every 系列: every day、every year、every week、every month
多久一次系列: once a week,twice a day,three times a year.

四、一般现在时注意点

1. 当表示普遍真理和客观事实时要用一般现在时

Eg: The earth goes around the sun.

地球绕着太阳转

Light travels faster than sound

光比声音传播速度快

2. 表示按计划、规定要发生的动作, 常用动词

begin,come,leave,go,arrive,start,stop,return,open,close

Eg:The train leaves at 10.

火车在十点钟离开(规定好的)

Class begins at 8 in the morning.

八点开始上课(规定好的)

3. 在时间状语从句(when, after,before,not...until)和条件状语从句(if,unless)中, 当主语是一般将来时时, 从句要用一般现在时表示将来时, 即“主将从现”。

Eg:When he comes ,I will tell you .

当他来的时候, 我将会告诉你(他还没有来, 用现在时 comes 表示将来)

We will stay at home if it rains tomorrow.

如果明天下雨的话, 我将待在家(雨还没有下, 用现在时 rains 表示将来)

一般过去时

一、谓语动词是 be 动词

1.意义: 表示过去存在的某种状态

2.结构:

肯定: 主语+be (was,were)+其他

否定: 主语+be+not+其他

一般疑问句: Be+主语+其他?

Tips:单数 was,复数 were

Eg:I was a student. (肯定)

I was not a student. (否定)

Were you a student? (一般疑问句)

She was a beautiful girl. (肯定)

She wasn't a beautiful girl. (否定)

Was she a beautiful girl? (一般疑问句)

二、谓语动词是实意动词

3. 意义：表示过去发生的动作或事情。

4. 结构：

肯定：主语+动词过去时+其他

否定：主语+didn't+动词原形+其他

一般疑问句：

Did+主语+动词原形+其他？

特殊疑问句：特殊疑问词+一般疑问句

5. 肯定句变否定句步骤：

有情有 be 直接用，无情无 be 找助动

(1) 先看句子是否有 be 动词和情态动词

(2) 如果有 be 动词和情态动词，变否定句，直接在其后加 not

(was not=wasn't, were not=weren't)

(3) 如果没有情态动词和 be 动词，变否定句，要借助助动词 did

(4) 助动词加 not 后，放在主语后，实意动词前，动词要恢复原形

(did not=didn't)

4. 肯定句变一般疑问句步骤：

有情有 be 直接用，无情无 be 找助动

(1) 先看句子是否有 be 动词和情态动词

(2) 如果有 be 动词和情态动词，变一般句，把 be 动词提前，如果有第一人称，要变成第二人称。

(3) 如果没有情态动词和 be 动词，变一般疑问句，要借助助动词 did

(4) 助动词放在句首，如果有第一人称，要变成第二人称，注意动词要恢复原形

Eg: He went shopping yesterday (肯定)

He didn't go shopping yesterday (否定)

Did he go shopping yesterday (一般疑问句)

Yes, he did. No, he didn't

6. 动词原形变动词过去式规则

(5) 一般情况下在动词后直接加 ed

(6) 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词直接加 d

(7) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的变 y 为 i 加 ed

(8) 以重读闭音节结尾的辅元辅结构双写尾字母加 ed

(9) 不规则变化需要特殊记

五、时间标志词

yesterday 系列: yesterday morning, yesterday afternoon...

last 系列: last night, last year, last week

ago 系列: three days ago, a year ago, some days ago

In+过去年份: in 1990, in 2008

其他: just now, at that time, in the past, a long time ago

一般将来时

一、意义: 表示将来发生的动作或存在的某种状态

二、结构:

1. will/shall+动词原形

(shall 主语是第一人称, will 可以用于各种人称)

肯定: 主语+will+动词原形+其他

否定: 主语+will+not+动词原形+其他

一般疑问句: Will+主语+动词原形+其他?

(注: will 为助动词)

变否定句: will 为助动词, 直接在 will 后加 not

变一般疑问句: will 为助动词, 不用借助助动词, 直接把 will 提前, 注意如果有第一人称要变为第二人称

Eg: I will have a picnic next week. (肯定)

I will not have a picnic next week (否定)

Will you have a picnic next week? (一般疑问句)

Yes, I will. No, I won't.

2. be going to+动词原形 (be 动词为助动词)

肯定: 主语+be going to+动词原形+其他

否定: 主语+be +not+going to+其他

一般疑问句:

Be + 主语 + going to + 动词原形 + 其他

变否定句: 含有助动词 be, 直接在 be 后加 not

变一般疑问句: 含有助动词 be, 直接放在句首, 如果有第一人称变第二人称

Eg: We are going to see a film tomorrow evening.

We aren't going to see a film tomorrow evening.

Are you going to see a film tomorrow evening?

Yes, we are. No, we aren't.

六、时间标志词

tomorrow 系列: tomorrow morning, tomorrow afternoon...

next 系列: next week, next month, next year

later 系列: three days later, a week later...

In + 时间段: in two minutes, in a week, in three days

其他: the day after tomorrow, in the future

七、will 和 be going to 的区别

1. be going to 表示有计划性的, will 表示比较随意

Eg: We are going to have an exam next week.

我们下周将要进行考试 (有计划)

He is going to go abroad for further education after graduation.

他毕业之后将要出国深造 (有计划)

She will answer the door.

她将去开门 (没计划)

2. be going to 表示有某种迹象表明将要发生, will 表示必然会发生, 谁也阻挡不了。

Eg: Look at the black clouds, it's going to rain.

看黑色的乌云, 马上要下雨了 (有迹象表明将要发生)

He will be 15 years old next year.

他明年 15 岁 (谁也阻挡不了他明年 15 岁)

Tomorrow will be Sunday.

明天是星期日 (谁也阻挡不了明天是周日, 必然发生)

It will be Children's Day next week.

下周是儿童节 (谁也阻挡不了下周是儿童节, 必然发生)

八、注意

1. 表示位置移动的非延续性动词，要用现在进行时表示将来时
常见动词：go, come, fly, move, leave, arrive, start, begin, sail

Eg: I am leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

我将要去北京了

Wait a minute I am coming.

等一下，我马上就来

He is flying to America next weekend.

他下周末将要飞美国

2. 表示严格按照原定计划，时刻表将要发生的事情要用一般现在时表示将来时

Eg: The train leaves at 10.

The meeting begins at 8

3. 在时间状语从句（when, after, before, not...until）和条件状语从句（if, unless）中，当主语是一般将来时时，从句要用一般现在时表示将来时，即“主将从现”。

Eg: When he comes, I will tell you.

当他来的时候，我将会告诉你（他还没有来，用现在时 comes 表示将来）

We will stay at home if it rains tomorrow.

如果明天下雨的话，我将待在家（雨还没有下，用现在时 rains 表示将来）

现在进行时

一、意义：

1. 表示此刻正在发生或进行的动作
2. 表示现阶段一直进行的动作
3. 表示反复发生的动作或存在的状态

二、结构：

肯定：主语+be (am, is, are) +V-ing+其他

否定：主语+be+not+V-ing+其他

一般疑问句：Be+主语+V-ing+其他？

Eg: I am reading a book. (肯定)

I am not reading a book. (否定)

Are you reading a book? (一般疑问句)

Yes, I am. No, I am not.

He is playing basketball. (肯定)
He isn't playing basketball (否定)
Is he playing basketball? (一般疑问句)
Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

三、动词原形变动现在分词 (V-ing) 规则

1. 直接在动词词尾加 ing
2. 以不发音的 e 结尾的, 去 e 加 ing
3. 以重读闭音节结尾的辅元辅结构双写尾字母加 ing
Eg: swim, run, sit, hit, get, put, let,
4. 以 ie 结尾的, 把 ie 变 y 加 ing
Eg: lie (说谎), tie (系), die (死)

四、时间标志词

Look (看), listen (听), now (现在), at the moment (此刻), right now (立刻, 马上), at present (目前), this week (这周), these days (这些天), Don't talk (不要说话), Be quiet (安静点), Where be+sb (某人在哪里). It's+...o'clock

五、注意

1. 表示现阶段正在进行的动作, 常用 these days, these years, this week 作时间状语

Eg: He is working in the factory these three years.
他这三年一直在那个工厂里工作

Lucy is reading a book this week.
这周 Lucy 一直在读一本书

2. 表示渐变的过程, 常用动词: get, go, grow, become, turn, run

Eg: The daytime is getting longer and longer in summer.
在夏天白天变得越来越长

The leaves are turning yellow in autumn.
在秋天树叶正在变黄

3. 表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态,常与 always,constantly,forever 等连用,往往带有说话人的主观色彩

Eg:He is always talking in class
他总是在班级吃东西

4. 不能用于进行时的动词

(1) 表示事实状态的动词: have,belong to (属于), possess (拥有), includ (包含), contain (含有, 容纳) 等

(2) 表示心理状态的词: love,like,dislike,mind,hate 等

(3) 瞬间动词: accept,receive,allow,decide,refuse 等

(4) 系动词 seem,appear,smell,feel,taste 等,但是 feel 表示一时的感受时可以用进行时

过去进行时

一、 意义:

- 1.表示过去某一时刻正在发生或进行的动作
- 2.表示过去某个阶段一直进行的动作

二、 结构:

肯定: 主语+be (was,were) +V-ing+其他

否定: 主语+be (was, were) +not+V-ing+其他

一般疑问句: Be+主语+V-ing+其他?

Eg:I was reading a book at this time of yesterday (肯定)

I was not reading a book at this time yesterday. (否定)

Are you reading a book at this time yesterday? (一般疑问句)

Yes,I was. No,I wasn't.

He was talking when the teacher came in. (肯定)

He wasn't talking when the teacher came in. (否定)

Was he talking when the teacher came in? (一般疑问句)

Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.

Tips:

肯定句变否定句，因为有 be 动词，直接在 be 动词后加 not。

变一般疑问句，以为有 be 动词，be 动词提前，注意第一人称变第二人称。

三、动词原形变动现在分词（V-ing）规则

1. 直接在动词词尾加 ing

2. 以不发音的 e 结尾的，去 e 加 ing

3. 以重读闭音节结尾的辅元辅结构双写尾字母加 ing

Eg: swim, run, sit, hit, get, put, let,

4. 以 ie 结尾的，把 ie 变 y 加 ing

Eg: lie（说谎），tie（系），die（死）

四、时间标志词

at that time（在那时），at this time yesterday（在昨天这个时候），at that moment（在那时），at 10 last night（昨天晚上 10 点钟），those days（那些天），that year（那一年），that week（那一周），the whole morning（整个早上）和 when, while, as 引导的时间状语从句。

注：

When 引导的时间状语从句，从句动词可用延续性动词也可以用非延续性动词

While 引导的时间状语从句，从句动词只能用延续性动词

Eg: She was doing her homework when her mother came in.

当她正在做作业的时候她的妈妈进来了（came 非延续性动词）

She was doing her homework while her mother was cooking.

当她在做作业的时候她的妈妈在做饭（cook 延续性动词）

现在完成时

一、意义：

1. 表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。
2. 表示从过去已经开始持续到现在的动作，并有可能一直持续下去。

二、结构：

肯定：主语+have/has+动词的过去分词+其他
否定：主语+have/has+not+动词的过去分词+其他
一般疑问句：Have/has+主语+动词的过去分词+其他？

Eg:I have finished my homework. (肯定)
I haven't finished my homework. (否定)
Have you finished your homework? (一般疑问句)
Yes,I have. No,I haven't

He has seen the film three times (肯定)
He hasn't seen the film three times (否定)
Has he seen the film three times? (一般疑问句)
Yes,he has. No,he hasn't

Tips:

肯定句变否定句，因为有动词 **have/has**，直接在助动词 **have/has** 后加 **not**。
变一般疑问句，因为有助动词 **have/has**，助动词 **have/has** 提前，注意第一人称变第二人称。

三、动词原形变动词过去分词规则

- (10) 一般情况下在动词后直接加 ed
- (11) 以不发音的 e 结尾的动词直接加 d
- (12) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的变 y 为 i 加 ed
- (13) 以重读闭音节结尾的辅元辅结构双写尾字母加 ed
- (14) 不规则变化需要特殊记

四、时间标志词

already (已经), just (刚刚), so far (到目前为止), before (以前), in the past+时间段 (在过去的...), ever (曾经), never (从不), yet (还, 用于否定和疑问句), for+时间段, since+时间点, since+时间段+ago, since+从句 (从句用一般过去时)

五、现在完成时注意点

1. have been to, have gone to, have been in 区别

(1) have been to 表示曾经去过某地，常和 just, ever, never, 次数: once, twice, three times... 等连用，表示去过某地几次。

Eg: He has been to Hongkong three times.
他已经去过香港三次了。

I have never been to America.

我从没去过美国

(2) have gone to,意思是去了某地,表示说话人不在场,一般不用于第一、第二人称作主语。

Eg:

-Where is Tom? Tom 在哪儿?

-He has gone to the library. 他去图书馆了。

(3) have been in 表示在某地待了多长时间,常与表示一段时间的状态语连用

Eg: John has been in Beijing for three years.

John 曾经在北京待过三年

2. 短暂性动词不与一段时间连用

常见短暂性动词转化成延续性动词

begin/go/get/reach/arrive/move—be

leave—be away

die—be dead

borrow—keep

buy—have

begin/start—be on

finish—be over

wake—be awake

open/close—be open/closed

join—be in

marry—be married

get up—be up

fall asleep—be asleep

catch a cold—have a cold

Eg: The film has begin for 10 minutes. (×)

The film has been on for 10 minutes. (√)

I have bought the book for two days. (×)

I have had the book for two days. (√)

() 1. —When did you meet your English teacher?

—While I _____ a bike along Jiaomen River.

A. rode

B. was riding

C. ride

D. will ride

() 2. He _____ computer games when his parents left home. So he didn't know where they were.

A. is playing

B. plays

C. played

D. was playing

() 3. As usual, Sally _____ at 6:30 this morning by her mother to have breakfast.

- A. has woken up B. woke up C. was woken up D. wakes up
- () 4. —I was at the cinema at nine o'clock yesterday evening. What about you?
— I ____ TV at home.
- A. watch B. watched C. am watching D. was watching
- () 5. —Where is your mother? —She ____ in the kitchen.
- A. cooks B. has cooked C. cooked D. is cooking
- () 6. Tom like reading. He ____ picture books with his dad every evening.
- A. read B. reads C. is reading D. has read
- () 7. —Nicole, I missed today's lesson, can you lend me your notebook?
—Sorry, I ____ it to Betty already.
- A. lend B. lent C. will lend D. have lent
- () 8. We have two days off a week. We ____ at school from Monday to Friday.
- A. will study B. study C. studied D. are studying
- () 9. —Have you ever been to Disneyland? —Yes. I ____ there last summer.
- A. will go B. went C. have gone D. was going
- () 10. —Do you know the film Big Hero 6?
—Sure. I like it very much and I ____ it three times since it was on.
- A. see B. saw C. have seen D. am seeing

巩固训练（夯实基础）

一、单项选择

- () 1. —When did you meet him? —While I ____ on the street.
- A. walks B. walk C. was walking D. am walking
- () 2. —Mum, why don't you go to sleep? —Your sister ____ yet. I ____ for her.
- A. hasn't come back; am waiting B. didn't come back; was waiting
C. hadn't come back; was waiting D. came back; waited
- () 3. —King White ____ in our company for 20 years.
—Yes, and she ____ here when she was 21 years old.
- A. has worked; has come B. worked; comes
C. worked; came D. has worked; came
- () 4. —Don't forget to visit me when you come here.
—OK. I ____ you a call as soon as I ____ there.
- A. gave; get B. will give; will get C. give; will get D. will give; get
- () 5. —What did you do last summer vacation?
—Don't mention it. I ____ always ____ my parents on the farm.
- A. was; helping B. / ; helped C. would; help D. have; helped
- () 6. —Would you like to see the movie? —No, thanks. I ____ it twice.
- A. have seen B. seen C. saw D. had seen

- ()7. —Are you still single? —No, I ____ for two months.
A. have been married B. have married C. was marrying D. married
- ()8. —We will do some cleaning if the weather ____ fine tomorrow.
—But I think it ____ rain.
A. will be; is going to B. is; is going to C. is; has D. will be; has
- ()9. —Mike is preparing his luggage. —Yes. He ____ for Canada on vacation.
A. leaves B. left C. is leaving D. has been away
- ()10. —Be quiet. Dad ____ in the next room. —Sorry.
A. sleeps B. slept C. is sleeping D. was sleeping

二、用所给单词的正确形式填空

- I ____ (go) to America next Friday.
- Mary usually ____ (go) to school at 7 o'clock.
- Aunt Lily ____ (be) a beautiful girl twenty years ago.
- Tim ____ (study) English for ten years.
- By the end of last month, I ____ (finish) the project.
- He will go home if he ____ (wake) up.
- Kate is ____ (leave) for Beijing tomorrow.
- She asked when Lucy ____ (come).
- Paul, what were you doing at nine last night.
—I ____ (watch) a movie in the cinema with my friends.
- Michael ____ (teach) in a school in Yunnan from February to June next year.

专题十三 并列句和倒装句

并列句

知识要点:

- 熟悉并掌握并列句的结构和常用的并列词的用法;
- 注意 while, when 和 for 等作并列连词的用法。

什么叫并列句:

由两个或两个以上的简单句并列连接起来的句子叫并列句。

并列句的基本句型:

简单句 + 并列连词 + 简单句

类型	说明	连接词	例句
	并列关系 (联合关)	and, not only...but(als	I help him and he helps me. 我帮助他, 他也帮助我。

并列句	系)	o), neither...nor 等	Not only did we write to her but also we telegraphed her. 我们不仅给她写信而且还给她发了电报。 Neither I would consult him nor he would ask me for advice. 我不想与他商量, 他也不会征求我的意见。
	转折关系	but, yet, still, while, however, when 等	He failed many times, but he didn't despair. 他失败多次但并没有气馁。 She has difficulty in learning English, however, she works hard and is making rapid progress. 她学习英语有困难, 然后她学习努力, 进步很快。
	选择关系	or, otherwise or else, either...or	We must hurry, or we'll miss the train. 我们必须快点, 否则会赶不上火车。 Either you come to my place or I go to yours. 或者你到我这儿来, 或者我到你那去。
	因果关系	for, so, thus, therefore, and so	We had better stay at home, for it was raining. 我们最好呆在家里, 因为天正在下雨。 He didn't work hard, therefore he failed in the examination. 他学习不努力, 因此这次考试不及格。
		有时也可不用连词, 而用逗号, 分号或冒号	Hurry up, it's getting dark. 快点, 天要黑了。 Let's start early, we have a long way to go. 我们要早动身, 因为路很远。

注意:

(1) yet 和 still 是连接副词, 也叫半连接词。它们是副词。又起连接作用, 但不如 and, but, or 等语气强, 用了 yet 或 still, 前面还可加 and 或 but。

He is tired, (but) still he will make another experiment. 他很累, 但他仍然要做另一个实验。

I got up very early, (and) yet I failed to catch the first bus. 我起得很早, 然而还是没有赶上头班车。

(2) while 意义相当于 at the same time 表示相反和对照, 常用来连接两个意义对立的分句。

I like football, while my sister likes basketball. 我喜欢足球, 而我姐姐喜欢篮球。

when = and then, just then 或 at that time, during the time.

We were ready to rush away, when the snake moved. 我们正准备离开, 这时蛇移动了。

while 和 when 作为并列连词使用时常是放在第二个分句前边, 并有逗号和第一分句隔开。

3、for 表示附加或推断的理由、原因。therefore 比 so 更正式, and so 比较口语化。

【专项训练】(夯实基础)

一、用适当的并列连词填空:

- He couldn't know the truth about me, _____ he wouldn't treat me like this.
- The bell is ringing _____ the lesson is over.
- Although he was ill, _____ he kept on working.
- I can't make up my mind _____ we will go to Shanghai _____ we will stay in our city.
- He doesn't talk much, _____ he thinks a lot.
- It must have rained last night _____ the ground is still wet.
- The president will visit the town in May _____ he will open the new hospital.
- Jane was dressed in green _____ Mary was dressed in blue.
- _____ he did not speak distinctly _____ I did not hear it clearly.
- He is clever, _____, he often makes mistakes.
- _____ did we write to her _____ we called up her.
- He hasn't any money _____ I'm going to lend him some.
- The child was sick; he, _____, didn't go to school.

- 14、Mary was neither happy, _____ was she sad.
15、Put on more clothes, _____ you'll catch cold.

二、选择最佳答案:

- 16、Some are reading magazines, _____ others are playing cards.
A. or B. for C. so D. while
17、We must get up early tomorrow, _____ we'll miss the first bus to the Great Wall.
A. so B. or C. but D. however
18、——I don't like chicken _____ fish.
——I don't like chicken, _____ I like fish very much.
A. and, and B. and, but C. or, and D. or, but
19、We want _____ high speed _____ good quality.
A. both, and B. either, or C. neither, nor D. not, but also
20、In spring it is _____ hot _____ cold here.
A. both, and B. either, or C. neither, nor D. not only, but
21、_____ does he writes well, _____ he also speaks well.
A. Not only, but B. Not, but
C. Either, or D. Both, and
22、Use your head, _____ you'll work it out.
A. so B. or C. and D. for
23、I want to buy the jacket, _____ I have not enough money with me.
A. but B. so C. or D. for
24、_____ you _____ I am going to help Tom.
A. Either, or B. Not, but C. Not only, and D. Each, and
25、The soldier was wounded, _____ he pushed on.
A. for B. and C. so D. yet
26、——Do you know Jim quarrelled with his classmate?
——I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care
C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also
27、He is a teacher, _____ a singer as well.
A. but B. or C. nor D. and
28、_____ should a man have courage, _____ he should have wisdom and knowledge.
A. Not only, but B. Neither, nor
C. Either, or D. Both, and
29、We have studied English for only one year, _____ we can perform English short plays already.
A. yet B. for C. and D. or
30、She had escaped, _____ the ring had fallen off and been damaged in the great heat of the fire.
A. so B. or C. but D. and
31、The work was difficult, _____, he finished in on time.
A. but B. however C. otherwise D. therefore
32、The sky was cloudless _____ the sun was shining.
A. but B. and C. for D. so
33、_____ many times, but he still couldn't understand it.
A. Having been told B. Though he had been told
C. He was told D. Having told
34、I was walking along the street _____ I heard someone calling my name.
A. when B. while C. and D. for
35、To be healthy, you must have a meal _____ too big _____ too small.
A. either, or B. neither, nor C. not only, but also D. not, but
36、Both Jane and Ellen, _____ Mary, are studying at the same college.
A. too B. and C. as well D. as well as
37、He has never studied English before, _____ we should give him more help.
A. and B. or C. therefore D. but
38、I see your point of view; _____, I don't agree with you.

- A. or B. but C. so D. still
39、They must stay in the water _____ they will die.
A. but B. so C. otherwise D. and
40、We played outside till sunset _____ it began to rain.
A. when B. while C. yet D. so

三、改错:

- 41、Although he has great learning, but he always works far into the night.
42、Because the boy is very naughty, so I'm angry with him.
43、Not only he himself works hard but he often helps others.
44、It must have rained much of late, because the river is so high.
45、They didn't tell me whether I should write to him nor whether I should see him personally.
46、If there were no plants, we would have no animals or no meat.
47、Now of course I don't want to say anything bad about anyone however have you noticed his strange manners?
48、"I'm more thankful to you, sir, than I can say" I said, "and but I must make things clear."
49、He neither knows nor cares for what happened.
50、He did not like your suggestion, and but he raised no objection(反对).

倒装句

英语的基本句型是主语 + 谓语。如果将主语与谓语调换, 称倒装句。倒装句分全倒装句和半倒装句。

一、全倒装: 主语与谓语交换位置不需任何助动词, 叫全倒装。全倒装有以下三种情况:

1、当 here, there, out, in, up, down 等副词放在句首时, 句子需全倒装:

There goes the bell! 铃响了!

There lived an old man.

Here comes the bus.

注意:

①在这种情况下倒装仅限于不及物动词或 be 动词, 像 go, come, rush 等。

②主语如果是代词时不需倒装如 Away he went. 他走远了。

2、方位状语在句首, 如:

In front of the house stopped a police car.

Nearby were two canoes in which they had come to the island.

Under the tree sat a boy.

3、直接引语在句首, 这种情况可倒装也可不倒装

"What does it mean?" asked the boy 或 the boy asked.

二、半倒装: 主语与谓语的助动词交换位置称半倒装, 有以下数种情况:

1、否定意义的词在句首, 句子半倒装, 例如: little, never, not, no, hardly, rarely, seldom

Never shall I forget you.

At no time was the man aware of what was happening.

Little did I understand what he said to me at that time.

2、几对并列连词如 not only...but also, hardly...when 等连接两个并列句, 连词在句首, 前句半倒装, 后句不倒装:

Not only was everything he had taken away from him, but also his German citizenship was taken away.

No sooner had I got to the bus stop than the bus started.

注意:

①not only...but also 连接两个并列主语时不需倒装, 如:

Not only you but also I like playing chess.

②neither...nor 在句首时, 前后两句都需倒装,

Neither do I have a sister nor does my husband.
 3、only 在句首强调状语，主句半倒装：
 Only then did I realize that I was wrong.
 Only in this way can I learn from my fault.
 Only when the war was over in 1918, was he able to get back to work.
 注意: only 强调主语不倒装：
 Only the teachers can use the room.
 4、so...that 句型, so 在句首时，主句倒装, that 从句不倒装：
 So easy is it that a child can learn it.
 So hard did he work that he finally won the fame.
 I saw the film, so did he.

1、倒装句 (Inversion)

英语的基本语序是“主语+谓语”。如果将谓语的全部或一部分放在主语之前，这种语序称为“倒装”。

一、倒装的类型

类型	例 句	说 明
完全倒装	Out rushed the students to welcome the foreign friends. 学生们涌出去欢迎外国朋友。	整个谓语移至主语之前。
部分倒装	Seldom does he go to school late. 他上学很少迟到。	只把系动词，情态动词，助动词或表语放在主语之前。

二、倒装结构的基本用法

1、由于语法结构的需要而使用的倒装

情 况	例 句	说 明
疑问句中	Have you got a dictionary? 你有一本字典吗? Where did he go last Monday? 上星期一他去什么地方了? Are you listening to the radio? 你在听广播吗? Who told you the news? 谁告诉你那个消息的? Which boy broke this glass? 哪个男孩子把这个玻璃打破了?	用完全或部分倒装，但以疑问词或疑问词修饰的名词作主语的疑问句要用正常语序。
“there be”结构中	There are three wells in our village. 我们村里有三口水井。 There stands a big paper making factory by the river. 河边有座大型造纸厂。	
在以 here, there, now, then, in, away, up down 等副词开头的句子中	Here is a letter for you. 这儿有你一封信。 There goes the bell. 铃响了。 Now comes your turn to play. 现在轮到你玩了。 Away went the crowd one by one . 人们一个一个地离去。 Look, there he comes! 看，他来了。 Down she went 她下来了。	使用完全倒装结构。但如果主语是代词则用正常语序。
在以 neither nor 或 no	I can't swim, nor (neither) can she . 我不会游泳，她也不会。 He hasn't been to the countryside, neither	表示.....也不这样， neither 和 nor 意思相

情 况	例 句	说 明
more 开头的句子中	does he want to go there. 他没有去过农村，他也不想去那里。 He did not turn up. No more did his wife. 他没有来，他妻子也没有来。	同，可以替换使用，no more 表示动作的程度并不比前面提到的稍强。意为也不...
用在 as (尽管) 引导的让步状语从句中	Proud as the nobles are ,he is afraid to see me . 尽管这些贵族很傲慢，他却害怕见我。 Young as he is, he knows a lot . 虽然他年轻，却知道很多东西。	从属连句 as 用于特殊语序，含义与 though, although 相同，但“as”这种结构可表示非常强烈的对照，必须用倒装（表语提前）

2、为了加强语气而使用的倒装。（使句子更加流畅，更加生动）

情 况	例 句	说 明
含有否定意义的副词或连词放在句首时	Never before have we seen such a sight. 以前我们从来没有见过这样的情景。 Little did I think that he could be back alive. 我没有想到他竟能活着回来。 Not until New Year's Day shall I give you a gift. 我要到元旦那天才能给你礼物。 Not only was everything that he had taken away from him, but also his German citizenship. 不仅他所有的一切被没收了，而且连他的德国公民权也被剥夺了。	常用否定词有：never, not, hardly, scarcely, seldom, little, not until, not only...but also, no sooner...than, hardly (scarcely)...when 等。一般主句用部分倒装结构。
副词 only 放在句首时	Only then did he realize his mistakes . 只有在那时，他才认识到自己的错误。 Only in this way can you learn maths well . 只有用这种方法，你才能学好数学。 Only Mother can understand me . 只有母亲最理解我。 Only three of us failed in the exam. 我们中只有三个人考试不及格。	only 起强调作用，其句型为“only + 状语 + 部分倒装”。 如置于句首的 only 修饰主语，则不用倒装结构。
虚拟语气条件从句中	Were they here, they would help us . 他们要是在这儿，他们会帮助我们的。 Had I been informed earlier. I could have done something. 我要是早得到通知，我就能干事了。 Should you fail, take more pain and try again. 万一你失败了，就要更加刻苦，重新再干。	把从句中 if 省略将 were, had 或 should 放在主语的前面。
直接引语的全部或部分放在句首	“He is a clever boy” said the teacher. 老师说：“他是个聪明的孩子。” “Go, Dick, go!” cried Tom, “Go home and get help” “走，狄克，走！”汤姆呼喊， “快回家去求援”	主句主语和谓语次序颠倒，用完全倒装。 但如果主句主语为代词时或谓语部分

情 况	例 句	说 明
时	“What do you think of the film?” he asked. 他问“你认为这部电影怎么样？” “I’m leaving for Hongkong next month” Mary told me yesterday. 玛利告诉我“我下月要去香港”。	比主语长，一般不用倒装。
表示祝愿的句子中	May you succeed! 祝你成功。 Long live the Communist Party of China. 中国共产党万岁!	谓语动词或谓语的一部分放在主语的前面。
副词 so 在句首	He is interested in pop-songs, and so am I. 他对流行歌曲感兴趣，我也如此。 They will learn chemistry next term, so will I. 他们下学期学化学，我也学。 I can drive a car, so can my younger brother. 我会开汽车，我弟弟也会开车。	表示前面所说的情况也适合于另一个人或另一事物的肯定句中。
	—Tom won the first prize for the English competition. —So he did. 英语竞赛汤姆获得了一等奖。确实如此。 It was cold yesterday. So it was . 昨天天气冷。的确冷。	如果后面的句子只是单纯重复前句的意思，不表示也适用于另一人或事，则不用倒装结构。
在频度状语 often, always, many a time 等开头的句子中	Often did we warn them not to do so. 我们曾多次警告他们不要这样做。 Many a time has she helped me with my English. 她不止一次地帮助或学习英语。	
在方式状语 thus 开头的句子中及程度状语 so 放句首	Thus ended his life. 这样结束了他的生命。 So loudly did he speak that even people in the next room could hear him . 他讲话的声音那样大，连隔壁屋子里的人都听得见。	
介词短语作状语，放在句首	In the middle of the room stood a little girl. 在房间中央站着一个小女孩。 In the distance was a horse. 马在远处。	
在强调表语的句子中	Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievements. 阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦就是这样一个人，一个纯朴而又取得巨大成就的人。 Such is life. 生活就是这样。 Nearby were two canoes in which they had come to the island. 附近有两只他们来这个岛乘坐的独木船。	表语提前，不仅为了强调，而且为了使句子结构达到平衡协调，或使上下文紧密衔接。

【专项训练】(夯实基础)

I、选择填空

- 1、_____ that we all went out, lying in the sun.
A. The weather so fine was B. So fine was the weather
C. So the weather was fine D. So was fine weather
- 2、Under his arm _____ a pair of shoes which he had bought from the shop a few days before.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- 3、_____ who had arrested him three times for carrying drugs.
A. Before George stood the policeman
B. Before George the policeman stood
C. Before the policeman stood George
D. Before George did the policeman
- 4、Then _____ we had been looking forward to .
A. came the hour B. the hour came
C. comes the hour D. the hour is coming
- 5、Only when he started to explain _____ the reason for this.
A. she realized B. did she realize
C. she had realized D. had she realized
- 6、_____ succeed in doing anything.
A. Only by working hard we can
B. By only working hard we can
C. Only by working hard can we
D. Only we can by working hard
- 7、Not for a moment _____ the truth of your story.
A. he has doubted B. he doubts
C. did he doubt D. he did doubt
- 8、Nowhere else in the world _____ cheaper tailoring than in Hong Kong.
A. a tourist can find B. can a tourist find
C. a tourist will find D. a tourist has found
- 9、Hardly _____ when the bus suddenly pulled away.
A. they had got to the bus-stop B. they got to the bus-stop
C. did they get to the bus-stop D. had they got to the bus -stop
- 10、Mary doesn't speak French, and _____ does Joan.
A. not B. neither C. either D. so
- 11、—Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother? —I don't know, _____.
A. nor don't I care B. nor do I care
C. I don't care neither D. I don't care also
- 12、Not until the early years of the 19th century _____ what heat is.
A. man did know B. man knew
C. didn't man know D. did man know
- 13、After that we never saw her again nor _____ from her.
A. did we hear B. we heard
C. had we heard D. we have heard
- 14、John won the first prize in the contest. _____.
A. So he did. B. So did he.
C. So he did, too. D. So did he, too.
- 15、_____, he doesn't study well.
A. As he is clever B. He is as clever
C. Clever as he is D. As clever he is
- 16、You can never use my tape recorder. _____ time should you touch that machine.
A. At no B. At any C. Any D. No
- 17、Scarcely _____ the room _____ the phone rang.
A. I had entered...when B. Had I entered...then
C. had I entered...when D. have I entered...when
- 18、Only _____ save his life.
A. can the doctor B. the doctor can
C. will the doctor D. could the doctor
- 19、Hardly anybody _____ the boy, because he is rude.
A. does like B. likes C. do like D. like

- 20、 So well _____ that the teacher praised her.
A. she had done her homework
B. her homework had been done
C. did she do her homework
D. she did her homework
- 21、 Only when _____ to know him will you get along with him.
A. do you come
B. will you come
C. you come
D. you will come
- 22、 Out _____, gun in hand.
A. did he rush
B. rushed he
C. he rushed
D. had he rushed
- 23、 He had promised me to come to the party ,and _____.
A. so did he
B. so he did
C. so he would
D. so would he
- 24、 Into the sky _____ the light blue smoke.
A. went up
B. up went
C. did go up
D. had gone up
- 25、 Little _____ about his own life at the meeting.
A. did he talk
B. he talked
C. he was talking
D. had he talked
- 26、 Under no circumstances _____ first use nuclear weapons.
A. will China
B. China will
C. does China
D. do China
- 27、 _____ taken that examination, she could have passed it .
A. Were she
B. Had she be able to
C. If she would have
D. Had she
- 28、 _____ tomorrow , we would put off the match till next Monday.
A. Should it rained
B. Were it to rain
C. If it would rain
D. Had it rained
- 29、 Look, here _____.
A. Mr. Brown comes
B. does Mr. Brown come
C. comes Mr. Brown
D. Mr. Brown has come
- 30、 Often _____ us good advice.
A. did she give
B. she did give
C. she gave
D. she has given
- 31、 Not until I began to work _____ how much time I had wasted.
A. didn't I realize
B. did I realize
C. I didn't realize
D. I realize
- 32、 Little _____ about his own safety , though he was in great danger himself.
A. does he care
B. did he care
C. he cares
D. he cared
- 33、 _____ began our new lesson.
A. But
B. Thus
C. Such
D. So that
- 34、 By no means _____ look down upon the poor.
A. we should
B. we should not
C. do we
D. should we
- 35、 Only when _____ 30 years old _____ to learn English.
A. was he , did he begin
B. he was , he began
C. was he , he began
D. he was , did he begin
- 36、 Not once _____ their plan.
A. did they change
B. they changed
C. changed they
D. they did changed
- 37、 "It's very hot today." " _____ ."
A. So it is
B. So is it
C. So does it
D. So it does
- 38、 A fish needs water and without water it will die. _____.
A. So does a man
B. So will a man
C. So it is with a man
D. So is it with a man
- 39、 They arrived at the farmhouse, in front of which _____.
A. sat a small boy
B. a small boy sat
C. is sitting a small boy
D. a small boy sitting
- 40、 Society has changed and _____ in it .

- A. so have the people
C. the people have so

- B. so the people have
D. have the people so

II、改错

- 41、Only when was he 50 years old did he begin to learn French.
42、Little she knew Tom was was badly ill
43、Turn to the right and there are you.
44、And all around the fox in a circle was dogs.
45、—You can learn English well.
—So can we.
46、I dare climb this tall tree, but do you?
47、Not once he kept his promise.
48、Many a time he has given us some good advice.
49、Such a noise there was that I couldn't work in the room.
50、Only does my mother understand me.

专题十四 非谓语动词

知识要点:

一、非谓语动词种类及句法功能

(一) 概述:

在英语中, 不作句子谓语, 而具有除谓语外其他语法功能的动词, 叫做非谓语动词。非谓语动词有动词不定式 (the Infinitive); 动名词 (the Gerund); 现在分词 (the Present Participle); 过去分词 (the Past Participle)。

1、非谓语动词与谓语动词的相同点有:

1) 如果是及物动词都可与宾语连用, 例如:

They built a garden.

They suggested building a garden.

2) 都可以被状语修饰:

The suit fits him very well.

The suit used to fit him very well.

3) 都有主动与被动, “体”式 (一般式; 进行式; 完成式) 的变化。例如:

He was punished by his parents. (谓语动词被动语态)

He avoided being punished by his parents. (动名词的被动式)

We have written the composition. (谓语动词的完成时)

Having written the composition, we handed it in. (现在分词的完成式)

4) 都可以有逻辑主语

They started the work at once. (谓语动词的逻辑主语)

The boss ordered them to start the work. (动词不定式的逻辑主语)

We are League members. (谓语动词的主语)

We being League member, the work was well done. (现在分词的逻辑主语)

2、非谓语动词与谓语动词的不同点有:

1) 非谓语动词可以有名词作用 (如动词不定式和动名词), 在句中做主语、宾语、表语。

2) 非谓语动词可以有形容词作用 (如动词不定式和分词), 在句中做定语、表语或宾语补足语。

3) 非谓语动词可以有副词作用 (如动词不定式和分词), 在句中作状语。

(二) 非谓语动词的句法功能:

句子成分 \ 非谓语	主语	表语	宾语	补语	定语	状语	同位语
不定式	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
动名词	✓	✓	✓	(极少)	✓		✓
现在分词		✓		✓	✓	✓	
过去分词		✓		✓	✓	✓	

二、非谓语动词用法:

(一) 动词不定式: (to) + do, 具有名词、形容词、副词的特征。

1、不定式的形式:

	主动	被动
一般式	to write	to be written
进行式	to be writing	/
完成式	to have written	to have been written

否定式: not + (to) do

1) 一般式: 不定式的一般式所表示的动作与谓语动词动作同时发生或发生在谓语动词动作之后, 例如:

I'm glad to meet you.

He seems to know a lot.

We plan to pay a visit.

He wants to be an artist.

The patient asked to be operated on at once.

The teacher ordered the work to be done.

2) 进行式: 不定式的进行式所表示的动作与谓语动词动作同时发生, 例如:

The boy pretended to be working hard.

He seems to be reading in his room.

3) 完成式: 不定式的完成式表示的动作发生在谓语动词动作之前, 例如:

I regretted to have told a lie.

I happened to have seen the film.

He is pleased to have met his friend.

2、不定式的句法功能:

1) 作主语:

To finish the work in ten minutes is very hard.

To lose your heart means failure.

动词不定式短语作主语时, 常用形式主语 it 作形式主语, 例如上面两句可用如下形式:

It is very hard to finish the work in ten minutes.

It means failure to lose your heart.

2) 作表语:

Her job is to clean the hall.

He appears to have caught a cold.

3) 作宾语:

常与不定式做宾语连用的动词有: want, hope, wish, offer, fail, plan, learn, pretend, refuse, manage, help, agree, promise, prefer, 如果不定式(宾语)后面有宾语补足语, 则用 it 作形式宾语, 真正的宾语(不定式)后置, 放在宾语补足语后面, 例如:

Marx found it important to study the situation in Russia.

动词不定式也可充当介词宾语, 如:

I have no choice but to stay here.

He did nothing last Sunday but repair his bike.

动词不定式前有时可与疑问词连用, 如:

He gave us some advice on how to learn English.

4) 作宾语补足语:

在复合宾语中，动词不定式可充当宾语补足语，如下动词常跟这种复合宾语: want, wish, ask, tell, order, beg, permit, help, advise, persuade, allow, prepare, cause, force, call on, wait for, invite.

此外，介词有时也与这种复合宾语连用，如：

With a lot of work to do, he didn't go to the cinema.

有些动词如 make, let, see, watch, hear, feel, have 等与不带有 to 的不定式连用，但改为被动语态时，不定式要加 to，如：

I saw him cross the road.

He was seen to cross the road.

5) 作定语：

动词不定式作定语，放在所修饰的名词或代词后。与所修饰名词有如下关系：

A) 动宾关系：

I have a meeting to attend.

注意：不定式为不及物动词时，所修饰的名词如果是地点、工具等，应有必要的介词，如：

He found a good house to live in.

The child has nothing to worry about.

What did you open it with?

如果不定式修饰 time, place, way, 可以省略介词：

He has no place to live.

This is the best way to work out this problem.

如果不定式所修饰名词是不定式动作承受者，不定式可用主动式也可用被动式：

Have you got anything to sent?

Have you got anything to be sent?

B) 说明所修饰名词的内容：

We have made a plan to finish the work.

C) 被修饰名词是不定式逻辑主语：

He is the first to get here.

6) 作状语：

A) 表目的：

He worked day and night to get the money.

She sold her hair to buy the watch chain.

注意不定式放句首时，逻辑主语与句子主语要一致：

wrong: To save money, every means has been tried.

right: To save money, he has tried every means.

wrong: To learn English well, a dictionary is needed.

right: To learn English well, he needs a dictionary.

B) 表结果：

He arrived late to find the train gone.

常用 only 放在不定式前表示强调：

I visited him only to find him out.

C) 表原因：

They were very sad to hear the news.

D) 表程度：

It's too dark for us to see anything.

The question is simple for him to answer.

7) 作独立成分：

To tell you the truth, I don't like the way he talked.

8) 不定式的省略：保留 to 省略 do 动词。

If you don't want to do it, you don't need to.

9) 不定式的并列：第二个不定式可省略 to。

He wished to study medicine and become a doctor.

(二) 动名词：

动名词既具有动词的一些特征，又具有名词的句法功能。

1、动名词的形式：

态	语	
	主动语态	被动语态

式		
一般式	doing	being done
完成式	having done	having been done

否定式: not + 动名词

1) 一般式:

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

2) 被动式:

He came to the party without being invited. 他未被邀请就来到了晚会。

3) 完成式:

We remembered having seen the film. 我们记得看过这部电影。

4) 完成被动式:

He forgot having been taken to Guangzhou when he was five years old. 他忘记五岁时曾被带到广州去过。

5) 否定式: not + 动名词

I regret not following his advice. 我后悔没听他的劝告。

6) 复合结构: 物主代词 (或名词所有格) + 动名词

He suggested our trying it once again. 他建议我们再试一次。

His not knowing English troubled him a lot. 他不懂英语给他带来许多麻烦。

2、动名词的句法功能:

1) 作主语:

Reading aloud is very helpful. 朗读是很有好处的。

Collecting stamps is interesting. 集邮很有趣。

当动名词短语作主语时常常用 it 作形式主语。

It's no use quarrelling. 争吵是没用的。

2) 作表语:

In the ant city, the queen's job is laying eggs. 在蚂蚁王国, 蚁后的工作是产卵。

3) 作宾语:

They haven't finished building the dam. 他们还没有建好大坝。

We have to prevent the air from being polluted. 我们必须阻止空气被污染。

注意动名词既可作动词宾语也可作介词宾语, 如上面两个例句。此外, 动名词作宾语时, 若跟有宾语补足语, 则常用形式宾语 it, 例如:

We found it no good making fun of others. 我们发现取笑他人不好。

要记住如下动词及短语只跟动名词作宾语:

enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid (避免), excuse, delay, imagine, keep, miss, consider, admit (承认), deny (否认), mind, permit, forbid, practise, risk (冒险), appreciate (感激), be busy, be worth, feel like, can't stand, can't help, think of, dream of, be fond of, prevent...(from), keep ...from, stop... (from), protect...from, set about, be engaged in, spend...(in), succeed in, be used to, look forward to, object to, pay attention to, insist on, feel like

4) 作定语:

He can't walk without a walking-stick. 他没有拐杖不能走路。

Is there a swimming pool in your school. 你们学校有游泳池吗?

5) 作同位语:

The cave, his hiding-place is secret. 那个山洞, 他藏身的地方很秘密。

His habit, listening to the news on the radio remains unchanged. 他收听收音机新闻节目的习惯仍未改变。

(三) 现在分词:

现在分词既具有动词的一些特征, 又具有形容词和副词的句法功能。

1、现在分词的形式:

现在分词	及物动词 write		不及物动词 go
	主动语态	被动语态	主动语态
一般式	writing	being written	going
完成式	having written	having been written	having gone

否定式: not + 现在分词

1) 现在分词的主动语态: 现在分词主动语态的一般式表示与谓语动词所表示的动作同时发生, 完成式表示的动作在谓语动词所表示的动作之前发生, 常作状语。例如:

They went to the park, singing and talking. 他们边唱边说向公园走去。

Having done his homework, he played basket-ball. 做完作业, 他开始打篮球。

2) 现在分词的被动语态: 一般式表示与谓语动词同时发生的被动的动作, 完成式表示发生在谓语动词之前的被动的动作。

The problem being discussed is very important. 正在被讨论的问题很重要。

Having been told many times, the naughty boy made the same mistake. 被告诉了好几遍, 这个淘气的孩子又犯了同一个错误。

2、现在分词的句法功能:

1) 作定语: 现在分词作定语, 当分词单独做定语时, 放在所修饰的名词前, 如果是分词短语做定语放在名词后。

In the following years he worked even harder. 在后来的几年中, 他学习更努力了。

The man speaking to the teacher is our monitor's father. 正与老师谈话的那个人是我们班长的父亲。

现在分词作定语相当于一个定语从句的句法功能, 如: in the following years 也可用 in the years that followed, the man speaking 可改为 the man who is speaking。

2) 现在分词作表语:

The film being shown in the cinema is exciting. 正在这家上演的电影很棒。

The present situation is inspiring. 当前的形势鼓舞人心。

be + doing 既可能表示现在进行时, 也可能是现在分词做表语, 它们的区别在于 be + doing 表示进行的动作是进行时, 而表示特征时是系动词 be 与现在分词构成系表结构。

3) 作宾语补足语:

如下动词后可跟现在分词作宾语补足语:

see, watch, hear, feel, find, get, keep, notice, observe, listen to, look at, leave, catch 等。

例如:

Can you hear her singing the song in the next room? 你能听见她在隔壁唱歌吗?

He kept the car waiting at the gate. 他让小汽车在门口等着。

4) 现在分词作状语:

A) 作时间状语:

(While) Working in the factory, he was an advanced worker. 在工厂工作时, 他是一名先进工人。

B) 作原因状语:

Being a League member, he is always helping others. 由于是共青团员, 他经常帮助别人。

C) 作方式状语, 表示伴随:

He stayed at home, cleaning and washing. 他呆在家里, 又擦又洗。

D) 作条件状语:

(If) Playing all day, you will waste your valuable time. 要是整天玩, 你就会浪费宝贵的时间。

E) 作结果状语:

He dropped the glass, breaking it into pieces. 他把杯子掉了, 结果摔得粉碎。

F) 作目的状语:

He went swimming the other day. 几天前他去游泳了。

G) 作让步状语:

Though raining heavily, it cleared up very soon. 虽然雨下得很大, 但不久天就晴了。

H) 与逻辑主语构成独立主格:

I waiting for the bus, a bird fell on my head. 我等汽车时, 一只鸟落到我头上。

All the tickets having been sold out, they went away disappointedly. 所有的票已经卖光了, 他们失望地离开了。

Time permitting, we'll do another two exercises. 如果时间允许, 我们将做另两个练习。

有时也可用 with (without) + 名词 (代词宾格) + 分词形式

With the lights burning, he fell asleep. 他点着灯睡着了。

H) 作独立成分:

Judging from (by) his appearance, he must be an actor. 从外表看, 他一定是个演员。

Generally speaking, girls are more careful. 一般说来, 女孩子更细心。

(四) 过去分词:

过去分词只有一种形式：规则动词由动词原形加词尾-ed 构成。不规则动词的过去分词没有统一的规则要求，要一一记住。

过去分词的句法功能：

1、过去分词作定语：

Our class went on an organized trip last Monday. 上周一我们班开展了一次有组织的旅行。

Those elected as committee members will attend the meeting. 当选为委员的人将出席这次会。

注意当过去分词是单词时，一般用于名词前，如果是过去分词短语，就放在名词的后面。过去分词做定语相当于一个被动语态的定语从句。

2、过去分词作表语：

The window is broken. 窗户破了。

The were frightened at the sad sight. 他们对眼前悲惨的景象感到很害怕。

注意 be + 过去分词，如果表示状态是系表结构，如果表示被动的动作是被动语态。

区别：

The window is broken. (系表)

The window was broken by the boy. (被动)

有些过去分词是不及物动词构成的，不表示被动，只表示完成。如：

boiled water (开水)

fallen leaves (落叶)

newly arrived goods (新到的货)

the risen sun (升起的太阳)

the changed world (变了的世界)

这类过去分词有：gone, come, fallen, risen, changed, arrived, returned, passed 等。

3、过去分词作宾语补足语：

I heard the song sung several times last week. 上周我听见这首歌被唱了好几次。

有时过去分词做 with 短语中的宾语补足语：

With the work done, they went out to play. 工作做完了，他们出去玩去了。

4、过去分词作状语：

Praised by the neighbours, he became the pride of his parents. 受到邻居们的表扬，他成为父母的骄傲。(表示原因)

Once seen, it can never be forgotten. 一旦它被看见，人们就忘不了。(表示时间)

Given more time, I'll be able to do it better. 如果给予更多的时间，我能做得更好。(表示条件)

Though told of the danger, he still risked his life to save the boy. 虽然被告之危险，他仍然冒生命危险去救那个孩子。(表示让步)

Filled with hopes and fears, he entered the cave. 心中充满了希望与恐惧，他走进山洞。

5、过去分词与逻辑主语构成独立主格：

All books returned at the end of the term, the library assistant was satisfied. 所有的书期末时都还了，图书管理员很高兴。

The field ploughed, he began to spread seed. 地耕好了，他开始撒种子。

非谓语动词用法对比

知识要点：

一、不定式与动名词做主语：

1、动名词做主语往往表示普通的、一般的行为，不定式做主语常表示某次具体的行为。例如：

Collecting information about children's health is his job. 收集有关儿童健康的信息是他的工作。

It's necessary to discuss the problem with an experienced teacher. 与一位有经验的老教师讨论这个问题是有必要的。

2、常用不定式做主语的句型有：

(1) It's difficult (important, necessary) for sb. to do

(2) It's kind (good, friendly, polite, careless, rude, cruel, clever, foolish, brave) of sb. to do.

3、常用动名词做主语的句型有：

It's no good (use, fun) doing.

It's (a) waste of time one's doing.
It's worth while doing.

二、不定式、动名词、分词做表语:

1、不定式做表语常表示谓语动词所表示动作之后发生的动作。

His teaching aim of this class is to train the students' speaking ability. 他这节课的教学目的是要训练学生说的能力。

2、动名词做表语是对主语内容的解释，这时主语与表语位置可以互换，动名词常用于口语中。

Its full-time job is laying eggs. 它的（指蚁后）的专职工作是产卵。

3、现在分词做表语表示主语的性质与特征；进行时表示正在进行的动作。

The task of this class is practising the idioms. （现在分词做表语）

With the help of the teacher, the students are practising the idioms. （现在进行时）

4、常用作表语的现在分词有：interesting, amusing, disappointing, missing, puzzling, exciting, inspiring, following 等。现在分词表示进行与主动。

The joke is amusing. 这笑话很逗人。

The problem is puzzling. 这个问题令人不解。

5、过去分词作表语表示主语所处的被动状态或完成某动作的状态。而被动语态表示主语所承受的动作。

The village is surrounded by high mountains. （过去分词做表语）

The enemy was surrounded by the Red Army. （被动语态）

He is well educated. （过去分词做表语）

He has been educated in this college for three years. （被动语态）

常用在句中做表语的过去分词有：

used, closed, covered, interested, followed, satisfied, surrounded, done, lost, decided, prepared, saved, shut, won, completed, crowded, dressed, wasted, broken, married, unexpected 等。

6、注意如下动词的现在分词与过去分词用法不同：

interest（使...感兴趣），surprise（使...吃惊），frighten（使...害怕），excite（使...兴奋），tire（使...疲劳），please（使...满意），puzzle（使...迷惑不解），satisfy（使...满意），amuse（使...娱乐），disappoint（使...失望），inspire（使...欢欣鼓舞），worry（使...忧虑）

它们的现在分词常修饰物（有时修饰人），表示主动，过去分词常修饰人，表示被动（包括某人的 look、voice 等）。例如：

Climbing is tiring. 爬山很累人。

They are very tired. 他们很疲劳

After hearing the exciting news, he gave a speech in an excited voice.

三、不定式与动名词做宾语:

1、下列动词跟不定式做宾语:

want, wish, hope, expect, ask, pretend, care, decide, happen, long, offer, refuse, fail, plan, prepare, order, cause, afford, beg, manage, agree, promise 等。

2、在下列动词或动词短语后用动名词做宾语:

enjoy, finish, suggest, avoid, excuse, delay, imagine, keep, miss, appreciate, be busy, be worth, feel like, can't stand, can't help, think of, dream of, be fond of, prevent...(from), keep...from, stop...(from), protect...from, set about, be engaged in, spend...(in), succeed in, be used to, look forward to, object to, pay attention to, insist on 等。

3、在 forget, remember, stop, regret, try, mean 等动词后跟不定式与动名词意义不同，不定式表示谓语动词之后的动作，而动名词表示的动作发生在谓语动词之前，常用一般式 doing 代替完成式 having done.

He forgot to tell me to post the letter. （他忘了叫我发信。）

I shall never forget finding that rare stamp on an ordinary envelope. 我永远也忘不了在一个普通信封上发现了那枚珍贵的邮票。

Remember to write to us when you get there. 到那里，记得给我们写信。

I don't remember meeting him. 我不记得见过他。

I regret to tell you that I can't go to your birth-day party. 我很遗憾告诉你我不能去参加你的生日晚会了。

They regretted agreeing to the plan. 他们后悔同意这个计划。

He tried to pretend to share in the pleasure with his friend. 他尽力假装与朋友分享欢乐。
She tried reading a novel, but that couldn't make her forget her sorrow. 她试着看看小说, 但也不能使她忘记伤心事。

I didn't mean to hurt you. 我没有企图伤害你。

A friend indeed means helping others for nothing in return. 真正的朋友意指不图回报地帮助别人。

4、动名词作 need, want, require, be worth 的宾语时, 用主动式代替被动式。

The washing-machine needs repairing. (或用: needs to be repaired) 这台洗衣机需要修理。

The point wants referring to. 这一点要提到。

This English novel is worth reading. 这本英文小说值得一读。

The situation in Russian required studying. 俄国形式需要研究。

四、不定式与分词在句中做宾语补足语:

1、以下动词后跟不定式做宾语补足语:

ask, tell, beg, allow, want, like, hate, force, invite, persuade, advise, order, cause, encourage, wait for, call on, permit, forbid

The doctor advised him to stay in bed for another few days. 医生嘱咐他再卧床休息几天。

We wish him to remain and accept the post. 我们希望他留下来接受这个职位。(注意 hope 后不跟不定式做宾补。)

2、有些动词后的复合宾语用不带“to”的不定式, 这些动词有: see, watch, notice, hear, feel, make, let, have 等。例如:

We noticed him enter the house. 我们留意到他进了那所房子。

The boss made them work twelve hours a day. 老板让他们一天干 12 小时工作。

注意当 make、have 不做“迫使、让”讲, 而做“制造、有”解时, 跟带有 to 的不定式做状语。

Mother made a cake to celebrate his birthday. 妈妈做了一个蛋糕给他庆贺生日。

He had a meeting to attend. 他有个会要开。

3、下列动词后的复合宾语用分词做宾补: see, watch, notice, observe, hear, feel, make, set, have, leave, keep, find 等。用现在分词还是用过去分词做宾补, 要看分词与宾语的关系。例:

We heard him singing the song when we came in. 当我们进来的时候, 听见他正唱那首歌。

We have heard the song sung twice. 我们听过这首歌唱过两遍了。

五、非谓语动词做定语:

1、不定式做定语放在所修饰的名词后, 表示在谓语动词之后发生的动作或过去的某一特定动作。例如:

He had no house to live in but a lot of work to do. 他没有房子住却有好多活要干。

Our monitor is the first to arrive. 我们班长是第一个到的。

2、动名词与现在分词做定语的区别:

动名词做定语说明所修饰名词的用途; 现在分词做定语, 表示所修饰名词进行的动作。

a walking stick 拐杖 (动名词做定语, 意为 a stick for walking)

a sleeping car 卧铺车厢 (动名词做定语, 意为 a car for sleeping)

the rising sun 正在升起的太阳 (现在分词做定语, 意为 the sun which was rising)

the changing world 变化中的世界 (现在分词做定语, 意为 the world which is changing)

3、现在分词与过去分词做定语的区别: 过去分词做定语表示完成或被动的动作, 现在分词做定语表示主动或进行的动作。如:

a piece of disappointing news 使人失望的消息 (意同 a piece of news which disappointed us)

in the following years 在后来的几年中 (意同 in the years that followed)

a well dressed woman 衣着讲究的女士 (意同 a woman who is dressed well)

a car parked at the gate 停在门口的小汽车 (意同 a car which was parked at the gate)

六、不定式与分词做状语:

1、不定式做状语, 只表示目的、结果或原因:

He hurried home only to find his money stolen. 他匆忙赶到家中,发现钱被盗了。(结果状语)

To make himself heard, he raised his voice. 为了被听清楚,他提高了嗓门。(目的状语)

All of us are surprised to see his rapid progress. 看到他的进步,我们都很吃惊。(原因状语)

2、分词做状语可表示时间、条件、原因、伴随、让步、方式:

Seen from the top of the hill, the town is beautiful. 从山顶上看,这座城市很美。(条件状语)

Coming into the room, he found his father angry. 当走进房间时,他发现父亲生气了。(时间状语)

Being tired, they went on working. 虽然累了,但他们继续工作。(让步状语)

Having been hit by the big boy on the nose, the little boy began to cry. 由于被大孩子打了鼻子,那个小男孩哭了。(原因状语)

He put a finger in his mouth, tasted it and smiled, looking rather pleased. 他把一个手指放进嘴里,尝了尝,笑了,看起来挺高兴。(伴随状语)

巩固训练(夯实基础)

- 1、They knew her very well. They had seen her _____ up from childhood.
A. grow B. grew C. was growing D. to grow
- 2、Tom kept quiet about the accident _____ lose his job.
A. so not as to B. so as not to C. so as to not D. not so as to
- 3、She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path.
A. to have rested B. resting
C. to rest D. rest
- 4、The next morning she found the man _____ in bed, dead.
A. lying B. lie C. lay D. laying
- 5、Only one of these books is _____.
A. worth to read B. worth being read
C. worth of reading D. worth reading
- 6、The squirrel was lucky that it just missed _____.
A. catching B. to be caught C. being caught D. to catch
- 7、Most of the people _____ to the party were famous scientists.
A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting
- 8、She didn't remember _____ him before.
A. having met B. have met C. to meet D. to having met
- 9、—Good morning. Can I help you?
—I'd like to have this package _____, madam.
A. be weighed B. to be weighed C. to weigh D. weighed
- 10、There was a terrible noise _____ the sudden burst of light.
A. followed B. following C. to be followed D. being followed
- 11、The murderer was brought in, with his hands _____ behind.
A. being tied B. having tied C. to be tied D. tied
- 12、On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Green went to the market, _____ some bananas and visited her cousin.
A. bought B. buying C. to buy D. buy
- 13、The secretary worked late into the night, _____ a long speech for the president.
A. to prepare B. preparing C. prepared D. was preparing
- 14、I can hardly imagine Peter _____ across the Atlantic Ocean in five days.
A. sail B. to sail C. sailing D. to have sailed
- 15、John was made _____ the truck for a week as a punishment.
A. to wash B. washing C. wash D. to be washing
- 16、I would appreciate _____ back this afternoon.
A. you to call B. you call C. your calling D. you're calling
- 17、John was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes _____.

- A. open B. to be opened C. to open D. opening
- 18、_____ a reply, he decided to write again.
A. Not receiving B. Receiving not
C. Not having received D. Having not received
- 19、Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.
A. to have invented B. inventing
C. to invent D. having invented
- 20、“Can’t you read?” Mary said _____ to the notice.
A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily
C. angrily pointed D. and angrily pointing
- 21、Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers _____ a bicycle.
A. ride, ride B. riding, ride C. ride, to ride D. to ride, riding
- 22、The missing boys were last seen _____ near the river.
A. playing B. to be playing C. play D. to play
- 23、The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.
A. having added B. to add C. adding D. added
- 24、The first text books _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.
A. having written B. to be written
C. being written D. written
- 25、We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn’t turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met
- 26、——You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.
——Well, now I regret _____ that.
A. to do B. to be doing C. to have done D. having done
- 27、The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
- 28、_____ in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.
A. Losing B. Having lost C. Lost D. To lose
- 29、——Is this raincoat yours?
——No, mine _____ there behind the door.
A. is hanging B. has hung C. hangs D. hung
- 30、The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 B.C., did not include women players until 1912.
A. first playing B. to be first played C. first played D. to be first playing
- 31、We saw the bird flap its wings and _____ away.
A. fly B. fled C. flew D. flying
- 32、I insisted that the dictionary _____ to be bought at once.
A. refers to B. refer C. referred D. referring
- 33、_____, ice will be changed into water.
A. Heating B. Heated C. If heating D. To be heated
- 34、The foreigner seemed _____ his way.
A. to be losing B. to have missed
C. to have lost D. missed
- 35、Don’t leave me _____ alone at home.
A. to stay B. stay C. staying D. stayed
- 36、Whatever _____ must _____ well.
A. is to be done, be done
B. are to do, do
C. is to do...be done
D. are to be done, do
- 37、The officer ordered the wounded soldier _____ at once.
A. to operate B. be operated C. was operated on D. to be operated on
- 38、With the walls white _____, the room seems larger.
A. painting B. painted C. to be painted D. has been painted
- 39、——Can I help you?
——I’d like to have the shoes _____, for they are a bit smaller.

- A. changing B. changed C. to be changing D. be changed
- 40、On hearing the news, the woman stood there_____.
- A. frightened B. frightening C. to frighten D. to be frightened
- 41、_____the train, they decided to wait for another.
- A. Missed B. Missing C. Having missed D. Being missed
- 42、There_____no bus, I had to walk home.
- A. is B. was C. were D. being
- 43、At present, there is a new airport and supermarket_____in the south of the town.
- A. built B. to be built C. being built D. is being built
- 44、The young man told the doctor that he didn't need_____his heart_____.
- A. having, checked B. to have, checked
- C. having, to check D. to have, to check
- 45、Try_____the back door if nobody answers the front door.
- A. to knock at B. knocking at
- C. and knock at D. and knocking at
- 46、We have to do something to stop wild animals_____.
- A. killing B. to be killed C. being killed D. to kill
- 47、_____, we plan to hold a class meeting.
- A. Time permitting B. Time permits
- C. If time is permitted D. Time permitted
- 48、With the boy_____the way, the soldiers got to the position in time.
- A. led B. leading C. being led D. was leading
- 49、The Emperor ordered the wonderful cloth_____for him without delay.
- A. to weave B. to be woven C. to have woven D. to be weaving
- 50、Look at his_____look. It seems as if he had met a_____tiger.
- A. frightened, frightening B. frightening, frightened
- C. frightened, frightened D. frightening, frightening
- 51、_____, the players began the game.
- A. Having taken our seats B. Taking our seats
- C. After we took our seats D. Being taken the seats
- 52、_____him before, she didn't know he was her uncle.
- A. Not having seen B. Having not seen
- C. Not seeing D. Not being seen
- 53、_____many times, but he made the same mistake again.
- A. Having been told B. Although he had been told
- C. He had been told D. Having told
- 54、The glass of water is too hot. I prefer some cold_____water.
- A. boiled B. boiling C. to boil D. having boiled
- 55、The little boy entered the classroom without_____.
- A. noticing B. noticed C. being noticed D. notice
- 56、We're considering_____English in pairs after class.
- A. practising speaking B. practising to speak
- C. to practise speaking D. to practise to speak
- 57、_____the mixture, the teacher showed it around the classroom.
- A. To see B. More students to see
- C. For more students to see D. Seen
- 58、I apologize for_____my promise.
- A. not to keep B. being kept C. not having kept D. having not kept
- 59、The book_____on the desk_____to her.
- A. lying, belonging B. lay, belong
- C. lying, belongs D. being lie, is belong
- 60、_____, Mary had to stay at home to look after her.
- A. Being ill B. To be ill C. Her mother was ill D. Her mother being ill
- 61、_____much English troubled him a lot.
- A. His not knowing B. Not he knowing
- C. His having not known D. His not known
- 62、He won't attend the meeting unless_____to give a speech.
- A. invited B. inviting C. being invited D. he will be invited

- 63、He got the first and won the prize as _____.
A. expected B. expecting C. to be expected D. expect
- 64、He stood there with his eyes _____ me.
A. fixing B. fixing on C. fixed to D. fixed on
- 65、Mother warned him _____ after drinking.
A. to never drive B. never to drive
C. never driving D. never drive
- 66、I remember _____ something like that.
A. that he say B. him to say
C. his saying D. him having said
- 67、Did you smell something _____?
A. burnt B. to burn C. to be burning D. burning
- 68、Because of air pollution, this city is no longer _____.
A. a good place to live in B. a good place for living in
C. a good place to live D. a good place to be lived in
- 69、Let the day _____.
A. to be remembered B. remembered
C. be remembered D. remember
- 70、His parents _____, the orphan is now taken care of by the villagers.
A. dead B. dying C. have died D. having died
- 71、Would you be _____ to do me a favour?
A. as good as B. so good as C. enough good D. good enough as
- 72、He had us _____ all through the party.
A. laughing B. to laugh C. laugh D. laughed
- 73、The nurse suggested the old man _____, for he had a long time to wait.
A. to sit down B. sit down C. would sit down D. sat down
- 74、Those who have questions _____, raise your hands.
A. asked B. ask C. asking D. to ask
- 75、This room is used _____ food.
A. to store B. storing C. to storing D. stored
- 76、We can't keep our eyes _____ to all this.
A. shut B. shutting C. to shut D. shutted
- 77、I don't feel like _____ to the cinema.
A. go B. going C. gone D. to go
- 78、_____ you the truth, I don't like the design he offered.
A. Tell B. Told C. Telling D. To tell
- 79、_____ at the station, they found the train _____.
A. Arriving, going B. Arrived, go
C. Arriving, gone D. Arrived, gone
- 80、What he said made us _____.
A. to surprise B. surprise C. surprising D. surprised

专题十五 状语从句

一、定义：状语在句子中修饰动词、形容词、副词等。状语是用来说明谓语动作发生的时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、条件、方式、比较、让步、伴随等。
当状语由一个句子来充当时，这个主从复合句就是状语从句。

- { I get up at 7 o'clock. (时间状语)
{ I get up when it is 7 o'clock. (时间状语从句)

- He plays football at school. (地点状语)
- He plays football where he studies. (地点状语从句)
- She was happy to hear the news. (原因状语)
- She was happy because she heard the news. (原因状语从句)
- They get up early to catch up the bus. (目的状语)
- They get up early so that they can catch up the bus. (目的状语从句)
- He is too young to go to school. (结果状语)
- He is so young that he can't go to school. (结果状语从句)

常见的状语从句：时间状语从句、条件状语从句、地点状语从句、原因状语从句、目的状语从句、结果状语从句、让步状语从句、比较状语从句、方式状语从句。

时间状语从句

时间状语从句遵循“主将从现”原则

常用引导词 when, as, while, before, after, till, until, as soon as, the moment, the minute, the first time.... (名词性短语)

在时间状语从句中，要注意时态一致。根据意义和主从句之间的时间关系，可分类

一、表示同时性，即主从句的谓语动作同时发生或几乎同时发生。常见引导词：

when (当...时)，**while** (当...时)，**as** (当...时)，**as soon as** (一...就)，**once** (一旦...)等

1、Strike while the iron is hot.

趁热打铁

2、As/When I came home, I met an old schoolmate of mine.

当我回家的时候，我遇见了一个老同学。

3、Once you see him, you will never forget him.

一旦你见到他，你就不会忘记。

4、I will call you as soon as I get home.

我一到家就给你打电话

when, while, as 区别

1. When 引导的从句的谓语动词可以是延续性动词，也可以是非延续性动词（瞬间性动词）

(1) When she came in, I stopped eating.

当她进来的时候，我停止了吃饭（came 瞬间性动词）

(2) When I lived in the city ,I used to go to school by bus.

当我居住在这座城市的时候，我过去常常走路去上学（lived 延续性动词）

2.While 引导从句的谓语动词必须是延续的，并强调主句和从句两个动作同时发生，多用于过去进行时

(1) While my wife was watching TV,I was reading the newspaper.

当我妻子在看电视的时候，我在读报纸

（watching 延续性动词，主从句都是过去进行时）

(2) She was reading while I was singing.

当我在唱歌时，她在读书

（reading 延续性动词，主从句都是过去进行时）

3. as 表示一边...一边...,引导的从句的谓语动词是延续性的，一般用于主句和从句动作同时发生，as 也可表示一先一后

(1) We always sing as we walk.（两个动作同时发生）

我们总是边走边唱。

(2) As we were going out,it began to snow.（两个动作一先一后）

当我们出门时，开始下雪了

(3) I saw her as I was shopping（两个动作同时发生）

当我购物时，我看到了她

二、表示先、或者后，即主句的谓语动作发生在从句之前或之后。常见的引导词：after（在...之后），before（在...之前）

1. After the children had gone to bed, she began to prepare her lessons.

在孩子们睡觉之后，她开始准备她的课了。

（从句的动作发生在主句之前，所以从句用了过去完成时）

2. He had learned English for three years before he went to London.

在他去伦敦之前，他已经学了三年的英语了。

（主句的动作发生在从句之前，所以主句用了过去完成时）

3. He ran off before I could stop him.

在我能阻止他之前他跑掉了。

（主句和从句的动作几乎同时发生，时态一致）

三、表示持续性或瞬间性。常见引导词: **since**(自从), **ever since** (自从), **until** (直到.....才), **till**(直到.....才)

1. He has studied very hard since he came to our school.

自从他来到这个学校他就学习很努力

(主句中 **studied** 延续性的动作, 从句中 **came** 瞬间性动作)

2. I have known him ever since he was a child.

自从他是个小孩的时候我就认识他了。

(主句中 **known** 延续性的动作, 从句中 **was** 瞬间性动作)

3. He watched TV untill/till his mother came back.

他看电视直到他的妈妈回来。

(主句中 **watched** 延续性的动作, 从句中 **came** 瞬间性动作)

till 和 **until** 区别

1. 一般情况下两者可以互换, 但在强调句型中多用 **until**。

2. **till** 不可以用于句首, **until** 可用于句首

3. 用于肯定句中主句的动词只能是延续性的动词, 用于否定句中, 主句的动词可以是延续性动词也可以是非延续性动词

Since 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词, 可以是延续性的也可以是非延续性的。一般情况下从句谓语动词是一般过去时, 主句用现在完成时。

但是在 **it is + 时间 + since** 从句的句型中, 从句用一般过去时. 此时从句中的动词分两种情况

(1) **It is + 时间 + since + 非延续性动词**, 译为: 自从从句动作发生以来已经多长时间了

(2) **It is + 时间 + since + 延续性动词**, 译为: 自从从句动作结束已经多长时间了

Eg:

It is 4 years since I came here

我来这已经四年了 (**came** 非延续性动词)

It is 4 years since I lived here

我不在这住已经 4 年了 (**lived** 延续性动词)

原因状语从句

引导原因状语从句的连词: **because** (因为), **as** (由于), **since** (既然) **now that** (既然), **for** (因为, 引导的是并列句)

1. **because** 表示直接的原因。语气最强

Why 提问的句子必须用 **because** 回答

because 的从句通常放在主句之后
because 不能和 so 连用
because+从句。because of+名词短语

I went to school late because I got up late.
我上学迟到了是因为我起床晚了。

Why didn't he come here? Because he was ill.
他为什么没来，因为他生病了

2. as“因为”，语气较弱，一般放在主句前，中间用逗号隔开，表示的是明显的原因

As he was not well, I decided to go there alone.
因为他身体不好，我决定独自去那

As it was raining hard, we had to stay at home.
因为雨下的很大，我们不得不待在家

3、since/ now that“既然”，一般放在主句前，中间用逗号隔开，表示的是明显的原因或众所周知的事实

Since/ Now that you feel ill, you'd better not go to work.
既然你觉得不舒服，你最好不要去上班了。

Since/Now that this way doesn't work, let's try another.
既然这种方式行不通，那咱们就尝试另一种。

4. for 的用法：for 是并列连词，引出的原因较间接，似乎是事后所想到的补充解释的理由，只陈述一般推断的理由，不一定表示产生结果的必然原因。只能放在主句之后，不能放在句首，常用逗号把它和前面的分句隔开。对主句补充说明理由或推断原因。

It rained last night, for the ground is wet.
昨天晚上下雨了，因为地是湿的。

She must have gone out early, for she had not come for breakfast.
她一定出去的很早，因为她没来吃早饭。

目的状语从句

引导目的状语从句的连接词有：so that（以便），in order that（为了），in case（以防）。从句中常常使用一些情态动词 can, could, may, might, should, will, would

1. He got up early so that he can catch up with the bus.

=He got up early to catch up the bus.
他早起以便能赶上公交车。

2. He was working hard in order that he can pass the examination.
=He was working hard to pass the examination.
他努力学习是为了能通过考试。

3. You need go home in case your family need you.
你应该回家以防你的家人需要你。

结果状语从句

引导结果状语从句的连接词：so...that（如此...以至于），such...that（如此...以至于）

So+形容词/副词+that+从句

Such+形容词+名词+that+从句

So+形容词+a/an+可数名词单数+that+从句

1. He runs so fast that nobody can catch up with him.
他跑的如此的快以至于没人能够追上他。

2. He is so young that he can't go to school.
=He is such a young boy that he can't go to school.
=He is so young a boy that he can't go to school.
他太小了以至于不能去上学

但是如果名词前有 many/much/little/few 修饰时，要用 so 不能用 such

He has so much homework that he can't watch TV.
他有如此多的作业，以至于他没时间看电视

He has so few friends that he often feels lonely.
他的朋友是如此的少，以至于他经常感到很孤独

条件状语从句

引导条件状语从句的连接词：if（如果），unless（除非），as long as（只要）。条件状语从句要：主将从现，主情从现，主祈从现。

1. If it doesn't rain tomorrow ,we will go hiking.
如果明天不下雨,我们就去远足
(主将从现)

2. If you work harder,you can get higher grades.
如果你更加努力学习，你就能获得更高的分数。

(主情从现)

3. Don't come out unless it's clear.

除非天气晴朗了, 不要出来

(主祈从现)

4. I will call you as long as I get there.

只要我到那了, 就给你打电话

(主将从现)

比较状语从句

比较状语从句的连接词: than (比), as...as (与...一样), 详见形容词比较级

让步状语从句

引导让步状语从句的连接词: although, though, while, as, even if, even though, whether...or, no matter+疑问词, 疑问词+ever。一般翻译为: 尽管..., 即使..., 无论...

1. though 和 although 表示虽然, 尽管, 在一般情况下可以互换, 在口语中, though 比较常用, although 比 though 正式, 二者都可以和 yet, still 连用, 但是不能和 but 连用。

Although/Though he was tired, he kept on working.

尽管他很累, 但是他仍然继续工作

1. as 引导的让步状语从句要部分倒装, 被倒装的部分可以是表语, 状语或动词原形

Child as he is, he is very brave.

尽管是个孩子, 他仍然很勇敢。

Hard as he worked, he didn't succeed.

尽管他努力了, 但是还是没有成功。

2. even if/even though 表示即使, 纵使, 含有假设含义, 两者通常可以互换

We will go hiking even if/though the weather is bad.

尽管天气不好, 我们仍然要去远足

3. whether...or 无论是否, 不管是...还是...由这一个复合连词引导的让步状语从句旨在说明正反两方面的可能性都不会影响主句的意向或结果

You have to finish your homework whether you are free or busy.

不管你忙不忙, 你都必须完成作业。

Whether you believe it or not, it's true.
不管你信不信，它都是真的。

4. “no matter+疑问词”或“疑问词-ever”的含义为“……都……；不管……都……”它们引导的让步状语从句可以互换

No matter what happened, he would not mind.
= Whatever happened, he would not mind.
无论发生什么他都不在意

No matter who you are, you must follow the rules.
= Whoever you are, you must follow the rules.
无论你是谁，都必须遵守规则

地点状语从句

引导地点状语从句的连接词：where, wherever

1. We should camp where we can get water.
我们应该在能找到水的地方露营

2. You can go wherever you like.
你可以去你想去的任何地方。

注意 where 也可以引导定语从句。Where 引导的状语从句和定语从句区别就看前面有没有先行词。

1. Go back where you come from.
你从哪来回哪儿去
(where 引导的地点状语从句)

2. Go back to the village where you come from.
回到你来的那个村子里
(where 引导的定语从句，其前面有先行词 village)

以下是用图表方式来讲解状语从句
知识要点：

状语从句是副词性从句，它在句子中担任状语，修饰主句的动词、形容词或副词。根据修饰的方面，状语从句可以分为以下九种。

- 1、时间状语从句
- 2、地点状语从句
- 3、原因状语从句
- 4、目的状语从句
- 5、结果状语从句
- 6、条件状语从句
- 7、方式状语从句
- 8、让步状语从句
- 9、比较状语从句

1、时间状语从句

种类	从属连词	例 句	说 明
时 间 状 语 从 句	when	When I came into the room, he was writing a letter. 当我进屋时，他正在写信。	when 指的是“某一具体的时间”。
	whenever	We shall go there whenever we are free. 我们什么时间有空，我们就去那里。	whenever 指的是“在任何一个不具体的时间”。
	when	I was walking along the street when suddenly someone patted me on the shoulder from behind. 我正在街上走着，这时忽然有人从后面拍我的肩膀。	when 意为“这时”或“在那个时候”，可以看作是并列句，这种用法的 when 分句一般位于句末。
	while	While it was raining, they went out. 天下雨的时候，他们出去了。 I stayed while he was away. 他不在的时候我在。	while 指“在某一段时间里”，“在...期间”，while 引导的动作必须是持续性的。
	as	He hurried home, looking behind as he went. 他赶快回家，不时地一边走一边向后看。	as 引导持续性动作，强调主句和从句的动作同时发生。
	before	Be a pupil before you become a teacher. 先做学生，再做先生。	before 译为在...之前
	after	He arrived after the game started. 比赛开始后，他到了。	
	till	We waited till (until) he came back. 我们一直等到他回来。	如主句动词是持续性动作，常用肯定式，表示“直到...为止”
种类	从属连词	例 句	说 明
时 间 状 语 从 句	until	She didn't stop working until eleven o'clock. 她到 11 点钟才停止工作。 Until he had passed out of sight, she stood there. 她站在那里看着，直到看不见他的身影。	如主句动词是瞬间动词，常用否定式，表示“直...才”“在...以前不”，从句放在句首表示强调，一般用 until
	since	Great changes have taken place in China since 1978. 自从 1978 年以来中国发生了巨大的变化。	状语从句在主句之前时一般用逗号与主句分开，如从句在主句之后则不必用标点符号。
	as soon as	As soon as I arrive in Shanghai, I'll	

语从 从句		write to you.我一到上海就给你写信。	
	hardly...when	I had hardly got home when it began to rain. 我刚一到家,就下雨了。=Hardly had I got home when it began to rain.	hardly...when 和 no sooner...than 的意义相当于 as soon as,但只表示过去发生的事情,主句为过去完成时,从句为过去时,如 hardly 或 no sooner 位于句首时语气强,而且主句的谓语要用部分倒装。
	no sooner...than	No sooner had we got to the station than the train left. 我们刚到车站,火车就走了。 Hardly had we begun when we were told to stop. 我们刚开始就被叫停。	
	every time, by the time, the moment 等	Every time I travelled by boat, I got seasick. 我每次乘船都晕船。 The moment I heard the song, I felt cheerful. 我一听到这首歌,就感到很愉快。 Next time you come, you'll see him. 下次你来的时候,就会见到他。	在时间状语从句中,不能用将来时或过去将来时,而要用现在时或过去时代替将来时。
地点状语从句	where wherever	Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者,事竟成。 Where there is water there is life. 哪里有水,哪里就有生命。 You are free to go wherever you like. 你可以随意到你喜欢的任何地方去。 Wherever you go, you must obey the law. 无论你去哪都要遵守法律。	where 与 wherever 意义基本相同,但后者语气较强,多用于书面语。
原因状语从句	because	I came back late yesterday because I was on duty. 昨天我回来晚了,因为我值班。	because 用来回答 why 的问题,语气最强一般放在主句之后
	since	Since everyone is here, let's begin our meeting. 既然大家都到了,我们开始开会。	since 表示既然或全已知的理由,稍加分析即可表明原因,多放句首

种类	从属连句	例 句	说 明
原因状语从句	as	As he didn't know much English, he looked up the word in the dictionary . 由于他英语懂得不多,他在字典中查阅这个单词。	从句常放在句首,说明原因,主句说明结果,常用于口语中。
	now that, seeing that	Now (that) the weather has cleared up, we can start our journey. 鉴于天气已经晴朗,我们可以启程了。 Seeing (that) he was badly ill, we sent for the doctor. 鉴于他病情严重,我们派人去请医生去了。	seeing (that), now that 和 since, as 意义相似,他们都有“鉴于某个事实”的意思,that 可以省去。
目的	that so that	I shall write down your telephone number that I may not forget. 我要把你的电话号码记下来,以免忘记。 We'll tell you the truth so that you can	目的状语从句中常用情态动词 may (might) can (could), should 等放在动词之前,从句往

状语从句	in order that lest = for fear that	judge for yourself. 我把真实情况告诉你,使你能自己作出判断。 They worked harder than usual in order that they could finish the work ahead of time . 他们比往常更加努力工作,为了能提前完成工作。 Put on more clothes lest (= for fear that) you should catch cold. 多穿点衣服,以免患感冒。	往放在主句之后,主从句之间不用任何标点符号
结果状语从句	so that so...that such...that	We turned up the radio, so that everyone heard the news. 我们把收音机的音量放大,大家都听到了新闻。 He was so excited that he couldn't say a word. 他十分激动,以致一句话都说不出 来。 He gave such important reasons that he was excused.他说出了这么重要的理由,得到大家的谅解。 It is such an interesting novel that all of us want to read it. It is so interesting a novel that all of us want to read it. 这是一本十分有意思的书,大家都想看。	so that 前有逗号为结果状语从句。 so...that 的 so 后面跟形容词或副词。 such...that 的 such 后面跟名词,如果名词是单数就要用 such a /an...that 还可以转换用 so...that, 语气较强
种类	从属连句	例 句	说 明
条件状语从句	if unless as/so long as in case so far as	Difficulties are nothing if we are not afraid of them. 如果我们不怕困难,困难就算不了什么了。 We shall go there tomorrow unless it rains. 除非下雨,我们明天就去那里。 = We shall go there tomorrow if it doesn't rain. So/As long as you work hard, you will succeed. 只要你努力工作,你就一定能成功。 In case I forget, please remind me about it . 万一我忘了,请提醒我一下。 So far as I know, the book will be published next month. 据我所知,那本书下月出版。	unless 从句的谓语只能用肯定式。unless 和 if...not 同义, unless 是书面语, if...not 是口语,通常二者可以换用。 条件状语从句中的谓语动词的时态一般要用现在时或过去时代替一般将来时或过去将来时。
方式状语	as as if... as though	Draw a cat as I taught you . 按照我教你的画一只猫。 Do as you are told. 按照人家告诉你做的去做。 She looks as if she is ill. 看上去她好象是生病了。 He acted as if (though) nothing had happened.	此处 as 译为,按照或正如 as if 或 as though 的意义和用法基本一样。从句中可以用现在时表示可能符合事实,也可以用虚拟语气。

从句		他的行动就好像什么也没有发生。 They treat the black boy as if (though) he were an animal. 他们对待这黑孩子仿佛他是一头牲口。	
让步状语	though although	Although (Though) he was over sixty, (yet) he began to learn French. 虽然他六十多岁了,但仍开始学习法语。 We were not tired though (although) we had worked all day. 虽然我们干了一天活,但并不累。	在句子中一般用了“虽然”就不能再用“但是”(but)但可以与 yet 或 still 连用。though / although 意义相同,用法基本一样,前者通俗,口语化,后者正式多放主句的前面。
从句	even if even though	I'll go even if (though) it rains tomorrow. 即使明天下雨,我也要去。	even if 和 even though 的意思为“即使”“纵使”有退一步设想的意味,多用于书面语中。

种类	从属连词	例句	说明
让步	as	Child as he is, he knows a lot. 虽然他是一个孩子,但他懂得很多。 Cold as it is, (= Though it is cold,) the children play outdoors. 虽然天气冷,但孩子们仍在户外玩。	as 引出的状语从句多用于书面语,它比用 though 或 although 引导的从句,语气强,更有表现力,从句常放在句首,语序部分倒装。
状语从句	no matter (who, what, when, where, which, how...)	Do it no matter what others say. 不管别人怎么说,尽管干。 No matter how busy he was, he studied English every day. 不管他多忙,他都每天坚持学习英语。 No matter who takes up the matter for me, I shall be very grateful. 不管谁为我处理这件事,我都将非常感激。	no matter.....与 who-ever 引导的让步状语从句意义基本一样, no matter.....引导的从句可是以位于主句前或主句后。
从句	wh-ever (whatever, whoever, whenever, whichever, however)	Whatever happens / may happen, we shall not lose heart. 无论发生什么,我们都不要失去信心。 Whoever comes, he will be welcome. 无论谁来,都会受到欢迎。	wh-ever 从句中的动词有时可以和 may 连用。判断 wh-ever 引导的是状语从句还是名词性从句的一点是,名词性从句,主句中一定有一个成分要在从句担任,一般从句与主句之间没有逗号。不可将 no matter 与 wh-ever 连用
比较	as...as not so/as...as the same	Mary is as old as my sister. 玛利和我姐姐一样大。 He doesn't run so (as) fast as Jack (does). 他不如杰克跑得那样快。	连词表示同程度级的比较,肯定句用 as...as 否定句可用 not as...as 或 not so...as

状语	...as such...as	His book is the same as mine. 他的书和我的一样。 Henry is not such a good worker as Peter. 亨利这个工人不如彼得那样好。	
从句	than	She has made greater progress this year than she did last year. 她今年比去年进步更大。 He bought fewer books than I (did). 他买的书比我买的少。	表示不同程度之比较, 主句中用比较级的形容词或副词。

种类	从属连句	例 句	说 明
比较状语从句	the more...the more	The more you read, the better you understand. 你看的书越多, 你懂得的就越多。 The more tickets you sell, the more money you will get. 你卖的票越多, 你的收入也越多。 The harder you work, the greater progress you will make. 你工作越努力, 你取得的进步就越大。 The sooner, the better. 越快越好。 The warmer, the better. 越暖和越好。	the more...the more 意思为越...越..., 通常的语序为从句在前主句在后, 这两个 the 都是表示程度的副词, 用在比较级的形容词或副词前面。 句子意思明显, 句子的主语和动词都可省略。
特殊形式的状语从句	that	We are sure (that) the four modernization will be realized in China. 我们相信四化一定会在中国实现。 I'm sorry (that) I didn't have time to write you sooner. 很抱歉, 我没有抽出时间早点给你写信。 I am afraid that I can't go with you. 恐怕我不能同你一起去了。	that 引导的从句, 往往跟在一个做表语的形容词后面, 从句概念上看是宾语, 所以有的语法家把它看做是宾语从句, 但结构上看, 也可以把它看作是一个特殊的状语从句, 用来修饰表语的形容词。这种从句的连词常常被省略。

巩固训练 (夯实基础)

- You like sports _____ I'd like to read.
A. when B. while C. but D. yet
- _____ we were singing, the teacher came in.
A. Before B. after C. As D. Until
- I was about to leave my house _____ the phone rang.
A. while B. when C. as D. after
- They did not stop fighting _____ there was no enemy left.
A. until B. after C. when D. since
- I have not seen him _____ he went to college.
A. when B. before C. as D. since
- It is five days _____ we came here.
A. when B. before C. as D. since
- It was not long _____ he got to know it.
A. when B. before C. after D. until
- We shall go _____ we are free.
A. whenever B. whatever C. wherever D. however
- _____ I live I must serve the people heart and soul.

- A. When B. So long as C. As soon as D. On condition
- 10、I was reading a novel_____he was watching TV.
A. when B. while C. before D. as
- 11、Put the medicine_____you can easily get it.
A. so that B. where C. which D. there
- 12、We will go_____the Party wants us to go.
A. wherever B. there C. to the place D. which
- 13、_____there is a will there is a way.
A. When B. Where C. Whether D. How
- 14、I am going_____you went last week.
A. where B. wherever C. when D. the place
- 15、_____you go , you should bear the motherland in your mind.
A. Where B. Wherever C. Whatever D. However
- 16、_____weather permits, we'll have an outing.
A. For B. Though C. While D. If
- 17、You won't succeed_____harder.
A. unless you will work B. unless you work
C. unless you don't work D. if you won't work
- 18、I wonder if he_____us, and I think if he_____us we'll be able to complete the task ahead of time.
A. helps, helps B. will help, helps
C. helps, will help D. will help, will help
- 19、I don't like to be interrupted if I _____.
A. speak B. will speak C. am speaking D. spoke
- 20、If you_____this experiment you will understand the theory better.
A. will be doing B. have done C. will have done D. would do
- 21、I would like to do it _____I like it.
A. since B. because C. because of D. now that
- 22、_____everybody is here, Let's set off.
A. Since B. Because C. For D. After
- 23、It was _____he was ill that he was absent yesterday.
A. because B. as C. since D. now that
- 24、_____it is raining, we had better take a taxi.
A. For B. As C. Because of D. When
- 25、“Why can't you do it now?”“_____I'm too busy.”
A. Since B. As C. Because D. For
- 26、He must have passed this way,_____here are his footprints.
A. since B. because of C. now that D. for
- 27、_____everybody is here, Let's begin our meeting.
A. Now that B. Because C. For D. When
- 28、His speech made _____deep impression on the audience that they could hardly forget it.
A. such a B. so a C. so D. such
- 29、They worked hard_____they finished their work ahead of time.
A. so B. so that C. such that D. so as to
- 30、He was_____weak _____he couldn't stand up.
A. such, that B. so, that C. very, that D. so, as to
- 31、The foreigner spoke_____his interpreter could hardly catch his words.
A. such fast that B. so fast
C. so fast that D. so fastly that
- 32、The book is _____it gives a wrong idea of the facts.
A. so writing that B. such written that
C. such writing that D. so written that
- 33、The house cost_____we didn't buy it.
A. so much money that B. so many money that
C. such much money that D. such many money that
- 34、It is _____all of us can do it.
A. so easy exercise that B. such easy an exercise

- C. such easy exercise D. so easy an exercise that
- 35、She has _____ she remembers all the names of the students she has taught.
A. so good memory that B. such a good memory that
C. such good memory that D. good memory
- 36、They stopped at Tianjing _____ they might visit the TV tower.
A. so B. because C. so that D. in order
- 37、We all got up early _____ we might start at six.
A. in order that B. in order to C. so D. so as to
- 38、Let the dog loose so that it _____ have a run.
A. should B. must C. could D. need
- 39、_____ clearly so that your teacher _____ you correctly.
A. Write, can understand B. Having written, can understand
C. To write, could understand D. Writing, will understand
- 40、He started early so that he _____ there in time.
A. could get B. got C. had got D. would have got
- 41、_____ it was late, she went on working.
A. Though B. Because C. Since D. Whether
- 42、_____ we fail, we _____ trying.
A. Even if, don't stop B. Even though, won't stop
C. Even, will not stop D. Even although, shall never stop
- 43、_____ the pain was bad, _____ he did not complain.
A. Although, but B. Though, but
C. Though, yet D. Even, still
- 44、_____ physics, he likes maths better.
A. As he much likes B. Much as he likes
C. Much likes as he D. Likes much as he
- 45、_____ telephones, tell him I'm out.
A. No matter whoever B. Who C. Whoever D. Anyone
- 46、We'll carry the reform to the end _____ happens.
A. no matter how B. whatever
C. anything D. no matter which
- 47、It takes _____ time to go there by plane than by ship.
A. far fewer B. far less
C. much fewer D. more less
- 48、He is taller than _____ in his class.
A. others B. all the students
C. any other one D. the other
- 49、_____ it was finished in time.
A. As the work was difficult B. Difficult as the work was
C. Difficult as was the work D. As was the work difficult
- 50、I am sorry _____ I have caused so much trouble.
A. that B. for C. as D. since
- 51、_____ he came, he would bring us a lot of flowers.
A. Every times B. one time C. Every time D. Once a time
- 52、I'll tell him about it _____ I see him.
A. as soon as B. so soon as C. while D. as
- 53、I had hardly sat down _____ the telephone rang
A. than B. when C. as D. after
- 54、Sit _____ you like.
A. where B. at the place C. as D. wherever
- 55、_____ he wasn't ready in time, we went without him.
A. Since B. As C. For D. Because of
- 56、All plants need air _____ they need water.
A. like B. as if C. as D. so
- 57、Work hard _____ you can succeed.
A. in order to B. so that C. for fear that D. in case
- 58、If you _____ I will go with you.
A. go to B. went C. will D. should go

- 59、The hard he works, _____ he will make.
 A. the greater B. the greater progress
 C. and the more D. more
- 60、_____ we have thought it over, we'll take _____ steps.
 A. Till, not B. When, no C. Until, any D. Until, no

专题十六 名词性从句

知识要点:

- 1、熟悉并掌握各个连接词、关系代词和连接副词的用法。
- 2、熟悉并掌握复合句即名词性从句（主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句），定语从句和状语从句。

什么叫复合句

由一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成的句子叫复合句。在复合句中主句是全句的主体，从句是全句的一个成分，不能独立。

从句通常是用关联词来引导的。在这里关联词还起联系从句和主句的作用。

主从复合句（Complex Sentences）

一、从句的种类:

1、名词性从句 Noun Clauses	主语从句（Subject Clauses）
	表语从句（Predicative Clauses）
	宾语从句（Object Clauses）
	同位语从句（Appositive Clauses）
2、定语从句	（Attributive Clauses）
3、状语从句	（Adverbial Clauses）

注：以 it 作形式主语，把主语从句后置的常用的句型有：

- (1) It + be + 形容词 + that 从句
- (2) It + be + 名词词组 + that 从句
- (3) It + be + 过去分词 + that 从句
- (4) It seem, happen 等不及物动词 + that 从句

二、常用的关联词

1、从属连词	that（无词义）；whether 是否；if 假如，是否
	although(though)虽然；because 因为
	when 当...时候；before 在...前；after 在...后
	since 既然，自从；as 正如，尽管，一边，由于；while 在...期间
	as soon as 一...就；as long as 只要；as if 好像
2、连接代词	who, whom, which, what, whose
3、连接副词	when, where, why, how
4、关系代词	who, whom, whose, which, that
5、关系副词	when, where, why

1、主语从句:

种类	关联词	例句	说明
连	that	That he will come and help you is	that 在句首不可省

主 语 从 句	词		certain. 他来帮助你确实是无疑的。	去。
		whether	Whether there is life on the moon is an interesting question. 月球上有没有生命是个有趣的问题。	主语从句中只能用 whether 不可用 if。
	连接代词	who what which whatever	What he wants to tell us is not clear. 他要跟我们说什么, 还不清楚。 Who will win the match is still unknown. 谁能赢得这场比赛还不得而知。	主语从句放在句首, 句子常显得笨重, 因此一般把它移到句子后面, 前面用引导词“it”来作形式主语。
	连接副词	when where why how	It is known to us how he became a writer. 我们都知道他是如何成为一名作家的。 Where the English evening will be held has not yet been announced. 英语晚会将在哪里举行, 还没有宣布。	

2、宾语从句:

种类	关联词	例 句	说 明
宾 语 从 句	陈述意义	that I believe(that) he is honest. 我相信他是忠诚的。 We must never think(that) we are good in everything while others are good in nothing. 我们决不能认为自己什么都好, 别人什么都不好。	that 在句中不担任任何成分, 在口语或非正式的文体中常被省去, 但如从句是并列句时, 第二个分句前的 that 不可省。
	疑问意义	if whether I wonder whether he will come or not. 我想知道他来还是不来。 Everything depends on whether we have enough money. 一切要看我们是否有足够的钱。 I don't know if(whether) it is interesting. 我不知道它是否有趣。 He doesn't care if it isn't a fine day. 他不在乎天气是否好。	whether 常与 or not 连用, 不能用 if 代替。 作介词宾语要用 whether 不能用 if。 从句是否定句时一般用 if 引导。
	特殊疑问意义	who, whom, which, whose, what, when, where, why, how, whoever, whatever, whichever Please tell me what you want. 请告诉我你需要什么? She always thinks of how she can work well. 她总是在想怎样能把工作做好。 She will give whoever needs help a warm support. 凡需要帮助的人, 她都会给予热情的支持。	宾语从句作及物动词宾语也可做介词的宾语。
	注 1	We must make it clear that anyone who breaks the law will be punished. 我们必须认清无论谁违反了法律都要受到惩罚。	如果宾语从句后面有宾语补足语, 则用 it 作形式宾语, 将从句后置。
	注 2	We don't think you are here. 我们认为你不在这。 I don't believe he will do so. 我相信他不会这样做。	think, believe, imagine, suppose 等动词引出的宾语从句, 要将从句中的否定形式, 移动主句中。

3、表语从句:

种类	关联词	例 句	说 明
表	连词 that whether as if	The problem is(that) they can't get here early enough. 问题是他们不能很早到达这里。 It looks as if it's going to rain. 看起来天要下雨。	在非正式的文体中 that 可以省去。

语 从 句	连接代词	who what which	That's just what I want. 这正是我想要的。 The question is who(which of you) will be the next speaker. 问题是谁（你们哪一位）接着发言。	表语从句位于主句系动词之后
	连接副词	when where why how	This is where our problem lies. 这就是我们的问题所在。 That is why he didn't come to the meeting. 那就是他为什么不到会的原因。	

4、同位语从句:

种类	关联词	例句	说明
同位语从句	由连词 that 引导, 不担任成分, 也可有 when, how, where 等引导。	The news that he had landed on the moon spread all over the world. 他曾在月球上登陆这个消息传遍世界。 I have no idea when he will come back home. 我不知道他什么时候回来。 The thought came to him that Mary had probably fallen ill. 他想到可能玛丽生病了。 He must answer the question whether he agrees to it or not. 他必须回答他是否同意此事这样一个问题。	同位语从句说明其前面的名词的具体内容, 常用的名词如: fact, news, idea, hope, thought, question, order, fear, doubt, word, proof, belief, story 等。

名词性从句包括四种从句即主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句。名词性从句的特点: that、who、whom、what、whether 及 when、where 引导名词性从句时必须都是陈述句词序:

1、主词从句:

That light travels in straight line is known to all.

(That 引导主语从句不可省)

When the plan is to take off hasn't been announced.

主语从句通常以 it 做形主语出现

It was my fault that I had him play football all afternoon.

It is important that we should go to the school to talk with the teacher.

2、表语从句, 即名词性从句放在表语位置就是表语从句, 需要注意的, 主语是 reason 时, 表语要用 that 引导而不是 because.

The reason why he was late was that he missed the train by one minute this morning.

3、宾语从句 that 常可以省略, 并且注意时态呼应, 当主句为过去时时, 从句时态一定往前推移, 不可出现现在时或现在完成时。

The teacher told us that Tom had left us for America.

4、同位语从句注意与定语从句区别, 同位语从句对前一名词做补充说明, 在从句中无语法位置, 而定语从句所修饰词在从句中占一语法位置如:

The idea that one can do the work without thinking is wrong. (同位 idea 在从句中无位置, 而从句只是具体说明 idea 的内容)。

The idea that you put forward at the meeting is wrong. (定语从句, idea 做 put forward 的宾语)。

【专项训练】(夯实基础)

1. I wonder how much _____.

- A. cost these shoes B. do these shoes cost
C. these shoes cost D. are these shoes cost

2. Nobody knew _____.

- A. where he comes B. where he was from
C. where he is from D. where does he come from

3. Excuse me, would you please tell me _____.

- A. when the sports meet will be taken place.
B. when was the sports meet going to be held.
C. when is the sports meet to begin.
D. when the sports meet is to take place.

4. Computers can only give out _____ has been stored in them.

- A. that B. which
C. what D. anything
5. She wanted to know _____.
A. whether I knew her and where did she work
B. if I knew her and the factory she worked there
C. whether I knew her and the factory she worked
D. if I knew her and the factory where she worked
6. My friend wouldn't tell me _____ his new car .
A. how much he paid for B. how much did he pay
C. he paid how much for D. did he pay how much
7. A simple experiment shows _____ air has some strength .
A. what B. that
C. which D. who
8. He _____ you are not going abroad.
A. surprised that B. is surprised that
C. surprised at D. is surprised whether
9. Father asked _____.
A. what was wrong with me B. what's wrong with me
C. what wrong was with me D. what wrong is with me
10. It doesn't matter _____ I rest or not .
A. if B. whether
C. that D. when
11. The trouble is _____ we are short of tools .
A. what B. that
C. how D. why that
12. That is _____ there appears a rainbow in the sky .
A. what B. when
C. why D. however
13. _____ I can't understand is _____ he wants to change his mind.
A. That , that B. Which , what
C. What , what D. What, why
14. It is possible _____ he misunderstood _____ I said.
A. that ,that B. what, what
C. what , that D. that , what
15. The thought _____ he might fail in the exam worried him .
A. which B. that
C. when D. /
16. The fact _____ he is an orphan is well known.
A. what B. that
C. which D. /
17. _____ I was free that evening
A. It happened to B. It happened that
C. That happened D. It was happened that
18. _____ I will accept the gift is none of your business.
A. If B. Whether
C. What D. Which
19. _____ I have will be yours sooner or later .
A. No matter what B. No matter whatever
C. Whatever D. That
20. He always thinks _____ he can do more for the people.
A. of how B. how
C. of that D. why
21. _____ in the newspaper that the Japanese Minister will arrive next Monday .
A. It says B. It is said
C. It has said D. He is said
22. We think it important _____ college students should master at least one foreign language .
A. which B. that

- C. what D. whether
23. Comrade Wang is to give us a talk on _____ he saw and heard in Britain.
A. what B. all what
C. that D. which
24. The town is no longer _____ it was ten years ago.
A. which B. that
C. what D. when
25. _____ told you that was lying .
A. who B. whoever
C. Anyone D. The person
26. Word came _____ I was wanted at the office.
A. which B. why
C. that D. whether
27. _____ nothing to do with us .
A. What he did is B. What he has done
C. What did he do D. What he has done has
28. The problem is _____ will go .
A. that B. that who
C. who D. whoever
29. _____ there is life on another planet is almost impossible.
A. How B. That
C. Why D. Whether
30. _____ was a well-known fact.
A. That their team was weak B. That their team being weak
C. Their team was weak D. If their team was weak

专题十七 定语从句

一、定语从句

1. 定语从句三步：第一找出先行词；第二看先行词在定语从句中的语法功能（做主语、宾语或状语）；第三选择合适的关联词。

2. 定语从句在选择关联词 *that* 与 *which* 时，常常容易出错，所以应记住什么时候只能用 *that*，什么时候只能用 *which*。

(1). 只能用 *that* 的情况归纳 4 种：即先得词被序数词最高级修饰过；先行词为 *all*、*everything*、*nothing* 等不定代词；先行词同时是人和物并列时；最后先行词分别被 *the only*、*the very*、*the same*、*the last* 修饰。请看下列四组例句，注意其先行词：

①. The first thing that we should do is to work out a plan .

②. It almost seemed as if the good man were trying to teach us all that he knew at this lesson .

③. Later my father and Mr. Crosset talked for about half an hour of things and persons that they remembered in school.

④. This is the very dictionary that I want to find .

(2). 只用 *which* 的情况有两种情况：一是非限制性定语从句，关联词要用 *which*；二是做介词宾语时只能用 *which*。请看下列两组例句：

I said nothing , which made him more angry .

I have the book about which you are talking .

三、在定语从句的非限制性定语中，*which* 和 *as* 是容易混淆的。在很多情况下两者兼可互换，但在下列情况中不可互换：

1、通常 *As* 可以放在整句的句首，而 *which*，只能在逗号之后，*as* 本身含有“正如”，*as* 在定语从句中既可是主语也可做宾语

As appear from her paper ,she has read widely in Romantic literature.
She is remarkable, as I have told you .

2、 which 在做非限制性定语从句关联词时可以无明确先行词，指前句整个的意思，
如： she has worried again,which surprises us .

四、在定语从句中，许多人往往分不清 all that 和 what,what 实际上只引导名词性从句，
它相当于 all that 两个字，例如：

All that I know is that he has made up his mind to heave the country for a new place.
= what I know is that

一、限定性定语从句：

种类	先行词	关联词	例句	说明
定语从句	(人) 在从句中做主语或宾语	who	This is the doctor who saved the boy's life . 这就是救了孩子生命的医生。 She is the new student whom I want to introduce to you . 她就是我要介绍给你的新学生	who 在从句中做主语 whom 在从句中做宾语，口语中 who 可以代替 whom，也可以被省去，但做介词宾语时只能用 whom
	物 在从句中做主语或宾语	which	Please pass me the book which is lying on the table. 请递给我摆在桌上的那本书。 The novel which Tom bought is very interesting. 汤姆买的小说很有意思。 Can you lend me the magazine about which you talked yesterday? 你能把昨天谈到的那本杂志借给我吗？	which 在从句中做主语。 which 充当宾语时可以省去。 which 做介词宾语不可省

种类	先行词	关联词	例句	说明
定语从句	人或物的	whose	The professor whose daughter teaches you English is Dr. Williams 那位教授是威廉斯他的女儿教你英语。 The professor, the daughter of whom teaches you English is Dr. Williams. The bike whose brake was damaged has now been repaired. 那辆坏了闸的自行车现在已经修好了。 =The bike the brake of which was damaged has now been repaired	whose 在从句中做定语 指某人的也可以用...of whom 代替 whose 指物时也可以用...of which 代替 whose
	人或	that	The woman that is playing the piano is Miss Zhang. 正在弹钢琴的那位妇女是张小姐。 I'd like to see the films that are just on show. 我想看那些刚上映的电影。	that 指人做主语 that 指物做主语
种类	先行词	关联词	例句	说明

	物 all, little 和 some, any, every, no 构成的合成代词	that	They talked for about an hour of things and persons that they remember in the school. 他们谈起他们所记得起的学校里的人和事, 谈了大约有半个小时。 I'll tell you all(that) I know about it. 我要告诉你我所知道这件事的一切情况。 Is there anything (that) I can do for you? 有什么我可以帮助做的事吗? I've brought everything (that) you need. 我把你需要的东西都拿来了。	先行词分别表示人和物, 关系代词要用 that, 不用 who 或 which 先行词表示物, 关系代词用 that 不用 which, 在从句中做宾语可省去。如果先行词是人时, 关系代词不受制约, 用 that 或 who (whom) 均可
	人或物	that	This is the best film that I have seen. 这是我看过的最好的一部电影。 The first place that we'll visit is Beijing Library. 我们要参观的第一个地方是北京图书馆	先行词被形容词最高级或序数词修饰时定语从句用 that 引导。
定语从句	人	that	He is the only person that is believable. 他是唯一可靠的人。 John is the very person that she wants to see. 约翰正是她要见的人。 Who is the man that is talking with Tom? 正在和汤姆谈话的人是谁?	先行词被 the only, the very, the same 等修饰时用关系代词 that.
	或物		Which of the books that you bought is easy to read? 你买的那些书中哪一本容易读。	当主句以 who, which 开头的特殊疑问句时, 定语从句要用 that
	时间	when	He came at a time when we needed him most. 他在我们最需要的时候来了。 We'll never forget the day when the People's Republic of China was founded. 我们永远不会忘记中华人民共和国成立的那一天。	在定语从句中作时间状语

注: 先行词是 time, minute, moment, next time 很少用关系副词 when, 可用 that 但通常省去。

地点	where	This is the room where he put up for the night. 这就是他渡过夜晚的那房子。	在定语从句中作地点状语
原因理由	why	I know the reason why she studies so well. 我知道她学习好的原因。	在定语从句中作原因状语

(2) 非限制性定语从句

种类	先行词	关联词	例句	说明
	人	who, whom	George, who is my classmate, has won a scholarship.	who, whom 不能省去, 也不能用 that 代替

非 限 制 性 定 语 从 句	物	which	乔治获得了奖学金，他是我的同学。 Dr. Li , whom I know very well, will come here tomorrow. 李大夫明天将来这儿，我跟他很熟悉。 I gave him a New Year card ,which he enjoyed very much.	which 指物，不可省去，也不能用 that 代替
		which	我给他一张贺年卡，他很喜欢它。 He studies hard at school when he was young, which leads to his success in his later life.	which 作主语指它前面的整个句子，不可用 that 代替，强调结果。
		as	他年轻时在校学习努力，这导致了他后来生活中的成功。 He gets up early , as is always his habit. 他总是早起床，这是他的习惯。	as 指全句，在从句中做主语。 as 指全句意思，在从句中做宾语。
			John was admitted into the college, as we had expected. 约翰被大学录取了，这是我们期待的。 The earth ,as is known to all ,is round. 人人皆知，地球是圆的。	as 引导的定语从句可以放在句首，句中或句末。
			This is the same book as I lost yesterday. 这本书与我昨天丢失的那本书一样。	用于 the same... as, such... as ,as...as 等结构中。

(3) 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别

	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
从句与先行词的关系	从句是先行词不可缺少的定语，如果省去，主句的意思就会不完整或不明确。	从句只是对先行词的附加说明，如果省去，主句的意思仍然清楚或完整
标 点	从句和主句之间不用逗号分开	从句和主句之间通常用逗号分开
关系代词	指人 who (that) whom 指物 which (that) 人和物 whose 关系代词在从句中作宾语时可以省去	指人 who (作主语) whom (做宾语) 指物 which 人和物的 whose 关系代词一般不可省
修饰	从句只修饰一个名词或代词	可以修饰一个名词或代词也可修饰整个主句
翻译	定语从句译在被修饰词的前面	定语从句通常被译成另一个独立的句子

【专项训练】(夯实基础)

1. Football _____ is a very interesting game, is played all over the world.
A. that B. which
C. it D. who
2. Is there anything else _____ you require?
A. which B. that
C. who D. what
3. The last place _____ we visited was the Great Wall.
A. which B. that
C. where D. it
4. He talked happily about the men and books _____ interested him greatly in the school.
A. which B. who
C. it D. that
5. The railway tunnel, though _____ the train goes, will be completed soon.
A. which B. that
C. it D. whom
6. His uncle works in a factory _____ bicycles are made.
A. that B. which
C. where D. there
7. There is no dictionary _____ you can find everything.
A. that B. which
C. where D. in that
8. Next month, _____ you'll spend in your hometown is coming.
A. which B. that
C. when D. where
9. Next month, _____ you'll be in your hometown is coming.
A. which B. that
C. when D. where
10. I often thought of my childhood, _____ I lived on a farm.
A. which B. where
C. when D. who
11. He wanted to know the time _____ he needed to know .
A. that B. when
C. where D. what
12. There isn't so much noise in the country _____ in big cities.
A. that B. which
C. where D. as
13. They could only read such stories _____ had been rewritten in simple English .
A. that B. which
C. as D. what
14. The stems of bamboo are hollow _____ makes them very light.
A. which B. as
C. that D. it
15. Crusoe's dog became ill and died, _____ made him very lonely .
A. as B. which
C. that D. this
16. They've invited me to their party, _____ is kind of them.
A. as B. which
C. That D. this
17. _____ we know now, bats come out only at night .
A. As B. Which
C. That D. What
18. John got beaten in the game, _____ had been expected .
A. as B. that
C. what D. who
19. _____ has been said above, grammar is a set of dead rules.

- A. Which B. What
C. That D. As
20. Do you know the reason _____ he was late?
A. that B. which
C. for what D. for which
21. He built a telescope _____ he could study the skies.
A. in which B. with that
C. through which D. by it
22. I have bought two ballpens, _____ writes well .
A. none of which B. neither of which
C. none of them D. neither of them
23. There are two thousand students in our school , _____ are girls .
A. of whom two thirds B. two -thirds of them
C. two -third in them D. two -thirds in which
24. Do you know the man _____ ?
A. whom I spoke B. to who I spoke
C. I spoke to D. that I spoke
25. The factory _____ we'll visit next week isn't far from here .
A. where B. in which
C. which D. to which
26. This is one of the best films _____ this year.
A. have been shown B. that have shown
C. that have been shown D. which has been shown
27. Can you lend me the book _____ the other day ?
A. you talked about B. about that you talked
C. that you talked D. which you talked
28. Is there any one in you class _____ family is in the city .
A. who B. who's
C. which D. whose
29. I'll never forget the days _____ we stayed together.
A. when B. in which
C. which D. what
30. Is _____ some German friends visited last week ?
A. this school B. this the school
C. this school one D. this school where
31. I'll tell you _____ he told me last month .
A. all which B. all what
C. that all D. all
32. Do you know the reason _____ she got so angry yesterday?
A. for why B. for that
C. which D. why
33. I still remember the day _____ she first wore that pink dress.
A. which B. in which.....
C. on that D. on which
34. I'll show you a store _____ you may buy all _____ you need .
A. in which , / B. where , which
C. which , that D. that , that
35. Winter is the time of year _____ the days are short and nights are long.
A. where B. when
C. that D. on which
36. The train _____ she was travelling was late.
A. which B. on which
C. for which D. on that
37. The second World War _____ millions of people were killed ended in 1945.
A. during which B. in that
C. where D. on which
38. Is oxygen the only gas _____ helps fire burn ?
A. that B. /

- C. which D. it
39. This is the best hotel in the city _____ I know .
A. which B. that
C. where D. it
40. I've read all the books _____ were borrowed from the library .
A. that B. /
C. which D. they
41. The scientist and his achievements _____ you told me about are admired by us all.
A. which B. who
C. that D. whose
42. She hasn't got enough money _____ to buy the rings .
A. which B. that
C. with which D. for which
43. Finally came the day _____ he had to begin his study for the next term.
A. which B. since
C. that D. till
44. We hope to get such a tool _____ he is using .
A. which B. as
C. that D. where
45. Is there anything _____ to you .
A. that is belonged B. that belongs
C. which belongs D. that belong
46. You can take any seat _____ is free .
A. which B. where
C. that D. in which
47. The old woman has two sons ,one _____ is a teacher.
A. of them B. of which
C. of whom D. of who
48. My hometown is no longer the same _____ it used to be .
A. which B. as
C. that D. like
49. You may take anything useful _____.
A. you want B. what you want
C. you want them D. which you want
50. He tore up my photo and _____ upset me .
A. that B. it
C. which D. what
51. During the days _____ , he worked as a servant at the Browns.
A. followed B. following
C. to follow D. that followed
52. The beautiful dress _____ Miss Jones went to the ball was borrowed from a friend of hers .
A. that B. wearing which
C. worn by D. in which
53. The clever boy made a hole in the wall , _____ he could see what was going on inside the house.
A. in which B. through which
C. at which D. on which

专题十八 虚拟语气

虚拟语气分三种情况来掌握：

- 1、虚拟条件句。
- 2、名词性虚拟语气。
- 3、虚拟语气的其他用语。

一、虚拟条件句：

条件状语从句是非真实情况，在这种情况下要用虚拟语气。

- 1、条件从句与现在事实不一致，其句型为：

If 主语 + 过去时，主语 + should (could, would, 或 might) + 动词原形，如：

If I were you, I would study hard.

If it rained, I would not be here now.

- 2、条件从句与过去事实不一致，句型为：

If 主语 + had + 过去分词，主语 + should (could, would, 或 might) + have + 过去分词，如：

If the doctor had come last night, the boy would have saved.

If I had not studied hard, I would have failed in the exam last term.

- 3、条件从句与将来事实不一致，句型为：

主语 + should (could, would, 或 might) + 原形 do
过去时 (与现在事实条件句一样)。

If it should rain tomorrow, we would stay at home.

If I were to go to the moon one day, I could see it with my own eyes.

If you missed the film to night, you would feel sorry.

注意问题：

- 1、If 条件句中绝对不可出现“would”。
- 2、根据句中的时间状语，有时可能出现“混合虚拟”的情况，即主句可能是现在的情况，条件句也许是发生在过去的情况，但都是遵守上述句型。
- 3、在条件句中如果出现 were, had, should 可省去 if，将主语与这些词倒装，例如：
Had the doctor come last night, the boy would have saved.
Were I to go to the moon one day, I would see it with my own eyes.
Should it rain tomorrow, we would stay at home.

二、名词性虚拟语气：

在表示命令、建议要求、惊叹时的名词性从句中需用虚拟语气，基本句型：

主语 + (should) + 动词原形，如：

Mother insisted that John go to bed at 9 o'clock. (宾语从句)

We suggested that the meeting should not be held.

It was required that the crops should be harvested at once. (主语从句)

The suggestion that he be invited was rejected. (同位语从句)

That is their demand that their wages be increased. (表语从句)

注意：在这种句子中绝不出现“would”“must”“could”等。

三、虚拟语气在一些特殊词中的使用或含蓄条件句：

- 1、wish 后的宾语从句：

与现在愿望不一致 主语 + 过去时；

与过去愿望不一致 主语 + had + 过去分词；

与未来愿望不一致 主语 + would (could) + 原形。

I wish I were you.

I wish I had visited the white House when I was in the states.

I wish I met you tomorrow at the party.

- 2、It's time 句型：当 It's time 后用 that 从句时应该为：

主语 + should + 原形 或 主语 + 过去时，例如：

It's time that you went to school. 或

- It's time that you should go to school.
- 3、If only 引起的感叹句相当于“**How I wish + 宾语从句**”
 If only he could come! 他要能来就好了。
 If only I had known the answer! 我要早知答案就好了。
- 4、would rather, as if (though) 引导的句子也需使用虚拟, 表示过去的情况用过去完成时, 表示现在与将来的情况用过去时, 如:
 I'd rather you posted the letter right away.
 I'd rather you had returned the book yesterday.
 She loves the children as if they were hers.
 Alan talked about Rome as if he had been there.
- 5、without, but, but for, otherwise 引起的短语或句子常暗含着含蓄条件。
 Without you, I would never know him.
 But for your cooperation, we wouldn't have done the work so well.
 But that she was afraid, she would have said no.
 I would be most glad to help you, but I' am busy now.
 I would have come to the party yesterday, but I was working.
 I am busy now, otherwise I would do you the favor!

【专项训练】(夯实基础)

- It is important that a college student _____ a foreign language.
 A. will master B. master C. masters D. would master
- It is strange that she _____ without saying a word.
 A. should have gone out B. went
 C. should go out D. goes out
- If my lawyer _____ here last Saturday, he _____ me from going.
 A. had been, would have prevented
 B. had been, would prevent
 C. were, would prevent
 D. were, would have prevent
- “He is a brave man.”
 —“Yes, I wish I _____ his courage.”
 A. have B. had C. will have D. may have
- If it _____ rain, the crops would be saved.
 A. should B. will C. is going to D. was to
- He ordered that the medicine _____ by a special plane.
 A. was sent B. would be sent
 C. should send D. be sent
- If you _____ the medicine, you _____ better now.
 A. took, would feel B. had taken, felt
 C. had taken, would feel D. took, would have felt
- She is my sister, but she often acts as if _____ my mother.
 A. is B. was C. were D. had been
- I went to bed early last night, but I wish I _____ so.
 A. didn't do B. hadn't do C. haven't done D. couldn't do
- I'd rather he _____ tomorrow afternoon.
 A. will come B. comes C. coming D. came

专题十九 “It” 的用法和 “There be” 结构

一、代词 it

用法	例句
代替前文提到过的东西或事情，用作人称代词。	This is a new dictionary. I bought it yesterday. 这是一本新词典，我昨天买的。 Tom joined the army last month. Do you know about it? 汤姆上月入伍了，你知道这事吗？
代替指示代词，起着 this 或 that 的作用	Is this your car? No, it isn't. 这是你的汽车吗？不是。 What's that?—It's a video. 那是什么？它是一台录像机。 Whose room is this?—It is theirs. 这是谁的房间，是他们的。
指明某人或某物的身分，还可指不明性别的婴儿	Who's there? It's me. (It's John) 谁在那儿？是我。（是约翰） Go and see who it is that rings. It's Bill. 去看看是谁来的电话，是比尔。 The Greens have a new baby. It's lovely. 格林家有一个新生婴儿。它很可爱。
指时间，距离，自然现象（天气，气候，明暗）量度，价值等	It's Sunday today. 今天是星期天。 It's three months since he came here. 自从他来到这里，已经三个月了。 How far is it to the Great Wall. 到长城有多远？ It's getting dark. 天快黑了。 —How much is the coat? —It's ninety dollars. 这件衣服多少钱？九十美元。

二、引导词 it

	用法	例句
形式主语	代替不定式短语	It is up to you to decide. 这事要由你决定。 It makes me happy to hear you have recovered. 听说你恢复了健康，这使我很高兴。
	代替动名词短语	It's no good smoking. 吸烟没有好处。 It's worthwhile working the whole night on the problem. 用整夜的时间来研究那个问题是值得的。
	代替主语从句	It doesn't matter what you do. 你干什么都没有关系。 It seems that everyone has known the news. 好象大家都知道这个消息。
形式宾语	代替不定式短语	I consider it better to be early. 我认为能够早一些更好。 We found it impossible to get there before July. 我们觉得，要在七月以前到达那里是不可能的。
	代替动名词短语	We thought it no use doing that. 我们认为做那事没有用。
	代替宾语从句	The teacher makes it clear that everyone should hand in his homework on time. 老师清楚地指出，每个人都应该按时交作业。

三、it 在强调结构中

强调句型: It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that (who) + 其它

强 调 部 分	例	句	说 明
主 语	It is I who am to blame.	是我该受责怪。	原句的谓语动词如果是现在或将来时态用 It is ...that(who) 如果原句谓语动词是过去时态, 则用 It was...that(who)。在强调时间, 地点, 原因或方式时不要用 when, where, how, 必须用 that。
宾 语	It was your uncle that (who) came yesterday.	昨天来的是你叔叔。	
状 语	It was a new pen that Mother gave me.	母亲给我的是一支新钢笔。	
	It was in the classroom that I left my umbrella.	我把雨伞就落在了教室里。	
	It is at eleven that the train leaves.	火车是在十一点钟离开。	
	It was just as he ordered that I acted.	我正是照他吩咐的那样做的。	
宾 补	It was because he was in trouble that I tried my best to help him.	正是因为他处境困难我才尽力帮助他。	
	It was red that we painted the gate.	我们把门油漆成红的颜色。	
	It was chairman that they elected him.	他们选他担任的是主席的职务。	

there be 结构

基本句型	结 构	例
肯定句	there be + 主 + 其它	There is a map on the wall. 墙上有张地图。
否定句	there be + not + 主 + 其它	There is not a map on the wall. 墙上没有地图。
一般疑问句	be + there + 主 + 其它	Is there a map on the wall? 墙上有地图吗?
肯定与否定回答		Yes, there is. No, there isn't. 是的, 有 不, 没有
特殊疑问句及回答	特殊疑问词 + be + there + 主 + 其它	—How many maps are there on the wall? —There are two. 有两张
注 1:	There be 句型也可以由其它动词代替 be, 常用的词有 seem to be, happen to be, appear to be, used to be 等词组或用 live, come, stand, lie, occur, exist, flow 等动词。	

	There seems to be much hope of our team beating theirs. 好象我们队很有希望打败他们队。 Only there lived an old fisherman in a village by the sea. 从前有一位老渔夫住在海边的一个村子里。
注 2:	There be 之后如有几个并列主语时, 用 is 或用 are 要取决于第一个主语是单数还有复数, 单数用 is, 复数则用 are. There is a pen, a pencil and two books on the desk. 桌上有一支钢笔, 一支铅笔和两本书。 There are two books, a pen and a pencil on the desk. 桌上有两本书, 一支钢笔和一支铅笔。

【专项训练】(夯实基础)

it 的用法

- 1、“Do you like fish?”“Yes, I like _____.”
A. × B. it C. that D. them
- 2、_____ today?
A. How is it B. What is it
C. What is it like D. How is the weather.
- 3、“Do you want a watch?”“_____.”
A. Yes, I want it. B. Yes, I want one.
C. No, I’ve got it. D. No, I’ve got the watch.
- 4、“Whose exercise-book is that?”
“_____ hers”
A. That is B. This is C. It’s D. Its
- 5、_____ won’t take long to get to Shanghai by air.
A. That B. He C. It D. This
- 6、What he has done helps us a lot, _____?
A. isn’t he B. doesn’t he C. isn’t it D. doesn’t it
- 7、We all thought _____ no use doing that.
A. it B. that C. this D. there
- 8、I took it for granted _____ you would come to our party.
A. when B. why C. for what D. that
- 9、How happy _____ to be able to study and live together with you!
A. that will be B. is it C. will it be D. it will be
- 10、I thought it to be _____.
A. him B. he C. its D. she
- 11、_____ very foolish of you to say so.
A. It’s B. Its C. That’s D. This
- 12、It’s not his habit _____ for things.
A. asks B. ask C. to ask D. asked
- 13、It has been a great honour _____ coming to visit me.
A. they B. you C. she D. he
- 14、I found _____ to hear what he said.
A. that difficulty B. it difficulty
C. that difficult D. it difficult
- 15、He is fifty, but doesn’t _____.
A. look at it B. look for it
C. look it D. look him
- 16、It was _____ who telephoned me yesterday.
A. him B. his C. himself D. he
- 17、The sentence _____ is wrong.
A. its B. it C. itself D. it’s
- 18、_____ is no doubt that he will succeed in his experiment.
A. It B. This C. That D. There
- 19、It seems _____ John’s not coming after all.
A. this B. that C. if D. to
- 20、_____ was a handbag that John gave Mary at Christmas.

- A. It B. This C. That D. Such
- 21、Was _____ the room _____ the famous writer had ever lived in?
A. that, it B. it, that C. it, where D. that, which
- 22、_____ is said that he has been to many places in the United States.
A. This B. He C. It D. That
- 23、What _____ you want me to do?
A. it is B. that C. is this D. is it that
- 24、Is _____ not important who will go?
A. it B. that C. this D. ×
- 25、Why is it _____ everyone thinks he's a thief?
A. because B. as C. when D. that
- 26、_____ being Sunday, the library was closed.
A. What B. It C. That D. This
- 27、Is _____ believed _____ he is ill?
A. it, that B. he, that C. it, if D. he, for
- 28、_____ is known to us _____ Mary dances best.
A. She, × B. It, that C. It, she D. She, who
- 29、“What's this?” “_____ a flag.”
A. This is B. That's C. It's D. Its
- 30、Jack is ill. Have you heard about _____?
A. him B. it C. this D. that

There be 结构

- 31、Is _____ a typewriter in the room?
A. he B. there C. it D. has
- 32、There's no one in the house, is _____?
A. it B. he C. there D. they
- 33、_____ must be something wrong.
A. It B. He C. There D. They
- 34、_____ there anyone around?
A. Was B. Were C. There D. Has
- 35、_____ used to be a church round the corner.
A. Here B. There C. It D. It is
- 36、It is reported that _____ is going to be a storm.
A. it B. there C. × D. the weather
- 37、There _____ still a lot of work to be done before the house is ready for occupation.
A. are B. were C. is D. have
- 38、There is a girl _____ for the bus.
A. to wait B. waiting C. waited D. wait
- 39、There _____ a pine tree at the top of the hill.
A. stands B. lies C. lives D. has
- 40、_____ will be a good film on at the Rex next week.
A. There B. It C. That D. This