一．题目：Talking about English learning

二．作文中需要突出要点（三段式作文）：

1. 英语的重要性；
2. 你怎样学习英语；
3. 怎样学习英语（写几条你的建议）。

三．推荐使用短语

the most important； the most useful；

in the world； try to do something；

as much as； be good at；

listen to； and so on；

by the way； First，…。Second，…。Finally，…

should to do something each other

1.英语是世界上最重要的一门语言。

in the world 在世界上 the most important 最重要的

2.我要谈一下怎么去学习英语。

talk about how to do sth 谈论去做某事（宾语从句，谈论的内容为宾语） learn English 学习英语

3.我总是努力去做好每一件事。

try to do sth 努力去做

do everything well 做好每一件事

1. 他足够强壮，能搬动这个箱子。

adj/adv+enough to do sth 足够…以至于能…(enough修饰形容词后置)

1. 他太激动以至于不能说一句话。

too+adj+to do sth 太…而不能做某事…（重点）

say a word 说一句话

excited 激动的，修饰人的心情（重点）

exciting 令人激动的，修饰物体（重点）

1. 写这封信花了我两个小时

take sb +时间+to do sth 花了某人多少时间去做某事（重点）

two hours 两小时(hours 复数) （重点）

1. 我想他已经下定决心了。

(hear,see,find,notice)+sb+doing sth (听见，看见，发现注意到)某人在做某事

1. 学习英语非常重要。

it is+adj(形容词)+to do th 做什么事非常….

1. 我听到那个女孩在唱歌。

..think (that) +从句 宾语从句，that可以省略，我想…

1. 我非常赞成你。

agree with sb 赞成某人，赞成某人的观点

1. 我可以打开电视吗？

turn on打开 turn off 关闭 turn down调低

1. 当你离开房间的时候要记得把灯关了。

when….，…. 当…，…

turn off the light关灯

remember to do sth 记得干…

1. 吸烟对健康有害。

be bad for 对..有害

1. 我妈妈正在睡觉，你可以把收音机音量调低一些吗？

be doing 表示正在做。

turn down radio 调低收音机

1. 我正在车站等车。

wait for 等待 at the bus top在车站

look for寻找 care for关心

ask for寻求（ask for advice请教，寻求意见）

1. 你能不能照看一下我的狗？

look after照看 look at看着，盯着

look for寻找

would you please…. 你能不能….?

1. 请看黑板？

look at看着 look for寻找

wait for等待

1. 我擅长唱歌。

be good for对…有好处 be good at擅长…

1. 他是如此聪明以至于他可以轻松的解决这个问题。

sb be so + 形容词+that sb can do sth 某人是…以至于可以…

work out 解决，算出 look out当心

watch out当心 go out 出去

hand out分发

1. 英语全世界流行。

表示全世界：all over the world around the world in the whole world

1. 多么令人兴奋的消息！

exciting 令人兴奋的（修饰物体） excited兴奋的（人的心情）

what a\ an+adj. + 可数名词！ 多么令人…的一个…

what +不可数名词或者可数名词的复数形式！多么令人…的…

记住这几个句子：

What a beautiful country it is！这是一个多么美丽的国家

How beautiful the county is！这个国家是多么美丽

1. The road is wet because of the rain.You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drive too fast.  
   A．mustn't  B．should  C．could

(选择正确答案，并翻译成中文。)

1. 一些食物将对你的视力有好处。

be bad for 对..有坏处 be good at 擅长

1. All those come to one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that it really benefits us a lot to learn English well.  
   A．idea  B．point  C．part

(选择正确答案，并翻译成中文)

1. 我看到那个女孩在看书。

（表感官的系动词用法：notice，hear，watch，feel，smell）

1. 英汉互译（英译汉，汉译英）：

1)break one’s promise 2)nothing serious

3)散步 4)be proud of

4)做决定 4)当心

1. His wish to become a driver has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_true.
2. turned B. realized C. come翻译翻译

翻译你选择的短语

1. .Here is the book. First \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it and then tell me what you think of it.
2. look into B. look through C. look up D. look after

(选择正确答案，并翻译这四个短语)

1. 翻译
2. 我向他借了一支笔。
3. 他借给我了一支笔。

参考短语：borrow sth from sb 向某人接某物

lend sth to sb 把某物借给某人

1. 我对这本书很感兴趣。
2. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the music a little? Don't you think it's too loud? - Sorry! I'll do it in a minute.
3. turning on B. turning off C. turning up D. turning down

(选择正确答案，并翻译这四个短语)

1. This is my book，that is\_\_\_.

A .him B his C he

1. Please tell \_\_\_\_the truth.

A .i B .my C me D mine

1. What’s \_\_name?

A. your B. you C. yours

1. How old are\_\_\_?

A.you B.your C.yours

选择真确答案，并说出你选的词的词性，即：形容词性物主代词还是名词性物主代词

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8个人称代词 | | | | | |
| 单数 | 主格 | 宾格 | 形容词性物主代词 | 名词性物主代词 | 反身代词 |
| I 我 | me我 | my我的 | mine我的（东西） | myself我自己 |
| you你 | you你 | your你的 | yours你的（东西） | yourself你自己 |
| he他 | him他 | his他的 | his他的（东西） | himself他自己 |
| she她 | her她 | her她的 | hers她的（东西） | herself她自己 |
| it它 | it它 | its它的 | its它的（东西） | itself它自己 |
| 复数 | we我们 | us我们 | our我们的 | ours我们的（东西） | ourselves我们自己 |
| you你们 | you你们 | your你们的 | yours你们的（东西） | yourselves你们自己 |
| they他们 | them他们 | their他们的 | theirs他们的（东西） | themselves他们自己 |

1. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A something interesting B interesting something

C something interested D interested something

1. I try to do better \_\_\_\_\_.

A by me B by I

C by myself D by my

1. Can I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your bike? - With pleasure. But you mustn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it to others.

A lend; borrow B. borrow; lend

C. lend; lend D. borrow; borrow

1. Please \_\_\_the light when you leave the room.

A turn off B torn on

C turn up C turn down

选择真确答案，并且把上面所有搭配真确的短语列出来，搭配错误的不要列出来

1. - Diaoyu Island belongs to China. - Surely it does!

-We Chinese will never \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it up.

A. cut B. fix C. give D. set

2. When you visit a museum you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the instructions and don't be against them

A. compare with B. look forward to

C. pay attention to D. try out

3. - Do you know why he didn't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a word when he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to?

- Because he was too nervous.

A. speak; speaks B. say; was spoken

C. say; spoke D. speak; is spoken

4. If you want to change the world, you have to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yourself first.

A enjoy B. check C. help D. change

不要光选择答案，把所有短语列出来

look into look through look up look after

1. 请浏览这本书。
2. 请照看一下这只小狗。

compare with look forward to pay attention to try out

1. 我期待你的到来。

say a word speak to

1. 他没有说一句话。
2. 我对他说话。

used to do sth 过去常常做某事

be used to doing sth 习惯做某事

1. 我过去常常在晚上看书。
2. 我习惯周六去打篮球。

系动词（see watch look hear notice等）后接动词ing形式

1. 我听到她在唱歌。（注意这里她是主格，宾格，还是形物代，名物代）
2. 我看到他在打篮球。（注意这里他是主格，宾格，还是形物代，名物代）

look forward to doing sth期待去做某事

1. 我期待去拜访你。
2. 我对他感到很生气。 be angry with sb
3. 我对她感到很满意。 be satisfied with
4. 你要当心那条狗。 be careful of
5. 她忙于复习。 be busy doing sth
6. 很高兴遇见你。 be glad to do sth
7. 我英语课迟到了。 be late for

1. Lily is upset these days. Do you know how to \_\_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. cheer; up B. cheer; on C. pick; up D. put; away

2. Please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_these test papers to each student.

A. give off B. give out C. give up D. give in

3. All the students must \_\_\_\_\_\_your homework before ten o’clock, or you will be punished.

A. hand out B. hand in C. hand over D. hand on

4.我期待周末去拜访你。

5.我习惯于在晚上读书。

1. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the music a little, Lily?

I am learning English.

A. turn up B. turn down C. turn off D. turn on

1. Attention, please! The plane will \_\_\_\_\_ in a minute. Every passenger, please fasten(系) your safety belt.

A. take up B. take off C. take over D. take down

1. This math problem is very difficult, so I can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_it \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. work; out B. point; out C. set; up D. try; on

1. 我过去常常周末去图书馆。
2. 老实说，我非常喜欢英语。

to be honest老实说

1. If you don’tknow the meaning of the word, you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

A. look; up B. look; into C. make; up D. dress; up

1. What does your mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?--She is tall and beautiful.

A. look after B. look like C. look at D. look for

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my English teacher this morning while I was eating breakfast.

A. came about B. came from C. came across D. came over

1. 不要放弃，请努力去完成这项任务。（task任务）
2. 请把这些试卷分发给每个同学。（test paper试卷）
3. --Shall I take you to the shopping center after school?

-- No, thanks. My father said he would \_\_\_\_\_\_ on his way home.

A. look for me B. pick me up C. let me down D. take after me

1. —Why don’t you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_the correct spelling of the word?

—I’m sorry. I don’t have a Chinese-English dictionary at hand.

A. look for B. look down C. look up D. look at

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your new classmates yet?(注意时态应该用什么)

A. had friends with B. made friend with

C. got friend to D. made friends with

1. 当我进来的时候，我看到了有趣的事。
2. 我认为你应该去查字典。