

专项练习

选择填空

1. From March 23rd 2013, anyone under the age of 14 _____ go into Disney's US parks alone.
A. couldn't B. mustn't C. needn't D. mightn't
2. — Li Lei, hurry up! The bus is coming.
— Oh, no. We _____ cross the street until the traffic lights turn green.
A. mustn't B. may not C. needn't D. have to
3. — Whose book is this?
— It _____ our geography teacher's. You see, his name is on it.
A. can't be B. can be C. mustn't be D. must be
4. The cake _____ delicious. I can't wait to eat it.
A. feels B. sounds C. becomes D. smells
5. — Do you know the song *Gangnam Style*?
— Of course. It _____ interesting.
A. tastes B. smells C. sounds D. feels
6. — Pauline has lost her phone.
— No. It's in her bag. I _____ hear it.
A. must B. can C. may D. shall
7. Hurry up, or you _____ catch the train.
A. can't B. needn't C. mustn't D. shouldn't
8. — Excuse me, where are we going to have our class meeting?
— I'm not sure. Ask our monitor, please. He _____ know.
A. can B. may C. need D. shall
9. — _____ I finish my homework now?
— No, you _____. Your work is over today.
A. Can't; must B. Must; don't have to
C. May; couldn't D. Couldn't; could
10. — _____ I borrow these magazines?
— Sorry, only the magazines over there can be borrowed.
A. Must B. Would C. May D. Need
11. In France you _____ put bread on the table. You are not supposed to put it on the plate.
A. shouldn't B. are supposed to C. would like to D. will
12. That T-shirt _____ be expensive because it's by a famous designer.
A. can't B. mustn't C. must D. should
13. — How many English words do you think I should know?
— As many as you _____. Then you will find reading quite easy.
A. will B. must C. can D. might
14. — May I smoke here?
— No, you _____. This is a non-smoking room.

- A. needn't B. mustn't C. couldn't D. wouldn't
15. Excuse me, sir. You _____ open the door before the train stops.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. may not D. don't have to
16. Drivers _____ wear seat belts while their cars are running on the road.
A. need B. can C. must D. may
17. — Must I return the book this week?
— No, you _____. You can _____ it for 20 days.
A. mustn't; keep B. needn't; borrow C. needn't; keep
18. — Must I go to medical school and be a doctor like you, Dad?
— No, you _____. You're free to make your own decision.
A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't
19. A lot of foreigners _____ familiar with the famous places of interest in China.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
20. According to the new traffic law, everyone in a car _____ wear the seat belt.
A. can B. may C. must D. will
21. There's only one day to go. You _____ finish your schoolwork by tomorrow.
A. can B. will C. must D. may
22. — Who's the man over there? Is it Mr. Black?
— It _____ be him. He's much taller.
A. may not B. can't C. will not D. mustn't
23. You mustn't go off on your own, because you _____ get lost in the mountains.
A. should B. must C. need D. might
24. — Are you in a hurry?
— No, I've got plenty of time. I _____ wait.
A. can B. can't C. must D. mustn't
25. If you _____ go, at least wait until the rain stops.
A. can B. may C. must D. will
26. — _____ I help you, sir?
— Yes. I want a T-shirt.
A. Can B. Should C. Must D. Would
27. — Honey, stay home before I return.
— I _____, Mum.
A. must B. can C. will D. should
28. — Look at the boy playing basketball on the ground. Is it George?
— It _____ be him. He told me he would play basketball after class, but he's not sure.
A. mustn't B. must C. can't D. may
29. — Must I finish my homework now?
— No, you _____. You can go home now.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. can't
30. It's rather hot in the room. You'd better _____ the windows or the door.
A. close B. not to close C. don't close D. not close

第二十二章 句子成分

组成句子的各个部分叫做句子的成分。即：主语、谓语、表语、宾语（直接宾语与间接宾语）、宾语补足语、定语和状语。主语和谓语是句子的主体部分，表语、宾语、宾语补足语都是谓语里的组成部分。

一、主语

表示句子所说的是“什么人”或“什么事物”，一般由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等来充当。如：

Lucy is a lovely girl. (名词作主语) 露西是个可爱的女孩。

We are the same age. (代词作主语) 我们同龄。

Running is good for your health. (动名词作主语) 跑步对你的健康有益。

To learn English well is not easy. (动词不定式作主语) 学好英语不容易。

One plus one is two. (基数词作主语) 1加1等于2。

The first is the best. (序数词作主语) 第一个是最好的。

The girl in a red dress is my sister. (名词性短语作主语) 穿红裙子的那个女孩是我妹妹。

What he did is right. (从句作主语) 他所做的是对的。

二、谓语

说明主语“做什么”、“是什么”或“怎么样”。谓语（谓语部分里主要的词）须用动词或短语动词。谓语和主语必须在“人称”和“数”两方面保持一致。谓语动词有各种时态、语态的变化。如：

We love China. (实义动词作谓语) 我们热爱中国。

Helen wants to be a teacher. (实义动词第三人称单数形式作谓语) 海伦想做一名教师。

They are all clever. (系动词和表语一起作谓语) 他们都很聪明。

She is dancing. (助动词 be 和实义动词作谓语) 她在跳舞。

I have finished my homework. (助动词和实义动词作谓语) 我已经完成了家庭作业。

You did a very good job. (实义动词过去式作谓语) 你干得很好。

He can speak Chinese. (情态动词和实义动词作谓语) 他会说汉语。

三、表语

说明主语是什么或怎么样，由名词、形容词或相当于名词、形容词的词或短语等来充当，和连系动词一起构成谓语。如：

My father is a teacher. (名词作表语) 我父亲是位老师。

This bike is mine. (代词作表语) 这辆自行车是我的。

The little boy is only four. (数词作表语) 这位小男孩只有四岁。

The story is interesting. (形容词作表语) 这个故事很有趣。

We are all here. (副词作表语) 我们都在这儿。

The students are in the classroom. (介词短语作表语) 学生们在教室里。

His favourite sport is swimming. (现在分词作表语) 他最喜欢的运动是游泳。

四、宾语

1. 宾语的基本作用

表示动作、行为的对象,由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语等来充当,和及物动词一起说明主语做什么。它包括直接宾语与间接宾语。

They are playing chess. (名词作宾语)他们在下棋。

He often helps me. (代词作宾语)他经常帮助我。

We need four. (数词作宾语)我们需要四个。

We will try our best to help the poor. (名词化的形容词作宾语)我们将尽力来帮助穷人。

I like to read novels. (动词不定式短语作宾语)我喜欢读小说。

I haven't finished reading this book yet. (动名词短语作宾语)我还没有读完这本书。

Do you know what to do next? (疑问词加不定式短语作宾语)你知道接下来要做什么吗?

2. 双宾语

有些及物动词后接两个宾语:直接宾语与间接宾语,称为双宾语。如:

He gave me a present. (= He gave a present to me.)他给我一件礼物。

Please pass me the ball. (= Please pass the ball to me.)请把球递给我。

可带双宾语(直接宾语与间接宾语)的动词有:

动词后加 to		动词后加 for
give 给	send 寄.....	do 做.....
lend 借给.....	bring 带来.....	buy 买
tell 告诉.....	read 读.....	make 生产、制造.....
pass 递给.....	leave 留给.....	sing 唱歌
show 给.....看	hand 交给.....	get 取、拿、得到.....
return 把.....还给.....	write 写给.....	play 演奏.....
throw 扔.....	refuse 拒绝.....	pay 为.....付钱
promise 许诺.....		order 命令.....

【要点 38】

间接宾语通常位于直接宾语前,但当直接宾语是人称代词、间接宾语是名词时,或两个宾语都是人称代词时,间接宾语位于直接宾语之后,这时在间接宾语前必须加 to 或 for。如:

give me a book = give a book to me (✓)

give it to me (✓)

give me it (✗)

3. 复合宾语

有些及物动词加上宾语后意思仍不完整,需再加一个宾语补足语来补充说明宾语,因此宾语

加上宾语补足语叫复合宾语。

① 复合宾语的构成。

构 成	例 句
宾语(名词或代词宾格)+名词	We call him "Uncle Tom". 我们叫他“汤姆叔叔”。
宾语(名词或代词宾格)+形容词	You must keep your classroom clean. 你们必须保持教室清洁。
宾语(名词或代词宾格)+介词短语	They found themselves on a hill. 他们发现自己在一座小山上。
宾语(名词或代词宾格)+分词	I heard her singing in the next room. 我听见她在隔壁房间唱歌。(表示听见正在唱的那部分)
宾语(名词或代词宾格)+动词不定式 注: 在 let, make, see, hear, notice 等词后, 如有动词不定式, 则须省去不定式符号	I heard her sing in the next room. 我听见她在隔壁房间唱歌。(表示从头到尾都听见) They asked us to help them. 他们叫我们帮助他们。

② 形式宾语。

如果复合宾语中的宾语部分不是名词或代词宾格, 而是动词不定式、动名词或从句, 则用 it 来代替宾语, 将真正的宾语(动词不定式、动名词或从句)移至宾语补足语的后面, it 被称为形式宾语。如:

I found it easy to answer this question. 我发现要回答这个问题很容易。

Do you think it no use talking about it? 你认为谈论这件事没有用吗?

五、定语

定语用来修饰名词或代词。除了形容词作定语外, 还有代词、数词、名词、介词短语、动词不定式或相当于形容词的词或短语也可作定语。如:

My name is Jim. (形容词性物主代词作定语)我叫吉姆。

I have many books. (限定词作定语)我有许多书。

The black car is my father's. (形容词作定语)这辆黑色的小汽车是我父亲的。

They are women doctors. (名词作定语)她们是女大夫。

The boy under the tree looks clever. (介词短语作定语)树下的那个男孩看上去很聪明。

Do you know the man upstairs? (副词作定语)你认识楼上的那个人吗?

Please put them in the shopping basket. (动名词作定语)请将它们放到购物篮里。

I have something to say. (动词不定式短语作定语)我有话要说。

六、状语

状语用来修饰动词、形容词或副词。一般表示行为发生的时间、地点、目的、方式、程度等意义, 通常由副词、介词短语或相当于副词的词或短语来表示。如:

I always listen carefully in class. (副词作状语)我上课总是认真听讲。

My sister went to England to study English last year. (动词不定式短语作状语)我妹妹去年去英国学英语。

We go to school every day. (名词短语作状语)我们每天上学。

Without your help, I couldn't finish it. (介词短语作状语)没有你的帮助,我不可能完成这项工作。

If it is fine tomorrow, I will go to the park. (从句作状语)如果明天天气好,我将去公园。

He sat there waiting for me. (分词短语作状语)他坐在那儿等我。

专项练习

I. 选择填空

1. Linda works hard and _____.
A. so does her brother B. so did her brother
C. her brother does so D. her brother did so
2. My friend said that there was a truck _____ rubbish outside.
A. collect B. collects C. collecting D. collected
3. _____ you live, you can do something around your neighbourhood.
A. Whatever B. Whenever C. Wherever D. However
4. If everyone makes a contribution to _____ the environment, the world will become much more beautiful.
A. protect B. protects C. protected D. protecting
5. — I think it will be rainy tomorrow.
— _____ We are going to have a football match tomorrow.
A. Why do you say so? B. I think it won't.
C. I hope so. D. I hope not.
6. Thirty kilos _____ too heavy for me.
A. is B. are C. takes D. take
7. Everyone in the class _____ very happy.
A. feels B. become C. thinks D. grow
8. Not only I but also Tom and Mary _____ fond of watching TV.
A. am B. is C. has D. are
9. The teacher as well as the students _____ this picture.
A. like B. are liking C. likes D. is liking
10. Who is the boy that _____ at the school gate?
A. is standing B. stands C. standing D. stood

II. 完成下列句子(每空一词)

1. 保持我们的环境干净整洁是我们的职责。
It is our _____ to keep our _____ clean and tidy.
2. 为了使我们的城市更绿,我们应该多种树。
We should plant more trees _____ our city _____.
3. 如果你的学校操场没有垃圾箱,要学校在那里放一个。
If your school playground doesn't have a dustbin, _____ the school _____ one there.
4. 那位穿红色上衣的妇女是我们的英语老师。
_____ is our English teacher.
5. 我不知道在一开始上英语课时是否要听收音机。

I don't know _____ at the _____
_____ the English class.

6. 看看这阳光,真是个游泳的好日子。愿意和我们一起去吗?

Look at the sun! It's a _____ . Would you
_____ ?

7. 学习外语并不太难。

_____ not very difficult.

8. 接下来做什么还没决定。

_____ not decided.

9. 我碰巧认识他。

I _____ him.

10. 在阳光下读书对你的眼睛有害。

_____ bad for your eyes.

第二十三章 句子的种类

分类标准	名称	例句
按句子的使用功能分	陈述句	She is a teacher. 她是老师。
	疑问句	Is she a teacher? 她是老师吗?
	祈使句	Close the door, please. 请关门。
	感叹句	What a beautiful girl she is! 她是个多么漂亮的女孩啊!
按句子的语法结构分	简单句	Are you on duty today? 你今天值日吗?
	并列句	I love him and he loves me. 我爱他,他也爱我。
	复合句	I don't know where he is from. 我不知道他是哪儿人。

一、陈述句

陈述句是陈述一个事实或说话人的看法。它包括肯定句和否定句。书写时句末用句号,读时用降调。

1. 肯定句

I get up early every day. 我每天早起。

My mother is a doctor. 我妈妈是个大夫。

He was ill yesterday. 他昨天病了。

We like playing football. 我们喜欢踢足球。

2. 否定句

① be 动词的否定句: ... be 动词 + not...。如:

I am not a student. 我不是学生。

There aren't any apples at home. 家里没有苹果了。

She isn't going to America. 她将不去美国。

② 情态动词的否定句: ... 情态动词 + not + 动词原形...。如:

I can't swim. 我不会游泳。

You mustn't walk in the tomato field. 你们不能在西红柿地里走。

③ 一般动词的一般现在时的否定句: ... 助动词 do/does + not + 动词原形...。如:

I don't have lunch at school. 我不在学校吃午饭。

She doesn't often go to the park. 她不经常去公园。

④ 一般动词的一般过去时的否定句: ... 助动词 did + not + 动词原形...。如:

I didn't go to school yesterday. 我昨天没有上学。

She didn't do her homework the day before yesterday. 她前天没有做家庭作业。

⑤ 将来时的否定句: ... 助动词 will/shall + not + 动词原形...。如:

We will not fly kites in the park tomorrow. 我们明天不在公园放风筝。

The work won't be finished in an hour. 这工作一小时内完不成。

⑥ 完成时的否定句：… 助动词 have/has/had+not+动词过去分词…。如：

I haven't had lunch yet. 我还没吃午饭。

She hasn't been to China before. 她以前没去过中国。

The film hadn't begun before I got to the cinema. 我到电影院前电影还没开始。

3. 否定结构的其他表达法

否 定 词	例 句
no (= not a/any) 没有	There's no milk in the glass. (= There's not any milk in the glass.) 杯子里没有牛奶。
nobody (= no one) 没有人	Nobody knows him. (= No one knows him.) 没有人认识他。
nothing (= not anything) 没什么(事物)	I have nothing to do. (= I don't have anything to do.) 我没有什么要做。
none 没有任何人、物	None are in the room. 没人在房间里。 None of them can swim. 他们中没人会游泳。
neither 两者都不	Neither of the answers is right. 这两个答案没一个是对的。
few+复数名词：几乎没有	He has few friends. 他几乎没有朋友。
little+不可数名词：几乎没有	There's little milk in the glass. 杯子里几乎没有牛奶。
never 从不、绝不	I will never forget you. 我将永远不会忘记你。
hardly 几乎不	I can hardly see the words on the blackboard. 我几乎看不见黑板上的字。
seldom 很少	She seldom speaks English. 她很少说英语。
too... to... 太……以致不能……	He is too young to go to school. 他太小了，不能上学。

二、疑问句

疑问句分类：

种 类	例 句
一般疑问句	Are you a student? 你是学生吗?
特殊疑问句	Where are you from? 你是哪儿的人?
选择疑问句	Do you have lunch at home or at school? 你在家还是在校吃午饭?
反意疑问句	She is a good teacher, isn't she? 她是个好老师,是吗?