

中考重点句式一

【真题再现】

I. 根据所给提示完成下列句子。

(2014 盐城)

1. 父亲节快到了,我想给父亲买些礼物。

Father's Day is coming. I want to _____.

2. 她迫不及待地告诉她妈妈那个好消息。

She _____ her mother the good news.

3. 李明不仅聪明而且勤奋。

Li Ming is _____.

4. 他习惯于每天晚饭后散步。

He _____ every day.

5. 除非亲眼所见,否则无法想象我们家乡的变化有多大。

You can't imagine how greatly our hometown has changed _____.

II. 根据所给汉语和句子意思,用英语补全句子。

(2014 连云港)

1. — Time for dinner. Mum and Dad.

— There're only _____ (两双筷子) on the table. We need one more.

2. Millie said she _____ (等不及看) her computer. It's a present from her parents.

3. My watch _____ (比你的新). I bought it last week.

4. — We'll have a trip early tomorrow morning, won't we?

— Yes, you'd better _____ (不要熬夜) tonight.

5. It _____ (对我们是有帮助的) to choose public transport to change traffic jams.

III. 根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

(2015 兰州)

1. 据报道越来越多的兰州市民愿意参与一年一度的“兰马赛”。

It's reported that _____ and _____ Lanzhou citizens would like to take part in Lanzhou International Marathon.

2. 服用此药前,请仔细阅读说明。

Read the instructions _____ before you _____ the medicine.

3. 五泉山坐落于兰州南部。

Wuquan Mountain lies _____ the _____ of Lanzhou.

4. “别害怕犯错,我们可以从错误中学到东西!”老师说。

“Don't _____ of making mistakes and we can learn from them!” said the teacher.

5. 我相信兰州能够创建一个更好的环境,我们应该努力去实现它。

I do believe that a better environment can be created in Lanzhou and we should all work together to make it _____.

【答案与解析】

I. 根据所给提示完成下列句子。

- buy my father some presents/buy some presents for my father
- couldn't wait to tell
- not only clever but also hard-working
- is used to taking /having/going for a walk

5. unless you see/have seen it with your own eyes

II. 根据所给汉语和句子意思, 用英语补全句子。

1. two pairs of chopsticks
2. couldn't wait to see/ look at/ have a look at
3. is newer than yours/ your watch
4. not stay up (late)
5. is helpful for us

III. 根据所给汉语提示完成下列句子。(每空限填一词)

- 1.more; more 2.carefully; take 3.in; south 4.be afraid 5.come true

【用法讲解】

考试要求:

中考重点句型即中考经常考查的句型, 在中考试卷中单项选择和句型转换以及完成句子中经常考到这些重点的句型, 同学们在中冲刺阶段需要确认是否已经掌握了这些重点的句型结构和它们的典型用法, 特别是一些重点句子的表达方式。掌握了这些重点句型对于同学们解答阅读理解、听力和书面表达等都会有很大的帮助。

1. 常考重点句型:

- (1) be + afraid of doing / to do /that 从句
- (2) be + busy doing sth./ with sth.
- (3) be + famous / late /ready / sorry +for sth.
- (4) be glad that...
- (5) make/ let /have sb. (not) do sth.
- (6) ask / tell /want sb. (not) to do sth.
- (7) give/ buy/ lend/ sb. sth.
- (8) tell/ ask sb. how to do sth.
- (9) get on well with...
- (10) get ready for / get sth ready
- (11) help sb do/(to) do ; help sb with
- (12) It's time +for sb. to do sth.
- (13) It's +形容词+for/of sb. to do sth.
- (14) would rather do...
- (15) had better do sth.
- (16) It's +better/ best to do sth.
- (17) enjoy/ finish/ practice/ mind/feel like + doing sth.
- (18) keep sb doing/ keep/make sth +adj
- (19) stop +to do (doing) sth.
- (20) keep/ stop/ prevent sb. from +doing sth.
- (21) prefer +宾语 A+to +宾语 B
- (22) used to do sth.
- (23) be/get/become +used to +doing sth.
- (24) 含有 too ... to do sth.结构的句型
- (25) 含有 so...that 的句型
- (26) It +takes+sb. some time+to do sth.
- (27) spend +时间/金钱+on sth./ doing sth.
- (28) see/ hear/ watch sb. do/doing sth.

(29) Thanks for + doing sth.

(30) The + 形容词/副词的比较级..., the + 形容词/副词的比较级...

1. 中考重点句型详解:

(1) be + afraid of doing / that 从句

这个句型表示“某人害怕或担心做某事”, be 动词随着句子的主语人称和数的变化而变化。

1) be afraid of 的后面用名词或动名词形式作宾语, 表示“某人害怕做某事”, 也可以用 be afraid to do sth.。例如:

My little sister is afraid of dogs. 我的妹妹害怕狗。

He doesn't want to speak English, because he is afraid of making mistakes.

他不想说英语, 因为担心出错。

2) be afraid +that 从句, 一般用来要说出对方不愿意听到的内容的客气的说法, 多译成“恐怕”。

例如: I am afraid that I can't help you.

我恐怕不能帮助你。

(2) be + busy doing sth./ with sth.

这个句型表示“某人忙于做某事”, be busy 的后面接动词时用动名词, 接名词或者代词时用 be busy with。例如:

Our teacher is busy correcting our homework.

=Our teacher is busy with our homework.

我们的老师正忙于批改我们的作业。

(3) 主语+be + famous / late / ready / sorry for + 宾语

这个句型的意思是“因为某人或者某事而出名/ 迟到/ 做好准备/ 道歉”, 其中介词 for 表示原因。

例如:

The old man is famous for his handwriting.

这个老年人因为他的书法而出名。

We are sorry for not taking part in your birthday party.

没能参加你的生日聚会我们感到抱歉。

(4) be glad +that 从句

这个句型表示“对于某事很高兴”, that 后跟一个句子, 这里的 that 可以省掉。类似的用法还有 be happy/pleased that+从句。例如:

I am glad that every student is studying as hard as possible.

对于每个学生都尽可能努力学习,我很欣慰。

I'm glad that you passed the exam.

对于你通过了考试,我很高兴。

He is pleased (that) his daughter gives him a present for his birthday every year.

他很满意女儿每年在他生日时, 送他一个生日礼物。

(5) make/ let /have sb. (not) do sth

使役动词 make/ let/ have 的后面用省略 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语,意思是“使/ 让某人做某事”而此句型谓语动词变成被动语态时, 要把省略的 to 加上。例如:

My father often makes me do my homework for an hour at home.

我的爸爸每天使我在家做一个小时的家庭作业。

He was made to work more than ten hours a day.

每天他被迫工作十多个小时。

(6) ask / tell /want sb. (not) to do sth.

动词 ask、tell、want 的后面可以用动词不定式作宾语补足语, 意思是“要求/ 告诉/ 想要某人做某

事”。例如：

My teacher often tells us to do our homework at home.

我们的老师经常告诉我们在家里做我们的家庭作业。

—What did your father say just now? 你父亲刚才说什么？

—He asked me to help him clean his car. 他要我帮他擦车。

(7) give/ buy/ lend sb. sth.

give/ buy/ lend 等动词后可以跟双宾语，谓语动词的变化和句子的主语保持一致，意思是“给某人某物/ 给某人买某物/ 借给某人某物”，表示某物的宾语是直接宾语，表示某人的宾语是间接宾语。如果直接宾语在前面，间接宾语在后面要用介词 to/for。有类似用法的动词很多，常见的能与 to 连用的有：

give, lend, bring, hand, pass, read, return, sell, show, teach, tell, throw

常见的能与 for 连用的有：

buy, choose, cook, find, get, make, order, prepare

例如：

My mother bought me a new sweater yesterday.

=My mother bought a new sweater for me yesterday.

昨天我妈妈给我买了一件新毛衣。

(8) tell/ ask + (sb.) +how to do sth.

动词 tell/ask/ know/ show 等动词的后面用“疑问词+动词不定式”构成的短语作宾语，相当于疑问词引导的宾语从句。例如：

Can you tell me where to buy this kind of flowers?

=Can you tell me where I can buy this kind of flower?

你能告诉我在哪里买这种花吗？

(9) get on well with sb...

该句式表示“和某人相处的融洽”，同义词组有 get along well with sb. 例如：

I get along well with my classmates. 我和我的同学们相处的很好。

Mary is selfish. She can hardly get on well with everyone.

Mary 很自私,几乎和每个人关系都不好。

另外，get along 也有进展、进行的意思。例如：

How are you getting along with your English?

你的英语学得怎样？

(10) get ready for / get sth ready

get ready for / get sth. ready 表示“为.....做好准备”，for 后面接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式。例如

The next stop is Tian'anmen East. Please get ready for your arrival.

下一站是天安门东,请准备下车。

Go home immediately. Mum has got the dinner ready.

快回家吧,妈妈已经把饭准备好了!

(11) help sb do/(to) do ; help sb with

这两个句式表示都“帮助某人做某事”。后接动词不定式时，do 或 to do 都可以；如果是后接名词或代词时，要用 with。例如：

I often help my mum do the housework.

我经常帮助妈妈做家务。

He helped me a lot with math.

他在数学方面给我很大的帮助。

(12) It's time (for somebody) to do sth.

这个句型意思是“到了做某事的时间、该做某事了”，如果用名词表示事件，也可写成“It's time for sth.”。其中 it 指时间。例如：

It's time for you to take some medicine. 到了你吃药的时间了。

It's time for bed. 到了上床睡觉的时间了。

(13) It's + 形容词 + for/ of somebody to do sth.

这个句型 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式，意思是“对某人来说做某事是怎么样的”。例如：

It's difficult for your brother to take the heavy box to his room.

对你小弟弟来说把那个重箱子搬到他的房间里是困难的。

注意：

如果句型中的形容词表示某人的性质和特点时，一般用 of；而形容词表示做某事的性质和特点时，就要用 for。例如：

It's kind of you to help me a lot. 你真太好了，帮了我这么多。

(14) would rather do ...

这个句型是表示“宁愿做某事”的意思，表示选择，后接不带 to 的不定式。例如：

I'd rather not say anything. 我宁愿不说任何事情。

Would you rather work on a farm?

你愿意在农场工作吗？

由于 would rather 表示选择，后可接 than，再接相比之下不愿意做的事。例如：

I would rather work on a farm than in a factory.

我宁愿在农场工作而不愿意在工厂工作。

(15) had better (not) do sth.

这个句型要注意 had better 的后面用动词原形，had better 可略写为'd better，意思是“最好做某事”，否定形式在 had better 后加 not。例如：

We had better go there on foot. 我们最好步行去那里。

You'd better not be late for school again.

你最好不要再迟到了。

(16) It's + better/ best to do sth.

这个句型中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动词不定式，意思是“最好做某事”。表示相比较而言，做某事更好或最好。例如：

It's best to plant trees in the spring. 春天是植树的最好季节。

It is better to give than to receive. 给予比接受更好。

(17) feel like/ enjoy/ finish/ practice/ mind + doing sth.

在动词 enjoy(喜欢)、finish(完成)、practice(练习)、mind(介意)和短语 feel like(想要)的后面必须用动名词作宾语。例如：

Do you mind my smoking here? 我在这里吸烟你介意吗？

I don't feel like walking very much today.

我今天不太想散步。

You need to practice writing. 你需要练习写作。

(18) keep sb doing sth; keep doing sth

keep sb doing sth 表示“让别人一直做某事”，而 keep doing 表示“某人一直做某事”。例如：

I am sorry for keeping you waiting for a long time.

对不起,让你久等了。

He caught such a bad cold that he kept coughing all morning.

他感冒了以至于整个上午都在咳嗽。

注意：

keep 还可以加形容词，表示保持某物的状态，即 keep sth. + 形容词 (adj.)。

例如：Keep the door open, please. 请保持门开着。

(19) stop + to do (doing) sth.

动词 stop 的后面可以接动名词，也可以接动词不定式，区别如下：stop doing sth. 表示“停止做某事（即停止正在做的事）”，stop to do sth. 表示“停下来（手头的事）开始做另一事”。例如：

It's time for class. You should stop talking.

现在上课了，你们应该停止谈话。

We have worked for three hours. Let's stop to have a rest.

我们已经工作三个小时了。让我们停下来休息一会吧。

(20) keep/ stop/ prevent sb. from + doing sth.

动词 keep/ stop/ prevent 和介词 from 连用，表示“阻止某人做某事”，from 后面如果接动词，要用动名词形式。例如：

The trees can keep the water from running away. 树木能够阻止水流失。

I prevent him from going out. 我阻止他出去。

(21) prefer + 宾语 A + to + 宾语 B

这个句型表示与 B 事相比更喜欢做 A 事，其中两个宾语的形式一般是一致的，如果用动词，都要用动名词形式。例如：

My father prefers apples to bananas.

我爸爸喜欢苹果胜过香蕉。

He is a man who prefers doing to talking.

他是个喜欢做而不喜欢说的人。

(22) used to do sth.

这个句型在 used to 的后面要用动词原形，其中 to 是不定式符号，表示“过去常常做某事”，现在已经不做了。例如：

My father used to be a math teacher.

我的爸爸过去曾经是一名数学老师。

You used to do this by yourself?

以前都是你自己一个人做的吗？

(23) be/get/become used to doing sth.

这个句型在 be/get/become used to 的后面用动名词形式做宾语，表示“习惯于做某事”，其中 to 是介词，可以用于各种时态。例如：

My little brother has been used to getting up early to go to school.

我小弟弟已经习惯早起上学了。

You get used to doing your own business on your own time.

你们必须学会用自己的时间做自己的事。

(24) too ... to do sth.

这是一个简单句的句型，表示“太.....而不能做某事”。其中 too 可以修饰形容词和副词，意思是“太”，

后面的 to do sth. 是结果状语。例如：

Your brother is too young to go to school.

你弟弟太小还不能去上学。

We are never too old to learn. 活到老,学到老。

(25) 含有 so...that 的句型

这是一个复合句的句型,意思是“太……以至于不能做某事”,与含有 too ... to do sth. 是同义句。例如:

I got up so late that I couldn't catch the first bus.

我起床如此晚以至于我没能赶上第一班公共汽车。

此句也可以改为:

I got up too late to catch the first bus.

我起床太晚了,赶不上第一班公共汽车了。

(26) It + take sb. some time/money + to do sth.

这个句型表示“做某事花费某人的时间或金钱”,it 是形式主语,真正的主语是后面的动词不定式短语。take 的时态要根据句子的具体要求去确定。例如:

It took me two hours to do my homework yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午做家庭作业花了我两个小时。

It will take you one day to clean the room tomorrow.

明天你要花费一天的时间清扫房间。

(27) spend some time/ money + on sth./ (in) doing sth.

这个句型的主语是人,spend 的后面可以接时间或钱作宾语,用介词 on+名词或 in+动名词,表示“某人花费时间或者金钱做某事”,in 可以省略。例如:

I spent two hours on my homework last night.

昨天晚上我花了两个小时做作业。

He spends most of his money in traveling around the country.

他把大部分钱都花在周游全国了。

(28) see/ hear/ watch/ sb. do/ doing sth.

这个句型是表示“某人听/看到某人做某事”,这些动词的后面用省略 to 的动词不定式或现在分词(动词-ing 形式)作宾语补足语。用动词原形作宾语补足语时,表示听或看到某人做某事的全过程;用现在分词(动词-ing 形式)作宾语补足语时,表示听或看到某人正在做某事。例如:

I saw your father watching TV when I left your home.

当我离开你家的时候看到你的父亲正在看电视。

We saw him put on his coat and go out.

我们看见他穿上大衣出去了。

(29) Thanks for + doing sth.

这个句型是用动名词作 for 的宾语,表示“因为(某人)做某事而感谢(某人)”,也可用 Thank you 代替 Thanks。例如:

Thanks for telling me the news. 谢谢你告诉我这个消息。

Thank you for inviting me to your birthday party.

谢谢你邀请我到你的生日宴会。

(30) The + 形容词/副词的比较级 + 主语 + 谓语, the + 形容词/副词的比较级 + 主语 + 谓语

这个句型是形容词/副词比较级的叠加用法,表示一方的程度随着另一方的程度平行增长,意思是“越……,(就)越……”。例如:

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

你越小心,出现的问题就越少。

注意:

另两种表示比较的句型:

1) 形容词/副词的比较级+and+形容词/副词的比较级

这种句型表示事物本身程度的逐渐增长，意思是“越来越.....”。 例如：

longer and longer 越来越长； more and more beautiful 越来越漂亮。

2) as+ 形容词/副词的原级+ as...

这个句型表示同级比较，即比较的结果是一样的，在 as 和 as 的中间用形容词或副词的原级。在否定句中既可以用 not as... as...，也可以用 not so... as...，表示前者不如后者。例如：

He is as tall as my brother. 他和我的弟弟一样高。

It is not as/ so warm as it was yesterday. 今天不如昨天暖和。