

初中英语



语法全解

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词类				
分类	词类	英语名称	意义	例词
实词	名词	noun(n.)	表示人、事物或抽象概念	bag,class
	代词	pronoun(pron.)	用来替代名词、数词等	we,many
	数词	numeral(num.)	表示数目或顺序	one,ninth
	形容词	adjective(adj.)	表示人或事物的特征	big,white
	副词	adverb(adv.)	表示时间、地点、程度特征等	now,very
	动词	verb(v.)	表示动作或状态	speak,visit
虚词	冠词	article(art.)	用于名词前, 对名词进行限定	a,an,the
	介词	preposition(preposition)	用于名/代词前, 表示与别的词的关系	on,under
	连词	conjunction(conj.)	用来连接词与词或句与句	and,but,so
	感叹词	interjection(int.)	表示说话时的感情或口气	hi,wow
语法专题精讲				
1	名词		9	动词语态
2	冠词		10	情态动词
3	代词		11	非谓语动词
4	数词		12	主谓一致和倒装句
5	介词		13	简单句和并列句
6	形容词和副词		14	状语从句
7	动词辨析		15	宾语从句
8	动词时态		16	定语从句

第 01 讲 名词

【名词的分类】

类别			意义	例词
专有名词			表示人、地方、事物、机构、组织等名称的词	Lucy,China,The Great Wall
普通名词	可数	个体名词	表示个体的人或事物的词	pencil,chair,dog
		集体名词	表示一群人或一类事物	family,police,class,group,team
	不可数	物质名词	表示构成各种物体的物质或材料的词	rice,water,air,wood
		抽象名词	表示状态、品质、行为、感情等抽象概念的词	knowledge,danger,health

考点一：可数名词和不可数名词

一、可数名词的复数形式

1) 规则变化:

①一般在词尾加-s		book--books	toy--toys	day--days
		boy--boys		
②以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的加-es		class--classes	bus--buses	box--boxes
		dish--dishes	watch--watches	fox--foxes
③以 “辅音字母+y” 结尾的词, 把 y 变为 i,再加-es		baby--babies	city--cities	
		factory--factories	dictionary--dictionaries	
④以 f 或 fe 结尾的词, 一般把 f 或 fe 改为 v, 再加-es		leaf--leaves	half--halves	thief--thieves
		knife--knives	wife--wives	life--lives
⑤以 o 结尾	有生命的, 加 es	potato--potatoes	tomato--tomatoes	hero--heroes
	无生命的, 加 s	radio--radios	zoo--zoos	photo--photos

2) 不规则变化:

①男女少, 鼠脚牙(数脚丫)	man--men woman--women child--children mouse--mice foot--feet tooth--teeth
②中日鱼鹿羊, 单复是同形	Chinese, Japanese, fish, deer, sheep
③中日不变英法变, 其他后面加 s	Chinese--Chinese Japanese--Japanese Englishman--Englishmen Frenchman--Frenchmen German--Germans

二、不可数名词

下列名词常做不可数名词用, 很少见到它们被用作可数名词:

肉类	beef chicken mutton pork fish meat
液体	water milk coffee tea honey yogurt orange juice
颗粒、细微物	rice salt sand hair
其余	bread advice weather work news paper information knowledge money time music health fruit fun

三、既可数又不可数的名词

chicken	C	鸡	food	C	种类	room	C	房间
	U	鸡肉		U	泛指		U	空间
fish	C	种类	fruit	C	种类	work	C	作品
	U	鱼肉、条数		U	泛指		U	工作

四、重难点

1. 复合名词:

- 1) 前面的名词是 man, woman, 变复数时, 复合名词的两个名词全都要变成复数形式; 如果是其他词, 变复数时, 只需把后面的名词变成复数形式。

man teacher--men teachers woman doctor--women doctors

boy student--boy students apple tree--apple trees

- 2) 有些只有复数形式或者习惯上常用复数的名词, 常用复数作定语。

clothes shop sports car

2. 集体名词:

- 1) 既有复数形式又有单数形式的集体名词 (family, police, class, group, team)

A. 视为这个群体的所有人时, 看作复数。 eg: My family are watching TV.

B. 指代这个整体, 看作单数。 eg: My family is big.

C. 表示一个整体时, 也有复数形式, 表示多个这样的群体。 eg: There are 500 families in the village.

- 2) 只有复数形式的集体名词

clothes pants jeans shorts trousers glasses (眼镜)

注意: 这类名词不能用具体的数字进行修饰, 也不能加 a/an, 但可以用 a pair of/two pairs of/many 等修饰。

the glasses (复数) a pair of glasses (单数) two pairs of glasses (复数)

考点二 名词所有格

一、's 所有格

1. 构成

一般情况直接加's	Kate's room	Father's Day
以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在其后加'	Teachers' Day	parents' room
不以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在其后加's	Children's Day	Women's Day

2. 用法

- 表示人或者其他有生命的事物的名词, 如 Lucy's office。
- 表示时间、距离、价格, 如 today's news, ten minutes' ride, 100 dollars' worth。
- 人性化的名词, 如 China's development, the city's park。
- 构成不同的节日, 如 New Year's Day, April Fool's Day。
- 表示店铺、医院、学校、住宅等, 如 at the doctor's, at the Green's。
- 由 and 连接的两个名词共同拥有时, 只将最后一个名词变为所有格, 如果是各自所有, 则每个名词都变为所有格, 如 Jim and Kate's room, Jim's and Kate's rooms。
- 不定代词后接 else, 所有格放在 else 后, 如 somebody else's。
- 有时为了避免重复, 可以单独使用's 所有格, 如 This book isn't mine, but Jenny's。

8) 区别 family/house/home, job/work, problem/question, voice/noise/sound

二、of 所有格

- 1) 一般说来, 无生命的名词用 of 结构, 如 the gate of the school.
- 2) 有时也表示人和其他有生命的名词的所有格, 如 the advice of my parents.
- 3) 地名、交通工具名以及与人的活动有关的无生命的名词可用 of, 也可用's, 如 the future of China/China's future, the girl's name/the name of the girl.

三、双重所有格

当冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词等于所有格名词同时修饰一个名词时, 常用这种结构, 如 a friend of my father's.

注意比较:

a friend of my father's 强调我父亲不止一位朋友 a friend of my father 强调对我父亲友好
a picture of Mr Wang's 王先生拥有的许多照片中的一张 a picture of Mr Wang 王先生本人肖像

四、重难点

他是一个五岁的男孩。 He is a five-year-old boy./ He is five years old.

八个小时的睡眠 an eight-hour sleep/ eight hours' sleep

第 02 讲 冠词

考点一 不定冠词 a/an

1. 不定冠词的基本用法

用法	示例
1.第一次提到	This is a book.
2.某一类别	A horse is a helpful animal.
3.泛指	A young man is waiting for you.
4.用于物质、抽象名词前	have a great time a big success
5.视为一个整体的两个名词前	a knife and fork 一副刀叉
6. “a+序数词”, 表示“又一, 再一”	The cake is delicious and I would like a third one.
7. “每一”	twice a week three times a day

2. 不定冠词 a,an 的区别

a	以辅音音素开头的单词	useful	university	European	b	u
an	以元音音素开头的单词	hour	honest	umbrella	English	eight h s

注: 元音字母: a e i o u

元音音素: /i/ /i:/ /ei/ /ai/...

3. 当名词被其他词修饰时, a,an 的位置应注意:

被 such,what 修饰	such a good boy	what a good boy
被 so,how 修饰	so good a boy	how good a boy
被 quite,very 修饰	quite a good boy	a very good boy

考点二 定冠词 the 的用法

用法	示例
1.双方都知道的	Give me the book,please.
2.特指的或上文已提到的	Do you know the girl in red?
3.独一无二的	the moon the sun the world the earth
4.序数词、形容词最高级前	the first lesson the biggest park
5.姓氏复数前, 表一家人	the Greens
6.某一类别	The horse is a helpful animal.
7.与某些形容词连用, 表一类人	the old the sick
8.用于江河、海洋、山脉、群岛、沙漠等专有名词前, 或由普通名词构成的专有名词前	the Yellow River the Pacific Ocean the Great Wall the Summer Palace
9.方位及乐器名词前	in the east play the piano
10.以 festival 结尾的节日	the Spring Festival the Mid-Autumn Festival

考点三 零冠词的用法

用法	示例
1.不可数名词和复数名词表泛指	Horses are helpful animals.
2.某些专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词表泛指	China Mary Paper is made from wood.
3.名词前已有指示代词、形容词性物主代词、不定代词或名词所有格等修饰	this book my book some books Lily's book
4.三餐、球类运动、学科前	have breakfast play football math (have a rich lunch)
5.由“专有名词+普通名词”构成的表示街名、路名、山名等的词前	Nanjing Road Hainan Island Zhongshan Park
6.与 by 连用的交通工具名称前	by bus by bike
7.以 day 结尾的节假日名称前	Children's Day New Year's Day

重难点

表类别: 马是一种有用的动物。	A horse is a useful animal.
	The horse is a useful animal.
	Horses are useful animals.

the+序数词	表示 “第几”	
a+序数词	表示 “再一”	I have been to Beijing twice, but I would like to go there for a third time.

a number of	大量的… (看作复数)	A number of men teachers are from China.
the number of	的数量 (看作单数)	The number of men teachers in our school is 50.

go to school	去上学	go to the school	去学校
in hospital	生病住院	in the hospital	在医院
in class	在上课	in the class	在班级里
go to bed	去睡觉	go to the bed	朝床边走去
at table	在吃饭	at the table	在桌子旁

第 03 讲 代词

考点一 人称代词

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

注意:

1. I 在句中任何位置都要大写, you 可以是单数也可以是复数, 根据上下文来决定。	
2. 人称代词独立使用时, 也可以用宾格。	Why me? Me, too.
3. 以下句子人称代词用主格和宾格都可以。	My sister is two years older than I/me. You are as tall as he/him.
4. she/he 可用来指代宠物。	I have a dog. He is cute.

5.单数：二、三、一人称 复数：一、二、三人称		you, he and I we, you and they
6.it 用法	代指婴儿或不明身份的人	It's a lovely baby.
	表示天气、时间或距离	It's hot today. It's 7 o'clock. It's 2 kilometers.
	答语中代替 this/that	--What's this? --It's a key.
	it 常用句型	It's+adj.+(for sb.) to do sth. sb find it +adj.+ to do sth. It's time to do sth. It seems that...
one	指上文中提到的同类事物中的一个 (同类不同个)	There are many beautiful toys in the shop. I want to buy one.
it	指上文中提到的同一事物(同类同个)	There is a beautiful toy in the shop.I want to buy it.

考点二 物主代词

人称	单数		复数	
	形容词性	名词性	形容词性	名词性
第一人称	my	mine	our	ours
第二人称	your	yours	your	yours
第三人称	his	his	their	theirs
	her	hers		
	its	its		
通称	one's			

注意：

1.形容词性物主代词+名词=名词性物主代词

my pen=mine your book=yours his bag=his

2.汉语中常说的“我父亲”“你弟弟”等，英语中必须使用物主代词，如 my father,your brother。

3.他教我们英语--He teaches us English.其中的 us 不可改为 our。

4. “...of+名词性物主代词”属于双重所有格，与“...of+人称代词宾格”所表示的含义不同。

She is a friend of mine.她是我中的一个朋友。（众多朋友中的一个）

She is a friend of me.她是我中的一个朋友。（唯一的一个）

考点三 反身代词

人 称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单 数	myself	yourself	himself herself itself
复 数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

注意: teach oneself 自学 learn by oneself 自学
 enjoy oneself 玩的开心 help yourself to ...请随便吃点...
 look after oneself 照顾自己 dress oneself 给某人自己穿衣服 by oneself 独自

考点四 指示代词

this/these	that/those
近指 This is my seat.	远指 That is your seat.
	替代已提到过名词, 避免重复, 主要用于比较级中。 The weather in Changsha is better than that in Beijing. The days in summer are longer than those(the ones) in winter.
this 打电话时, 指自己。 This is Alan.	that 打电话时, 指对方。 Who is that speaking?
this morning 今天早上 this year 今年	that morning 那天早上 that year 那年

考点五 不定代词

(1) both; all; either; any; neither; none

	都	任何	都不
两者	both	either	neither
三者 (或以上)	all	any	none

(2) little; a little; few; a few

	可数	不可数
表肯定	a few (有一些)	a little (有一点)
表否定	few (几乎没有)	little (几乎没有)

(3) other; the other; others; the others; another

不定代词	意义	用法说明
other	另外的(两者)	只作定语, 常与复数名词或不可数名词连用; 但如果前面有 the, this, that, some, any, each, every, no, one, my, your, his 等时, 则可与单数名词连用
the other	两者中另一个	常与 one 连用, 构成 “one..., the other”; 作定语修饰复数名词时, 表示 “全部其余的”
others	泛指别的人或物	是 other 的复数形式, 泛指别的人或物(但不是全部), 不能作定语, 构成 some...others...
the others	特指其余的人或物	是 the other 的复数形式, 特指其余的人或物
another	另一个(三者或以上)	指三者或三者以上中的任何一个, 用作形容词或代词

考点六 复合不定代词

somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
someone	anyone	no one	everyone
something	anything	nothing	everything

注意：形容词修饰复合不定代词应该后置，如 something interesting。

考点七 疑问代词

指人	谁	who	Who would you like to go with?
	谁	whom	Whom are you writing to?
	谁的	whose	Whose bag is this?
指物	哪一个(有范围)	which	Which is cheaper, this book or that?
	什么(无范围)	what	What is your sister?

重难点区别

some	(1) 一般用于肯定句中，表示“一些，某些；某个”，如： I have some math books. (2) 也可用于疑问句中，希望得到对方的肯定回答或委婉提出建议与要求，如： Would you like some tea?
any	(1) 一般用于否定句、疑问句，表示“一些”，如： I don't have any math books. Is there anything new in the newspaper? (2) 有时也可用于肯定句中，表示“任何一个”，如： You can buy this book at any bookstore in our city.

many	指代或修饰可数名词复数 (so)many books
much	指代或修饰不可数名词复数 (so)much books

each	指两个或两个以上 each side of the road (也可用于三者或以上)
every	指三个或三个以上 every student in our class

a little	1)a little+adj. 2)a little+不可数 n 3)not a little 很多
a bit	1)a bit+adj. 2)a bit of+不可数 n 3)not a bit 一点也不

no one	1)没人 2)其后不加 of 短语 3)常用来回答 who 的提问
none	1)没人/物 2)其后可加 of 短语 3)常用来回答 how many/how much 的提问

everyone	每个人，后面不能跟 of 短语
every one	每一个，常指物，后面可跟 of 短语

第 04 讲 数词

考点一 基数词

0-12	one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve
13-19	thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen
20-90 整数	twenty thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety
20-99 非整数	twenty-one forty-two
三位数	121 one hundred and twenty-one 206 two hundreds and six
多位数	1,987,654,321 one billion nine hundred and eighty-seven million six hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and twenty-one
不确切数	hundreds of thousands of millions of
不确切岁数/年代	in her forties in the 1990s

考点二 序数词

1、2、3 不规则变化	first second third	1st 2nd 3rd
4-19 基数词词尾加 th	fourth fifth sixth seventh eighth ninth enth eleventh twelfth thirteenth	4th 11th 20th 21st 22nd 23rd 24th 121st 124th
20-90 整数 ty 变为 tie 再加 th	twentieth thirtieth fortieth	
两位数或多位数(整数 除外)只变个位数	twenty-first one hundred and thirty-fourth	

考点三 分数、小数、百分数和时刻

分数	基数词作分子，序数词做分母， 分子大于 1，序数词要用复数	1/3 one third 3/4 three fourths 1/2 a half 1/4 one quarter
小数	小数点左边数字合起来读；右边 数字分开读；小数点读作 point	0.4 zero point four 或 point four 25.67 twenty-five point six seven
百分数	基数词+percent	3% three percent
时刻	整点 基数词+o'clock	5:00 five o'clock

	几点过几分	分钟+past+小时	5:06 six past five (five six)
	几点差几分	分钟+to+(小时+1)	5:58 two to six (five fifty-eight)
数量	基数词+单位词+形容词 基数词+单位词+in+名词		5 meters long/wide/high 5 meters in length/width/height

注意：

- 基数词也可以表示序数。（常见的有 lesson/unit/page/room/class/grade）
the first lesson--Lesson One the fifth page--Page 5 I am in Class 2, Grade 7.
- 数词+more another+数词
two more months another two months

第 05 讲 介词

【知识清单】

一、时间介词

at	在某个时刻或在黎明、正午、黄昏、午夜	at seven o'clock at noon at night
on	在具体的某一天或者某一天的某一段时间	on Sunday on July 2 nd on Sunday morning on the morning of Sunday
in	在某个较长的时间（如世纪，朝代，年，月，季节，及泛指的上半，下午和晚上等）	in 1998 in spring in January in the morning
	后加一段时间，表多久以后/内，用于将来时	in 3 days
after	+时间点，表“…以后”，常用于将来时	They arrived in Beijing after 2 days.
	+时间段，表“…以后”，常用于过去时	I will call you up after three o'clock.
before	表“在…之前”	Please clean the room before 4 o'clock.
since	+时间点，表“自从…”，用于完成时	She has lived here since 1998.
for	+时间段，表“持续…”，用于完成时	She has watched TV for 2 hours.
from	表“从…开始”	They worked in the factory from morning to evening.
by	+时间点，表“到…为止”，后跟一个过去的时间点，用于过去完成时	I had read 200 books by the end of last year.
during	+时间段，表“在…期间”	I usually go swimming during the summer holidays.

二、方位介词

at	在小地方	at home/at school
in	在大地方；在……里面	in China/in Beijing in the classroom
on	在……上面（接触）	on the farm on the beach
over	在…正上方（不接触）；覆盖；指年龄、数量	There's a bridge over the river. over 18 years old over 100 people
under	在…正下方（不接触）；指年龄、数量	There is a football under the desk. under 18 years old under 10%
above	“在……的上方”（不接触）；还可指温度、高度以及有纵向标准可比的情况等	above your head above zero
below	“在……的下方”（不接触）；还可用于表示温度、高度以及有纵向标准可比的情况等	The coat reaches below the knees. below zero
in the front of	表示在某一空间内部的前面	There is a blackboard in the front of the room.
in front of	表示在某一空间外部的前面	There is a car in front of the school.
before	在……前面	He sits before me.
behind	表示在某一位置之后	My schoolbag is behind the chair.
between...and	在…和…之间（两者）	I sit between Lucy and Tom.
among	在……中间（三者或以上）	Mr. Brown stands among her students.
on the left/right	在左边/在右边	I can see a hospital on the left.
beside/by	在旁边	There is a cat beside me. by the sea.
across from	在对面	The school is across my home.
in	在……之内（属于该范围）	Changsha is in the south of China.
to	在……之外（不属于该范围）	Beijing is to the north of China.
on	与……毗邻	Jiangxi is on the west of Changsha.

三、表示方式、手段或工具等的介词

by	+交通工具，表示“乘坐……”	I go to school by bus.
	+Ving，表示“通过……方式”	I learn English by listening to tapes.
in	+语言、材料	in English in ink
on	通过收音机、电视、电脑	on radio/TV/computer
with	表示用某种工具、身体部位	I write with a pen. I eat with mouth.

四、其他介词

about	关于	talk about What about...?
like	“像……一样”，说明相似关系，实际不是	look like He treats me like a son.
as	“作为，以…的身份”，后跟表示职业的词	As a teacher, I am proud of him.
except	“除……之外”（有减的意思）	All the students went to the party except Tom.
besides	“除……之外(还有)”（有加的意思）	Besides Tom,Bob also went to the museum.
with	表示伴随，意为“和……一起”“带有”	I went to the park with Lucy. a park with a pool
without	表示“没有”	He went to school without having breakfast.
for	表示目的，意为“为了”	The present is for you.

易混介词

on the tree	表示枝、叶、果实等“长在树上”
in the tree	表示人、气球、鸟等“停在树上”
on the wall	表示东西粘贴或挂在墙上
in the wall	表示门、窗等嵌在墙上
It's+adj+ for sb. to do sth.	该句中形容词是形容后面的事情
It's+adj+ of sb. to do sth.	该句中形容词是说明人的特点

第 06 讲 形容词和副词

第一节 形容词

一、形容词的用法

1.做定语，常放在名词之前，复合不定代词之后。	a kind man a sunny day
2.做表语，放在系动词之后。	Be happy look sad
3.做宾补，常与 make,leave,keep 等动词连用。	make him happy keep the room clean
4.the+adj. 表一类人。	the old the young
5.有些表情感的表语形容词后可接动词不定式。	be glad/happy/pleased/sorry/sad/sure /kind ready/afraid/easy/difficult +to do

二、形容词原级的用法

1.说明人或物自身的特征、性质或状态	The flowers are beautiful.
2.被 very,so,too,enough,quite 等修饰时	very tall old enough
3.A...as...as B A 和 B 一样... A...not as(so)...as B A 不如 B...	English is as interesting as Chinese. This book is not as new as that one.
4.A...+倍数+as...as B A 是 B 的...倍	Our school is three times as big as theirs.

三、形容词比较等级

1.形容词比较等级的构成

1)规则变化

类别	构成方法	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词和少数双音节词	①一般直接加-er,-est	long tall	longer taller	longest tallest
	②以不发音 e 结尾加 -r,-st	late large	later larger	latest largest
	③辅音字母+y 结尾, 改 y 为 i,再加-er,-est	easy happy	easier happier	easiest happiest
	④重读辅元辅结尾, 双 写末尾字母, 再加 -er,-est	big hot thin fat	bigger hotter thinner fatter	biggest hottest thinnest fattest
多音节词和部分双音节词	⑤在原级前加 more,most	careful outgoing	more careful more outgoing	most carefully most outgoing

2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little (few)	less (fewer)	least (fewest)
far	farther 较远的 further 较远的; 更深入的	farthest 最远的 furthest 最远的; 最深入的
old	older 较老的, 较旧的, 年龄较大的 elder 年龄较大的 (只用于人, 表长幼排行)	oldest 较老的, 较旧的, 年龄较大的 eldest 年龄较大的 (只用于人, 表长幼排行)

2.形容词比较等级的用法

1).比较级前可有 a little , a bit, a lot, much , even, far, still 等修饰。	much colder a little hotter
2).A+比较级+ than +B	This room is bigger than that one.
3). “Which/Who… +比较级, A or B?”	Who is taller,Tom or Bob?
4). “ the +比较级+of the two”	Tom is the taller of the two.
5). “比较级 and 比较级”、“more and more+原级”	hotter and hotter more and more beautiful
6). “the+比较级, the+比较级”	The more,the better. The more careful you are,the fewer mistakes you’ll make.

3.重难点:

- 表示“倍数”——“倍数+比较级+than”，如：Your room is three times bigger than mine.。
- 表示“大几岁”，“高…”等——“数词、量词+比较级+than”，如：three years older。
- 表示“比其他的任何都…”——“比较级+than any other+n 单”（同一范围内比较），如：
Shanghai is larger than any other city in China.
表示“比任何都…”——“比较级+than any +n 单”（不同范围内比较），如：
Shanghai is larger than any city in Japan.
- more 不可以修饰比较级，much 修饰比较级，意为“更…得多”。
more taller× much taller√ much outgoing× much more outgoing√
- 注意比较对象或范围的一致性。
The weather of Beijing is colder than Shanghai.× Mary’s bag is heavier than Tom.×

四、形容词最高级

1) “the+最高级+in/ of 短语”，表“…中最…的”。	This book is the most interesting of all. This is the biggest factory in Beijing.
2) “Which/ Who is+ the +最高级, A or B or C? ”，表“三者中最…的”。	Who is the youngest,Tom,Jack or John?
3) “one of the +最高级+n 复”，表“最…的…之一”。	She is one of the most popular teachers.
4) “序数词+最高级+n 单”，表“第几最…”。	The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

注意：最高级前面通常要加 the，但

- 副词的最高级前面可以省略 the;
He works most carefully.
- 形容词最高级前面有形容词性物主代词、指示代词、名词所有格等修饰时，前面不用加 the。
This is our best friend.

五、比较结构的同义转化

Math is the most difficult subject of all.
 Math is more difficult than any other subject.
 Math is more difficult than the other subjects.
 No subject is more difficult than math.

六、易混形容词辨析

1.-ing 形容词和-ed 形容词

-ing 形容词	-ed 形容词	例句
interesting surprising exciting moving tiring boring	interested surprised excited moved tired bored	I have an interesting book. He is interested in science.
表示主动意义，一般修饰事物，表示事物的特征或性质，“令人…”	表示被动意义，一般修饰人，表示人的感觉，“感到…”	He is excited about the exciting news.

2.其余易混知识点

①	good	(a.) 好的，修饰名词，eg: a good boy
	well	(a.) 身体好的；(adv.) 好地，修饰动词，eg: I'm well. speak English well
②	sick	做定语，表示“生病的”，eg: a sick man the sick
		做表语，表示“厌恶的”，eg: She feels sick in buses. I am sick of this kind of work.
	ill	做表语，表示“生病的”，eg: I am ill.
		做表语，表示“坏的”，eg: ill news 坏消息
③	alone	(a.) 做表语，表示“单独的”，侧重表示独自一人，没有同伴。不带感情色彩，只客观陈述。 eg: She is alone in the house.
		(adv.) 表示“独自地”，eg: live alone
	lonely	(a.) 做表语，表示“孤独的”，带有较浓的感情色彩。 eg: feel lonely
		(a.) 做定语，表示“荒凉的，偏僻的”，eg: a lonely place
④	pleased	(a.) “感到满意的”，一般是人做主语，eg: I am pleased with the progress.
	pleasant	(a.) “令人满意的”，一般是物做主语，eg: a pleasant trip
	pleasure	(n.) “快乐、愉悦”，eg: It's my pleasure. With pleasure.
⑤	How long	表示多长时间，主要用来对一段时间(如 three days, four weeks 等)提问。 How long will you stay there? For about 3 days.
		表示某东西有多长。

		How long is this river? It's about 3 kilometers.
	How far	表示距离有多远。 How far is it from your home to school? It's 3 kilometers.
	How often	表示多久一次，对于频率提问。 How often do you do sports? Twice a week.
	How soon	表示还要多久。 How soon will he come back? In 3 days.

第 07 讲 动词辨析

【知识清单】

一、动词的分类

1. 系动词	①本身有词义 ②不能单独做谓语 ③后加表语 ④说明主语的状态、性质、特征或身份。	状态系动词: be	I am happy.
		持续系动词: keep	Keep silent.
		表像系动词: seem	He seems sad.
		感官系动词: look, sound, taste, smell, feel	Sounds good.
		变化系动词: turn, get, become	It's getting hot.
2. 情态动词	①有一定词义 ②不能单独做谓语 ③必须加主要动词 ④不表示动作或状态，仅表说话人的态度。	can (could), may (might), must, have to, shall (should), will (would), need (needed)等。（详见情态动词专题）	I can swim You should sit here.
3. 助动词	①本身无意义或意义不完整 ②不能单独做谓语 ③必须和其他动词用 ④帮助构成时态、语态、否定句、疑问句等。	助动词 be+现在分词: 进行时	I'm working.
		助动词 be+过去分词: 被动语态	The room is cleaned.
		助动词 have/has/had+过去分词: 完成时	I have cleaned it.
		助动词 will/would/shall+动原: 将来时	He will go to school.
		助动词 do/does/did+动原: 否定、疑问	I don't know. Do you know?
4. 实意动词	①有实际意思 ②能独立做谓语	及物动词+宾语	I like the book.
		不及物动词: 不需加宾语 加介/副词构成短语+宾语	He arrived. He arrived in Beijing.
		延续性动词: 动作持续+时间段	I can keep it for 2 days.
		非延续性动词: 动作瞬间	I borrowed it last week.

二、易混动词辨析：

1. 四个“花费”

1. take	物做主语	It takes sb. +时间+ to do sth
2. cost		cost+钱
3. pay	人做主语	pay+钱+for
4. spend		spend+钱/时+on sth spend+钱/时+(in)doing sth.

- 1) It _____ me 3 days to finish the report.
- 2) I _____ 3 hours cleaning the house every day.
- 3) If you like this shirt I will _____ for you.
- 4) This car _____ them \$200,000.
- 5) It will _____ us several years to learn a foreign language well.
- 6) – Are your shoes expensive? – No, I only _____ five dollars on them.
- 7) – I am sorry I can't find the library book. – I'm afraid you have to _____ it.
- 8) It usually _____ Cathy more than one hour to go shopping at weekends.

2. 四个“穿戴”

1. put on	穿上(动作)
2. wear	穿着，戴着(状态)
3. dress	dress sb. 给某人穿衣 dress oneself 给自己穿衣 get dressed 穿好衣服
4. (be)in+颜色	穿…颜色的衣服

- 1) The little boy can _____ (自己穿衣服).
- 2) Please get up and _____ (穿衣服)quickly.
- 3) This dress is very beautiful. May I _____ (穿上它)?
- 4) Lucy always _____ (穿)a red coat.
- 5) The girl _____ (穿红衣服的) is my sister.

3. 四个“说”

1. say	say+内容
2. talk	about sth. talk with sb talk to sb
3. tell	tell sb./ sth. tell sb. to do sth. tell stories tell lies
4. speak	speak+语言 (电话用语)speak to sb.

- 1) May I _____ to Susan, please?
- 2) Can you _____ Japanese?
- 3) He _____ us some interesting things.
- 4) You'd better _____ (说实话).
- 5) Can I _____ it in Chinese?
- 6) I want to _____ to you about something.

4. 四个“看”

1. look at	(动作) 看
2. see	(结果) 看见
3. watch	观看(连续性, 运动性的画面)
4. read	读书/ 报纸/ 杂志

- 1) – What can you _____ in the picture? – I can _____ a house and some trees.
- 2) My family members usually _____ TV together in the evening.
- 3) _____ carefully at the blackboard.
- 4) Sorry I didn't _____ the newspaper.

5. 四个“拿”

1. get	去拿(方向性)
2. bring	带来(bring...to...)
3. take	拿走(take...to...)
4. carry	拿, 搬(无方向性)

- 1) – I am sorry. I left my homework at home. – Never mind. Remember _____ it here this afternoon.
- 2) You can _____ both of the books if you like.
- 3) This bag is too heavy for me _____.
- 4) There is little food at home. Could you go and _____ some?

6. 三个“到达”

1. get	get to + 地点	特殊: home there here 前不用加 to/in/at
2. arrive	arrive+ in (大地点) / at (小地点)	
3. reach	reach+ 地点	

- 1) He is so tall that he can _____ the light.
- 2) Please let me know when all the visitors _____.
- 3) Please call me as soon as you _____ to Shanghai.
- 4) Please call me as soon as you _____ in Shanghai.
- 5) Please call me as soon as you _____ there.

7. 三个“借”

1. borrow	借入 borrow...from...
2. lend	借出 lend...to...
3. keep	借多久(延续性动词与时间段连用)

- 1) We can _____ books from the library.

- 2) Could you _____ me your pen?
- 3) Could you _____ your bike _____ me?
- 4) How long can I _____ the book? – You can _____ it for 2 weeks.
- 5) Would you please _____ your story book _____ me?
- 6) How long have you _____ the book? – For only two days.

8.三个“听”

1. listen	听（动作） listen to...
2. hear hear of hear from	听见（结果） 听说 收到来信
3. sound	听起来（五感动词）+adj.

- 1) Suddenly I _____ a strange noise.
- 2) I can _____ you.
- 3) _____ me please.
- 4) The plan _____ great.
- 5) I _____ the teacher carefully.
- 6) Have you _____ the famous football star?
- 7) I am looking forward to _____ you.

9.三个“找”

1. look for	寻找（动作）
2. find	找到（结果）
3. find out	查明真相，弄明白

- 1) I don't _____ my pen, I'm _____ it everywhere.
- 2) Please _____ when the train leaves.

10. 三个“参加”

1. join	①加入某个党派，团体组织等，成为其成员之一，意为：“参军、入党、加入俱乐部”等。 join the army/Party/club ②和某人一起做某事 join sb. in doing
2. join in	多指参加小规模的活动如“球赛、游戏”等。 Come along, and join in the ball game.
3. take part in	参加会议或群众性活动等，并在其中发挥作用。take part in the activity
4. attend	正式用语，及物动词，指参加会议，婚礼，葬礼，典礼；去上课，上学，听报告等。句子的主语只是去听，去看，自己不一定起积极作用。 attend the meeting

- 1) We're going to visit the flower show tomorrow. Will you _____ us?
- 2) How many countries _____ the last Olympic Games?
- 3) He didn't _____-school yesterday because of his illness.
- 4) All the league members _____ the meeting.
- 5) Will you _____ us _____ playing basketball?

11.两个“赢”

1. win	+活动、比赛、战争
2. beat	+对手(人)

- 1) He _____ first prize in the surfing competition.
- 2) We _____ the strongest team in the football match this time.

12. 两个“发现/发明”

1. invent	发明(创新, 以前没有的)	invention(发明物)
2. discover	发现(原已存在, 现在找到)	

13. 两个“忘”

1. forget	forget to do 忘记要做某事	forget doing 忘记做过...
2. leave	落下, 遗留(在某个地方)	

14.make 的词组

be made in	+sp. 在某地制造	
be made by	+sb. 由某人制造	
be made of	+材料(看得出材料)	} 由...制成
be made from	+材料(看不出材料)	
be made up of	+组成部分(由...组成)	
be made ...into	原材料 be made into 成品	

- 1) This machine _____ China.
- 2) Trees can _____ paper.
- 3) The table _____ wood.
- 4) The wine _____ grape.
- 5) The TV set _____ the workers in the factory.

15. look 的词组

look up	查找(字典, 电脑中)	look like	看起来像.....
look after	照顾	look for	寻找

look out	小心	look over	仔细检查
look through	浏览, 复习	look forward to	期待
look at	看...		

16. give 的词组

give up	放弃	give out	分发
give away	赠送	give off	散发(气味)

17.put 的词组

put up	搭建, 张贴	put on	穿上
put off	推迟	put away	收拾
put out	熄灭	put down	放下

18.turn 的词组

turn on	打开(水,电,气)	turn off	关(水,电,气)
turn up	调高音量	turn down	调低音量

19.up 的词组

put up	张贴	set up	建立, 设立
look up	查阅	cheer up	使振奋, 使高兴
pick up	捡, 偶然学得	send up	发射

20.off 的词组

take off	起飞, 脱下	turn off	关
put off	推迟	get off	下车
		get on	上车

21.up with 的词组

catch up with	追上	make up with	和解, 与...和好
put up with	容忍	come up with	提出

第 08 讲 动词时态

时态	构成	例句
一般现在时	work/works	I work every day.
一般过去时	worked	I worked yesterday.
一般将来时	will/shall work is/am/are going to work	I will work tomorrow. I am going to work tomorrow.
现在进行时	is/am/are working	She is working now.
过去进行时	was/were working	They were working at that time.
现在完成时	have/has worked	He has worked for 2 hours.
过去完成时	had worked	He had learned 2000 words by the end of last year.
过去将来时	would work was/were going to work	She said that she would fly to Beijing next year. She said that she was going to work next year.

1. 一般现在时

含义	1. 表事物（或人）的特征、状态, eg: He has three sisters.
	2. 表经常性或习惯性的动作, eg: Bob goes shopping once a month.
	3. 表客观真理、客观存在等, eg: The moon goes around the earth.
注意	当主语是第三人称单数时, 谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式, 即在动词原形后加-s 或-es。
三单构成规则	1. 大多数动词在词尾加 s, 如: read—reads
	2. 辅音字母+y 结尾, 改 y 为 i 再加 es, 如: study-studies cry-cries fly-flies 元音字母+y 结尾, 直接加 s, 如: play-plays enjoy-enjoys
	3. 以“s, x, ch, sh, o”结尾的, 在词尾加“es”, 如: cross-crosses fix-fixes watch—watches wash-washes do—does
	4. 特殊: 1) be 动词包括: am, is, are 第三人称单数为 is 2) have -has
标志词	always、usually、often、sometimes、every day、on Sundays 等。

2. 一般过去时

含义	表示事物（或人）在过去的特征、状态, eg: I was a teacher last year.
	表示过去的动作, eg: I watched TV last night.
过去式构成规则变化	1. 大多数动词在词尾加 ed, 如: want—wanted
	2. 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词, 直接加 d, 如: hope-hoped live-lived
	3. 辅音字母+y 结尾, 改 y 为 i 再加 es, 如: study-studied cry-cried
	4. 重读辅元辅结尾需双写最后一个辅音字母再加 ed, 如: stop-stopped plan-planned

规则	不规则变化	am(is)-was	are-were	go-went	do-did		
		put-put	cut-cut	hurt-hurt	cost-cost		
		eat-ate	swim-swam	buy-bought	see-saw		
		lose-lost	teach-taught	bring-brought	think-thought		
		fall-fell	hurt-hurt	break-broke	win-won		
标志词		the other day in the past	last night just now	yesterday on that day	some years ago once upon a time	at the age of	in 1878

3.一般将来时

含义	表示将来计划、准备、打算做某事。
结构	will/shall+do（动词原形）（will 可用于所有人称，shall 只用于一人称 I/we） be going to+do（动词原形）（be--am/is/are 根据主语的变化而变化）
标志词	tonight tomorrow the day after tomorrow this afternoon next week in two years three days later in 2019 soon
注意	1.go, come ,leave, stay, start, begin 等少数表位移的词，用现在进行时表将来。 I am coming. I am leaving for Beijing soon. 2.由 if/ when/as soon as 等引导的时间和条件状语从句，当主句是一般将来时，从句用一般现在时表将来。（主将从现） I will call you as soon as I get to school. 3.there be 的一般将来时 There will be There is/are going to be

4.现在进行时

含义	1) 表示（说话瞬间）正在进行或发生的动作。 2) 也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。
构成	be (am/ is/ are)+v-ing （动词的现在分词）
现在分词构成规则	1.一般情况下直接在动词后面加 ing read—reading sleep---sleeping 2.以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词,去掉字母 e 再加 ing come---coming make---making 3.以重读辅元辅结尾，双写末尾的辅音字母再加 ing，如： stop—stopping sit—sitting run—running begin—beginning cut—cutting get--getting swim--swimming dig--digging
标志词	now, look, listen,these days, at this time

5.过去进行时

【知识清单】

构成	was/were+ doing	
含义	表示过去某一时刻或某一时间段正在进行的动作	
标志词	then, at that time, at this time yesterday, at 8:00 yesterday morning, all night 及 when/while	
用法区别	When	①既指时间点，也可指时间段；后可接终止性动词，也可接延续性动词 ②从句的动作和主句的动作可以是同时，也可以是先后发生 ③ when 后一般接过去式：When the teacher came in, we were talking. ④表“突然”：I was having my dinner when there was a sudden knock at the door.
	While	①后接延续性动词 ②从句的动作和主句的动作是同时发生 ③ while 后一般接进行时：While we were talking, the teacher came in. ④表“然而”：Mother was cooking ,while father was watching TV .

现在完成时

【知识清单】

定义	现在全部完成	表示过去发生或者已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。 I have seen this movie twice.
	现在部分完成	表示从过去某一时间开始并一直持续到现在的动作或状态。 I have lived in Changsha for 3 years.
构成	have/has+过去分词	
标志词	already (“已经”，用于肯定句)	He has already got her help.
	yet (“已经”，用于疑问句；“还”，用于否定句)	Has he come back yet? He hasn't come back yet.
	ever (曾经)	This is the best film I have ever seen.
	never (从没)	He has never been to Beijing.
	for(+时间段)	He has been away for two years.
	since (+时间点/…ago/从句)	He has been an English teacher since 1992. Mr Green has lived in China since five months ago. Mr Green has lived in China since he came to China.
	以动作发生的次数为标志，比如 twice, three times。	He says he has been to the USA three times.
	以 so far, in the last/past few years, recently 为标志	He has got to Beijing so far. She has studied over 2000 words in the last few years.

“终止”、“延续”的转换

动词从词义上可以分为延续性和非延续性两种。当现在完成时与一段时间连用时，应将非延续性动词转换为延续性动词。

《猫》已经开演半个小时了。	“Cats” has began for half an hour. ×	“Cats” has been on for half an hour. √ “Cats” has began . √
这本字典你买了多久了?	How long have you bought this dictionary? ×	How long have you had this dictionary? √

常见短暂性动词与其对应的延续性动词

1.动词----动词	buy	have
	borrow	keep
	put on	wear
	catch a cold	have a cold
	become	be
2.用 “be+形容词” 代替	marry	be married
	fall ill	be ill
	fall asleep	be asleep
	wake up	be awake
	die	be dead
	open	be open
	close	be closed
3.用 “be+副词” 代替	start/begin	be on
	get up	be up
	go out	be out
	leave	be away
	finish	be over
	join	be a member/be in

过去完成时

结构	had+过去分词
使用	1.动作发生在过去的过去。 He had written three stories by the end of last year.
	2.用于主句为过去时的宾语从句中。 They said they had seen the film.
标志词	by + 过去的时间点, by the end of + 过去的时间点, before + 过去的时间点

过去将来时

含义	表示在过去某个时间看将要发生的动作或存在的状态，即“站在过去看将来”，常用于宾语从句中。eg:I heard that they were going to return to Shanghai soon.
构成	1.由助动词“would（should）+动词原形”构成。 2.由“was/were going to+动词原形”构成。

第 09 讲 动词语态

基本结构		be+Vpp		
主被动转换		They clean the classroom. The classroom is cleaned (by them) .		
被动语态的使用		①不知道动作的执行者。 ②没有必要指出动作的执行者。 ③强调动作的承受着。 ④句子主语是物。		
具体构成				
时态	主动语态	被动语态	主动语态例句	被动语态例句
一般现在时	clean/cleans	is/am/are+cleaned	They clean the room.	
一般过去时	cleaned	was/were cleaned	He cleaned the room.	
一般将来时	will clean	will be cleaned	She will clean the room.	
	be going to clean	be going to be cleaned	She is going to clean the room.	
现在进行时	am/is/are cleaning	am/is/are being cleaned	Lucy is cleaning the room.	
过去进行时	was/were cleaning	was/were being cleaned	I was cleaning the room.	
现在完成时	have/had cleaned	have/has been cleaned	We have cleaned the room.	
情态动词	can clean	can be cleaned	He can clean the room.	
注意事项				
1.带双宾的谓语动词 有两种变换形式		She gave me a toy. I was given a toy. / A toy was given to me.		
2.动词短语不可分割		We should take care of old people. Old people should be taken care of by us.		
3.省 to 的不定式 see/hear/watch/feel/notice/let/make/have 变被动时，应加上 to		My mother makes me stay at home. I am made to stay at home by my mother.		
主动表被动				
1.open,lock,write,read,sell,clean,wash,cut,burn,drive 等作不及物动词且主语为物时		This kind of shirt sells well.		

2.look,sound,taste,smell 等系动词	School uniforms look ugly on us.
3.be worth doing	This book is worth reading.
4.want/need/require doing=want/need/require to be done	My car needs repairing. My car needs to be repaired.

第 10 讲 情态动词

【知识清单】

can	①能，会（现在的能力）	Can you swim? Yes, I can.
	②表请求或允许	Can I go now? Yes, you can.
	③表推测，常用于否定和疑问（表“不可能”）	He can't be a cook.
could	①能，会（过去的能力）	Could you swim when you were 7 years old? Yes, I could.
	②表请求或允许（更委婉）	Could I go now? Yes, you can.
	③表推测	He could have gone home.
be able to	表能力，有多种时态变化	We will be able to come back next week.

may might	①表请求或允许(might 更委婉)	May/Might I smoke in this room? Yes, you can./No, you mustn't(can't).
	②表推测（表“可能”）	Your mother may /might know the truth.
may	+动词原形（表“祝愿”）	May you succeed!
maybe	“也许”，不能做谓语，用于句首	Maybe he is from America.
may be	“也许是”，充当谓语，用于句中	He may be from America.

must	①表“必须”（主观看法） mustn't 表示“禁止” 只有一般现在时	We must come in time. Must I finish the work today? Yes,you must./NO,you needn't(don't have to)
	②表推测，用于肯定句（表“一定”）	Your mother must be waiting for you now.
have to	表“不得不”（客观需要） 有更多时态	The play isn't interesting, I really must go now. I had to work when I was your age.

need	+do 为情态动词 （用于疑问、否定）	You needn't come here so early. Need I finish the work today? Yes,you must(have to) ./No,you needn't.
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	+to do 为实意动词	I don't need to see the doctor. Do you need to go at once? Yes, I do.
--	--------------	--

Will	表询问、请求	Will you pass me the book?
	表意愿	I will do anything for you.
would	表询问、请求（更委婉）	Would you please pass me the book?
	表意愿（过去的）	I would sit hours alone.
shall	表询问、征求意见（用于一人称）	Shall we meet at 3 pm?
should	表义务、责任，“应该”	We should obey the traffic rules.

第 11 讲 非谓语动词

【知识清单】

非谓语动词是指在句子中不是谓语的动词，主要包括不定式、动名词和分词(现在分词和过去分词)，即动词的非谓语形式。非谓语动词除了不能独立作谓语外，可以承担句子的其他成分。

【考点一：不定式】

构成		肯定：(to)+动词原形，to 为不定式符号，本身无词义 否定：not (to)+动词原形	
形式主语		It's +adj.+(for/of) sb. to do sth.	It's useful to learn English. It's kind of you to help me.
宾语	及物动词后	decide/expect/want/agree...	I have decided to study Japanese.
	形式宾语	find/think it +adj.+to do sth.	He finds it easy to speak English every day.
	省 to	Why not do...? Why don't you do...? had better do... would rather do... please do...	Why not go to the park? You'd better stay here. I'd rather stay at home. Please sit down.
宾补	宾补	tell/ask/allow...sb to do	He asks me to carry the box.
	省 to	feel//hear/listen to/let/make/have/ look at/see/watch/notice	Let's go. He makes me clean the room.
定语（后置）		起形容词的作用	He was the first to come to the room.
		修饰 something/anything...	Have you got something to drink?
状语		放在不及物动词后表目的 放在某些形容词后	He went to America to learn English. I'm glad to see you again.
疑问词+不定式		who/what/which/when...+to do	Can you tell me how to get there?

不定式的否定	not/never+不定式	The teacher asks us not to swim in the river.
固定句式	too...to...	He is too young to dress himself.
	enough to...	He is old enough to go to school.
	It's one's turn to do sth.	It's my turn to clean the classroom.
	It takes sb. st. to do sth.	It takes me two hours to finish the work.

【考点二：动名词】

构成	动词原形+ing	
常跟动名词的词	完成练习喜欢忙， 花费困难不介意， 玩的开心仍期待。	完成(finish)练习(practice)之后都喜欢(enjoy)去忙 (be busy) 喜欢的事情，虽然喜欢的事要花费 (spend) 时间，而且有困难 (have difficulty/trouble/problems)，但是我不介意 (mind)，因为我每次都玩得很开心(have fun)，所以仍然很期待(look forward to)。
此 to 非 彼 to	look forward to doing be used to doing prefer doing to doing	I am looking forward to hearing from you. She is used to getting up early. I prefer swimming to dancing.
特殊情况	prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. would rather do sth. than do sth.	I prefer to learn English rather than play tennis.
	need/require/want+doing= need/require/want to be done	The car needs cleaning.= The car needs to be cleaned.
动词后接不定式和动名词的区别	stop to do 停下来去做某事 stop doing 停止做某事	Why not stop to have a rest? Stop talking, please.
	remember to do 记得要去做某事 remember doing 记得做过某事	Please remember to turn off the light. I remember posting your letter.
	forget to do 忘记要去做某事 forget doing 忘记做过某事	I forgot to bring my homework. I forgot bringing my homework.
	try to do 努力去做某事 try doing 尝试做某事	Please try to do better next time. He tries speaking English to us.
	go on to do 继续做另一件事 go on doing 继续做同一件事	Go on to do the other exercises after finishing this one. Go on doing the exercises after a short rest.
	regret to do 对要做的事感到遗憾 (未做) regret doing 对做过的事感到后悔 (已做)	I regret to do this, but I have no choice. I don't regret telling her what I thought.

	mean to do 打算做某事 mean doing 意味着做某事	I meant to go ,but my father would not allow me to. Doing that means wasting time.
	allow sb. to do 允许某人做某事 allow doing 允许做某事	We don't allow students to go out on weekdays. We don't allow smoking here.
动名词做 主语	动名词做主语一般看做单数	Eating apples is good for our health.

【考点三：分词】

构成	现在分词：动词原形+ing	过去分词：动词原形+ed
区别一	语态：主动 a moving film	语态：被动 the moved people
	时间：正在进行 the developing country	时间：已经完成 the developed country
区别二	see/watch/notice/hear/find sb do sth 表动作已经完成了或经常性动作或整个全 过程	I heard him sing in the classroom. 我听见他在教室里唱歌了。
	see/watch/notice/hear/find sb doing sth 表动作正在进行	I heard him singing in the classroom. 我听见他正在教室里唱歌。
区别三	have/let/make sb. do sth. 让某人做某事	The soldiers had the boy stand outside.
	have/keep sb./sth. doing sth. 让某人/物一直做某事	He had the light burning all night long.
	have sth. done 让某事被别人做	The driver had his car washed once a week.

第 12 讲 主谓一致和倒装句

【考点一：主谓一致】

语法一致原则：指主语是单数形式，谓语动词用单数形式，主语是复数形式，谓语也用复数形式。		
1.and 或 both...and...	复数	Tom and Bob are good friends. Both Mary and Echo are teachers.
2. 不定代词 either/neither/each one/the other/another/anybody/nothing...	单数	Everyone is absent today.
3.由 each/each...and each.../every...and every 做 主语用于复数主语后作同位语	单数 复数	Each boy and each girl was given a new book. We each have an umbrella.
4.主语后接有 with/along with/together with/as well as/no/rather than/including/besides/like/except/but	看主语	The teacher with his students is reading.

5. a number of+名词复数 “大量的” the number of+名词复数 “…的数量”	复数 单数	A number of trees are cut down. The number of trees is 20.
6. a lot of/plenty of/分数/百分数 +of+名词	看名词	A lot of students are playing volleyball.
7.a pair of+复数名词 pairs of+复数名词	单数 复数	A pair of glasses is on the table. Pairs of shoes are made each day.
8.某些只有复数形式的词 clothes/trousers/shorts/pants/shoes/gloves 等	复数	My trousers are worn out.
9.不定式或动名词做主语	单数	Reading is learning.

意义一致原则：指主语形式上为单数，但意义为复数，因此谓语动词用复数形式；或主语形式上为复数,但表示单数意义，这是谓语动词用单数形式。

1.a/the+单数名词+and+单数名词，指同一个人或物；a/the+单数名词+and+a/the+单数名词，指两个人或物	单数 复数	The singer and writer is swimming. The singer and the writer are swimming.
2.表示金钱、价格、时间、长度等复数名词作主语	单数	Three dollars is enough.
3.集体名词 (family/team/crowd/class/group/government) 表整体概念，表集体中的成员	单数 复数	His family is going to move. His family are watching TV.
4.集合名词(people/police/cattle)做主语	复数	The police are helping a girl find her mom.
5.one and a half+复数名词 one+单数名词+and+a half	复数 单数	One an a half cakes have been eaten. One cake and a half has been eaten.
6.the+姓氏复数，表“…一家人”	复数	The Whites prefer walking to driving cars.

就近原则：指谓语动词用单数形式还是用复数形式，取决于最靠近他的主语。

1. either ... or ... /neither ... nor ... /not (only)...but (also)	Not only my parents but also I look forward to meeting him.
2. There be.../Here be...	There is a book and two books on the sofa.

【考点二：倒装句】

1.so/neither 倒装句 表示“…也一样”	So+be/情态 V/助动词+主语 (肯定句) Neither+be/情态 V/助动词+主语 (否定句)	--She is from China. --So is Tom. --They have gone to Japan. --Neither has Bob.
2.There be 句型	表示“(存在)有…”	There is a river in front of my house.
3.副词开头	以 here/there/out/down/away 等开头	There comes the bus. Here you are.(主语是代词，用部分倒装)

第 13 讲 简单句和并列句

简单句

【特殊疑问句和选择疑问句】

常见疑问词

What(time/color/size...)	什么(时候/颜色/尺寸...)	How	怎样
When	什么时候	How old	多大（年龄）
Where	哪里	How far	多远（距离）
Which	哪一个	How long	多长（时间/尺寸）
Why	为什么	How often	多久一次（频率）
Who	谁（主格）	How soon	还要多久
Whom	谁（宾格）	How many	多少（+可数名词）
Whose	谁的	How much	多少（+不可数名词）；多少钱

特殊疑问句的语序：特殊疑问词+be/情态动词/助动词+主语+其他？ eg: Where is he from?

选择疑问句

一般选择疑问句：一般疑问句+or+被选择部分？	Do you like apples or pears?
特殊选择疑问句：特殊疑问句，A or B？	Which would you like better, tea or coffee?

【反意疑问句】

反意疑问部分主语及谓语的确定：与主句保持一致，前肯后否/前否后肯（但要注意一些特殊情况）

1.陈述部分：含 never/few/little/nothing/nobody/hardly 等表否定的词 反意部分：用肯定	There are few people in the room, are there?
2.陈述部分：There be 反意部分：be there	There is a tree in the garden, isn't there?
3.陈述部分：指物的不定代词 something/anything/everything 等 反意部分：主语用 it	Something is wrong with your computer, isn't it?
4.陈述部分：指人的不定代词 somebody/anybody/everybody 等 反意部分：主语用 he/they	Somebody wants to see you, doesn't he/don't they?
5.陈述部分：主语为 this/that, 或 these/those 反意部分：主语为 it, 或 they	This is a great photo, isn't it? Those are great photos, aren't they?

6.①陈述部分: have(有) 反意部分: have/do ②陈述部分: have to (不得不、必须) 反意部分: do ③陈述部分: have (吃、喝、玩、度过) 反意部分: do ④陈述部分: had better (最好) 反意部分: had ⑤陈述部分: have (现在完成时) 反意部分: have	①Tom has a watch, hasn't/doesn't he? ②She has to finish it now, doesn't she? ③We had a great time last night,didn't we? ④We'd better stop talking, hadn't we? ⑤He has gone to Korea, hasn't he?
7. ①陈述部分: need (实意动词) 反意部分: do ②陈述部分: need (情态动词) 反意部分: need	①We need to arrive at 8:00,don't we? ②We needn't leave at once, need we?
8.①陈述部分: must (必须) 反意部分: needn't ②陈述部分: must (一定) 反意部分: 跟据 must 后的词	①They must come on time,needn't they? ②The man must be from the US,isn't he?
9.陈述部分: I am 反意部分: aren't I	I'm right, aren't I?
10.陈述部分: 肯定祈使句 反意部分: will/won't 陈述部分: 否定祈使句 反意部分: will	Listen to me carefully,will/won't you? Don't play with fire, will you?
11.陈述部分: Let's 开头 反意部分: Shall we 陈述部分: Let us 开头 反意部分: Will you	Let's go to the park, shall we? Let us help you, will you?
12.①陈述部分: 复合句 反意部分: 与主句保持 ②陈述部分: 复合句 反意部分: 与从句保持 (主语: I/We, 谓语: think/suppose/expect/believe/imagine 等)	①She said he would come tomorrow, didn't she? ②I think he is a good student, isn't he?
反意疑问句的答语: 如果答案是肯定的, 则用 yes ;如果答案是否定的, 则用 no 。	
Lucy skates very well, doesn't she? Yes, she does. They don't like the house, do they? No, they don't.	

【考点三: 感叹句】

由 what 引导	
What + a/an+adj. +单数可数名词+主语+谓语!	What an attractive boy Karry is!
What+adj. +复数可数名词+主语+谓语!	What attractive boys they are!
What+adj. +不可数名词+主语+谓语!	What terrible weather it is!
由 how 引导	
How+adj. +a/an+单数可数名词+主语+谓语!	How interesting an American drama it is!
How+adj. /adv. +主语+谓语!	How interesting the actors are!
How+主语+谓语+(或其他)!	How time flies!
傻瓜式三步曲做题技巧	
1.去主谓	() interesting movie (it is) !
2.剩余部分是形容词直接加名词, 则选 what, 不是选 how	(What) interesting movie (it is) !
3.名词如果是单数可数, 则加 a/an	(What an) interesting movie (it is) !

【考点四：祈使句】

含义：表示命令、请求、建议或劝告等。主语通常省略，用动词原形开头。	
祈使句的肯定句式	
1. 行为动词原形+其他成分	Sit down!
2. Be 动词+其他成分（形容词、名词或介词短语等）	Be careful!
3. Let+宾语+动词原形+其他成分	Let's go!
祈使句的否定句式	
1. 祈使句的否定句式，通常在句首加上 Don't 或 Never	Don't be late.
2. Let's+not+动词原形	Let's not speak loudly.
3. No+Ving/n.	No smoking. No photos.
注意	
1. 表委婉语气，可在句首或句尾加 please	Please sit down. Sit down, please.
2. 在意思较为明显的情况下，可省略谓语动词	This way, please.
3. 有时为了明确向对方提出请求或发出命令，可加称呼	Turn off the light, Jim.
4. 某些名词、形容词或副词后面加感叹号，也是祈使句	Hands up!

并列句

含义	用并列连词连接起来的两个或两个以上的简单句叫做并列句。
表顺承、并列、递进	and/both...and.../as well as/not only...but also...
表转折、对比	but/yet/while
表选择	either...or.../or(或、否则)
表因果	so/for

第 14 讲 状语从句

【知识清单】

分类	从句引导词		用法
时间状从	when	当...时	①既指时间点，也可指时间段；后可接终止性动词，也可接延续性动词 ②从句的动作和主句的动作可以是同时，也可以是先后发生 ③ when 后一般接过去式：When the teacher came in, we were talking. ④表“突然”：I was having my dinner when there was a sudden knock at the door.

	while	当...时	①后接延续性动词 ②从句的动作和主句的动作是同时发生 ③ while 后一般接进行时: While we were talking, the teacher came in. ④表“然而”: Mother was cooking ,while father was watching TV .
	since	自从...	since 引导的从句常用一般过去时, 主句用现在完成时 I have worked in this hospital since I came to Beijing.
	until/till	直到	主句的谓语动词是延续性动词 I'll wait for you till you come back.
	not...until	直到...才	主句的谓语动词是非延续性动词 (有时用 never,nothing 等替代 not 表否定) I didn't go to bed until I finished my work.
	as soon as	一...就	I'll call you as soon as I get to school.
	before/after	在...之前/后	
条件状从	if	如果	If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we will have a picnic.
	as long as	只要	You'll succeed as long as you work hard.
	unless	除非	She will keep on singing unless she is told to stop.
原因状从	because	因为 (不与 so 连用)	I can't do it now because I am busy.
	since	既然	Since everyone is here,let's begin our meeting.
	as	由于	As it is raining, you'd better take a taxi.
目的状从	so that in order that	为了	I get up early so that I can catch the bus.
结果状从	so...that	如此...以至于	It's so cold that nobody wants to go out.
让步状从	though although	虽然 (不与 but 连用)	They are generous although they are poor.
	even if	即使	Even though he was late, he was not criticized by the teacher.
	whatever wherever whenever	无论什么 无论哪里 无论何时	
比较状从	than	比...	She speaks more English than she did last term.
	as...as	和...一样	He knows as much about America as we do.
	not as/so...as	不如...	The task is not so easy as it sounds.

【状语从句重难点】

主将从现：当主句是一般将来时/祈使句/含情态动词，表示将来的意义时，从句通常用一般现在时。

常出现于时间状语从句和条件状语从句。eg: I'll call you as soon as I get to school.

注意：

if 引导的条件状语从句	如果	主将从现	If you come to the party,you will have a great time.
if 引导的宾语从句	是否	视具体情况	I wonder if you will come to the party tomorrow. I wonder if you went to the party last night.

eg: (). —I want to know if Maria us in the fashion show tonight.

—I believe if she _____ her homework, she will join us.

B. will join; finishes

D. will join; will join

第 15 讲 宾语从句

【知识清单】

在复合句中充当宾语的从句叫宾语从句。宾语从句三大考点：时态、语序、引导词。

时态	如果主句为一般现在时，从句可根据实际情况而定。	I believe that she has left Changsha. I wonder if he came here last night.
	如果主句为一般过去时，从句一般要用过去某种时态。	She told me that she would join the club.
	如果宾语从句是客观真理，从句用一般现在时。	The teacher told us that light travels faster than sound.
语序	宾语从句总是用陈述句语序，即从句的引导词后是主语、谓语、宾语的语序；当引导词作主语时，后面直接跟谓语和宾语。	I wonder if he is a driver. Do you know what his name is? I don't know who saved the girl.
引导词	当从句为陈述句时，用 that 引导(口语中可省)	I know (that) she is a boss.
	当从句为一般疑问句时，用 whether/if 引导	I wonder if she is a boss.
	特殊疑问词引导宾语从句时，从句的连接词由该特殊疑问词的疑问词充当。特殊疑问句做宾语从句时，从句都用“引导词+ 陈述句语序 ”，句末是否用问号由主句来定。	Could you please tell me where you are from? He wants to know what he is.
注	1. 当宾语从句表否定意义时，如果主句主语为第一人称，谓语动词为	

意	think,believe,guess,suppose 等词时，通常将否定转移至主句的谓语动词之前。如：I don't believe he will come.我相信他不会来了。 2.含有宾语从句的复合句在一定条件下可以转化为简单句。 如：I don't know how I should do it next. → I don't know how to do it next.
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第 16 讲 定语从句

定语	修饰、限定名词或者代词，翻译成“…的”，相当于形容词。	
	He is a <u>talented</u> singer.	定语（单词）
	I love the singer <u>in black</u> .	定语（短语）
定语从句	I love the singer <u>who can write songs</u> .	定语（句子）
先行词	the singer	被定语从句所修饰的词语
关系词	who	a. 代替先行词 b. 在从句中担任句子成分:主语/宾语/定语/状语 c. 做连词, 把主句和从句连接起来

关系代词的选择

先行词	主语	宾语（可省略）	定语
人	who/that	who/whom/that	whose
物	which/that	which/that	whose

注意：who/that/which 在定语从句中做主语时，谓语动词的单复数应与先行词保持一致。
e.g. He likes musicians who **play** different kinds of music.
I have a friend who **plays** chess well.

- (1) I know the writer_____won the first prize.
- (2) He is the man_____I met yesterday.
- (3) I like music_____I can dance to.
- (4) I prefer books_____are written in English.
- (5) Please pass me the book_____cover is green.

关系副词的选择

先行词	状语	例句
时间	when	I still remember the days when we lived in Beijing. (I still remember the days that/which we spent in Beijing.)
地点	where	This is the school where I studied 2 years ago. (This is the school that/which I visited 2 years ago.)
原因	why	We don't know the reason why he was late for school. (We don't know the reason that/which he provided for you.)