

初中英语语法知识点精讲+典题+练习

(精华版)

(注：共四部分)

第一部分

1) **leave** 的用法

1. “**leave+地点**”表示“**离开某地**”。例如：

When did you leave Shanghai?

你什么时候离开上海的？

2. “**leave for+地点**”表示“**动身去某地**”。例如：

Next Friday, Alice is leaving for London.

下周五，爱丽斯要去伦敦了。

3. “**leave+地点+for+地点**”表示“**离开某地去某地**”。例如：

Why are you leaving Shanghai for Beijing?

你为什么要离开上海去北京？

2) 情态动词 **should** “应该”学会使用

should 作为情态动词用，常常表示意外、惊奇、不能理解等，有“竟会”的意思，例如：

How should I know? 我怎么知道？

Why should you be so late today? 你今天为什么来得这么晚？

should 有时表示应当做或发生的事，例如：

We should help each other. 我们应当互相帮助。

我们在使用时要注意以下几点：

1. 用于表示“应该”或“不应该”的概念。此时常指长辈教导或责备晚辈。例如：

You should be here with clean hands. 你应该把手洗干净了再来。

2. 用于提出意见劝导别人。例如：

You should go to the doctor if you feel ill. 如果你感觉不舒服,你最好去看医生。

3. 用于表示可能性。**should**的这一用法是考试中常常出现的考点之一。例如:

We should arrive by supper time. 我们在晚饭前就能到了。

She should be here any moment. 她随时都可能来。

3) What...? 与 Which...?

1. **what** 与 **which** 都是疑问代词,都可以指人或事物,但是 **what** 仅用来询问职业。如:

What is your father? 你父亲是干什么的?

该句相当于:

What does your father do?

What is your father's job?

Which 指代的是特定范围内的某一个人。如:

—**Which is Peter?** 哪个是皮特?

—**The boy behind Mary.** 玛丽背后的那个男孩。

2. **What...?**是泛指,所指的事物没有范围的限制;而 **Which...?**是特指,所指的事物有范围的限制。如:

What color do you like best? (所有颜色)

你最喜爱什么颜色?

Which color do you like best, blue, green or yellow? (有特定的范围)

你最喜爱哪一种颜色?

3. **what** 与 **which** 后都可以接单、复数名词和不可数名词。如:

Which pictures are from China?

哪些图片来自中国?

4) 频度副词的位置

1. 常见的频度副词有以下这些:

always (总是, 一直)

usually (通常)

often (常常, 经常)

sometimes (有时候)

never (从不)

2. 频度副词的位置:

a. 放在连系动词、助动词或情态动词后面。如:

David is often arrives late for school.

大卫上学经常迟到。

b. 放在行为动词前。如:

We usually go to school at 7:10 every day.

我们每天经常在 7: 10 去上学。

c. 有些频度副词可放在句首或句尾, 用来表示强调。如:

Sometimes I walk home, sometime I rides a bike.

有时我步行回家, 有时我骑自行车。

3. never 放在句首时, 主语、谓语动词要倒装。如:

Never have I been there.

5) every day 与 everyday

1. every day 作状语, 译为“每一天”。如:

We go to school at 7:10 every day.

我们每天 7: 10 去上学。

I decide to read English every day.

我决定每天读英语。

2. **everyday** 作定语，译为“日常的”。

She watches everyday English on TV after dinner.

她晚饭后在电视上看日常英语。

What's your everyday activity?

你的日常活动是什么？

6) 什么是助动词

1. 协助主要动词构成谓语动词词组的词叫助动词 (Auxiliary Verb)。被协助的动词称作主要动词 (Main Verb)。

助动词自身没有词义，不可单独使用，例如：

He doesn't like English. 他不喜欢英语。

(doesn't 是助动词，无词义；like 是主要动词，有词义)

2. 助动词协助主要动词完成以下功用，可以用来：

a. 表示时态，例如：

He is singing. 他在唱歌。

He has got married. 他已结婚。

b. 表示语态，例如：

He was sent to England. 他被派往英国。

c. 构成疑问句，例如：

Do you like college life? 你喜欢大学生活吗？

Did you study English before you came here? 你来这儿之前学过英语吗？

d. 与否定副词 not 合用，构成否定句，例如：

I don't like him. 我不喜欢他。

e. 加强语气，例如：

Do come to the party tomorrow evening. 明天晚上一定来参加晚会。

He did know that. 他的确知道那件事。

3. 最常用的助动词有：be, have, do, shall, will, should, would

7) forget doing/to do 与 remember doing/to do

1. forget to do 忘记要去做某事。 (未做)

forget doing 忘记做过某事。 (已做)

The light in the office is still on. He forgot to turn it off.

办公室的灯还在亮着，它忘记关了。(没有做关灯的动作)

He forgot turning the light off.

他忘记他已经关了灯了。 (已做过关灯的动作)

Don't forget to come tomorrow.

别忘了明天来。 (to come 动作未做)

典型例题

—— The light in the office is still on.

—— Oh, I forgot__.

A. turning it off B. turn it off

C. to turn it off D. having turned it off

答案: C。由 the light is still on 可知灯亮着, 即关灯的动作没有发生, 因此用 forget to do sth. 而 forget doing sth 表示灯已经关上了, 而自己忘记了这一事实。此处不符合题意。

2. **remember to do** 记得去做某事 (未做)

remember doing 记得做过某事 (已做)

Remember to go to the post office after school.

记着放学后去趟邮局。

Don't you remember seeing the man before?

你不记得以前见过那个人吗?

8) **It's for sb.** 和 **It's of sb.**

1. **for sb.** 常用于表示事物的特征特点, 表示客观形式的形容词, 如 **easy, hard, difficult, interesting, impossible** 等:

It's very hard for him to study two languages. 对他来说学两门外语是很难的。

2. **of sb** 的句型一般用表示人物的性格, 品德, 表示主观感情或态度的形容词, 如 **good, kind, nice, clever, foolish, right**。

It's very nice of you to help me. 你来帮助我, 你真是太好了。

3. **for** 与 **of** 的辨别方法:

用介词后面的代词作主语, 用介词前边的形容词作表语, 造个句子。如果道理上通顺用 **of**, 不通则用 **for**。如:

You are nice. (通顺, 所以应用 of)。

He is hard. (人是困难的, 不通, 因此应用 for。)

9) 对两个句子的提问

新目标英语在命题中有将对句子划线提问这一题型取消的趋势, 现在采取的作法是对一个句子进行自由提问。例如:

句子: The boy in blue has three pens.

提问: 1. Who has three pens?

2. Which boy has three pens?

3. What does the boy in blue have?

4. How many pens does the boy in blue have?

很显然, 学生多了更多的回答角度, 也体现了考试的灵活性。再如:

句子: He usually goes to the park with his friends at 8:00 on Sunday.

提问: 1. Who usually goes to the park with his friends at 8:00 on Sunday?

2. Where does he usually go with his friends at 8:00 on Sunday?

3. What does he usually do with his friends at 8:00 on Sunday?

4. With whom does he usually go to the park at 8:00 on Sunday?

5. What time does he usually go to the park with his friends on Sunday?

6. When does he usually go to the park with his friends?

10) so、such 与不定冠词的使用

1. so 与不定冠词 a、an 连用, 结构为 “so+形容词+a/an+名词”。如:

He is so funny a boy.

Jim has so big a house.

2. such 与不定冠词 a、an 连用, 结构为 “such+a/an+形容词+名词”。如:

It is such a nice day.

That was such an interesting story.

11) 使用-ing 分词的几种情况

1. 在进行时态中。如:

He is watching TV in the room.

They were dancing at nine o'clock last night.

2. 在 there be 结构中。如:

There is a boy swimming in the river.

3. 在 have fun/problems 结构中。如:

We have fun learning English this term.

They had problems getting to the top of the mountain.

4. 在介词后面。如:

Thanks for helping me.

Are you good at playing basketball.

5. 在以下结构中:

enjoy doing sth 乐于做某事

finish doing sth 完成做某事

feel like doing sth 想要做某事

stop doing sth 停止做某事

forget doing sth 忘记做过某事

go on doing sth 继续做某事

remember doing sth 记得做过某事

like doing sth 喜欢做某事

keep sb doing sth 使某人一直做某事

find sb doing sth 发现某人做某事

see/hear/watch sb doing sth 看到/听到/观看某人做某事

try doing sth 试图做某事

need doing sth 需要做某事

prefer doing sth 宁愿做某事

mind doing sth 介意做某事

practice doing sth 练习做某事

be busy doing sth 忙于做某事

can't help doing sth 禁不住做某事

miss doing sth 错过做某事

12) 英语中的“单数”

1. 主语的第三人称单数形式，即可用“he, she, it”代替的。如：

he, she, it

my friend, his teacher, our classroom, Tom, Mary's uncle

2. 名词有单数名词和复数名词。如：

man (单数) ——men (复数) banana (单数) ——bananas (复数)

3. 动词有原形，第三人称单数形式，-ing 分词，过去式，过去分词。如：

go——goes——going——went——gone

work——works——working——worked——worked

watch——watches——watching——watched——watched

当主语为第三人称单数的时候，谓语动词必须用相应的第三人称单数形式。如：

The boy wants to be a sales assistant.

Our English teacher is from the US.

Their daughter makes her breakfast all by herself.

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13) 名词的复数构成的几种形式

名词复数的构成可分为规则变化和不规则变化两种。

I 名词复数的规则变化

1. 一般在名词词尾加-s。如：

pear—pears

hamburger—hamburgers

desk—desks

tree—trees

2. 以字母-s, -sh, -ch, -x 结尾的名词，词尾加-es。如：

class—classes

dish—dishes

watch—watches

box—boxes

3. 以字母-o 结尾的某些名词，词尾加-es。如：

potato—potatoes

tomato—tomatoes

Negro—Negroes

hero—heroes

4. 以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词，将-y 变为-i, 再加-es。如：

family—families

dictionary—dictionaries

city—cities

country—countries

5. 以字母-f 或-fe 结尾的名词，将-f 或-fe 变为-v, 再加-es。如：

half—halves

leaf—leaves

thief—thieves

knife—knives

self—selves

wife—wives

life---lives

wolf---wolves

shelf---shelves

loaf---loaves

但是:

scarf---scarves (fes)

roof---roofs

serf---serfs

gulf---gulfs

chief---chiefs

proof---proofs

belief---beliefs

II 名词复数的不规则变化

1. 将-oo 改为-ee。如:

foot---feet

tooth---teeth

2. 将-man 改为-men。如:

man---men

woman---women

policeman---policemen

postman---postmen

3. 添加词尾。如:

child---children

4. 单复数同形。如:

sheep---sheep

deer---deer

fish---fish

people---people

5. 表示“某国人”的单、复数变化。即“中日瑞不变英法变, 其它国把-s 加后面”。如:

Chinese---Chinese

Japanese---Japanese

Swiss---Swiss

Englishman---Englishmen

Frenchman---Frenchmen

American---Americans

Australian---Australians

Canadian—Canadians

Korean—Koreans

Russian—Russians

Indian—Indians

6. 其它。如:

mouse—mice

apple tree—apple trees

man teacher—men teachers

14) 双写最后一个字母的-ing 分词

初中阶段常见的有以下这些:

1. let→letting

让

hit→hitting

打、撞

cut→cutting

切、割

get→getting

取、得到

sit→sitting

坐

forget→forgetting

忘记

put→putting

放

set→setting

设置

babysit→babysitting

临时受雇照顾婴儿

2. shop→shopping

购物

trip→tripping

绊

stop→stopping

停止

drop→dropping

放弃

3. travel→travel(l)ing

旅游

swim→swimming

游泳

run→running

跑步

dig→digging

挖、掘

begin→beginning

开始

prefer→preferring

宁愿

plan→planning

计划

15) 肯定句变否定句及疑问句要变化的一些词

1. some 变为 any。如：

There are some birds in the tree.

→There aren't any birds in the tree.

但是，若在表示请邀请、请求的句子中，some 可以不变。如：

Would you like some orange juice?

与此相关的一些不定代词如 something, somebody 等也要进行相应变化。

2. and 变为 or。如：

I have a knife and a ruler.

→I don't have a knife or a ruler.

3. a lot of (=lots of) 变为 many 或 much。如：

They have a lot of friends. (可数名词)

→They don't have many friends.

There is lots of orange in the bottle. (不可数名词)

→There isn't much orange in the bottle.

4. already 变为 yet。如：

I have been there already.

→I haven't been there yet.

16) in 与 after

in 与 after 都可以表示时间，但二者有所区别。

1. **in** 经常用于将来时的句子中，以现在为起点，表示将来一段时间。如：

He will leave for Beijing in a week.

一周后他会动身去北京。

2. **after** 经常用于过去时的句子中，以过去为起点，表示过去一段时间。如：

He left for Beijing after a week.

一周后他动身去了北京。

不过，如果 **after** 后跟的是具体的时刻，它也可用于将来时。如：

We will finish the work after ten o'clock.

十点后我们会完成工作的。

3. 注意区分以下的 in 的用法。

I'll visit him in a week.

一周后我会去拜访他。

I'll visit him twice in a week.

一周内我会去拜访他两次。

17) 不定冠词 a 与 an 的使用

1. **a** 用在以辅音音素开头的单词前。如：

There is a "b" in the word "book".

单词 book 中有个字母 b。

类似的字母还有：c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t, u, v, w, y, z。

She has a small knife.

她有一把小刀。

2. **an** 用于以元音音素开头的单词前。如：

There is an "i" in the word "onion".

单词 onion 中有个字母 i。

类似的字母还有：a, e, f, h, l, m, n, o, r, s, x。

Do you have an umbrella?

你有一把雨伞吗？

3. 以元音字母开头的单词前面不一定都用 an；以辅音字母开头的单词前面也不一定都用 a。如：

a useful book

a universe

a one-letter word

an hour

an uncle

an umbrella

an honest person

18) 如何表达英语中的“穿、戴”？

英语中表示“穿、戴”的表达方法有好几种，常见的有以下这些：

1、**put on** 主要表达“穿”的动作。如：

He put on his coat. 他穿上了他的外套。

You'd better put on your shoes. 你最好穿上你的鞋子。

2、**wear** 主要表示“穿、戴”的状态。如：

The old man wears a pair of glasses. 老人戴着一副眼镜。

The girl is wearing a red skirt. 那女孩穿着一条红色的短裙。

3、**dress** 可作及物动词，有“给……穿衣”的意思，后接“人”，而不是“衣服”。如：

Please dress the children right now. 请立即给孩子们穿上衣服。

dress 也可作不及物动词，表示衣着习惯。如：

The woman always dresses in green. 那位妇女总是穿绿色的衣服。

4、**be in** 表示穿着的状态。如：

John is in white today. 约翰今天穿白色的衣服。

The man in black is a football coach.

19) a little, a few 与 a bit (of)

a little, a few 与 a bit (of) 都有“一些、少量”的意义。他们的区别在哪里呢？

1. **a little** 意为“一些、少量”，后接不可数名词。如：

There is a little water in the bottle. 瓶子里有一点水。

还可以接形容词。如：

He is a little shy. 他有些害羞。

2. **a few** 意为“一些、少数”，后接复数的可数名词。如：

There are a few people in the room. 房间里有一些人。

3. **a bit** 意为“一点儿”，后接形容词。如：

It's a bit cold. 有点冷。

a bit of 后接不可数名词。如：

He has a bit of money. 他有一点儿钱。

4. **a little** 表肯定意义，**little** 表否定意义；**a few** 表肯定意义，**few** 表否定意义。如：

There is a little soda in the glass. 杯子里有一点儿汽水。

There is little soda in the glass. 杯子里几乎没有汽水了。

I have a few Chinese friends. 我有一些中国朋友。

Few people like him. 几乎没有人喜欢他。

5. **a little = a bit of**, 后接不可数名词;

a little = a bit = a little bit = kind of, 后接形容词, 意为“有点儿”。

20) 关于 like 的用法

like 可以作动词, 也可以作介词。

1、**like** 作动词, 表示一般性的“爱好、喜欢”, 有泛指的含义。如:

Do you like the color? 你喜爱这种颜色吗?

like 后可接不定式 (like to do sth), 也可接动词的-ing 分词 (like doing sth), 有时意思不尽相同。如:

She likes eating apples. 她喜爱吃苹果。(习惯)

She likes to eat an apple. 她喜爱吃一粒苹果。(平常不喜欢吃)

like 与 **would** 连用, 后接不定式, 表示愿望或客气的请求。如:

Would you like a cup of tea? 您愿意喝杯茶吗?

“喜欢某人做某事”可以用结构 “**like sb to do sth/doing sth**”。如:

They all like me to sing/singing English songs. 他们都喜欢我唱英文歌。

2、**like** 作介词, 可译成“像……”。如:

She is friendly to us like a mother. 她对我们友好, 就像母亲一样。

It looks like an orange. 它看起来像个桔子。

3、区分以下句子:

A. What does he look like?

B. What is he like?

A 句译为“他长相如何?”指一个人的外貌特征; 而 B 句译为“他人怎么样?”指人的性格特点。

C. The boy like Peter is over there.

D. A boy like Peter can't do it.

A 句指外貌相似，而 D 句指性格相似。

21) stop to do sth 与 stop doing sth

1. **stop to do sth** 意为“停下来去做某事”。如：

The students stop to listen to their teacher.

学生们停下来去听他们老师讲话。

2. **stop doing sth** 意为“停止做某事”。如：

The students stopped talking. 学生们停止了谈话。

与它们相反的句式是：**go on to do sth** “继续做某事（与刚才一事不同）”和 **go on doing sth** “继续做某事（与刚才同一件事）”。如：

He finishes his homework and goes on to study English.
他完成了作业，接着继续去念英语。

They went on playing games. 他们继续玩游戏。

22) tell, speak, say 与 talk

1. **tell** 意为“告诉、讲述”，指某人把某一件事、一条信息传送给别人或讲述一件事。
如：

He tells me that he wants to be a teacher.

他告诉我说他想成为一位教师。

Father always tells interesting stories to us.

爸爸总是给我们讲有趣的故事。

tell sb sth 意为“告知某人某事”。如：

He told me something about his past.

他告诉我一些他的往事。

tell sb to do sth 意为“告诉某人去做某事”。如：

David told his son to do the homework.

大卫要他的儿子去做作业。

2. **speak** 意为“说话、讲话”，后面主要接语言。如：

He can speak English and a little Chinese.

他能讲英语和一点汉语。

speak to 意为“和.....讲话、谈话”。如：

Can I speak to Mr Zhang?

我能和张先生讲话吗？

speak of 意为“提到、说起”。如：

The book speaks of my hometown.

那本书提到我的家乡。

3. **talk** 意为“谈话、讲话”，如果只有一方对另一方说话时，一般用 **talk to**；如果双方或多方交谈，多用 **with**。如：

Please talk to him right now. 请立即同他谈话。

He is talking with his friend. 他在和朋友交谈。

talk about 意为“谈论.....”。如：

They are talking about the movie. 他们在谈论那部电影。

have a talk with 意为“与.....交谈”。如：

Can I have a talk with you? 我可以和你交谈吗？

4. **say** 意为“说”。如：

Can you say it in English once more? 你能用英语再说一遍吗？

say to 意为“对.....说”。如：

He said to his students that they would have a test.

他对他的学生说他们将有一个测试。

It is said that... 意为“据说”。如：

It is said that he could stay under the water for a long time.

据说他能呆在水里很长时间。

23) Excuse me! 与 I'm sorry!

1. **Excuse me!** 意为“打搅了！对不起！”，一般是为了与陌生人搭话，或者要打断对方所说（做）的事。如：

Excuse me, is there a hotel in the neighborhood?

请问，附近有旅馆吗？

Excuse me, could I say something?

打搅一下，我能说一些吗？

2. **I'm sorry!** 意为“对不起！”，表示道歉。如：

I'm sorry, Mr Zhang. I won't do it again.

对不起，张先生。我不会这么做了。

24) 表示时间的 in、on 与 at

in, on 与 at 都可以和表示时间的词（组）连用。

1. **in** 表示时间的一段或较长的时间。如：

in the morning 在上午

in May, 2004 在2004年五月

in a week 在一周之内（后）

It's Sunday, I can finish it in two days.

现在是星期天，我能在两天后完成。（星期二）

Rome was not built in a day.

罗马不是在一天内建起来的。

2. **on** 主要指在具体的一天。如：
on Sunday 在星期天

on May Day 在“五一”节

on a hot afternoon 在一个炎热的下午

He arrived in Beijing on April 26, 2004.

他于2004年4月26日到达北京。

3. **at** 表示时间的一点或比较短的时间。如：

at 8:00 在八点

at noon 在中午

I always get up at 6:00 every morning.

我总是每天早晨六点起床。

It's always warm at this time of year.

每年的这个时候总是暖和的。

25) Other 及其用法

Other 及其相近的词（组），如 **others, the other, the others, another, any other** 等，一直是中学生朋友们比较困扰的问题，平常的考试、作业中经常出错。下面是它们的一些用法：

1、**other** 指其余的人或物，所有格是 **other's**，复数形式是 **others**，**the other** 指“两个人或物中的另一个”，其复数形式是 **the others**，**others** 相当于“**other + 名词**”，所以不能充当定语，修饰名词。**others** 指整体中去掉一部分后剩余的部分，但不是全部的，即 **some...others**（一些...其余的人...）。**the others** 强调整体中除去一部分后剩余的**全部**，即 **some...the others**。

2、**another** 泛指三个以上的不定数目中的“另外一个”。由 **an** 和 **other** 合并构成，所以不能和冠词连用。**another** 修饰单数名词，比如：**another pencil**。

3、**any other** 指除去本身以外的“任何其他的人或物”，后面要用名词的单数形式。

26) look 短语

常见的 look 短语有以下这些：

1. **look at** 朝.....看

Please look at the map of China.

请看中国地图。(look at=have a look at)

2. **look for** 寻找

The old man is looking for his dog.

老人在寻找他的狗。

3. **look like** 看起来像

Nancy looks like her mother.

南希看起来像她母亲。

4. **look the same** 看上去一样

Li Ping and Li Jing look the same.

李萍和李晶看上去一样。

5. **look up** 查找

Please look up the word in the dictionary.

请在词典中查找这个单词。

6. **look over** 仔细检查

The doctor looked over Mary carefully.

医生仔细检查了玛丽。

7. **look after** 照顾，照看

You must look after your old father.

你必须照顾你的老父亲。

8. **look around** 到处寻找、查看

We looked around, but we found nothing strange.

我们四处查看，但是我们没有发现奇怪的东西。

27) too, also 与 either

1. **too** 用于肯定句和疑问句，一般放在句尾，其前常加逗号。如：

We are in the same school, too.

我们也在相同的学校。

Do you play soccer every day, too?

你也每天踢足球吗？

2. **also** 用于肯定句和疑问句，一般位于实义动词前、be 动词后。如：

Sandra is also a Korean student.

Sandra 也是一个韩国学生。

3. **either** 用于否定句，一般放在句末。如：

They don't know the answer, either.

她们也不知道答案。

4. **as well as** 也有“也”的意思。如：

We have great mushroom pizza as well as soda.

He is a happy boy as well.

28) hard 与 hardly

1. **hard** 既可作形容词，也可作副词。如：

It's a hard(adj.) question. (=difficult)

这是一个难的问题。

The boy studies very hard(adv.).

那男孩学习非常努力。

句子结构：**It's hard for sb to do sth** 做某事对某人来说是难的。如：

It's hard for him to finish the work. 完成那项工作对他来说很难。

注意区分：hard work 困难的工作

work hard 努力工作

2. **hardly** 是频度副词，表示否定的意思。(=almost not) 通常用在形容词、副词和动词之前。如：

I can hardly see it.

我几乎看不到它。

29) **sometime, sometimes, some time** 与 **some times**

1. **sometime** 是时间副词，指不确定的将来或过去某一点时间（某时候或任何时候），不指一段时间。如：

We'll go to Beijing sometime next month.

我们下个月某一时候会去北京。

2. **sometimes** 是频度副词，指“有时”、“不时”的意思(=at times)。如：

Sometimes I get up very late on Sunday morning.

有时候我在星期天早晨起得很晚。

3. **some time** 是名词词组，指一段时间（一些时间或若干时间）。如：

It took him some time to finish the book.

她花了一些时间去完成作业。

4. **some times** 指“几次”。如：

He met the woman some times last month.

上个月他见过那妇女几次。

30) **exercise** 的一些用法

1. 作不及物动词，译为“运动，锻炼”。如：

David exercises every morning.

大卫每天早晨进行锻炼。

2. 作及物动词，译为“训练”。如：

Swimming exercises the whole body.

游泳能使身体得到全面的锻炼。

3. 作名词，译为“体育锻炼、运动、体操、练习题”等。如：

It's good to do eye exercises every day.

每天做眼保健操对眼睛有好处。

Please do more exercise from now on.

从今以后请多做运动吧。

I have lots of homework to do tonight.

今晚我有很多的作业要做。

4. 注意：**exercise** 指具体运动或体操时是可数名词，复数形式为 **exercises**；泛指运动时是不可数名词。

31) maybe 与 may be

1. **maybe** 是副词，译为“也许、可能”，相当于“**perhaps**”。如：

Maybe he can answer the question.

也许他能回答那个问题。

He maybe is from the USA, too.

他可能也来自美国。

2. **may be** 中的 **may** 为情态动词，译为“可能是……”。如：

He may be from the USA, too.

他可能也来自美国。

She may be our English teacher.

她可能是我们的英语老师。

32) same 与 different

1. **same** 指“相同的”，前面通常要有一个定冠词 **the**，但是如果 **same** 前面已经有 **this**, **those** 等词，就不能再与 **the** 连用了。如：

We are in the same class.

我们在同一个班级。

结构: **the same as 与.....一样** 如:

His mark is the same as mine.

他的分数和我的分数一样。

2. **different** 译为“不同的”，其后的可数名词应为复数形式。如:

We are in different classes.

我们在不同的班级。

结构: **be different from 与.....不同** 如:

This sweater is different from that one.

这件毛衣与那一件不同。

different 的名词形式为 difference, 复数形式为 differences.

33) 动词 want 的用法

1. **want sth.** 想要某物

They want some help.

他们需要一些帮助。

2. **want sb. to do sth.** 想要某人去做某事

My father wants me to help him on the farm.

我父亲要我在农场上帮他。

3. **want to do sth.** 想要做某事

I want to study English in England.

我想要在英国学习英语。

4. **want doing** 需要...

Your sweater wants washing.

你的运动衣该洗了。

34) be good (bad) for、be good at 的相关用法

1. **be good for** 对.....有益

Doing morning exercises is good for your health.

做早操对你们的健康有益。

2. **be good at** 擅长于.....

Li Ping is good at basketball.

李平擅长于篮球。

= Li Ping is good at playing basketball.

李平擅长于打篮球。

be good at = do well in 如:

I'm good at math. = I do well in math.

我擅长于数学。

3. **be good to** 对.....好

Parents are always good to their children.

父母亲总是对他们的孩子好。

35) how many 与 how much

1. **how many** 表示“多少”，对数量提问，后面接可数名词的复数形式。如:

There are four people in my family.

——How many people are in your family?

你家里有几个人?

We have seven classes every day.

——How many classes do you have every day?

你们每天上几节课？

2. **how much** 也是表示“多少”，但它对不可数名词进行提问。如：

There is some milk in the bottle.

——How much milk is there in the bottle?

瓶子里有多少牛奶？

3. **how much** 还可以对价格提问，表示“多少钱”的意思。如：

The yellow T-shirt is only 35 yuan.

——How much is the yellow T-shirt?

那件黄色的T恤衫多少钱？

36) with 的几个用法

1. **with** 表“和、同、与”。如：

Can you go to the park with me?

你能和我一起去公园吗？

2. **with** 表“用、以、被”。如：

Don't write with the red pen.

不要用那支红色的钢笔写字。

3. **with** 表“随着”。如：

Climate varies with the time of the year.

气候随着时令的不同而不同。

4. **with** 表“带有、有……的”。如：

The girl with long hair is my classmate.

长头发的女孩是我的同学。

5. **with** 表“因为、由于”。如：

They were angry with hard work.

他们因为艰难的工作而生气。

6. 一些 with 结构:

play with 与.....一起玩

be angry with 对.....生气

talk with 与.....交谈

get on well with 与.....相处融洽

37) a lot of (lots of) 与 many, much

1. **a lot of** 意为“许多、大量”。相当于 **lots of**。它既可以修饰可数名词，又可以修饰不可数名词。如:

I have a lot of friends in China.

我在中国有很多朋友。

The old man has lots of money.

那位老人有很多的钱。

2. **many** 意为“许多”。它用来修饰可数名词。如:

Do you have many beautiful skirts?

你有很多漂亮的裙子吗?

3. **much** 意为“大量”。它用来修饰不可数名词。如:

There is much water in the lake.

湖里有大量的水。

4. **a lot of (=lots of)** 用在肯定句中，而 **many, much** 不受限制。如果将一个含有 **a lot of (=lots of)** 的肯定句改为否定句或疑问句，要将它们改为 **many** 或 **much**。如:

We can see a lot of birds in the tree.

——We can't see many birds in the tree.

我们在树上看不到很多鸟儿。

He wants lots of soda.

——Does he want much soda?

他需要许多汽水吗？

38) help 用法举例

help 既可以作名词，也可以作动词。

1. **help 作名词，意为“帮助”。如：**

He needs some help.

他需要一些帮助。

2. **help 作动词，也是“帮助”的意思。如：**

Can you help me?

你能帮帮我吗？

3. **help 的结构：**

help sb (to) do sth 帮助某人做某事

=help sb with sth 帮助某人做某事

如：

They want to help the boy carry the heavy box.

=They want to help the boy with the heavy box.

他们想要帮助那位男孩搬那个重箱子。

39) well 的用法

well 可以作副词，也可以作形容词。

1. **well 作副词，意为“（某事干得）好”。如：**

The boy draws very well.

男孩画得很好。

2. **well** 作形容词，意为“健康、安好”。如：

I'm not feeling well.

我觉得不舒服。

40) ago 与 before

ago 与 before 都表示“.....以前”，但用法有所区别。

1. **ago** 意为“以前”，表示从此刻算起的若干时间之前，常用于过去时的句子中。如：

He took a photo a week ago.

他一周前照了一张相片。

2. **before** 作为副词时表示：

a. 从过去某一时刻算起的若干时间以前，用于过去完成时的句子中。如：

The boy had already seen the comedy before.

那男孩以前已经看过那部喜剧片了。

b. 笼统的“以前”，用于一般过去时或现在完成时的句子中，一般单独使用，而 **ago** 不可以单独使用。如：

He's read this novel before.

他以前读过这部小说。

41) need 的用法

1. **need** 作实义动词，意为“需要”。如：

Do you need to stay at home?

你要呆在家里吗？

2. **need** 作情态动词，一般用于对 **must** 的否定回答。如：

—Must he leave now? 他必须离开吗?

—No, he needn't. 不, 他不必。

3. 区分:

a. need 作实义动词。

He needs to go.

He doesn't need to go.

Does he need to go?

Yes, he does. /No, he doesn't.

b. need 作情态动词, 一般不用于肯定句。

He needn't go.

Need he go?

Yes, he need. /No, he needn't.

42) decide 的几种句式

1. decide to do sth 决定去做某事

They decide to fly kite on weekend.

他们决定在周末去放风筝。

2. decide on doing sth 决定做某事

They decide on flying kites.

他们决定放风筝。

3. decide on sth 就某事决定.....

Betty decided on the red skirt.

贝蒂选定了那条红裙子。

4. decide 的名词形式为 decision, 结构: make a decision, 意为“做决定”。如:

He has made a decision.

他已经做一个决定了。

43) too many, too much 与 much too

1. **too many** 意为“太多”，用于修饰可数名词的复数。如：

There are too many students in our class.

我们班上有太多的学生。

2. **too much** 意为“太多”，用于修饰不可数名词。如：

We have too much work to do.

我们有太多的工作要做。

3. **much too** 表示“太”，用来修饰形容词或副词。如：

The box is much too heavy, so I can't carry it.

箱子太重了，所以我搬不动它。

44) can 的用法

1. **表示能力**。如：

We can carry the heavy box.

我们可以搬得动箱子。

Who can sing an English song?

谁会唱英文歌？

2. **表示惊讶、不相信等态度，主要用于否定句和疑问句中**。如：

Can it be true?

这会是真的吗？

You can't be serious?

你不会当真吧？

3. 表示允许，意思与 may 相近，主要用于口语中。如：

Can I smoke here?

我可以在这儿吸烟吗？

Can I go with him?

我可以跟他一起去吗？

第二部分

(一) 一般将来时

一般将来时表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或者存在的状态。通常与表示将来的时间状语连用，如 tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next year, next month, next week, in 100 years 等。

be going to do (动词原形) 结构：表示打算、准备做的事情或者肯定要发生的事情。如：It is going to rain.

will do 结构表示将来的用法：

1. 表示预见

Do you think it will rain?

You will feel better after a good rest.

2. 表示意图

I will borrow a book from our school library tomorrow.

What will she do tomorrow?

基本构成如下：

一般疑问句构成：

(1) will+主语+do...? Will Sarah come to visit me next Sunday?

(2) there be 结构的一般疑问句：Will there + be ...?

Will there be fewer trees? Yes, there will. / No, there won't

否定句构成：will + not (won't) +do

Sarah won't come to visit me next Sunday.

特殊疑问句构成：

特殊疑问词+will+主语+...? What will Sarah do next Sunday?

★★练一练★★

根据例句，用will改写下列各句

例：I don't feel well today. (be better tomorrow)

I'll be better tomorrow.

1. Gina has six classes today. (have a lot of homework tonight)

2. I'm tired now. (sleep later)

3. My parents need a new car. (buy one soon)

4. We can't leave right now. (leave a little later)

5. The weather is awful today. (be better tomorrow)

答案: 1. She'll have a lot of homework tonight.

2. I'll sleep later.

3. They'll buy one soon.

4. We'll leave a little later.

5. Maybe it'll be better tomorrow.

(二) should 的用法:

should 用来提出建议和忠告, 后边加动词原形, 否定句直接在 should 后边加 not.

例如: I think you should eat less junk food.

我认为你应该少吃垃圾食品。

She drives a lot and she seldom walks. So I think she should walk a lot.
她经常开车, 很少走路。所以我认为她应该多走路。

Students shouldn't spend too much time playing computer games.

学生们不应当花太多的时间玩计算机游戏。

学习向别人提建议的几种句式:

(1) I think you should...

(2) Well, you could...

(3) Maybe you should ...

(4) Why don't you...?

(5) What about doing sth.?

(6) You'd better do sth.

★★练一练★★

用 should 或 shouldn't 填空

1. I can't sleep the night before exams.

You _____ take a warm shower before you go to bed.

2. Good friends _____ argue each other.

3. There is little milk in the glass. We _____ buy some.

4. They didn't invite you? Maybe you _____ be friendlier.

5. I am a little bit overweight. So I think I _____ do exercises every day.

答案: 1. should 2. shouldn't 3. should 4. should 5. should

(三) 过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某一点时间正在进行的动作或者过去某一段时间内一直进行的动作。

1. 构成

was /were + doing, 例如:

I was watching TV at 9 o'clock last night.

at 9 o'clock last night 是时间点

They were playing football all afternoon.

all afternoon 是时间段

2. 过去进行时的标志词

at 8 o'clock last night, this time yesterday 等。例如:

I was having lunch at home this time yesterday.

昨天的这个时候我正在吃午饭。

At that time she was writing a book.

那阵子她在写一本书。(表示她在那段时间里一直在做那件事情。)

★★练一练★★

用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. This time yesterday I _____ (read) books.

2. At 9 o'clock last Sunday they _____ (have) a party.

3. When I _____ (come) into the classroom, she _____ (read) a storybook.

4. She _____ (play) computer games while her mother _____ (cook) yesterday afternoon.

5. I _____ (have) a shower when you _____ (call) me yesterday.

答案: 1. was reading 2. were having 3. came; was reading

4. was playing; was cooking 5. was having; called

(四) 间接引语

形成步骤:

(1) 不要逗号, 冒号, 引号

(2) 要考虑到人称的变化(人称的变化与汉语是一致的)

(3) 要考虑时态的变化

(4) 要考虑时间状语、地点状语和语示代词的变化。

1. 直接引语变成间接引语时, 几个主要时态的变化规律

直接引语	间接引语
一般现在时	一般过去时
一般将来时	过去将来时
现在进行时	过去进行时

2. 直接引语变成间接引语时, 一些词汇的变化规律

直接引语	间接引语
1. am / is	1. was
2. are	2. were
3. have / has	3. had
4. will	4. would
5. can	5. could
6. may	6. might

★★练一练★★

用括号中所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. She said I _____ (be) hard-working.

2. Peter told me he _____ (be) bored yesterday.

3. She said she _____ (go) swimming last Sunday.

4. Bobby said he _____ (may) call me later.

5. Antonio told me he _____ (read) a book then.

答案: 1. was 2. was 3. went 4. might 5. was reading

请转述他人说的话:

1. I go to the beach every Saturday. (Tom)

2. I can speak three languages. (Lucy)

3. I will call you tomorrow. (Mike)
4. I'm having a surprise party for Lana. (she)

(五) if 引导的条件状语从句

结构: if + 一般现在时, 主语 + 将来时

含义: 如果……, 将要……

例如: If you ask him, he will help you.

如果你请求他, 他会帮助你。

If need be, we'll work all night.

如果需要, 我们就干个通宵。

★★练一练★★

根据中文提示, 完成句子。

1. 如果你参加聚会, 你将会过得很开心。

If you _____ the party, you _____.

2. 如果明天下雨, 我们将不去野餐。

If it _____ tomorrow, we _____.

3. 如果你经常听英文歌, 你将会喜欢英语的。

If you often _____, you _____.

答案:

1. If you go to the party, you will have a good time
2. If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the picnic
3. If you often listen to English songs, you'll like English

二. 完形填空特点及解题思路

(一) 题型分类与特点

完形填空试题是在给出的一篇短文中有目的地拿掉若干个词, 留下一些空格, 要求考生借助短文保留的部分, 从所给的短文整体出发, 在正确理解短文意思的基础上, 根据句子和句子间的内在联系、词的用法和习惯搭配等, 用适当的词或词语填空, 使补全后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。这种题型测试的内容从形式上看是单词或短语的填空, 但它必须注意到短文中上、下文意思连贯、词语搭配和语法结构正确, 所以在空格上所填的词必须符合语义适用和语法正确两条原则, 只考虑某一侧面都可能导致错误。中考中完形填空试题的基本题型分两类: 完形填空选择题和完形填空题。

1. 完形填空选择题: 该题型的特点是将一篇短文中若干词语抽掉留下空格, 对每一空格提供若干个选择项, 要求考生通读短文后, 在理解短文意思的基础上, 运用所学的词汇、句型、语法等语言知识, 从所提供的备选项中选出一个最佳答案, 使短文内容完整正确。中考完形填空主要以这种题型为主。它所给的短文一般与初中英语教材难易程度相当, 字数在 150—200 个单词之内, 多数设置 10 个左右空格, 所设考点涉及词汇、语法及对短文内容的理解。短文的第一句一般不设空, 以期提供一个语境, 对每一空格设置的选项基本都属于相同或对等的词类, 给判定选择带来一定的干扰, 侧重考查了考生准确运用词汇的能力及对短文的整体理解和逻辑推理能力。

2. 选词填空题: 该题型的特点是把抽出的词打乱顺序, 不按原文顺序排列, 放在短文前面或后面的方框内, 有时还增加几个文外的词, 要求考生从中选出适当的词以正确的形式填入短文空格内。

(A)

Jack wanted to ask for two days off, 1 he had only learnt the phrase (短语) "have a day off". He 2, then he had an idea. "Grandmother is ill. May I have a day off, 3?" he asked the teacher. "Of course, you

can. " replied (答复) the teacher at once. After a while, the boy came to 4 at the teacher's door. "May I have a day off 5 ? " The teacher was very surprised, "Didn't you 6 it just now? " "Yes, sir. But I can't be here 7 , either. " The teacher understood him and could not help 8 . Then he said with a smile, "Why didn't you say 'May I have two days off?' " The boy answered quickly 9 a loud voice. "But you only 10 us 'have a day off!' "

() 1. A. but B. and C. or D. for

() 2. A. thought hardly

B. thought hard and hard

C. hard thought

D. thought and thought

() 3. A. Miss B. sir C. teacher D. Mr

() 4. A. strike B. best C. hit D. knock

() 5. A. also B. again C. too D. once

() 6. A. speak B. tell C. say D. do

() 7. A. tomorrow

B. the day after tomorrow

C. yesterday

D. the day before yesterday

() 8. A. laugh B. to laugh C. laughed D. laughing

() 9. A. with B. on C. in D. by

() 10. A. teach B. taught C. are teaching D. were teaching

(B)

请根据内容从所给的 15 个单词中选出最恰当的 10 个填入空白处, 使短文完整, 有些词要根据需要作适当的词形变化。

than, so, tell, us, them, report, beause, love, composition, understand, to, that, much, for, what

A generation gap (代沟) has become a serious problem. I read a (1) about it in the newspaper. Some children have killed (2) after quarrels (争吵) with parents. I think this is (3) they don't have a good talk with each other. Parents now spend (4) time in the office. (5) they don't have much time to stay with their children. As time passes, they both feel (6) they don't have the same topics (话题) to talk about. I want to (7) parents to be more with your children, get to know them and understand them. And for children, show your feeling (8) your parents. They are the people who (9) you. So tell them your thoughts (想法). In this way, you can have a better (10) of each other.

完形填空选择题的一般解题思路是:

1. 跳过空格、通读全文、把握大意。先跳过空格, 通读试题所给的要完形填空的短文, 获得整体印象, 做到弄清文脉、抓住主旨, 较好地把握短文大意。要在阅读理解短文意思

的基础上才开始判定选择，切忌仓促下笔。

2. 结合选项、综合考虑、初定答案。在理解全文意思的基础上，再结合所给备选项细读全文，联系上、下文内容，注意从上、下文的语法结构和词语搭配及从选择项中寻找解题的提示，以词、句的意义为先，再从分析句子结构入手，根据短文意思、语法规则、词语固定搭配等进行综合考虑，对备选项逐一进行分析、比较和筛选，排除干扰项、初步选定答案。

3. 瞻前顾后、先易后难、各个击破。动笔时要瞻前顾后、通篇考虑、先易后难。对比较明显直接的、自己最有把握的答案先做，一下子不能确定答案的，先跳过这一空格，继续往下做，最后回过头来再集中精力解决难点。这时可结合已确定答案的选项再读一遍短文，随着对短文理解的深入，可以降低试题的难度，提高选择的正确率。

4. 复读全文、逐空验证、弥补疏漏。完成各道题选择后，把所选的答案代入原文，再把全文通读一篇，逐空认真复查。看所选定的答案是否使短文意思前后连贯、顺理成章，语法结构是否正确，是否符合习惯表达法。如发现错误答案或有疑问的，应再次推敲、反复斟酌、做出修正。

完形填空试题的一般解题思路是：

1. 跳过空格、通读短文、了解大意。解题时先跳过空格，通读完形填空的短文，了解全文的内容和要旨。要重视首句，善于以首句的时态、语气为立足点，理清文脉，推测全文主题及大意。

2. 复读短文、确定语义、判断词形。把握短文大意后再认真复读短文，利用上下文的语境，结合所学过的知识，先确定空格处所需词语的意义，再根据空格在句子中的位置，判断其在句中充当的成分，从而确定所填词的词性，再依据词语搭配和语法规则，判断所填的词的正确形式。

3. 三读短文、上下参照、验证答案。在短文的每一空白处填上一个词后，将完成的短文再细读一遍，上下参照，连贯思考。把所填的答案放入短文中进行检验，可从上下文内容是否协调一致、顺理成章，语法结构是否正确无误等进行综合验证，凡有疑问必须重新推敲考虑。

(三) 课文阅读指导

1. 初中阅读

阅读理解能力

- (1) 理解主旨要义
- (2) 理解文中具体信息
- (3) 根据上下文猜测生词的意义
- (4) 做出简单判断的推理
- (5) 理解文章的基本结构
- (6) 理解作者的意图和态度

2. 培养良好阅读习惯

- (1) 扩大视距
- (2) 克服声读
- (3) 克服逐字读

3. 猜测词文

- (1) 通过标题或主题句进行预测

(2) 文章的标题或主题句可包括作者的意图和倾向、篇章的总体意义和深层意义，因此通过文章标题或主题句进行预测，以便正确理解。

- (3) 通过语篇标记进行预测

- (4) 语篇标记包括关联词、转换词也包括其他关键词。

- (5) 利用背景知识预测
(6) 利用图片进行预测

实战操练

(答题时间: 80 分钟)

一. 选择填空。

- () 1. Beijing won the chances _____ the 2008 Olympics.
A. to host B. host C. hosting D. hosted
- () 2. Tiger Woods can make billions _____ dollars a year.
A. for B. with C. of D. on
- () 3. —You looked so beautiful at the party.
—_____.
A. No, I don't think so
B. Of course
C. Thank you very much
D. No, I'm not beautiful
- () 4. The text is very easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.
A. a few B. a little C. few D. little
- () 5. In the bookshop, a reader asked the shopkeeper _____ “Who Moved My cheese” was an interesting book.
A. that B. what C. how D. if
- () 6. —In our English study reading is more interesting than speaking, I think.
—I don't agree. Speaking is _____ reading.
A. as important as B. so important as
C. the more important D. the most important
- () 7. If he _____ harder, he'll catch up with us.
A. work B. works C. worked D. will work
- () 8. The manager _____ that the business would be worse after the stock (股票) went down.
A. talked B. told C. said D. spoke
- () 9. We should keep _____ in the reading-room.
A. quiet B. quietly C. quite D. quickly
- () 10. —I think everything goes on well.
—_____.
A. So I do B. I do so C. So do I D. So is I
- () 11. If you want to watch TV, you may turn _____.
A. down B. it on C. on it D. it off
- () 12. I'm sorry I haven't got any money. I've _____ my handbag at home.
A. missed B. left C. put D. forgotten
- () 13. He is listening to the music _____ she is washing clothes.
A. after B. before C. that D. while
- () 14. It takes _____ time to go to Beijing by plane than by train.
A. more B. fewer C. longer D. less
- () 15. —Excuse me. Have you got an eraser?

—Sorry, I haven't. Why _____ you ask Mary? Perhaps she's got one.

- A. do B. don't C. did D. didn't

二. 选择恰当的答语。

_____ 1. What were you doing when the UFO landed? A. Your teacher won't let you in.

_____ 2. Will people use paper _____ late. B. He said I couldn't stay out

_____ money in the future?

_____ 3. I can't sleep, what should I do? C. I was doing my homework.

_____ 4. If I wear jeans to school, _____ D. No, they won't. Everyone

_____ what will happen? will have a credit card.

_____ 5. What did your father say? E. You should listen to some relaxing music.

三. 根据汉语提示填空:

1. 不知道该怎么办, 你能给我点建议吗?

I don't know _____ to do, can you give me some _____?

2. 外星人正在买纪念品的时候, 我给警察打了个电话。

While the alien was _____ a souvenir, I _____ the police.

3. 我放学回家的路上, 看见一只猫从窗户里跑了出来。

On my way home from school, I saw a cat get _____ a window.

4. 我不想在电话里跟你谈论这件事情。

I don't want to talk _____ it with you _____ the phone.

5. 我们要在周五晚上为约翰举办一个惊喜的晚会。

We are going to have a _____ party for John _____ Friday evening.

四. 完形填空:

把下面五个句子放在文章中的恰当位置, 使文章完整。

Three men went up in a balloon (气球). They started early in London. The headman was Ted, and the other two men were Davy and Emilio. 1 Soon they heard the sea. They were carrying the usual rope (绳子), and it was hanging down from the basket of the balloon. At the end of the rope they had tied a metal box. This could hold water, or it could be empty. So 2. It was for use over the sea. They were also carrying some bags of sand.

After the sun rose, the balloon went higher. It went up to 3,000 metres, and 3. The water in the balloon became ice. Snow fell past the men's basket, and they could see more snow on the ground. 4, but it was hard. They tried to break the icy sand with their knives, but it was not easy. The work was slow and they were still falling, so they had to drop some whole bags of sand. One of them fell on an icy lake and made a black hole in the ice.

At last they pulled the box into the basket. It was still snowing; so 5. They rose to 5,100 metres! Everything became icy. They were so cold

that they decided to land. They came down in Poland heavily but safely. They had travelled 1,797 kilometres from London!

- A. The men tried to throw out some more sand
- B. they were able to change its weight (重量)
- C. They had a big balloon and they were ready for a long way.
- D. they climbed to get away from the snow
- E. the air there was very cold

五. 阅读理解

(A)

Einstein Was Waiting for His Friend

Once Einstein was waiting for one of his friends on a bridge. He was thinking a problem. While he was waiting, it began to rain. The rain kept on for some time. When Einstein took out a piece of paper from his pocket to write something down, the paper was wet and then he knew that it was raining. His clothes had become wet. But after he put the paper into his pocket, he forgot he was standing in the rain again.

Many scientists are not careful with their lives. This is because they are too careful with their studies.

1. What did Einstein do? He was _____.
A. a doctor B. a teacher C. a scientist
2. Why was Einstein on a bridge.
A. Because he was writing something on the bridge.
B. Because he was waiting for a friend.
C. Because he was thinking.
3. It rained _____.
A. sometimes B. for some time C. for a long time
4. Einstein _____ and began to write something on it.
A. bought a piece of paper.
B. took a piece of paper from his car.
C. took out a piece of paper from his pocket.
5. Which is true?
A. Einstein was careful with his work.
B. Einstein was careful with his clothes.
C. Einstein was careful with his friends.

(B)

生活中总会有许多意外事故发生，懂得急救或自救是非常重要的。请阅读下面材料，根据1—5小题所描述的救护方法，从A—G七幅图中找出与题意相应的图画（本题共有七幅图，你只能选五幅图，多选不给分。）

1. If the person has stopped breathing, you must try to start his / her breathing at once. The best thing is to use the mouth-to-mouth way. Lay the person on his / her back and breathe into his / her mouth.

2. If the person is bleeding (流血) badly, you must try to stop the bleeding. Press on the bleeding point with a piece of clean cloth and hold



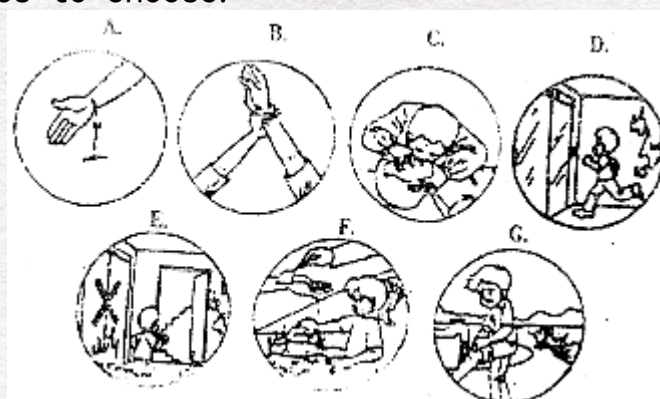
up the part of the body which is bleeding.

3. If you are bitten (cut by teeth) by an animal, wash the cut under cold running water. Cover the broken part, if there is any, with a piece of clean cloth. Then see a doctor as soon as possible.

4. If you are burnt (hurt by fire or something very hot), cool the burnt part at once. Run cool (not cold) water over the burn until it is less painful. Then put a piece of dry clean cloth over the burnt part.

5. If there is a fire, never use a lift in the building, because it's very dangerous. The lift may get trapped between floors. Use the stairs and leave the building at once. 1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____ 5. ____

Here are some pictures to choose.



六. 写作:

(从下列2封来信中选择一封写回信。)

Dear friend,

There will be a party this weekend. All my friends are invited to the party except me. I am angry. And I don't know why they didn't invite me! What do you think? Can you help me?

Upset

Dear friend,

I am a new student in Grade One, but my English is too bad. Yesterday I had an English test and my grade was just so so. I want to improve my English. What should I do? Could you give me some advice?

Looking for help

Dear _____,



【试题答案】

- (A) 1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. B
6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B
(B) 1. report 2. themselves 3. because
4. much / more 5. So 6. that 7. tell
8. to 9. love 10. understanding

参考练习答案:

- 一. 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D
6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C
11. B 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. B
二. 1. C 2. D 3. E 4. A 5. B
三. 1. what, advice 2. buying, called
3. out, of 4. about, on 5. surprise, on
四. 1. C 2. B 3. E 4. D 5. A
五. (A) 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. A
(B) 1. C 2. B 3. F 4. G 5. E

第三部分

MODULE1 1、如有 always ,often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never, once a...., every... 用一般现在时, 第一、二人称复数后跟动词原形, 第三人称单数后跟动词加's'/'es'。

2、如有 now ,look! ,listen, at the moment 用现在进行时, 结构是 be (am, is, are) +v-ing

3、如有 tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, from now on, in +一段时间, some day, next.... 用一般将来时, 结构: will + v 原 \ be going to +v 原 (没有动词用 be)

4、如有 yesterday,ago , last.... just now.... 用一般过去时动词加 ed

give sb. Sth.=give sth. to sb. 给某人某物 every day 每天,

write down 写下, 记下 write it (them) down everyday 每天的, 日常的,

how about doing sth.=what about doing sth. 做.... 怎么样 each other 互相.

thanks a lot= thank you very much 非常谢谢

回答 That's all right. =You're welcome.= That'OK.= It's my pleasure.=Not at all.Why don't you+V 原...=why not+...V 原 为什么不

help sb. with sth. 在某方面帮助别人 help sb. (to)do sth. 帮助某人做某事

with one's help=with the help of sb. 在某人的帮助 help oneself to sth. 请自用食物

watch sb. do sth. 看到某人做了某事, (现在没有做, 做过)
 watch sb. doing sth. 看到某人正在做某事 (正在做) see, hear 类似
 remember to do sth. 想起记得要做某事, 未做事 remember doing sth. 想起记得做过某事
 forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事 forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事
 welcome back 欢迎回来 , new term 新学期
 this term 这学期 , next term 下学学期,
 last term 上学期, give you some advice 给你一些建议,
 why not 为什么不, make a mistake=make mistakes 犯错误,
 correct spelling 正确的拼写, what else?=what other things? 还有什么
 a piece of advice 一条建议, follow /take one's advice 采用别人的建议,
 send sth to sb.=send sb. sth. 寄给某人 send for 派人去请/取
 send up 发射. all the time 一直
 enjoy oneself=have a good time=have a great time=have fun, 玩得愉快
 lots of =a lot of =many(可数)\much(不可数) 许多 ,
 spend : sb. spend some time on sth. 某人花费时间做某事
 sb. spend some time (in) doing sth. 某人花费时间做某事
 Sb. spend some money on sth. 某人花费钱买某物
 Sb. spend some money (in) buying sth. 某人花费钱买某物
 Cost: sth. cost sb. some money 某物花去某人钱
 pay: sb. pay some money for sth. 某人支付钱
 Take: It takes (took) sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花去某人时间
 ask for 请求, 要求, ask sb. for sth. 向某人要某物
 ask sb. to do sth. 要求某人做某事 a piece of 一块
 enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事 .finish, practise, mind, miss , consider, keep,
 continue, 这些词语后跟动名词形式 V-ing
 place sth. in =put sth. in 把某物放在...里面
 else 常修饰不定代词, 关系代词或副词, 也可修饰 all, much, little 等, else 要位于
 其后。所有格为 else's.
 take a deep breath 深呼吸, catch\hold one's breath 屏住呼吸,
 out of breath 上气不接下气, wish sb. to do sth. 希望某人做某事,
 the number of ...的数目, 后跟名词复数, 动词用三单, a number of =many, 大量,
 许多后跟名词复数, 动词用复数形式。a large number of, a small number of ,
 invite sb. to do sth. 邀请某人做某事 find+ it+ adj+to do sth. 发现做某事怎么
 样
 try to do sth. 尽力做事 try doing sth. 尝试做某事
 try not to do sth. 尽力不做某事 try one's best 尽某人最大的努力,
 a group of 一组, 一群, borrow sth from sb. 从某人处借入某物,
 lend sth. to sb.=lend sb. sth. 借给某人某物 keep 借一段时间
 practice doing sth., 练习做某事 come from=be from 来自,
 look for 寻找, look after=care for=take care of 照顾
 look up 向上看, 查阅, look like 看起来像,
 look at 看着, look on sb. as 把某人看作,
 look forward to doing sth. 盼望, 期待做某事 look over 检查, 翻阅 ,
 look out 当心, 向外看, look through 仔细查看,
 be ready for =get ready for=prepare for 为..., be ready 准备好 ,

be (get) ready to do sth. 准备做某事, 乐意做某事 translate...into... 将...译成

...,

take a message 捎个信, leave a message 留个信,

be good for 对...有好处, be good at =do well in 擅长于...

be poor at =be bad at =do badly in=be weak in 不擅长... Think of 想起,

think about 想出, think over 仔细考虑,

else 修饰不定代词 something, everything, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody,

nobody 和 who, what, when, where 时放后,

四说, 1, speak 说语言, 2, say 说内容, 3, talk 与谁说, 4, tell 告诉, 讲述,

四看, 1, watch 观看电视, 比赛和表演, 2, see 看人, 电影, 医生, 风景,

3, read 看书, 报, 4, look 就看。 看场电影要用 see, 读书看报用 read 电视、戏剧、比赛, 凡是表演用 watch, observe 细观察, 一时注意用 notice.

make+宾语+补足语 (形容词) 使某人某物怎么样。

.make+宾语+do 让某人做某事

make+宾语+过去分词 使某人被怎么样; make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友,

hear of 听说, hear from 收到某人的来信,

be bad for 对...有害, it is +adj.+of sb +to do sth. 写性格, 品质 kind, good

nice, right, wrong, clever, careless, polite, foolish 等。

It is+adj+for sb +to do sth. 对物的评价 difficult, easy hard, dangerous, important, 等

write to... 给...写信, next to 在...旁边,

do some concerts 办音乐会, speak to sb. 和某人讲话,

say hello to sb. 给某人问好, say bye to sb. 向某人说再见,

show sb. around somewhere 带某人参观某地, learn sth from sb. 向某人学习

choose the correct answers 选择正确答案, correct the mistakes 改错,

match ...with...把...和...搭配起来

建议: 1. why don't you do sth?=why not do sth?

2. How about doing sth?=what about doing sth?

3. You should /can do sth. 4. Remember to do sth.

5. Don't forget to do sth. 6. can you do sth ?

7. Let's do sth. 8. It's a good idea to do

9. would you like to do ? 10. Shall we do

11. You'd better (not) do sth.

回答: That's a good idea. Thanks a lot.

Great, OK. That's right. All right. Good idea. Sure.

MODULE2 现在完成时:

1. 表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响, 或结果, 常与 recently, ever, never, already, yet, just, before still 连用;

2. 表示发生在过去并且一直持续到现在的动作或状态, 常与 for+时间段或 since+时间点连用。

结构: have (has)+过去分词,

get into=enter 进入, what's the price of ...=how much is ...问价格

dream about 梦到, dream of 梦见,

around the world=all over the world 全世界, stay with sb. 与某人呆一起

stay in bed 呆在床上, stay at home 呆在家里,

take off 脱下, 起飞, all over China, 全中国, come true 实现, drive to =go to ...by car 开车, sell out 卖光, at the end 在结束时, at the end of 在...尽头/结尾, have been to 去过(现在不在那儿), have gone to 去了(现在不在说话地), everyday English 日常英语, first prize 一等奖, The most exciting experience 最激动人心的经历, before long 不久, long before=soon=a little later 很久以前, no problem 没问题, have a problem in doing sth. 做某事有困难, work out a problem 解决一个问题, invite sb to do sth, 邀请某人做某事, invite sb to some place 邀请某人去某地, one day, 某一天, (过去或将来) some day 某一天(将来), 连系动词, 一是 be (am, is, are, was, were,) 一感觉 feel, 一保持 keep, 三变 become, get turn, 四起来 taste, smell, look, sound, 后跟形容词作表语。
 不定代词: somebody, some one 某人, anybody, anyone 任何人 nobody, no one, 没人 everyone, everybody 每个人, something 某物, anything 任何物, nothing 没事, everything 一切事物, 修饰他们的形容词放后。
 different kinds of =all kinds of 不同种类的, 各种各样的, by the end of 到...末为止, 不迟于
 give a concert=give concerts 举办音乐会, in the end =finally, 最后, 终于,
 take a photo=take photos 照相, 店 cook sth for sb.=cook sb. sth. 为某人做饭 buy, make
 such+a /an +adj+单数名词=so +adj+a/an+单数名词 (名前 such, 形副 so, 多多少少也用 so, little 属特殊, “小”用 such, 少用 so.)
 交通工具的乘坐, take the(a) +交通工具 to, =go...by+交通工具=go...on /in+a(the)+交通工具(小汽车只能用 in, 其余的可用 in, on);
 walk to some where=go to...on foot; fly to somewhere.=goby plane
 ride to somewhere=go...by bike, drive to somewhere=go to by car,
 a kind of 一种, be kind to sb 对某人友善 .since then 从那时起,
 take off 脱下, 起飞, 请假, reckon=consider =regard =think 考虑, 认为,
 be reckoned (to be), 被以为 reckon....as... 相当于
 regard ...as... 把当成 in the photo, 在照片里
 go abroad, 出国 be abroad, 在国外 travel abroad, 到国外旅行
 sell out, 卖光 sell to, 卖给某人 sell well 卖得好,
 四个也: also, 肯定, 行前 be 后; too 肯定, 句末; either, 否定, 句末; as well, 肯定, 句末。
 go to sleep, 去睡觉 the price of, 的价格, 形容价格用 high, low。
 sell sth at a high price, 以高价出售, sell sth at a low price, 以低价出售。
 yet, 用于完成时态的否定句和疑问句中; have a wonderful time 玩得高兴,
 would like to do sth=want to do sth, 想要做某事
 would like sb. to do sth=want sb to do sth 想要某人做某事

MODULE 3

already 早已, 用于完成时的肯定; yet, 用于完成时的否定和疑问; just, 用于完成时

just now=a moment ago 用于过去时,
 arrive at (小地方)/in(大地方)=reach=get to ,到达
 bring, 从外往里拿, take , 从里往外拿, carry 无方向, fetch 往返拿,
 more than ,=over, 多于 less than, 少于
 alone, 个体单独, 独自; lonely, 孤独, 寂寞, 也表示荒凉,
 most of... 的大多数, a visit to 对...的参观,
 on a visit to..., 参观... for a visit 参观, pay a visit
 to , 拜访
 as ...as.... 和.... 一样 not as ...as..=not so ...as 不如,
 so ...that 如此... 以致于... 如果 that 后是否定, 就可以用 too...to 转换, 如果是肯
 定就用, 形容+enough(for sb)to do sth.
 be famous for 因...而著名(原因), be famous as 以...身份或产地而著名
 prefer doing sth. to doing sth.=like doing sth better than doing sth 更喜欢做
 某事,
 prefer to 更喜欢... prefer to do sth rather than do sth. 宁愿做某事而不愿做
 某事,
 return from a visit to 从...访问返回, be named after 以...的名字命名,
 be proud of 以....自豪, be up to sb. 由某人决定,
 up to 从事于, 忙于, space station 在太空站,
 show sth to sb.=show sb sth 把某物给某人看, on business 出差, 因...公事,
 在...的上面 over, 在..上面, 正上方, 中间有段空间, 反义为 under
 on 在...上面, 贴着物表, 反义 beneath, above 在..上方, 高出, 反义 below
 in the sky=in the air 在天空中, by air=by plane 坐飞机,
 in the last three years 在过去三年里, 用于现在完成时,
 none 用于三个以上的全否定, 反义为 all; neither 两个都不, 反义为 both,
 the latest news, 最新消息, share sth.with sb. 与分享某物
MODULE4 get on /along with sb, 与...相处, get on well with sb. 与...相处融
 洽
 hear about ,hear of 听说, in fact 实际上,
 the Hope Schools, 希望学校 look after=take care of =care for, 照
 顾
 drop out of school, 辍学 take part in, 参加
 pay for , 支付, 付钱 how long , 多长时间
 how soon, 多久 get on badly with , 与...相处不好
 hear from sb. 收到某人的信, 电子邮件等 on the farm , 在农场上
 in the last+一段时间, in the past +一段时间 in the recent+ 一段时间, 这三个用于
 现在完成时
 because of 因为..... , sell sth.to sb.=sell sb .sth. , 把某物卖
 给某人
 buy sth from ...buy sth for sb.. 给某人买东西 get an education 接受教育,
 take part in=join 参加, in good/bad health 身体健康/不健康,
 care about 关心, 在乎, take care 当心,
 how often 隔多久一次, stop doing sth. 停止做某事,
 stop to do sth. 停下来去做别的事, dress /undress+人,
 put on/wear/take off+衣, drop out 退出, 离队,
 drop in 顺便来访, drop out of school 退学

point at 指着, point to 指向, put on one's clothes 穿上衣服
with the help of sb. = with sb's help 在别人的帮助下 without the help of sb. 无人帮助的情况
at home and abroad 在国内外

非延续性动词变为延续动词:

buy--have open--be open join --be in borrow--keep die ---be dead
leave--be away come here---be here go there--be there begin--be on
finish--be over make friends--be friends get ready--be ready buy--get /have

arrive/get to /reach/come--be in \be at /stay, put on--have on /wear get up--be up

可延续性动词不可以与 for 或 since 连用, 非延续性动词的否定式也可以和 for /since 连用.

other 其他的, 另外的, 别的;

another 另一个人或事物;

the other 两个中的另一个;

the others 其余的, 剩下的人或事物;

others 其他的, 另外的, 别的人或物

MODULE 5 on earth, 究竟, 到底, 可用在 when, what, who, where, how, which, why 等之后, 相当于 in the world, 用在否定句中相当于 not ... at all;

a fan of, ... 的迷

give a concert = give concerts, 举行音乐会

be famous for, 因... 而著名(后+人或物某方面的特点, 特长)

be famous as, 作为... 而闻名(后+身份职业)

at the age of = when sb. was... years old, 在... 岁的时候

not only... but also.. 不仅.. 而且(就近原则)上 classical music, 古典音乐

belong to, 属于

sth belong to sb. 物属于人

across, 从一定范围内的一边到另一边, 表面进行 through, 从中间通过或穿过, 里面进行;

over 上方通过, 不接触表面;

hear of 听说,

be born 出生,

go through 穿过,

I'm not sure 我不确定, I'm sure 肯定,

make sb. +adj 使某人怎么样, make sb. do sth. 使某人做某事,

take sb. around 带人四处走走, a piece of music 一首乐曲,

in addition to 除... 以外, buy him a guitar = buy a guitar for him 给某人买吉他,

go on with sth. 继续做某事, go on doing sth. 继续做某事,

die of 患... 而死, 常接 hunger, cold, illness, cancer 内部原因,

die from 由于..., 而死, 常接 a wound, an accident, carelessness 外部原因,

learn to do sth 学做某事, learn from sb. 向某人学习,

Learn... by heart 熟记, 背诵, learn one's lesson from... 从... 中吸取教训,

反意疑问句:

1. 先断"定", 判断是否定或肯定.

如有 not, never, few, little, hardly, no, nobody, seldom, nothing 等词, 则是否定, 后面该用肯定.

2. 后找"动", 观察前面的动词, 若含有或情态动词直接用, 若为实义动词原形, 用 do, 三单用 does, 过去式用 did, had better 用 had

3. 换代, 主语定代词, 三单用 he, she, it, 复用 they we; somebody, nobody 类似的用 they, 和 thing 一起的用

4. 肯定祈使句, 反问句部分可用 will you /won't you? 否定祈使句, 用 will you?

5. Let's... 用 shall we? let us... 用 will you?,

6. 在 think, believe, suppose+从句结构中, 疑问句部分与从句保持一致, 同时主句的否

定转移到从句中; 但第二, 三人称与主句保持一致: I don't think you have done it, have you? /He doesn't think you have done it, does he?即: 当主句人称是一, 从句是二时, 看二; 当主句是三时, 就看三。

7. 回答只针对事实作答; Yes+肯定, No+否定

give sb. sth.=give sth. to sb. 给某人某物, give in 投降,

give up doing sth 放弃, give out 分发,

give a way to 对... 让步, on the earth 在地球上,

both... and 既.... 又..... 就近原则 neither.... nor 既不.... 又不, 就近原则

either... or 要么.... 要么. there be, not only... but also 就近原则,, may be 可能是. maybe=perhaps 大概, 也许

In addition to .. 除... 以外(还有) =besides, but 除.. 之外,, 常与否定意义词连用, 当 but 前有 do 时 but 后接原形, except, 除.... 之外(不包括)

on holiday 度假, of course=, sure 当然

all types of 呼种, part time job, 一份兼职工作

on one's own 独自, be led by 由.... 带领

MODULE 6 过去进行时

用法: 1. 表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作或正存在的状态, 一般常和 at that time, at 点 yesterday, then, last night, this time yesterday, the whole morning, when I arrived 等特定的过去时间连用。

2. 表示一个过去动作发生时或发生之后, 另一个动作正在进行或两个延续性过去的动作同时进行, 常与 when, while 引导的时间状语从句连用。

结构: was /were +V-ing

go on 继续, go on doing sth 继续做某事(同一件事),

go on to do sth 继续做某事(另一件事),

go on with sth 继续做同一件事, 但中间暂停过,

How is it going ?=How are you getting on /along? 近况如何?

by the river, 在河边

at this time yesterday 昨天 的这个时候, in a tree=in the tree, 在树上(外来物)

on a tree =on the tree, 在树上, (树本身的) smile at sb. 朝着某人微笑,

laugh at sb. 嘲笑某人 fall into, 掉进, 跌入

fall off 掉下来, fall behind, 落后, 跟不上

fall in love with, 爱上 be careful, 小心

by mistake 由于出错 at taht /this time 在那/这时

have nothing to do 没事可做, nothing strange 没什么奇怪的,

take sth. out of 把... 从... 拿出来, happen to do sth. 碰巧做某事

感官动词 see, hear, watch, feel, notice, smell, taste 后+名词或代词+动词原形(表示动作已经发生)后+名词或代词+Ving(表示动作正在进行)

under th hedge 在树篱下面, go down 下去,

think about 考虑, think of 想起, 认为,

think over 仔细考虑, think out, 想出

think hard, 努力想, 努力思考 What happened to sb.? 某人发生了什么事?

be on 上演, go off 熄灭, 停,

英语中当几个单数人称同时作主语时, 先后顺序是“二、三、一”

not ...until 直到.... 才..... (主句中常用非延续性动词)

till/until 直到.....为止(主句中常用延续性动词)

something wrong with..., 出了毛病, lie in bed 躺在床上,

jump out of 从...跳出来, on one's way to someplace, 在某人去某地的路上

on one's way home 在某人回家的路上, fromto, 从...到.... (动词+Ving)

when, while, as 的区别 当...时候

When 可与持续性动词连用, 表示"一段时间,"也可与短暂性动词连用, 表示"时刻". 主句的动作可以与从句的动作同时发生, 也可以先后发生. 如果主从句都是短暂性动词时, 只能用 When

While 表示主句和从句的动作同时发生. 其从句的动词必须为延续性动词, 从句多用进行时态, 也可用表示状态的动词的一般时态. 如果主从句都是进行时, 只能用 While

as 与 When 同义, 但 as 指主句的动作和从句的动作交替进行或同步发展.

wear out 穿坏, 穿旧, 用坏, cheer up 使振奋; 使兴奋,

follow one's advice 听从某人的建议, look into 向...的里面看,

stop to do sth. 停下做另一件事 stop doing sth. 停止做某事

stop ...from doing sth. 阻止....做某事, what kind 哪种,

a kind of 一种, all kinds of =different kinds of 各种各样的,

kind of =a bit=a little 有点, walk along 沿着....走,

by mistake 错误地, 无意地, by oneself 单独, 独立地,

by the way, 顺便说 墙的表面用 on, 墙的内部用 in

have something to do 有事可做, have something to eat 有可吃的东西,

have nothing to drink 没有什么喝的东西 feel tired 感到疲劳

no one, 一般不与 of 连用, 动词用单数, 只指人, 一般用来回答 who

none, 可与 of 连用, 动词可用单数或复数, 指人或物, 回答 how many /how much 引导的问句, 以及含 any+n 的一般问句

Nothing, 指物, 动词用单数,

without doing sth. 没做, be tired=get tired 累了,

during the day 一整天,

被动语态的结构是: be+及物动词的过去分词

变法: 1 主+谓+宾语. 将宾语变作主语, 将谓语变被动语态, 将主语变 by 宾语.

2. 主+谓+间宾+直宾 将间接宾语变作主语, 谓语变成被动语态, 直接宾语不变.

3 主+谓+直宾+间宾+to 或 for 将直变主, 将谓变被动, 其余不变. by 原主

4. 主+谓+宾+宾补 宾作主, 谓变被, 其余不变, by 原主.

5. 主+谓+宾+宾补 (let, see, make, hear, watch, feel, help, notice, observe, look at, listen

to) 变为被动时, 后加 to

6. 主+短语动词+宾语, 宾作主, 短变被, 其余不变, by 原主.

7. 带有 be going to, be about to, be to, have to, used to, be supposed to, be sure to

等要将 to 后来动词变以被动

8. 被动语态的每种时态

第四部分

初中英语语法真题讲义
主讲：王川

欢迎使用新东方在线电子教材

第二部分 历届试题精选

Unit 1

1. jack, good boy! Please pass _____ the glasses. I want to read the newspaper.
A. you B. me C. him D. her
2. This morning I had _____ egg and a bottle of milk for my breakfast.
A. an B. a C. the D. 不填

冠词
不定冠词

用法	例句
用于可数名词单数形式前	Susan is a scientist. Pass me an orange, please.
不特指某人或某物	A boy is looking for you. We work five days a week.
表示“一”的数量，但没有 one 强烈	We are going to have an English lesson tomorrow. I have a mouth, a nose, two eyes and two ears.
用于固定词组中	A few, a little, a lot of, a moment ago

定冠词

用法	例句
特指某人或者某物	Show me the photo of the boy.
双方都知道的事物或人	Where are the new books, Jim? They are on the small table.
上文提过的人或物	Ji Wei lives on a farm. The farm is not big.
独一无二	The sun is bigger than the moon.
序数词和形容词最高级前	The first month of the year is January.
普通名词构成的专有名词前	The Great Wall
习惯用语	In the morning On the left

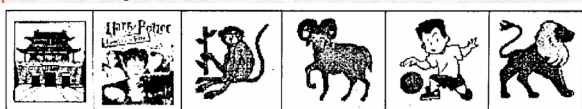
零冠词



用法	例句
专有名词和不可数名词前	China
名词已经有定语 this, that, my, your, some, any 等	That letter is in her bag.
复数名词表示一类人或物	My father and mother are teachers.
星期、月份、季节、节日前	It is Sunday today.
称呼前	What colour are Mrs. Green's shoes?
三餐和球类运动前	He went to school before breakfast this morning.

3. —How many _____ can you see in the following pictures?
—Three.

A. boys B. animals C. films D. buildings



4. Timmy goes to school _____ every day. It's 5 minutes' walk from his home to school.

A. in a bus B. by plane C. on foot D. by boat

5. Everything is _____ at night markets. You don't need a lot of money to have a good time.

A. cheap B. bad C. tired D. dear

6. —Excuse me, _____ is the nearest bookshop?

—Go down the street and turn left at the second corner.

A. how B. what C. where D. who

7. The sign  tells us _____.

A. NO SMOKING B. NO PARKING
C. NO PHOTOS D. NO FOOD

8. —Can you play football?

—Yes, I can, _____ I can't play it very well.

转折关系

A. or B. and C. so D. but

9. Last month, students had to have their lessons by internet _____ because of SARS.

A. on the playground B. at home
C. in the street D. near the hospital

10. It is _____ today than yesterday. Shall we go swimming this afternoon?

A. the hottest B. hot
C. hottest D. hotter

最高级要加 the, 由于 hot 为重读闭音节所以要双写 t 加 est.

11. Listen! Some of the girls _____ about Harry Potter. Let's join them!

A. are talking B. talk



C. will talk

D. talked

出现 listen, look 等词, 优先考虑使用进行时态。

12. _____ Chinese are looking for ways to learn English well before Beijing 2008 Olympics.

A. Thousand

B. Thousands

C. Thousand of

D. Thousands of

数字+thousand 原形正确

Thousands of 正确, 其他形式不正确

13. Our teacher, Miss Chen, _____ English on the radio the day before yesterday.

A. teaches

B. taught

C. will teach

D. had taught

14. Do you know _____ during the coming summer holiday?

A. what will Tom do

B. what did Tom do

C. what Tom will do

D. what Tom did

考虑两点问题就能解题:

1. 语序: 陈述语序

2. 时态: 看时间状语

15. The English novel is quite easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.

A. a little

B. little

C. a few

D. few

判断标准:

1. Little few 的区别

2. 肯定还是否定

16. I don't think I _____ you in that dress before.

A. have seen

B. was seeing

C. saw

D. see

17. Today some newly-produced mobile phones can take pictures _____ a camera.

A. as

B. for

C. like

D. of

18. —You want _____ sandwich?

—Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry.

A. other

B. another

C. others

D. the other

19. —Don't you think you should paint the wall?

—Who would _____?

A. see

B. look

C. watch

D. notice

20. —I forgot to bring my notebook.

—_____. You can borrow some paper from me.

A. Help yourself

B. I'm sorry

C. No problem

D. So careless

答案: Unit 1 BABCA CADBD ADBCD ACBDC

Unit 2

1. That girl is new in our class. Do you know _____ name?

A. her

B. she

C. he

D. his

2. Look! there _____ some apples in that tree.
A. is B. was C. are D. were

判断条件:

1. 倒装真正的主语的单数复数

2. 时态

3. —Can you play with a yo-yo, Jim?

—Yes, I _____. It's easy.

- A. must B. can C. need D. may

Can 与 may 的区别: can 表示自身能力, may 表示许可

4. I'd like something to read. Would you please pass me the _____?

- A. pen B. box C. ruler D. book

5. The computer is very useful in our life, _____ it?

- A. isn't B. wasn't C. hasn't D. doesn't

反意疑问句中提问部分助动词和主句要一致

6. —_____ is a ticket for the film hacker II?

—About forty Yuan.

- A. How old B. How many C. How much D. How often

7. September 10th is _____.

- A. Women's Day B. Children's Day
C. Mid-autumn Day D. Teachers' Day

8. Be careful, _____ you will fall off the tree.

- A. so B. or C. but D. and

9. —Li Lei did very well in the English exam.

—Oh, yeah! He is _____ English.

- A. weak in B. angry with
C. good at D. afraid of

10. She will have a holiday as soon as she _____ the work next week.

- A. finishes B. doesn't finish
C. will finish D. won't finish

条件句中一般现在时表示将来时态为考试的考察重点内容

11. This second-hand camera is much _____ than that new one.

- A. cheap B. cheaper C. dear D. dearest

12. —Where is Mr. Green now? I haven't seen him for a few days.

—He _____ Hong Kong.

- A. has been to B. had been to
C. had gone to D. has gone to

注意: been to 在考试中从来没有作为正确选项

13. —Could you let me know _____ yesterday?

—Because the traffic was heavy.

- A. why did you come late B. why you came late
C. why do you come late D. why you come late

14. It's too dark here. Please _____ the light.

- A. turn back B. turn down
C. turn on D. turn off

15. Which of the following means "No Photos"?



答案: Unit 2 ACBDA CDBCA BDBCA

Unit 3

1. Could you show me the way to the post office?
A. make B. ask C. tell D. want
2. Most of the American people are friendly.
A. friend B. lucky C. well D. kind
3. She looked tired after a long walk.
A. seemed B. saw C. watched D. found

系动词有:

Be 动词

keep, remain, stay, lie, stand

seem, appear, look

feel, smell, sound, taste

become, grow, turn, get,

turn out

4. His new shirt is too expensive.
A. dear B. large C. long D. cheap
5. I received a letter from one of my friends in Beijing yesterday.
A. read a letter for B. heard from
C. wrote a letter to D. heard
6. This ruler is mine. _____ is over there.
A. She B. She's C. Her D. Hers
7. There _____ some children playing on the playground.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
8. We are all here _____ Li Ming because he is ill.
A. besides B. and C. except D. of

Besides 是包含关系

Except 是不包含关系

9. Their daughter is _____ Lucy.
A. old than B. very old than
C. as older as D. as old as
10. _____ make him do that. He is too young.
A. Don't B. Not to C. To not D. To don't

祈使句用 don't 开头否定

11. I don't have _____ dresses, but I have _____ skirts.
A. any, any B. some, some
C. any, some D. some, any
12. —Is it _____ English dictionary?

—Yes, and it is _____ useful one.

A. a, a B. a, an C. an, a D. an, an

13. Eat less, _____ you'll get fat.

A. or B. and C. but D. so

14. I don't know the word. Could you help me to _____ in the dictionary?

A. look it B. look at it
C. look after it D. look it up

15. _____ people are fighting against SARS.

A. Million of B. A million of
C. Millions of D. Several millions

16. _____ to ask me for help.

A. Why don't come B. Why not come
C. Why not to come D. Why to not come

17. Have you ever heard _____ interesting story?

A. so B. such C. so an D. such an

18. You _____ come if you _____ busy tomorrow.

A. not need, are B. must, will be
C. needn't, are D. needn't, be

19. —Is your father in?

—No, he _____ for three hours.

A. was out B. has been out
C. went out D. has gone out

20. I didn't know _____ they could pass the exam or not.

A. that B. what C. which D. whether

答案: Unit 3 CDAAB DBCDA CCADC BDCBD

Unit 4

1. —Do you enjoy your stay in Hangzhou?

—Yes. I've had _____ wonderful time.

A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

2. —This digital camera is really cheap!

—The _____ the better. I'm short of money, you see.

A. cheap B. cheaper
C. expensive D. more expensive

3. —It's a nice car. _____ have you been in it?

—Just to Shanghai.

A. How much B. How long C. How soon D. How far

4. —What is a writing brush, do you know?

—It's used _____ writing and drawing.

A. with B. to C. for D. by

Be used to doing 习惯做某事

Used to do 过去常常做某事

Be used to do 被动形式, 表示什么东西被用来做什么

Be used for doing 被动形式, 表示什么东西被用来做什么

5. —Where is Jack, please?

—He _____ be in the reading room.

- A. can B. need C. would D. must

情态动词表示推断为情态动词重点考试内容。

肯定句中 might < may < must

否定句中 can' t couldn' t

6. —Did you see Tom at the party?

—No, he _____ by the time I got there.

- A. left B. was leaving C. had left D. has left

过去完成时态一定是过去的过去概念。

A

过去完成时

B

过去时

C

现在

7. —Alice, you _____ on the phone.

—I'm coming. thanks.

- A. want B. are wanted
C. are wanting D. have wanted

8. Tracy can't play the match now. Please _____ instead.

- A. have Lily do it B. have Lily to do it
C. make Lily to do it D. let Lily to do it

9. My school is about twenty _____ walk from here?

- A. minute B. minutes' C. minute's D. minutes

10. It is said that SARS has killed more than _____ people worldwide.

- A. two hundreds B. two hundreds'
C. two hundred's D. two hundred

11. George Mallory was an English school teacher _____ loved climbing.

- A. who B. whom C. he D. which

定语从句

We all like Old Fish that is handsome.

先行词

关系词

关系代词: which, who, whom, whose, that

关系副词: when, why, where

1. 先行词指人, 用 who/whom

(1) who 可以做主语、宾语、或者表语, 但 who 之前不能有介词

(2) whom 只能做宾语或者表语, 但在 all of/many of 加先行词时后只能加 whom

注意: who. whom 做宾语可以省略

2. 先行词为物, 用 which

(1) which 可以代单词

(2) which 可以代短语

(3) which 可以代句子

3. that 与 which 区别

(1) 只能用 that 情况

先行词有人有物

先行词为 all, little, few, much, none, the first, etc

先行词为不定代词

先行词前修饰词为 any, only, every, no, some, much, few, little, the first, the best, the only, the on, the very, the right, the last

- (2) 只能用 which 情况
非限定性定语从句
关系词前有介词

4. whose 表示所属关系

- (1) whose 后加名词
(2) 可以代人可以代物
(3) 先行词加 whose 加名词=先行词加名词 of which 结构

介词+关系代词=关系副词

关系代词后加不完整句

关系副词/介词+关系代词后加完整句

主系表：主系表都有，完整句

主系表缺一个，不完整句

主谓宾：谓语动词为及物动词：主谓宾都有，完整句

主谓宾缺一个，不完整句

谓语动词为不及物动词：主+动词+介词+宾语，完整句

主+动词，完整句

主+动词+介词，不完整句

12. —I'm waiting for the mail. Do you know _____ it will arrive?

—Usually it comes by 4:00

- A. how B. where C. when D. what

13. —This dress was last year's style.

—I think it still looks perfect _____ it has gone out this year.

- A. so that B. even though
C. as if D. ever since

14. —I've got an offer in New York.

—Oh, _____! But I'm going to miss you.

- A. that's too bad B. I'm sorry
C. I beg your pardon D. that's great

15. My work is _____ done. I'll be right with you.

- A. hour after hour B. now and then
C. more or less D. more and more

答案：Unit 4 ABD CD CBABD ACBDC

Unit 5

1. Every day Mr. Hu checks _____ homework and corrects the mistakes we make.

- A. his B. her C. our D. its

2. —_____ are you going to London?

—By air.

- A. How B. When C. Where D. Why

3. _____ her way home, Liu Mei helped a lost child find his mother.

- A. By B. In C. At D. On

4. Let me have a _____. I'm so tired after the long walk.

- A. look B. talk C. rest D. swim

5. After years of hard work, his dream _____ in the end.

- A. came out B. came true
C. came over D. came up

6. The dumplings taste _____. Please help yourself.

- A. bad B. so-so C. well D. delicious

7. The plan is all right. _____, it can be made better.

- A. Then B. However C. And D. Or

8. Jack jumped _____ than Jim in the long jump.

- A. higher B. faster C. farther D. longer

Long jump 为跳远, 比较时只能用 farther

9. A single good player can never win a team match, _____ he?

- A. can B. can't C. must D. needn't

10. _____, China will send up a spaceship with people into space.

- A. Before long B. So far
C. From then on D. Long before

Before long 用将来时, 表示不久之后

Long before 用过去时, 表示在很久以前

11. In our school several _____ students are able to search the internet for useful information now.

- A. hundred of B. hundreds for
C. hundred D. hundreds

12. —What else do you want?

—Oh, we don't need _____.

- A. nothing more B. something more
C. more anything D. anything more

13. —Hello! Would you like to go to the concert with me tonight?

—I'm sorry I can't. Mother won't _____ me to go out in the evening.

- A. let B. allow C. offer D. ask

14. —How do you like the DVD?

—_____.

- A. It's like a book B. It's made in Hong Kong
C. It's about travel D. It's wonderful

How do you like 问的是评价。

15. These pictures will show you _____.

- A. what does our hometown look like
B. what our hometown looks like
C. how does our hometown look like
D. how our hometown looks like

答案: Unit 5 CADCB DBCAA CDBDB

Unit 6

1. Have you heard from your uncle?

- A. received a letter from B. got news from
C. heard about D. heard the voice of

2. We enjoyed ourselves at the party yesterday.

- A. played ourselves B. drank ourselves
C. had a good time D. looked after

3. Be careful! A car is coming near.

- A. Look up B. look out
C. look for D. Look at

4. Her father joined the Party last year.

- A. entered B. came into
C. became a member of D. took part in

Join party 意思为入党, 为抽象概念, 不能使用 A. D 选项

5. They reached New York the day before yesterday.

- A. got B. get to
C. arrived in D. passed

6. —Will you pass me today's newspaper?

- .
A. Yes, please B. Here you are
C. You are welcome D. Not at all

7. I have never read interesting book before.

- A. so a B. such a C. so an D. such an

8. —Dinner isn't ready yet.

- How will it be ready?
A. soon B. long C. much D. often

9. The Smiths China for three years.

- A. have come B. have been to
C. have been in D. have come to

加段时间状语不能使用非延续动词

10. —I've got a new dictionary.

- How much did you it?
A. buy B. spend C. pay for D. cost

Pay/spend 为人做主语

Take/cost 为物做主语

Take 为花时间

Cost 为花钱

11. —May I speak to Mr. Brown?

- .
A. No, you can't B. I'm sorry, he is out
C. I'm Miss Gao D. Yes, I am

电话场景

12. I think maths is difficult than English.

- A. very B. much C. as D. much more

13. Your mother is sleeping. You'd better .

- A. not wake up her B. not to wake up her
C. not wake her up D. not to wake her up

You'd better do
You'd better not do

14. You will find _____ useful to learn even a little English.
A. it B. it was C. that D. this

考试中 find 和 think 用法一样

只有两种形式正确:

1. Find/think it adj.

2. find/think that it is adj.

15. Shanghai is _____ the largest cities in the world.

A. between B. among C. of D. in

16. —Will you show me the photo of your family?

—OK. I'll _____ it here tomorrow.

A. take B. bring C. carry D. catch

17. Yesterday I was just to go out _____ someone telephoned me.

A. when B. while C. as D. that

18. All the boys were very tired, but _____ of them would take a rest.

A. all B. neither C. any D. none

19. _____ fine weather it is!

A. What B. How C. What a D. How a

感叹句两种形式:

1. What+n

2. How +adj.

20. He spoke very fast and very _____ people understood what he said.

A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

21. The heavy snow stopped them _____ the village.

A. from leave B. from left
C. from leaving D. leave

Stop from doing

Prevent from doing

22. The songs _____ the Beatles sang were very popular.

A. which B. who C. whom D. whose

23. Do you still remember _____ at the meeting?

A. that Jim said B. what Jim said
C. did Jim said that D. what did Jim said

24. —Must I leave right now?

—No, you _____.

A. may not B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't

25. I liked to play football when I was young, _____.

A. So he was B. So was he
C. So did he D. So he did

答案: Unit 6 ACBCC BDACC BDCAB BADAC CABDC

Unit 7

1. A patient is waiting for the doctor.

A. vet B. farmer C. sick person D. old person

2. In spring, many people from abroad are invited to Yangzhou.

- A. wanted B. begged C. asked D. made

3. Melissa know that all along.

- A. all together B. all over
C. at all D. all the time

4. —Would you like to see a movie this weekend?

—Terrific! I'd love to.

- A. Great B. Sure C. Terrible D. OK

5. If you think of the answer, please tell me.

- A. look for B. think about
C. take care of D. come up with

6. —What's the _____ today?

—It's June 22.

- A. time B. day C. date D. month

提问日期采用句型 **what's the date today?**

7. _____ fine mornings, old people get together and do exercise by the lake.

- A. On B. At C. To D. In

具体某一天早晨, 晚上用介词 **on**

8. After the P.E. class, the teacher offered us something _____.

- A. drink B. drinking C. drunk D. To drink

9. The police caught the man _____ stole my handbag.

- A. he B. that C. whom D. which

10. —I can't find my pen. Can you lend me _____?

—Sorry, I'm using it myself.

- A. you B. your C. yourself D. yours

11. Pardon? I _____ hear you.

- A. don't B. didn't C. can't D. won't

12. —How can I improve my spoken English?

—You have to practise _____ as much as you can.

- A. speak B. speaking C. spoken D. to speak

Practice doing

Give up doing

Finish doing, etc

13. Most kids find _____ interesting to play football.

- A. it B. this C. that D. one

14. _____ cool it is to take a picture with Yao Ming!

- A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

15. —The TV programme is boring. Shall we play chess instead?

—All right. That is _____ than watching a boring programme.

- A. very good B. much good
C. very better D. much better

Much 修饰比较级用来加强语气

16. —Is _____ here?

—No, Bob is ill at home.

- A. anybody B. somebody

- A. returns
C. returned
5. They're going to have _____ holiday next month.
A. a two weeks
C. a two-week
B. listening music
D. will return
B. two-week
D. two weeks
6. Lucy is interested in _____.
A. listen to music
C. flying kites
B. listening music
D. read books
7. There is _____ in today's newspaper.
A. nothing new
C. new anything
B. anything new
D. new something
8. _____ travelers come to visit our city every year.
A. Hundred of
C. Five hundreds
B. Hundreds of
D. Hundred
9. John began to study French last Sunday. _____.
A. His brother did so
C. So his brother did
B. So did his brother
D. His brother so did
10. My parents _____ Shandong for ten years.
A. have been in
C. have gone to
B. have been to
D. have been
11. Grandpa was ill. We must _____ a doctor.
A. send away
C. send for
B. be sent for
D. sent for
12. The young man is _____ carry that heavy bag.
A. strong enough to
C. not strong enough
B. enough strong to
D. strong enough
13. This TV set is too loud. Will you please _____?
A. turn down it
C. to turn it down
B. turn it down
D. to turn down it
14. Wei Hua ran _____ than Hui Fang.
A. much slower
C. much more slowly
B. very more slowly
D. very slowly
15. Do you know any other foreign language _____ English?
A. except
C. beside
B. but
D. besides
16. —_____, please?
—I think it's about 5:30.
A. What day is it
C. Where's your watch
B. What's the date
D. What's the time
17. —What does your mother do?
—_____.
A. She's tall
C. She's very well
B. She's a doctor
D. She's in an office

提问对象为职业

18. —Would you like one of the mooncakes?
—_____.
A. Yes, please
C. No, please
B. Yes, I would
D. No, I don't

19. —May I speak to Tom, please?

—_____.

A. Yes, I am

B. I'm speaking

C. Yes, you may

D. This is Tom speaking

20. —My mother is in hospital. I have to look after her this afternoon.

—_____.

A. That's all right

B. That's true

C. I'm sorry to hear that

D. all right

21. —_____?

—I'm looking for a shirt for myself.

A. Can you help me

B. What can I do for you

C. What did you say

D. Do you want to buy it

22. —_____?

—Yes, go along this road and take the third turning on the left.

A. How far is the station

B. Which bus can I take

C. Is there a station near here

D. Where is the station

23. —Jim, please don't look out of the window.

—_____.

A. It's right

B. I know that

C. Sorry, I won't do it again

D. It doesn't matter

24. 当别人说：“你的衣服很漂亮”时，你应该说“_____。”

A. Don't say that

B. Thank you

C. No, you're wrong

D. Not at all

25. 当有人向你借钢笔时，你应该说：“_____。”

A. Certainly! Here you are

B. Never mind

C. That's nothing

D. No, thanks

答案: Unit 8 ABDDC CABBA CABCD DBADC BCCBA

Unit 9

1. Jack got a letter for his uncle yesterday.

A. posted

B. wrote

C. received

2. The girl found it hard to make friends there.

A. happy

B. difficult

C. easy

3. Tom agreed to go with us in the end.

A. in a minute

B. at last

C. at the same time

4. He was glad to see his friends.

A. sad

B. bad

C. happy

5. Mother asked Mary to answer the _____ for her.

A. call

B. letter

C. question

6. That is your bag. _____ is over there.

A. My

B. Mine

C. Me

7. There is _____ food here. We'll have to buy some.

A. any

B. some

C. no

8. The new student is in _____.

A. Class 2

B. Class Second

C. 2 Class

9. The teacher wrote the words _____ the blackboard.
A. with B. in C. on
10. Mr. Smith is an English teacher _____ will teach us English next term.
A. or B. and C. but
11. My sister is _____ me.
A. as tall as B. as taller than
C. much taller as
12. Jane is _____ student in our class.
A. much better B. the best
C. good
13. Her _____ are white and beautiful.
A. face B. back C. teeth

复数概念只有 **teeth** 正确

14. I think your mother _____ good at cooking.
A. am B. is C. are
15. There _____ a football game in our school.
A. has B. will have C. will be
16. Tom _____ to bed early but his brother doesn't.
A. goes B. has gone C. went
17. He turned off the light and then _____.
A. leaves B. left C. will leave

And 前后要保持时态一致，为平行结构

18. We _____ if it doesn't rain tomorrow.
A. come B. came C. will come

条件句中从句用一般现在时表示将来时，主句用将来时

19. Listen! Mary _____ in the next room.
A. sings B. is singing C. sang
20. Look, Jack. Your bag _____.
A. will find B. has been found
C. had found
21. What _____ in that shop?
A. did happen B. is happening
C. was happened
22. The old man told the children _____ noisy.
A. not be B. not to be C. to not be
23. The teacher asked the new student _____ class he was in.
A. which B. where C. how
24. He finished it _____.
A. good B. great C. well
25. She's an Australian, _____?
A. hasn't she B. isn't she
C. doesn't she

答案: Unit 9 CBBCA BCACB ABCBC ABCBB BBACB

Unit 10

1. The farmers are very busy in autumn.
A. rich B. not free C. strong
2. I'll ring you up when I have time.
A. telephone you B. go to see you
C. write a letter to you
3. I have a few friends in my school.
A. many B. some C. no
4. We are happy to see you again.
A. worried B. sad C. pleased
5. Tom and I _____ in the same class.
A. is B. are C. am D. be

主谓一致的问题为考试考察重点:

就近原则

or, nor, either or, neither nor, not only...but also

就前原则

as much as, rather than, more than, no less than, as well as, in addition to, with, along with, together with, except

集体名词的主谓一致

people, cattle, youth, police+复数谓语

machinery, equipment, furniture+单数谓语

audience, committee, crew, family, government, army, enemy, group, staff, team, couple, band+可单可复

时间、地点等数量概念的主谓一致

谓语用单数

Ten miles is a long way to go.

a of b 结构中的主谓一致

按照 A 来确定谓语

a pair of trousers is enough.

Two pair of trousers are enough.

以 S 结尾的主谓一致问题: 地理名词、群岛山脉等风景、学科名词

国家加单数谓语: the United States

地理名词, 群岛山脉等风景加复数谓语: the West Indies, Himalayas, Straits of England

学科名词加单数谓语: politics, economics

6. I often help my mother _____ the housework.
A. to B. with C. at D. in
7. —_____ cat is yours, Mrs. Brown?
—The white one.
A. What B. Whose C. Where D. Which
8. I think this girl is as _____ as that one.
A. beautiful B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful D. the most beautiful
9. —Must I do all the exercises today?

—No, you _____.

- A. can't B. may not C. needn't D. mustn't

10. You are a middle school student, _____ you?

- A. are B. aren't C. don't D. do

11. He was ill yesterday, _____ he still went to work.

- A. so B. but C. or D. and

12. —What are the boys doing?

—They _____ trees on the hill.

- A. plants B. plant C. will plant D. are planting

13. —_____ did you pay for the shoes?

—Fifty Yuan.

- A. How often B. How many C. How long D. How much

14. Miss Gao is a teacher. She _____ Chinese in Beijing for the years.

- A. is teaching B. teaches C. taught D. has taught

15. What a _____ day it is! Let's go out for a walk.

- A. windy B. lovely C. rainy D. cloudy

16. Please _____ the lights when you leave the office.

- A. takeoff B. turn off C. turn on D. put on

17. —What about something to drink?

—No, thanks. I'm not _____.

- A. hungry B. tired C. thirsty D. hot

答案: Unit 10 BABCB BDACB BDDDB BC

Unit 11

1. I'm so glad to see you.

- A. sad B. angry C. pleased

2. An elephant is a large animal.

- A. big B. tall C. heavy

3. This shop sells a lot of things.

- A. little B. many C. some

4. Don't worry. I'll take care of him.

- A. look for B. look over C. look after

5. He will be here in a minute.

- A. very soon B. in time C. at last

6. Please ring me up when you come back.

- A. play with me B. write to me C. give me a call

7. Have you heard from him?

- A. heard of B. got a letter from C. sent for

8. There is _____ apple on the plate.

- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

9. This house is _____. Let's go in and have a rest.

- A. we B. us C. ours D. our
10. Beijing is one of _____ cities in China.
A. very beautiful B. much beautiful
C. more beautiful D. the most beautiful
11. You are new here, _____ you?
A. aren't B. are C. do D. don't
12. I didn't go to bed _____ eleven last night.
A. for B. until C. in D. on
- 考试中句中出现了 not 如果选项中有 until/unless, 90%为正确选项
13. — _____ I finish my homework today?
—No, you needn't.
A. Can B. Must C. May D. Shall
14. Nobody could tell me the way because _____ people were there in the night.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
15. — _____ radio is this?
—It's mine.
A. What B. Where C. Who D. Whose
16. Could you tell me _____?
A. where does he live B. where lives he
C. he lives where D. where he lives
17. I'll go to England if I _____ enough money next year.
A. have B. will have C. am having D. had
18. You'd better _____ at once.
A. to start B. starting C. start D. started
19. She asked him _____ her up at six o'clock in the morning.
A. wake B. to wake C. waking D. woken
20. They all went to the cinema, _____ I didn't.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
21. He usually _____ up early every morning.
A. get B. gets C. is getting D. has got
22. He _____ two thousand trees since 1985.
A. plants B. planted C. will plant D. has planted
23. _____ you free last night?
A. Were B. Was C. Are D. Do
24. She can _____ several languages.
A. say B. speak C. talk D. tell
25. _____ your coat, please. It's cold outside.
A. Take off B. Put up C. Turn on D. Put on

答案: Unit 11 CABCA CBBBD ABBAD DACBC BDABD

Unit 12

1. Michael Jordan is a basketball star. I like _____ very much.
A. he B. his C. him D. himself
2. There are _____ days in a week.
A. the seven B. seventh C. the seventh D. seven
3. "What's the _____ today?" "It's June 26."
A. day B. date C. time D. hour
4. "Does Wang Li _____ English well?" "Sure. She studied it for two years in America."
A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell
5. Jenny and her parents _____ going to visit the palace Museum tomorrow.
A. is B. am C. are D. be
6. Beijing has _____ many buses that there is often a traffic jam in rush hours.
A. so B. very C. too D. much

So that 为固定搭配

7. Look! The boys _____ happily in the river.
A. swim B. swam C. will swim D. are swimming
8. Linda often helps her mother _____ the housework on weekends.
A. with B. to C. of D. for
9. E-mailing is much _____ the long-distance calling.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. the cheapest
10. I will let you know about it as soon as I _____ the news.
A. will get B. gets C. got D. get
11. China _____ the WTO and became a new member of it last year.
A. joined B. join C. will join D. has joined
12. _____ you pass me a pen? I'd like to write down the telephone number.
A. Need B. Could C. Must D. Should
13. — Why didn't Nick come to school yesterday?
— _____ he was ill.
A. After B. Where C. When D. Because
14. _____ the evening of May 31, the 2002 FIFA World Cup started in South Korea.
A. On B. At C. Of D. In
15. — Do you know _____? I'm going to see him.
— Sorry, I don't know.
A. where does Mr. Li live B. where did Mr. Li live
C. where Mr. Li lives D. where Mr. Li lived
16. The text is very easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.
A. a few B. a little C. few D. little
17. The earth is our home. We must _____ the land, air and water clean.
A. change B. share C. notice D. keep

Keep+adj, A/B/C 不能直接加形容词

18. — Can I get you a drink?
— That's very nice of you. I've already got _____.

- A. it B. one C. that D. this
19. You look tired. _____ working indoors you should be out for a walk.
A. Ahead of B. Instead of
C. In front of D. In spite of
20. — Can I use this expression in the text?
— No. It has _____. Nobody uses it today.
A. give up B. broken down
C. gone out D. got off

答案: Unit 12 CDBAC ADABD ABDAC CDBBC

Unit 13

1. The boy has breakfast _____ home.
A. on B. from C. in D. at
2. Jack has _____.
A. two pieces of breads B. two pieces of bread
C. two pieces bread D. two piece of bread
3. The room is big enough. It _____ hold 100 people.
A. can B. must be C. need D. have to
4. The weather in summer in Beijing is cooler than _____ in Shanghai.
A. this B. it C. that D. one

That/One 都可以指代重复出现的名词, 但是 **that** 通常用来指代抽象概念, **one** 指代的是具体物品

5. Could you tell me _____?
A. the hospital is where B. where the hospital is
C. which the hospital is D. where is the hospital
6. You'd better _____ football in the street.
A. not play B. playing C. not to play D. play
7. I'll go out for a walk after supper if it _____ rain.
A. didn't B. won't C. isn't D. doesn't
8. — _____ will it take you to get to the post office?
— About half an hour.
A. How old B. how long
C. how soon D. how often
9. The No. 72 bus will _____ you there.
A. hold B. catch C. take D. bring

Take bus, take taxi

10. She isn't at the cinema now because she _____ the library.
A. has been to B. have been to
C. have gone to D. has gone to
11. Please stop _____ a rest if you feel tired.
A. to have B. Having C. have D. has
12. — We'll have an English exam tomorrow.
— _____.
A. That's great B. Good luck to you

- C. Congratulations D. Glad to hear that
13. He began to teach _____ English last year.
A. he B. his C. himself D. he's
14. Is there _____ with your bike?
A. anything wrong B. wrong anything
C. something wrong D. wrong something
15. This coat looks nice. Can I _____.
A. try on it B. try it on
C. to try on it D. to try it on
16. Please hurry up, _____ you'll be late for school.
A. but B. and C. or D. so
17. Tom's ill in hospital and his mother is _____ him.
A. looking for B. looking over
C. looking at D. looking after
18. If you see a sign with "Business Hours: 9:00—17:00" near the door of a shop, you can buy nothing from the shop at _____.
A. 2:00p.m B. 10:00a.m
C. 7:00a.m D. 4:00p.m
19. I didn't go to bed until I finished _____ my homework.
A. to do B. doing C. did D. do
20. — How do you like the film?
— _____.
A. No, I don't like it B. The people and the music
C. I like it very much D. Yes, I like it
21. He says he has received her letter.
A. heard from her B. heard of her
C. written to her D. known something about her
22. Take the second turning on the right.
A. Go along the second turning
B. Walk down on your second turning
C. Turn right at the second turning
D. turn left on the second turning
23. — Can I have a look at your new clothes?
— Of course. here you are.
A. Never mind B. That's right
C. Yes D. Certainly
24. This dress is too dear. I don't want to take it.
A. cheap B. beautiful C. expensive D. lovely
25. People usually have lunch in the middle of the day.
A. in the afternoon B. at noon
C. in the daytime D. at times

答案: Unit 13 DBACB ADBCD ABCAB CDCBC ACDCB

Unit 14

- 1 — Will you please bring me some orange, Lucy?

- Long 为形容词所以一定要使用系动词

- 第 73 页 共 82 页

13. — Excuse me. What did you say you would like to do, Miss White?

— I said I'd better go back to the office. I _____ someone this afternoon.

A. would meet

B. met

C. am going to meet

D. was meeting

14. — Do you think it will rain tomorrow?

— _____ It hasn't rained for a whole month! It's too dry.

A. I hope so

B. I hope not

C. I'm sure it will

D. I'm afraid it will

15. — Where's Jack?

— He's away to spend his holiday. He gone either to Hangzhou or to Wuhan, but I'm not sure _____.

A. that

B. which

C. where

D. there

答案: Unit 14 BBCDA DDAAB BCCAB

Unit 15

1. — Who's the man _____ black?

— He's Mr. White.

A. in

B. with

C. for

D. of

In black 意为穿黑色衣服的人

2. Please _____ your exercise book here tomorrow morning.

A. bring

B. take

C. carry

D. move

3. They won't be back until the work _____.

A. do

B. does

C. is done

D. will do

4. June's brother didn't work so _____ as the others did in his class.

A. harder

B. hard

C. hardest

D. hardly

5. Their new trousers on the shelf are better than _____.

A. our

B. my

C. her

D. his

比较级前后比较对象要一致

6. "It's never too late _____" Mother said to me.

A. learn

B. to learn

C. learning

D. learnt

7. Did he tell you _____ at the school gate?

A. who he waited for

B. who he is waiting

C. who did he wait for

D. who he was waiting

8. Not _____ woman can do that kind of work.

A. each

B. every

C. all

D. both

All/both 后加名词复数

Not every 正确, 没有 not each 的形式

9. — Will you go fishing or skating if it is fine tomorrow?

— _____.

A. Yes, I will

B. No, I won't

C. I will go skating

D. I think so

10. Excuse me, Mrs. Smith. Could you _____ my baby while I am away?

A. look up

B. look after

C. look like

D. look down

11. To make our hometown more beautiful, you _____ throw rubbish into the river.

- A. needn't B. mustn't C. must D. may

12. — Hello, Mr. Huang!

— I'm sorry, _____ I don't think I know you.

- A. and B. or C. but D. because

13. — _____ you _____ the film yet?

— Yes. I _____ it last Saturday.

- A. Will; see; saw B. Did; see saw
C. Have; seen; have seen D. Have; seen; saw

14. I hear Lily lives far from the school. She has lunch at school, _____?

- A. is she B. isn't she
C. hasn't she D. doesn't she

15. — Hello, could I speak to Miss Fang, please?

— _____ I'll get her for you.

- A. Hold on, please. B. I'm Miss Fang.
C. Who are you? D. She is at work.

答案: Unit 15 AACBD BABCB BCDDA

Unit 16

1. Our first class begins at a quarter to eight.

- A. 8:15 B. 7:15 C. 8:45 D. 7:45

2. Maybe you can put your bike here.

- A. Must B. Should C. May be D. Perhaps

Maybe 为副词，画线部分要和选项词性一致

3. We really don't need such a big and expensive car.

- A. good B. useful C. dear D. cheap

4. Jim is weak in Chinese because he didn't learn Chinese before he came to China.

- A. isn't interested in B. isn't good at
C. does well in D. doesn't like

5. Man landed on the moon in 1969 for the first time. Have you ever heard _____ it?

- A. on B. to C. of D. from

6. The mother looked _____ because her son hadn't been back.

- A. worry B. worried C. to worry D. worrying

Look 为系动词等于 be，要加形容词

7. There _____ a sports meeting in our school next week.

- A. will hold B. will have
C. is going to be D. is going to hold

8. Don't open the door _____ the bus stops.

- A. as soon as B. until C. if D. because

9. This story is not _____ as that one.

- 答案: Unit 16 DDCBC BCBDA ADCDC

1. _____ Greens are on _____ visit to a beautiful city in China.
A. /; a B. A; the C. The; a D. The; /
2. There was a strange sound outside. Mary went out and _____ around, but she _____ nothing.
A. looked; saw B. saw; saw
C. watched; looked D. looked; find
3. Could you tell me _____? I'm his old friend.
A. where does Jim live
B. when will Jim come back
C. where Jim has gone
D. how is Jim
4. In Changchun, the air in Jing Yue Forest Park (净月森林公园) is much _____ than that in the centre of the city.
A. clear B. cleaner C. clean D. nice
5. The 2002 World Cup Soccer Match _____ for over 20 days since May 31st.
A. has begun B. lasted C. began D. has lasted
6. The sign "No smoking" can be seen _____.
A. in a hospital B. at home C. in a cinema D. both A and C
7. There is _____ interesting on Channel 10. Try others.
A. nothing B. none C. anything D. no
8. December is the _____ month in a year.
A. twenty B. twelve C. twentieth D. twelfth
9. Xiao Ming will come and play with me if he _____ busy.
A. is B. won't be C. isn't D. will be

10. — Hi, Tom. Here's your cap. _____!

— Thanks.

A. Get B. Catch C. Take D. Bring

11. It's bad for your health to go to work _____ breakfast.

A. without B. at C. for D. with

12. — _____ is it from your school to the bus stop?

— About 100 metres.

A. How long B. How far C. How soon D. How much

13. — What's the police station's telephone number?

— I can't remember. _____ in the telephone book, please.

A. Look it for B. Look it over

C. Look it up D. Look at it

14. — Cindy, is it OK to _____ you at home by yourself?

— I think it's OK, Mum. I can look after myself _____.

A. leave, good B. put, good

C. leave, well D. put, well

15. So much work usually makes them _____ very tired.

A. to feel B. feels C. feeling D. feel

答案: Unit 17 CACBD DADCB ABCCD

Unit 18

1. — Is there _____ wrong with me, doctor?

— I'm afraid so. Your heart is beating a bit too slow.

A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

2. — You look rather tired. _____ stop to take a rest?

— All right. But I'll have to work for a few more minutes.

A. Why not B. Do you C. What about D. How about

3. — Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

— Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the

疑问句中不可能使用 the, 因为 the 表示双方都清楚的事物

4. — When is the plane to Shanghai going to take off?

— _____. Please get ready as soon as possible.

A. For a moment B. Just a moment

C. In a moment D. A moment ago

5. — How did you learn swimming when you were young?

— _____. It was not very hard.

A. By sea. B. By river C. By myself D. By the way

6. Both his parents look sad. Maybe they _____ what's happened to him.

A. knew B. have known C. must know D. will know

7. — You are so lucky.

— What do you mean _____ that?

A. for B. in C. of D. by

8. I asked the twins to come to my birthday party, but _____ came at last

A. both B. neither C. all D. none

9. —John, you've never been to the Great Wall since you came to China, I'm afraid.

- A. No, I've just been there with Mary.
- B. Yes, never. How about you?
- C. No, but how I wish to.
- D. Yes, but I'd like to.

10. _____ the new computer, travelers at offices of CAAC can now buy their air tickets much faster.

- A. Because
- B. Thanks for
- C. Thanks to
- D. Since

11. _____ he left here?

- A. Do you think when
- B. When do you think
- C. Do you think how long
- D. How long do you think

12. Could you tell me which _____ best among the books on sale?

- A. is sold
- B. sells
- C. are written
- D. writes

13. —Have you finished your report yet?

—No, I'll finish it in _____ ten minutes.

- A. another
- B. more
- C. other
- D. else

14. —You seem to like sweets.

—_____.

- A. So do I
- B. So I do
- C. So am I
- D. So I am

15. Good food _____ us healthy.

- A. gives
- B. helps
- C. keeps
- D. does

16. —Nothing serious to us, I hope.

—I hope _____.

- A. not to have
- B. to have not
- C. so
- D. not

I hope so 为固定搭配

17. —Would you like this TV set or that one?

—I'm not sure. This one has better sound, _____ the picture is better on the other one.

- A. and
- B. but
- C. although
- D. because

18. —Shall we start just now?

—There's no need to hurry. Just _____ your time.

- A. keep
- B. take
- C. make
- D. spend

Take your time 意思为不用着急

19. —Do you know? Henry didn't win the match.

—_____? I thought he would. He worked so hard on it.

—But they said John was too strong.

- A. Do I
- B. Don't I
- C. Did he
- D. Didn't he

20. —I hear you've got a set of Australian stamps. _____ I have a look?

—Yes. Certainly.

- A. Do
- B. May
- C. Shall
- D. Should

答案: Unit 18 BABCC BDBCC BBABC DBBDB

Unit 19

1. Lucy was _____ duty yesterday, but she forgot to clean the classroom.
A. in B. on C. at D. of

On duty 固定搭配, 值班

2. In China, people put their _____ first.
A. given names B. full names
C. family names D. English names
3. I found he looked _____ than last time when I went to see him.
A. better B. well C. good D. bad
4. —Could I have some milk?
—Certainly. There's _____ in the bottle.
A. little B. a little C. a few D. few
5. Don't _____ the machine when you visit the factory.
A. touch B. grow C. make D. invent
6. — _____.
—Never mind. What can I do for you?
A. Don't rush. B. Sorry to trouble you.
C. Can I help you? D. No hurry.
7. I think _____ lesson is the most difficult in this book.
A. five B. fifth C. the fifth D. fifteen
8. —Thank you very much for helping me.
— _____.
A. You're right B. with pleasure
C. Hold on, please D. I'm very well
9. He has a lot of work to do there, so he will not come back _____ tomorrow.
A. as B. since C. until D. but
10. It's hard to say who will _____ the match in the end. They are neck and neck now.
A. win B. kick C. play D. fight
11. The good news _____ them happy.
A. have B. makes C. keep D. feels
12. —Could you tell me _____ to do next?
—Nothing more. Let's have a rest.
A. what B. when C. why D. how
13. We'll have a meeting tomorrow. Could you give _____ a talk then?
A. our B. us C. we D. ours
14. Don't worry, sir. I'm sure I can run _____ to catch up with them.
A. slowly enough B. enough slowly
C. fast enough D. enough fast
15. I'll go to the English Corner this Sunday _____.
A. if it will be sunny B. if I'm free
C. when I have no time D. because I am busy
16. —Is there anything wrong with my son, doctor?
— _____.

- A. Do it, please B. don't mind
C. I don't feel very well D. Nothing serious
17. The twin brothers always put small presents in _____ stockings on Christmas Day.
A. each other's B. each other
C. each others D. each others'
18. It's time _____ the weather report. Turn on the TV, please.
A. to B. for C. at D. in
- It's time to do sth.
It's time for sth.
19. Don't worry about making _____ when you speak English.
A. clothes B. mistakes C. friends D. things
20. —The coat is too expensive.
—Don't worry. Here's another one. It's nice and _____, I think.
A. cheap B. dear C. easy D. difficult
21. I thought it was a good idea but he didn't _____ me.
A. send for B. lend to C. point to D. agree with
22. —Could you go to the bookshop with me?
— _____. I just want to buy some books.
A. Sorry, I'm busy B. Of course not
C. With pleasure D. I'm afraid not
23. Jim has been in the factory for two years _____ he left school.
A. when B. since C. as soon as D. whether
24. She walked into the room _____ because her mother was sleeping.
A. clearly B. quietly C. heavily D. hardly
25. —How are you today, Mary?
— _____.
A. You're right B. I'm ten
C. Hold on, please D. I'm very well
26. —What about this bag?
—Well, _____ I'll take it
A. I don't know. B. so bad
C. can't you make it better? D. just right
27. Could you tell me _____?
A. when shall we start
B. who are you waiting for
C. where the bus station is
D. why were you late
28. I've found _____ in the box. It's empty.
A. something B. nothing C. anything D. everything
29. —Have a good journey home, David.
— _____.
A. Thank you. B. You'd better not talk.
C. Well done. D. What a pity!
30. —Which would you like, rice or noodles?
— _____ is OK. I'm hungry.

- A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All
 答案: Unit 19 BCABA BCBCA BABCB DABBA DCBBD DCBAA

Unit 20

1. The market isn't far from here. It's only _____ bicycle ride.
 A. half an hours' B. half an hour's
 C. half an hour D. an hour and a half
2. She has been in Tianjin for ten years. Tianjin has become her second _____.
 A. family B. house C. home D. room
3. _____ India and China are of _____ same continent.
 A. (不填); the B. The; the
 C. (不填); (不填) D. (不填); a
4. —Is it your ticket?
 —No, _____ is in my pocket, It's _____.
 A. mine; her B. my; his C. mine; hers D. my; hers
5. —She is too busy to help us finish the work.
 —Let's do it _____.
 A. herself B. myself C. ourselves D. itself
6. The old woman kept one black dog and two white _____.
 A. one B. ones C. those D. one's
7. We should keep _____ in the reading-room.
 A. quiet B. quietly C. quite D. quickly
8. Which is _____ to learn, fishing or swimming?
 A. easy B. easier C. the easier D. more easily
9. Jim has made many friends since he _____ to China.
 A. came B. comes C. has come D. will come
10. They _____ all their money, so they have to walk home.
 A. spend B. had spent C. have spent D. will spend
11. Henry _____ be at home because he phoned me from the farm just now.
 A. mustn't B. isn't able to C. may not D. can't
12. What would you like to _____ us about your hometown?
 A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell

Speak/ talk/say 要加 to sb.

13. We could see nothing because the lights suddenly _____.
 A. went on B. went over C. went down D. went out
14. —When _____ this kind of computer _____ ?
 —Last year.
 A. did; use B. was; used C. is; used D. are; used

答案: Unit 20 BCACC BABAC DDDDB

