



集美工业学校
JIMEI INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

中职英语语法 (修订版)

—— 英语学业水平测试校本教材



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专题一 名词

I. 考纲范围

1. 名词：可数名词和不可数名词
 2. 可数名词的单复数形式变化
 3. 不可数名词及计量表达方式
 4. 名词的修饰词
 5. 名词所有格
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II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 名词：可数名词和不可数名词

名词：用来表示事物或人等的名称，即名词，例如：桌子 desk，牛奶 milk，男孩 boy，女孩 girl。

英文中，名词可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词在表达上有单、复数之分，而不可数名词则没有复数形式。

2. 可数名词的单复数形式变化

可数名词有单、复数形式，例如一个男孩（a boy）——3个男孩（3 boys），boys 即复数形式。

单、复数之间的转化有规则变化和不规则变化两种情况。

规则变化：

(1) 一般情况，在词尾+s，如：desk——desks

(2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词，在词尾+es，

如：bus——buses, box——boxes, watch——watches, fish——fishes

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词，去 y 改 ies，如：baby——babies

(4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，改 f 为 ves，如：knife——knives

(5) 以 o 结尾的名词，有生命的在词尾+es，如：tomato——tomatoes，

无生命的则+s，如：photo——photos

常见的不规则变化的名词单复数形式：

(1) child——children mouse——mice

- (2) man——men woman——women
 (3) foot——feet tooth——teeth
 (4) sheep——sheep deer——deer
 (5) Chinese——Chinese Japanese——Japanese German——Germans

国家的人单复数变化顺口溜：

- 中日不变 Chinese——Chinese Japanese——Japanese
 英法变 Englishman——Englishmen Frenchman——Frenchmen
 其他后面加s German——Germans Indian——Indians Australian——Australians

(6) 复合名词的单复数变化：

一般情况，找中心词，中心词变复数即可，如：pencil box——pencil boxes (box是中心词)

特殊情况，当复合名词中含有man/ woman时，两个词都要变复数，如：man doctor（男医生），或woman teacher（女老师），则复数形式为——两个词都应改为复数。

例如：man doctor——men doctors woman teacher —— women teachers

【练习一】

请写出下列名词的复数形式。

1. cat _____
2. key _____
3. mango _____
4. peach _____
5. brush _____
6. tooth _____
7. day _____
8. monkey _____
9. leaf _____
10. watch _____
11. Chinese _____
12. box _____
13. dog _____
14. lady _____
15. piano _____
16. man teacher _____

17. woman doctor _____

3. 不可数名词及计量表达方式

英语名词中，存在一些不可数名词，这些名词没有复数形式。

常见的不可数名词：advice（建议），information（信息），news（新闻），paper（纸），newspaper（报纸），bread（面包），money（钱），work（工作），所有的液体（如：water 水，tea 茶，milk 牛奶，cola 可乐，juice 果汁等），肉类（meat, fish 鱼肉，chicken 鸡肉等），抽象概念的词（如 trouble 麻烦等）。

不可数名词不能用简单的数字来表达它们的数量。一般需用计量单位来表示不可数名词的数量。

例如，一杯水 a cup of water，两杯水 2 cups of water

常见的计量单位：	a cup of ... 一杯	2 cups of ... 两杯
	a glass of ... 一杯	2 glasses of ... 两杯
	a bottle of ... 一瓶	2 bottles of ... 两瓶
	a piece of ... 一块/片/张	2 pieces of... 两块/片/张
	a pair of ... 一双/对	2 pairs of ... 两双/对

注意：计量单位是可数的，因此有复数形式（如：a cup of 变成 two cups of）。

【练习二】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. -What would you like? -_____.
- A. Two juice. B. Two bottles of juice C. Two bottles of juices
- () 2. Tom gave (give 的过去式) us _____ on how to learn English well.
- A. an advice B. many advices C. some advice
- () 3. -What can I do for you? -I'd like two _____.
- A. cup of tea B. cups of tea C. cup of teas
- () 4. We saw (see 的过去式) a lot of _____.
- A. cow and sheep B. cows and sheeps C. cows and sheep
- () 5. Mrs. Green has two _____.
- A. child B. children C. childs

4. 名词的修饰词:

只能修饰可数名词：many, few, a few, several, hundreds of, thousands of等

只能修饰不可数名词：much, little, a little等

既能修饰可数名词，也能修饰不可数名词：some, any, a lot of, lots of等

【练习三】

请从下列A、B、C三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. There's _____ milk and _____ apples in the fridge. Let's go and get some.
 A. little, few B. little, a few C. few, little
- () 2. Peter was busy with his work yesterday. He didn't get _____.
 A. many sleeps B. much sleep C. lots of sleeps

5. 名词所有格

名词所有格：表达所属关系，即“……的”，如：the boy's bag 小男孩的书包名词

所有格有两种形式：'s 和 of

用法：这个女生的手机：the girl's phone （与中文表达的顺序一致）

the phone of the girl （与中文表达的顺序相反）

注意事项：

(1) 有生命的人或物，才可用 's 表达 “……的”，（除了“时间、距离、国家、城市”等无生命的名词也可用 's 表达 “……的”）

(2) 有生命或无生命的人或物，都可使用 of 来表达 “……的”

(3) 如果名词是单数，只需在词尾加 's，如：the boy's shoes 男孩的鞋

(4) 如果名词是以 s 结尾的复数，则只需在词尾加 '，如：the girls' shoes 女孩们的鞋

(5) 表示人或职业的名词后加 's 表示某人的家或工作场所，如：the doctor's 医生的诊所，
my uncle's 我叔叔的家

(6) “共有”和“不共有”的情况：

Jane and Mary's father 表示 Jane 和 Mary 共同的父亲（此处只有一个父亲）

Jane's and Mary's father 表示 Jane 和 Mary 各自的父亲（此处共有两个父亲）

【练习四】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. The room is _____. They are brothers.

- A. Tom and Mike's B. Tom's and Mike's C. Tom's and Mike
- () 2. It is 20 _____ walk from my school to my home.
- A. minutes B. minutes' C. minute's
- () 3. _____ desk is the cleanest in the class.
- A. Anne and Tom's B. Anne's and Tom C. Anne's and Tom's
- () 4. _____ are clean.
- A. The room of the windows B. The windows of the room C. The room's windows
- () 5. I'd like to go to _____ this afternoon.
- A. my uncle B. my uncle's C. my uncle'

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. Lily *wrote* (write 的过去式) all the names on _____.
- A. a piece of papers B. a piece of paper C. a piece paper
- () 2. I need _____ to write the *article* (文章).
- A. some informations B. many information C. some information
- () 3. There are 80 _____ in my school.
- A. women teachers B. woman teacher C. women teacher
- () 4. Mike's and John's _____.
- A. father is a teacher B. fathers are teachers C. father are teachers
- () 5. There are many _____ on the *farm* (农场).
- A. cows and sheep B. cow and sheeps C. cow and sheep
- () 6. Yesterday, Tom *went* (go 的过去式) to buy _____ at the *market* (市场).
- A. a pair of shoe B. a pairs of shoes C. a pair of shoes
- () 7. -What would you like, Sir? -I'd like _____, please.
- A. two bottles of orange B. two bottle of oranges C. two bottles of oranges
- () 8. -How far is it? -It's _____ from here.
- A. 20 minutes' walk B. 20 minute's walk C. 20 minute of walk
- () 9. -Excuse me, are you _____? -No, we are _____.
- A. American, Englishman B. Americans, Germans C. American, German
- () 10. There are 2 _____ and 3 _____ in my *team* (团队).

- A. German, Frenchman B. Germen, Frenchmen C. Germans, Frenchmen
- () 11. I *saw* (see 的过去式) 3 _____ and 5 _____ in the zoo.
A. foxes, monkeys B. foxs, monkeies C. foxes, monkeies
- () 12. This *lady* (女士) is _____.
A. Jim and Tom's mother B. Jim's and Tom's mother C. Jim's and Tom mother
- () 13. Please give me some _____.
A. piece of advices B. pieces of advice C. pieces of advices
- () 14. -Would you like something to eat? -Yes, I'd like _____.
A. a piece of bread B. a bread C. breads
- () 15. There is _____ on the table.
A. a photo of my family B. my family's photo C. a photo for my family
- () 16. You have to *brush* (刷) your _____ every day.
A. teeth B. tooth C. tooths
- () 17. I want to see _____ new T-shirt.
A. John B. John's C. Johns
- () 18. There is some _____ on the *plate* (盘子).
A. egg B. meat C. potato
- () 19. Please give her a piece of _____.
A. paper B. papers C. a paper
- () 20. I have _____.
A. 2 watches B. 2 watch C. 2 watchs

专题二 代词

I. 考纲范围

1. 人称代词
2. 物主代词
3. 指示代词
4. 疑问代词

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 人称代词

定义：人称代词是指直接指代人或者事物的代词。

	主格	宾格
我	I	me
你；你们	you	you
他	he	him
她	she	her
它	it	it
我们	we	us
他们；她们；它们	they	them

人称代词包括：**主格**和**宾格**。

(1) **主格**充当句子的**主语**。

例： I am studying English now. 我现在正在学习英语。

(主语) (谓语动词)

We love our English teacher. 我们喜欢我们的英语老师。

(主语) (谓语动词)

小技巧：不难发现，**主语**一般位于**谓语动词之前**，这样找准位置即可定位相应的主格。

(2) **宾格**充当句子的**宾语**。

例: Let it go! 随它吧!

(谓语动词) (宾语)

Can I help you? 我能帮你做点什么吗?

(谓语动词) (宾语)

We are waiting for you. 我们正在等你。

(介词) (宾语)

Please give your pencil to me. 请把你的铅笔拿给我。

(介词) (宾语)

小技巧：不难发现，**宾语**一般位于谓语**动词**或**介词**之后，这样找准位置即可定位相应的宾格。

【练习一】

一、请根据中文的提示，默写出下列人称代词的主格和宾格。

	主格	宾格
我		
你；你们		
他		
她		
它		
我们		
他们；她们；它们		

二、请根据中文的提示，用适当的人称代词填空。

- _____ (我) am a boy.
- _____ (你) are a girl.
- _____ (他) is a boss.
- _____ (她) is a secretary.
- _____ (它) is an English book.
- _____ (我们) are young.
- _____ (你们) are the apple in my eye.
- _____ (他们) are my friends.
- Please give _____ (我) a hand.

10. I don't know _____ (你) .
11. Do you love _____ (他) ?
12. She is ill. Let's go and get _____ (她) .
13. Let _____ (它) go.
14. Can you help _____ (我们) do some housework?
15. Don't *touch* (触碰) _____ (它们) . They are dangerous.

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. _____ are family.
 A. I B. We C. Us
- () 2. -Here is a *postcard* (明信片) for you, Jim! -Oh, _____ is from my friend, Mary.
 A. he B. she C. it
- () 3. Mike is my classmate. _____ studies English well.
 A. He B. She C. It
- () 4. _____ will spend the summer holiday in *Hawaii* (夏威夷) .
 A. She, you and I B. You, she and I C. I, you and she
- () 5. Look at _____ !
 A. he B. him C. his
- () 6. I love _____ very much.
 A. you B. he C. she
- () 7. I usually drive _____ to the park every day.
 A. he B. they C. them
- () 8. The teacher asks _____ to play football.
 A. we B. us C. our
- () 9. My uncle *sent* (send 的过去式) a new bike for _____ .
 A. I B. me C. my
- () 10. We bought (buy 的过去式) _____ a gift, but _____ didn't like it.
 A. they; them B. them; they C. they, they

2. 物主代词

定义：物主代词表示所有关系的代词。

	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
我的	my	mine
你的；你们的	your	yours
他的	his	his
她的	her	hers
它的	its	its
我们的	our	ours
他们的；她们的；它们的	their	theirs

物主代词包括：形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

(1) 形容词性物主代词

例：	my book	我的书
	your classroom	你的教室
	his brother	他的兄弟
	her sister	她的姐妹
	its name	它的名字
	our teacher	我们的老师
	their parents	他们的父母

小技巧：不难发现，形容词物主代词的后面一定带有名词，即“形容词性物主代词 + 名词”，表示“某某的人/事/物”。

(2) 名词性物主代词

例：This is my book. 这是我的书。 (形容词性物主代词+名词)	The book is mine . 书是我的。 (名词性物主代词)
This is your classroom. 这是你的教室。 (形容词性物主代词+名词)	The classroom is yours . 教室是你的。 (名词性物主代词)
That is his brother. 那是他的兄弟。	The brother is his . 兄弟是他的。

(形容词性物主代词+名词)

(名词性物主代词)

That is **her** sister. 那是她的姐妹。The sister is **hers**. 姐妹是她的。

(形容词性物主代词+名词)

(名词性物主代词)

He is **our** teacher. 他是我们的老师。The teacher is **ours**. 老师是我们的。

(形容词性物主代词+名词)

(名词性物主代词)

小技巧：不难发现，**名词性物主代词的后面没有名词**，
即“**形容词性物主代词 + 名词 = 名词性物主代词**”，
表示“人/事/物是某某的”。

【练习二】

一、请根据中文的提示，默写出下列物主代词的形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
我的		
你的；你们的		
他的		
她的		
它的		
我们的		
他们的；她们的；它们的		

二、请根据中文的提示，用适当的物主代词填空。

1. These are _____ brothers. 这些是我的兄弟们。
2. That is _____ sister. 那是他的姐姐。
3. Lily is _____ sister. 丽丽是我的姐姐。
4. Tom, this is _____ cousin, Mary. 汤姆，这是我的堂姐玛丽。
5. Now, _____ parents are in USA. 现在，他们的父母在美国。
6. Those children are _____ father's students. 那些孩子是她爸爸的学生。
7. Do you know _____ name? 你知道他的名字吗？
8. Mike and Tom are _____ friends. 迈克和大卫是他的朋友。
10. Her mother is _____ teacher. 她的妈妈是我们的老师。

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

这_____ 那_____ 这些_____ 那些_____

二、请根据中文的提示，用适当的指示代词填空。

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 这个学生_____ student | 2. 这支铅笔_____ pencil |
| 3. 那所学校_____ school | 4. 那间教室_____ classroom |
| 5. 这些人_____ people | 6. 这些天_____ days |
| 7. 那些书_____ books | 8. 那些女孩_____ girls |

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. -Look! What is _____? -It is an eraser.
A. this B. these C. those
- () 2. -Is _____ your watch over there? -No, it is hers.
A. that B. these C. those
- () 3. _____ two boys are Mr. Green's sons.
A. This B. That C. These
- () 4. _____ two girls far away are Mary and Linda.
A. This B. That C. Those
- () 5 This is Lucy speaking. Who is _____ speaking?
A. you B. that C. those
- () 6. -What is _____? -It is a cat.
A. it B. he C. she
- () 7. _____ is the desk I bought (buy 的过去式) yesterday.
A. This B. These C. Those
- () 8. In _____ years, they lived a *simple* (简单的) but happy life.
A. these B. this C. that
- () 9. -Is _____ your pen? -Yes, it is.
A. these B. this C. those
- () 10. _____ is a red pen. _____ is a green pencil.
A. This; That B. That; These C. These; Those

4. 疑问代词

定义：疑问代词的本质还是个代词，只不过它代替一个不确定的、等待对方来确认的人或者物或者事儿。

常见的疑问代词有：**who**（谁），**whose**（谁的），**which**（哪个），**what**（什么）。

【练习三】

一、请根据中文的提示，默写出下列指示代词。

谁 _____ 谁的 _____ 哪个 _____ 什么 _____

二、请根据中文的提示，用适当的疑问代词填空。

1. 谁正在看英语书？ _____ is reading an English book?
2. 这些人都是谁？ _____ are all those people?
3. 这是谁的书？ _____ book is it?
4. 谁的作业更好，汤姆的还是约翰的？ _____ homework is better, Tom's or John's?
5. 哪一个你更喜欢？足球还是篮球？ _____ do you like better, football or basketball?
6. 哪一个正确？ _____ one is right?
7. 你通常每周日都在干什么？ _____ do you usually do on Sundays?
8. 你的大衣是什么颜色？ _____ color is your coat?

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. - _____ is the weather like in Xiamen? -It is sunny and hot.
A. What B. How C. Where
- () 2. - _____ is your favorite subject? -My favorite subject is English.
A. What B. Why C. When
- () 3. - _____ does your father do? -He is an engineer.
A. Why B. How C. What
- () 4. - _____ is your mother? -She is a doctor.
A. Who B. What C. Whom
- () 5. - _____ are they? -They are my parents.
A. What B. Who C. Which
- () 6. - _____ bag is that? -It is mine.
A. Who B. Whose C. What
- () 7. - _____ do you like better, coffee or tea? -Tea.

- A. Who B. Which C. Where
- () 8. - _____ is that boy? -He is my son.
- A. Who B. Whom C. Which
- () 9. - _____ is the girl over there? - She is my friend, Li Mei.
- A. Who B. Whom C. Whose
- () 10.- _____ one do you like best? -I like the red one.
- A. Which B. What C. When
-

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。（每小题 1 分，本题满分 20 分）

- () 1. _____ have supper at home.
- A. I B. He C. She
- () 2. Does _____ want to live there, too?
- A. she B. her C. his
- () 3. John and Mary are in the same school. _____ go to school together.
- A. They B. Them C. Their
- () 4. The teacher asks _____ to play football.
- A. we B. us C. our
- () 5. Her sister is helping _____.
- A. us B. our C. we
- () 6. What is the weather like in _____ hometown (家乡)?
- A. you B. your C. yours
- () 7. _____ piano is too old, but she still liked playing it.
- A. She B. She is C. Her
- () 8. -Whose bag is it? -It is _____ bag.
- A. my B. I C. mine
- () 9. - Is that _____ bike? -No, it isn't. It's _____.
- A. your; her B. hers; mine C. your; hers
- () 10. _____ coat is blue. _____ is red.

- A. Her; Mine B. She; My C. Her; My
- () 11. -Look! What are _____? -They are apples.
- A. this B. that C. these
- () 12. -Are _____your pens over there? -No, they are his.
- A. this B. that C. those
- () 13. _____two girls are Mrs. Green’s daughters.
- A. This B. That C. These
- () 14. _____two boys far away are Kangkang and David.
- A. This B. That C. Those
- () 15. _____are my brothers. _____are my sisters.
- A. This; that B. That; This C. These; Those
- () 16. - _____is the boy under the tree? -He is my classmate.
- A. What B. Where C. Who
- () 17. - _____one do you like best? - I like the red one.
- A. Which B. What C. When
- () 18. - _____is your father? -He is an *officer* (长官) .
- A. Who B. What C. Whom
- () 19. Do you know _____dictionary it is?
- A. their B. who C. whose
- () 20. Do you know _____dog it is?
- A. whose B. who C. whom

专题三 数词

I. 考纲范围

1. 基数词及其用法
2. 序数词及其用法
3. 日期、时间的用法

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 基数词

定义：在数学上的理解，基数是可以比较大小的数字。英语中的基数词则是用来描述事物数量的多少。

基数词	英文	中文	基数词	英文	中文	基数词	英文	中文
1	one	一	11	eleven	十一	30	thirty	三十
2	two	二	12	twelve	十二	40	forty	四十
3	three	三	13	thirteen	十三	50	fifty	五十
4	four	四	14	fourteen	十四	60	sixty	六十
5	five	五	15	fifteen	十五	70	seventy	七十
6	six	六	16	sixteen	十六	80	eighty	八十
7	seven	七	17	seventeen	十七	90	ninety	九十
8	eight	八	18	eighteen	十八	100	hundred	百
9	nine	九	19	nineteen	十九	1,000	thousand	千
10	ten	十	20	twenty	二十	1000,000	million	百万

【练习一】

一、请根据下列的基数词，写出对应的阿拉伯数字。

基数词	阿拉伯数字	基数词	阿拉伯数字	基数词	阿拉伯数字
one		eleven		twenty-one	
two		twelve		thirty-two	

three		thirteen		forty-three	
four		fourteen		fifty-four	
five		fifteen		sixty-five	
six		sixteen		seventy-six	
seven		seventeen		eighty-seven	
eight		eighteen		ninety-eight	
nine		nineteen		one hundred	
ten		twenty		two thousand	

小技巧：不难发现，英语的基数词顺序与中文讲的语序一致，

即“从大到小”按千位、百位、十位、个位数依次排列。

二、请根据中文的提示，用适当的数词填空。

1. 两只老虎 _____ tigers
2. 三只小熊 _____ bears
3. 四季 _____ seasons
4. 六只猴子 _____ monkeys
5. 七天 _____ days
6. 十年 _____ years
7. 十二个月 _____ months
8. 五十名学生 _____ students
9. 成百上千的人 _____ of people
10. 成千上万颗星星 _____ of stars

小技巧：不难发现，英语的基数词用来描述事物数量的多少，即后面添加单数或复数形式的名词。

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. There are _____ days in a week.

A. four

B. seven

C. twelve

() 2. There are _____ weeks in a month.

A. four

B. seven

C. twelve

() 3. There are _____ months in a year.

A. four

B. seven

C. twelve

- () 4. There are _____ seasons in a year.
A. four B. seven C. twelve
- () 5. -How many hours do you sleep every night? -About _____ hours. From 9 pm to 6 am.
A. nine B. nineteen C. ninety
- () 6. This year, I am fifteen years old. Next year, I will be _____ years old.
A. fourteen B. fifteen C. sixteen
- () 7. One *plus* (加) one is _____.
A. one B. two C. three
- () 8. 333 reads _____.
A. three hundred and thirty-three
B. three hundreds and thirty-three
C. three hundred and thirty three.
- () 9. Which of the following is the least?
A. 0.015 B. 0.15 C. 1.5
- () 10. Which of the following is the most?
A. 0.015 B. 0.15 C. 1.5

2. 序数词

定义：序数词是指表示**顺序**的数词，翻译成“**第几**”。

阿拉伯 数字	基数词	序数词	序数词 缩写	阿拉伯 数字	基数词	序数词	序数词 缩写
1	one	first	1st	21	twenty-one	twenty-first	21st
2	two	second	2nd	22	twenty-two	twenty-second	22nd
3	three	third	3rd	23	twenty-three	twenty-third	23rd
4	four	fourth	4th	30	thirty	thirtieth	30th
5	five	fifth	5th	40	forty	fortieth	40th
6	six	sixth	6th	50	fifty	fiftieth	50th
7	seven	seven	7th	60	sixty	sixtieth	60th
8	eight	eighth	8th	70	seventy	seventieth	70th

9	nine	ninth	9th	80	eighty	eightieth	80th
10	ten	tenth	10th	90	ninety	ninetieth	90th
11	eleven	eleventh	11th	31	thirty-one	thirty-first	31st
12	twelve	twelfth	12th	42	forty-two	forty-second	42nd
13	thirteen	thirteenth	13th	53	fifty-three	fifty-third	53rd
14	fourteen	fourteenth	14th	64	sixty-four	sixty-fourth	64th
15	fifteen	fifteenth	15th	75	seventy-five	seventy-fifth	75th
16	sixteen	sixteenth	16th	86	eighty-six	eighty-sixth	86th
17	seventeen	seventeenth	17th	97	ninety-seven	ninety-seventh	97th
18	eighteen	eighteenth	18th	100	hundred	hundredth	100th
19	nineteen	nineteenth	19th	1,000	thousand	thousandth	1,000th
20	twenty	twentieth	20th	1,000,000	million	millionth	1,000,000th

小技巧：不难发现，除了 1st（第一），2nd（第二），3rd（第三）之外，

一般情况下，序数词的缩写 = 数字 + th，翻译为“第几”。

另外，从 20 以上的两位数开始，序数词只需将个位数改成序数词的形式即可。

【练习二】

一、请根据下列的中文意思，写出对应序数词的英文全称。

1. 第一 _____
2. 第二 _____
3. 第三 _____
4. 第四 _____
5. 第五 _____
6. 第十一 _____
7. 第十二 _____
8. 第二十 _____
9. 第二十一 _____
10. 第三十二 _____
11. 第四十三 _____
12. 第五十五 _____

二、请根据下列的数字，写出对应序数词的缩写形式。

基数词	序数词缩写	基数词	序数词缩写
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		20	
5		31	
6		40	
7		52	
8		60	
9		73	
10		80	

三、请根据中文的提示，用适当的序数词填空。

- 第一次 the _____ time
- 第三年 the _____ year
- 第五本书 the _____ book
- 第二课 the _____ lesson
- 第二十一层 the _____ floor
- 第八份工作 the _____ job

小技巧：不难发现，当用序数词修饰名词的时候，序数词前面要加定冠词 **the**。

四、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. He climbed so fast that he reached the _____ in two minutes.
 A. nine B. ninth C. ninth
- () 2. December is the _____ month of a year.
 A. twelve B. twelveth C. twelfth
- () 3. -Welcome to Los Angeles. Have you ever been here?
 -Sure. I visited this city three years ago, so this is my _____ time here.
 A. first B. second C. third
- () 4. -When is Teacher's Day in China? -It is on the _____ day of September.

A. ninth

B. tenth

C. eleventh

() 5. Meimei is going to be an older sister. Her parents are planning to have their _____ baby.

A. one

B. two

C. second

3. 日期、时间的用法

(1) 日期的表达法

定义：日期的意思是发生某一事情的确定的日子或时期，其中包含了年（year）月（month）日（day）。

其中，一年当中的十二个月份的表达法，如下表：

月份	英文	月份	英文
一月	January	七月	July
二月	February	八月	August
三月	March	九月	September
四月	April	十月	October
五月	May	十一月	November
六月	June	十二月	December

另外，一年当中的也有我们熟悉的节日，如下表：

节日	英文	日期	节日	英文	日期
元旦	New Year's Day	January 1st	母亲节	Mother's Day	/
情人节	Valentine's Day	February 14th	儿童节	Children's Day	June 1st
妇女节	Women's Day	March 8th	端午节	Dragon Boat Festival	/
植树节	Tree Planting Day	March 12th	父亲节	Father's Day	/
愚人节	April Fool's Day	April 1st	教师节	Teachers' Day	September 10th
清明节	Tomb Sweeping Day	/	国庆节	National Day	October 1st
劳动节	Labor's Day	May 1st	圣诞节	Christmas	December 25th

小技巧：不难发现，一般情况下，日期的表达法是先写月份再写日子；

其中，日子既可用基数词，也可用序数词表示。

【练习二】

一、请根据下列的英文，用中文写出对应的日期。

1. January 1st _____
2. February 28th _____
3. March 15th _____
4. April 2nd _____
5. May 3rd _____
6. June 21st _____
7. July 20th _____
8. August 13th _____
9. September 22nd _____
10. October 12th _____
11. November 11th _____
12. December 23rd _____

二、连线题：请将左边的节日与右边的日期用横线连接起来。

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Christmas Day | January 1 st |
| April Fool's Day | March 8 th |
| Children's Day | April 1 st |
| Teachers' Day | June 1 st |
| New Year's Day | September 10 th |
| Women's Day | December 25 th |

(2) 时间的表达法

定义：时间是一个较为抽象的概念，是物质的运动、变化的持续性、顺序性的表现。英语中，时间的读法包括顺读法和倒读法。

顺读法：

6:00	7:10	8:15	9:30	10:40	11:45
six o'clock	seven ten	eight fifteen	nine thirty	ten forty	eleven forty-five

小技巧：英语中，时间的顺读法跟咱们日常交流的时间语序一致，即：先讲时钟、后讲分钟；

其中，o'clock 表示“整点钟”，如：六点钟 six o'clock、七点钟 seven o'clock 等。

倒读法：

① 先观察、后发现

7:10	8:15	9:30	10:40	11:45
ten past seven	fifteen past eight	thirty past nine	twenty to eleven	fifteen to twelve

小技巧：不难发现，倒读法顾名思义时分颠倒，即：先讲分钟、后讲时钟、中间用 past 或 to 连接。

② 分情况、找规律

7:05	8:10	9:15	10:20	11:30
five past seven	ten past eight	a quarter past nine	twenty past ten	half past eleven

小技巧：不难发现，当分钟介于 (0.30] 时。倒读法：分钟 + past + 时钟。

其中，一刻钟 15 分钟除了 fifteen 之外，还可用 quarter 表示；

半小时 30 分钟除了用 thirty 之外，还可用 half 表示。

7:35	8:40	9:45	10:50	11:55
twenty-five to eight	twenty to eight	a quarter to ten	ten to eleven	five to twelve

小技巧：不难发现，当分钟介于 (30.60) 时。倒读法：(60—分钟) + to + 下一时钟。

其中，差一刻钟 15 分钟除了 fifteen 之外，还可用 quarter 表示。

【练习三】

一、请用顺读法，用英语写出对应的时间。

- 6:00 _____
- 7:00 _____
- 8:00 _____
- 9:05 _____
- 10:20 _____
- 11:30 _____
- 12:40 _____
- 13:45 _____

9. 14:15 _____

10. 15:55 _____

二、请用倒读法，用英语写出对应的时间。

1. 8:10 _____

2. 9:15 _____ 或 _____

3. 10:20 _____

4. 13:28 _____

5. 12:30 _____ 或 _____

6. 13:35 _____

7. 14:40 _____

8. 15:45 _____ 或 _____

9. 16:50 _____

10. 17:53 _____

三、请根据下列的英文，用数字标出对应的时间。

1. nine o'clock _____

2. ten o'clock _____

3. eleven o'clock _____

4. twelve twelve _____

5. one thirty-five _____

6. two fifty _____

7. ten past eight _____

8. a quarter past four _____

9. twenty past five _____

10. half past six _____

11. two to two _____

12. a quarter to ten _____

13. a quarter to twelve _____

14. twenty to seven _____

15. one to two _____

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. -How old is the boy? -He is_____.
- A. 16 B. 16th C. the 16th
- () 2. At the age of_____, David *made* (make 的过去式) a good choice.
- A. 10 B. 10th C. the 10th
- () 3. How many new words are there in_____lesson?
- A. 5 B. 5th C. the 5th
- () 4. Tomorrow is Sara's_____birthday. We will make a birthday cake for her.
- A. 10 B. 10th C. the 10th
- () 5. Mother's Day is coming. It is on_____day Sunday of May.
- A. 2 B. 2nd C. the 2nd
- () 6. Now, let's have a look at_____picture.
- A. 3 B. 3rd C. the 3rd
- () 7. 7:17 is read_____.
- A. seven past seventeen B. seven one seven C. seven seventeen
- () 8. 1:58 is read_____.
- A. two to two B. fifty-eight past one C. fifty-eight to one
- () 9. It *took* (take 的过去式) me_____to finish my homework.
- A. three and a half hour B. three and half an hour C. three hours and a half
- () 10. I was *born* (出生) on_____.
- A. May 2002, 15th B. May 15th, 2002 C. 2002, May 15th

专题四 介词和介词短语

I. 考纲范围

1. 介词的定义
2. 表时间和地点的介词的用法
3. 一些其他常见介词和介词短语的用法

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 介词的定义

介词，是一种虚词，不能独立在句中做成分。如：at, in, on, for 等。

2. 表时间的介词的用法

(1) 表时间的主要介词 in, on, at 的用法:

- in+世纪/年/季节/月/上午/下午/晚上 (in + 时间段)

如： in the 21st century 在 21 世纪 in 2019 在 2019 年 in Spring 在春天
 in March 在三月 in the morning 在上午 in the afternoon 在下午
 in the evening 在晚上

- on+跟“天”有关的时间（表具体的某一天），如：具体某天、一天的某个时间段、有带修饰语的一天或一天的某个时间段或特殊日子 (on+具体时间)

如： on March 8th 在三月八日 on Monday morning 在周一早上
 on a cold winter morning 在一个寒冷的冬天的早上
 on Children's Day 在儿童节

- at+钟点/表“片刻”的时间 (at+时间点)

如： at 8:30 在八点半 at 10 o'clock 在十点 at noon 在中午 at night 在晚上
 at the end of 在...的末尾、 at the beginning of 在...的开头 at Christmas 在圣诞节
 at New Year 在新年

* (2) 表时间的介词 in 和 after 的用法:

- *in+时间段，“表在...以后”，句子用一般将来时。

如： in three days 三天后

He will come back in three days.他将在三天后回来。

- *after+时间段，“表在...以后”，句子用一般过去时。

如：after two weeks 两周后

He came back after two weeks.他两周后回来了。

- *after+时间点 “表在...以后”，句子时态根据需要选择。

如：after supper 晚饭后

We often have a walk after supper.我们通常晚饭后去散步。

- * (3) 表时间的介词 **since,from,for** 的用法：

- since+时间点 “自从...以来”，句子用现在完成时。

如：since 2005 自从 2005 年以来

We haven't seen each other since 2005.我们从 2005 年以来就没再见过面。

- from “自从...”，

如：from today 从今天起

from...to... “从...到...”

如：from Monday to Friday 从周一到周五

- for+时间段

如：for ten years 句子用现在完成时。

We have learned English for nine years.我们学英语有九年了。

【练习一】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. It gets warmer and warmer_____spring.
A.on B. in C.at
- () 2. Women's Day is _____March.
A. on B. in C. at
- () 3. I was born _____a cold evening.
A. on B. in C. at
- () 4. I had a big party _____my birthday.
A. on B. in C.at
- () 5. I'll leave _____three o'clock.

Japan is **to** the east of China. 日本在中国的东边。

America is **on** the north of Canada. 美国在加拿大的北边。

【练习三】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Our school is _____ Xiamen.

A. in

B. to

C. on

() 2. Taiwan is _____ the east of Fujian.

A. in

B. to

C. on

() 3. *Mongolia* (蒙古国) is _____ the north of China.

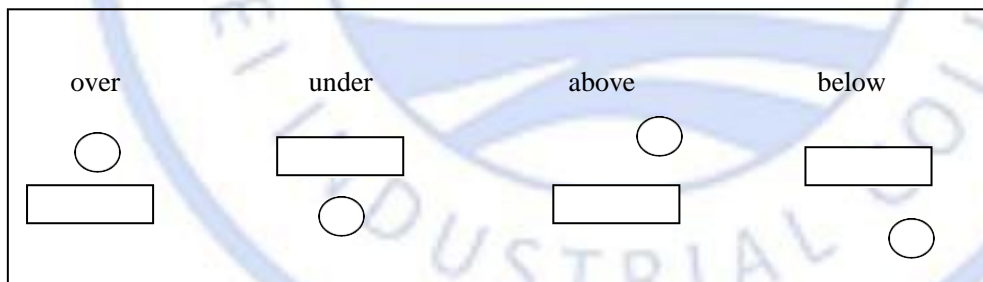
A. in

B. to

C. on

(3) *over, under, *above, *below 的用法

- *over 在...上面 (正上方)
- under 在...下面 (正下方)
- *above 在...上面 (位置高于, 不是正上方)
- *below 在...以下 (不是正下方)



4. 一些其他常见介词和介词短语的用法:

(1) **between** 和 **among** 的用法:

between	表在 两者 之间, 常用 between...and...	如: between these two buildings 在这两栋楼房之间
among	表 三者 或 三者以上 的中间	如: among the three drinks 在三种饮料里

【练习四】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Sam sits _____ Lily and Sara.

A. among

B. between

C. in

() 2. He runs fastest _____ the boys.

A. among

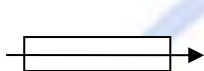
B. between

C. at

(2) **through, across 用法：两者都表通过，但用法不同**

through 表从**内部**通过，

across 表从一端到另一端的**表面**横过



【练习五】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Go _____ this road and you will see the bus stop on your left.

A. across

B. through

C. above

() 2. It takes us hours to walk _____ the forest (森林).

A. across

B. through

C. above

(3) **by + 交通工具/通讯工具 (名词用单数，不加冠词)**

如： by bike 骑自行车

by bus 坐公共汽车

by subway 坐地铁

by plane 坐飞机

by car 坐小车

by ship 坐船

by train 坐火车

by telephone 用电话

【练习六】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. It is cheaper to go _____ bus than by subway.

A. in

B. by

C. by a

() 2. I go to school _____ bike every day.

A. in

B. by

C. by a

(4) **besides 与 except 的用法：**

● **besides** 表“除了...之外，还有...”，包括后面提到的人或物，**做加法**

如：We study Chinese, maths and so on besides English.除了英语外，我们还学语文，数学等学科。

- except 表“除...之外”不包括后面提到的人或物，**做减法**

如：We have classes every day except Saturday and Sunday.除周六周日外，我们每天都上课。

【练习七】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. What subjects do you study _____ English?
 A. beside B. besides C. except
- () 2. Mary answered all the questions _____ the last one.
 A. beside B. besides C. except

- (5) in front of 在...的前面 **(范围外的前面)**; in the front of 在...的前面 **(范围内的前面)**

如：There are some big trees in front of the classroom. 教室前面有一些大树。(外部的前面)

Tom sits in the front of the classroom. 汤姆坐在教室的前排。(内部的前面)

- (6) in + 语言/材料/方式

如： in English 用英语 in ink 用钢笔 in this way 用这种方式

【练习八】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. There is a computer _____ our classroom.
 A. in front of B. in the front of C. on the front of
- () 2. The school *canteen* (食堂) is _____ our teaching building.
 A. in front of B. in the front of C. on the front of
- () 3. Mr. Li, shall I write _____ *ink* (墨水)?
 A. by B. in C. with
- () 4. Can you sing the song _____ English?
 A. by B. in C. with

- (7) be made of/ from/ into/ in...的用法:

- be made of 由(材料)...做成 **(看得出原材料)**

如：This box is made of paper.这个盒子是纸做的。

- be made from 由(材料)...做成 **(看不出原材料)**

如：Paper is made from wood. 纸张是木材做的。

- **be made into ... 被做成... (成品)**

如：Bamboo is made into paper. 竹子被做成纸张。

- **be made in... 在... 制造**

如：This watch is made in China. 这个手表是在中国制造。

【练习九】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. This cup is made _____ glass (玻璃) .
A. of B. from C. in
- () 2. Wine is made _____ grapes (葡萄) .
A. of B. from C. in
- () 3. Wood can be made _____ many things.
A. of B. from C. into
- () 4. This bike is made _____ Shanghai.
A. of B. from C. in

(8) after 与 before 的用法

- **after 在... 之后**

如：after school 放学后 after class 下课后 after lunch 午饭后

- **before 在... 之前**

如：before class 上课前 before supper 晚餐前

(9) 一些常见的介词短语：

at noon 在中午	at night 在晚上	at midnight 在半夜	at the end of... 在... 结束时	at the beginning of 在... 开始时
at the age of... 在... 岁时	at this time 在这个时候	at the moment 在此刻	at that time 在那时	at Christmas 在圣诞节
at least 至少	after school 放学后	be good at 在... 方面擅长	be interested in 对... 感兴趣	by the way 顺便说
for example	from now on	from time to time	from then on	get on well with...

比如	从现在开始	时常	从那时起	与...相处融洽
help oneself to... 请随意吃点...	in the past 在过去	in the future 在未来	in a hurry 匆忙地	in danger 在危险中
in trouble 处于困难中	in the end 最后	in time 及时	in surprise 惊奇地	look after/take care of 照顾
on foot 步行	on duty 值日	on time 准时	one by one 一个接一个	on one's way to... 在某人去...的路上
to one's surprise 使某人惊讶的是	with one's help 在某人的帮助下	pay attention to 注意		

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. How many students go to school _____ foot?
A. with B. on C. to
- () 2. Help yourselves _____ some fruit, boys and girls!
A. with B. on C. to
- () 3. Students can *borrow* (借) books _____ the school library.
A. from B. to C. for
- () 4. _____ my surprise, he is a girl.
A. In B. To C. With
- () 5. Do you know the way _____ the nearest bank?
A. of B. to C. about
- () 6. Milk and strawberries *are sold* (被卖出) _____ a higher price.
A. at B. in C. with
- () 7. Be careful when you go _____ the road.
A. through B. across C. above
- () 8. Fish can *be cooked* (被烹饪) _____ many ways.
A. in B. by C. with
- () 9. Can I write _____ *ink* (墨水), sir?

- A. by B. in C. with
- () 10. Shanghai is _____ the east of China and Japan is _____ the east of China.
 A. to; to B. to; in C. in; to
- () 11. My uncle lives _____ 208 Smith Street.
 A. at B. on C. to
- () 12. My house is _____ the two buildings.
 A. between B. among C. in
- () 13. Do you often go to bed late _____ night?
 A. at B. in C. on
- () 14. He was born _____ the morning of Jan.13th, 2004.
 A. at B. in C. on
- () 15. I don't have classes _____ Monday and Thursday.
 A. at B. in C. on
- () 16. Students can do many sports _____ class.
 A. after B. before C. in
- () 17. This bridge is made _____ stones (石头) .
 A. of B. from C. into
- () 18. Mr. Brown *came* (come 的过去式) to China _____ 1996.
 A. in B. on C. at
- () 19. There is a bridge _____ the river.
 A. over B. above C. on
- () 20. Who is _____ duty today?
 A. on B. to C. for

专题五 冠词

I. 考纲范围

1. 定冠词 the 的用法
2. 不定冠词a/an 的用法
3. 零冠词（不加冠词）的用法
4. 冠词的固定搭配

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 定冠词 the 的用法

(1) 特指某人或某物。

如：The book on the desk is mine. 桌上的这本桌子是我的。

(2) 指双方都知道的人或事物。

如：Where are the new books, Jim? 吉姆，这本新书在哪里呢？

(3) 指上文提到过的人或物。

如：There is an old woman standing there. 有一位年迈的妇女站在这里。

The old woman looked worried. 这位年迈的妇女看起来很着急。

(4) 用在世上独一无二的事物名词前。

如：the sun 太阳 the sky 天空 the earth 地球 the world 世界

(5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前。

如：The third one is carrying the fewest of all.

(6) 用在山脉、江河、海洋、岛等名词前。

如：the Himalaya Mountains 喜马拉雅山脉 the Yellow River 黄河

the Red Sea 红海 the Taiwan Island 台湾岛

(7) 用在某些建筑物名词前。

如：the White House 白宫 the Great Hall 长城

(8) 用在姓氏复数形式之前，表示“某某一家”或“某某夫妇”。

如：the Greens 格林一家或格林夫妇 the Blacks 布莱克一家或布莱克夫妇

(9) 用在乐器名词前。

如： play the piano 弹 钢琴 play the violin 拉小提琴

(10) 用在少数名词化的形容词前，表示一类人或事物。

如： the old 老 人 the poor 穷人 the rich 富人 the blind 盲人

(11) 用在表示方向位置的名词前。

如： in the east 在 东边 on the right 在 右边 in the centre 在中间

(12) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前。

如： the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

(13) 用在某些习惯用语中。

如： in the morning 在 早上 by the way 顺便提一下 look the same 看起来一样

【练习一】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. Monday is _____ second day of the week.
A. the B. a C. /
- () 2. _____ earth goes around _____ sun.
A. an, a B. an, the C. The, the
- () 3. Sue could play _____ piano at the age of four.
A. a B. the C. /
- () 4. _____ Whites are going for a picnic this weekend.
A. The B. / C. A
- () 5. _____ Great Wall is _____ longest wall in the world.
A. A, a B. The, the C. A, the
- () 6. Look at _____ horse over there.
A. a B. / C. the
- () 7. He *ordered* (订购) a book some time ago and now _____ book has arrived.
A. a B. the C. /
- () 8. Shanghai is in _____ east of China.
A. / B. an C. the
- () 9. He does reading *aloud* (大声地) in English in _____ morning.

A. a

B. the

C. /

2. 不定冠词 a/an 的用法

(1) 表示数量有“一”的意思，但数的概念没有 one 强。

如：I have a mouth, a nose and two eyes. 我有一张嘴巴、一个鼻子和两只眼睛。

(2) 第一次提到某人或某物，不定冠词起介绍作用。

如：Yesterday I saw an old man. He is Tom's father. 昨天我看见一位老人。他是汤姆的父亲。

(3) 表示某个人或事物，但不具体说明何人或何物。

如：An old man was waiting for you. 一位老人正在等你。

【练习二】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. There is _____ old bike. _____ old bike is Mr. Zhao's.

A. an, The

B. the, An

C. the, The

() 2. His father is _____ English teacher. He works in our school.

A. a

B. an

C. the

() 3. _____ apple a day keeps the doctors away.

A. The

B. /

C. An

3. 零冠词（不加冠词）的用法

(1) 名词前已有作定语的指示代词、物主代词或不定代词等限定词。如：

The letter is in her bag. 这封信在她的包里。

I have some questions. 我有一些问题。

(2) 专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词等不可数名词前。

如：China 中国 water 水 music 音乐

(3) 球类活动、学科名词、一日三餐前。

如：I like playing basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。

We have English and math every day. 我们每天都有英语课和数学课

Mike usually eats lunch at 11:30 am every day. 迈克每天中午十一点半吃午饭。

(4) 复数名词表示泛指。

如：They are workers. 他们是工人。

(5) 节日、星期、月份、季节名称前。

如：Mother's Day is coming. 母亲节就要来啦。

I usually play football with my friends on Sunday. 我通常周日和我的朋友去踢足球。

Students often spend winter vacation in January. 学生们经常在一月放寒假。

People likes swimming in summer. 人们喜欢在夏天游泳。

(6) 表示颜色、语言、称呼语和官职、头衔的名词前。

如：The man in black is our English teacher. 这位穿着黑色衣服的男士是我们的英语老师。 I

can speak Chinese, but I can't speak English. 我会说汉语，但是我不会说英语。

Headmaster Li came to our classroom just now. 刚才李校长来过我们的教室。

(7) 某些固定词组或习惯用语中。

如：at night 在八点整 go to school 去上学 by bus 坐公交车

【练习三】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. Does Tom often play _____ football after _____ school?
A. /, / B. /, the C. the, /
- () 2. Would you like to drink _____ water?
A. a B. the C. /
- () 3. It is very cold in _____ winter in Beijing.
A. the B. / C. a
- () 4. Every morning we should have _____ breakfast before we go to _____ class.
A. the, the B. /, / C. /, the
- () 5. Are you from _____ America?
A. an B. the C. /
- () 6. Lucy usually goes to _____ bed early.
A. the B. a C. /
- () *7. Paper is made of _____ bamboo (竹子).
A. a B. the C. /
- () 8. They are all _____ soldiers.

A. the

B. /

C. a

4. 冠词的固定搭配

have a try 试 一试

have a rest 休息

have a look 瞧瞧

have a good time 过 得 开心

have a cold 感冒

take a shower 淋 浴

*make a living 谋生

*keep an eye on ... 照 看……

in a moment 过一会儿

in a word 总而言之

in a hurry 匆忙地；急于

*as a result 因 此

in the end 最终

on the right 在右边

all the time 一 直

*tell the truth 说 真话

*in the distance 在 远处

in the sun 在阳光下

by the way 顺便说一句

in the future 在 未来

at noon 在中午

at wo

rk 在工作

at home 在家

at last 最后

at night 在 晚上

at school 在 学校

by bus 坐公交车

by air 坐 飞机

from morning to night 从早到晚

on foot 步

go to school 上学

go to bed 睡觉

after school 放学后

in bed 卧病在床

day by day 日复一日

*by way of ... 途经……

*by chance 意 外地

*by nature 天 生地

*by mistake 无意地

for example 例如

from time to time 不 时地

*in case 以防万一

*in fact 事 实上

go shopping 去购物

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. He is _____ strongest *pupil* (学生) in our class.

A. a

B. an

C. the

() 2. He will come back in _____ hour.

A. a

B. an

C. the

() 3. She has _____ egg and some milk every morning.

A. a

B. an

C. the

() 4. Alice likes to go _____ shopping with her friends.

A. /

B. a

C. the

- () 5. Tom is playing_____football, and Lily is playing_____piano.
A. /, / B. the, / C. /, the
- () 6. _____sun is bigger than_____moon.
A. The, the B. /, / C. The, /
- () 7. _____Greens are having dinner *outside* (在……外面) .
A. A B. An C. The
- () 8. She is *too* (太) tired, so she wants to have _____rest .
A. a B. an C. the
- () 9. We cannot see _____sun at_____night.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; /
- () 10. Shanghai is in _____east of China.
A. / B. an C. the
- () 11. The museum is so far. It will take you half _____hour to get there by _____bus.
A. an; / B. an; a C. a; /
- () 12. One afternoon he *found* (find 的过去式) _____handbag. There was _____“s” on the corner of _____handbag.
A. a, an, the B. a, a, the C. an, an, an
- () 13. It’s _____pleasure for me *to be invited* (被邀请) to play _____piano at the *concert* (音乐会) .
A. the, a B. a, the C. a, /
- () 14. _____new bridge has been built over _____*Huangpu River* (黄浦江) .
A. The, a B. A, / C. A, the
- () 15. Beijing is _____beautiful city. It is _____*capital* (首都) of China.
A. a, a B. /, the C. a; the

专题六 连词

I. 考纲范围

1. 常用连词的作用和用法

*2. 常用连词辨析

II. 知识点讲解及练习

1. 常用连词的作用和用法

连词：起连接作用的词，是一种虚词。

连词可分为：并列连词和从属连词

(1) 并列连词

并列连词	中文意思	例句解析
and	和	She is beautiful and kind. 她很美丽 且 又善良。
or	和；或者	I don't like chicken or fish. 我不喜欢鸡肉 和 鱼肉。 You may do it yourself, or ask someone else to do it. 你可以自己做， 或者 让别人做。
but	但是	He is 3 years old, but he can speak English well. 他才三岁， 但是 他英语说得很好。
so	所以	Tom was ill, so he asked for 2 days off. 他生病了， 所以 请两天假。
both ... and ...	两者都...	Both Tom and Mike are from America. 汤姆和麦克 两个人都 来自美国。 Tonight they will both sing and dance. 今晚他们 既 唱歌 又 跳舞。
neither ... nor ...	既不...也不...	She could neither speak the language nor write it. 这种语言她 既 不会说， 也 不会写。

either... or ...	或者...或者...; 要么...要么...; 不是...就是...	I left(leave 的过去式)it either on the table or in the bag. 我 不是 把它放在桌子上, 就是 放在包里。 Either Tom or Mike has seen (see 的过去分词) the movie. 不是 汤姆 就是 麦克看过这部电影
not only... but also ...	不但...而且...	The young man is not only clever but also hardworking. 这个年轻人 不但 聪明、 而且 刻苦。

【练习一】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. -I don't like chicken_____ fish.
-I don't like chicken,_____ I like fish very much.
A. and, and B. and, but C. or, but
- () 2. -Would you like to come to dinner tonight? -I'd like to,_____ I'm too busy.
A. but B. and C. or
- () 3. There are two *tickets* (票) here._____ she_____ you can get one.
A. Both, and B. Neither, or C. Either, nor

(2) 从属连词

从属连词	中文意思	例句解析
because	因为	-Why did you do it? -你为什么这么做? -I did it because I was angry. -我这么做是因为我很生气。
if	如果; 是否	If it is sunny tomorrow, we can go fishing. 如果 明天晴天的话, 我们可以去钓鱼。 I don't know if I can pass the exam. 我不知道我 是否 可以通过考试。
even if/though	即使	Even if you fail again, you shouldn't lose heart.

		即使 你再次失败，你也不能灰心。
unless	除非	Unless you go with me, I will not go there again. 除非 你跟我一起去，否则我不会再去那里。
although/ though	虽然	I'd like to go out, though it is late. 我很想外出，虽然为时稍晚。 Although it was snowing, it was not very cold. 虽然 天正下着雪，但并不很冷。
as... as	和...一样	Tom can run as fast as him. 汤姆跑步跑得 和他 一样快。
so... that; such... that	如此...以致于	He was so happy that he couldn't stop laughing. 他 如此高兴， 以致于 情不自禁地大笑起来。 She is such a beautiful girl that everyone likes her. 她是 如此 漂亮的女孩， 以致于 每个人都喜欢她。

【练习二】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. You won't pass the exam, _____ you try your best (尽你最大的努力).
- A. but B. unless C. or
- () 2. She is _____ a clever girl _____ everyone likes her.
- A. so ... that B. such ... that C. as ... as
- () 3. Lily is _____ tall _____ her sister.
- A. as, as B. and, or C. and, but

2. 常用连词辨析*(1) so that, so... that, such... that**

释义	结构搭配	例句解析
so that (以便)	主句+so that+从句	They get up early so that they can catch the bus. 他们早起 以便 能赶上公车。
so... that...	so+形容词/副词	He runs so fast that nobody can catch up with him.

(如此...以致...)	+that+从句	他跑得 <u>如此快</u> 以致于没人能赶上他。
such... that... (如此...以致...)	such+ a/an +形 容词+名词+ that+从句	He is such a clever boy that everybody likes him. 他是一个 <u>如此</u> 聪明的男孩, <u>以致于</u> 大家都喜欢他。

(2) **although/though** 虽然; **but** 但是

二者不能同时出现在同一个句子中。

如: **Although** he was tired, he went on working. 他虽然很累, 但是他仍继续工作。

(3) **because** 因为; **so** 所以

二者不能同时出现在同一个句子中。because 是用来回答 why 引出的问句。

如: Her mother is ill, **so** she has to stay at home. 因为她妈妈病了, 所以她得在家。

-**Why** are you late? -为什么你上学迟到?

-**Because** I get up late today. -因为我今天晚起。

【练习三】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Tom is _____ tall that he is a basketball player.

A. such a

B. so

C. so a

() 2. _____ she is young, _____ she has been to (已经去过) many countries.

A. Although, but

B. Although, /

C. Because, so

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. They are all new, _____ I am not.

A. and

B. but

C. or

() 2. Which is bigger, the sun _____ the moon ?

A. and

B. but

C. or

() 3. He _____ read the book _____ remembered (记住) what he read.

A. not only... but also ...

B. either ... nor ...

C. neither ... or ...

() 4. Be careful, _____ you will fall over (摔倒) .

A. and

B. but

C. or

- () 5. _____ my father _____ my mother is a doctor. They are teachers.
A. Neither ... nor ... B. Both ... and ... C. Either ... or ...
- () 6. Either Mary _____ Lucy *told* (tell 的过去式) him to come to see us.
A. and B. but C. or
- () 7. She got a “C” in English test, _____ she had *tried* (try 的过去分词) his best.
A. though B. because C. but
- () 8. I *bought* (buy 的过去式) a cup for my friend, _____ she didn't like it.
A. but B. and C. or
- () 9. You may _____ do it yourself _____ leave it to me.
A. neither; nor B. both; and C. either; or
- () 10. Why not *look up* (查询) the new word in a dictionary _____ you don't know it?
A. if B. so C. but
- () 11. He *hurt* (伤害) her _____ badly _____ she *had to* (不得不) see a doctor.
A. so; that B. either; or C. neither; nor
- () 12. This is _____ an interesting book _____ we all enjoy reading it.
A. so... that B. as ... as C. such ... that
- () 13. This dictionary is not _____ useful _____ you think.
A. so ... that B. as ... as C. such ... that
- () 14. It must be late, _____ all the shops have closed.
A. or B. and C. but
- () 15. Hurry up, _____ we will *miss* (错过) the train.
A. but B. and C. or

专题七 形容词

I. 考纲范围

1. 形容词的基本用法

* 2. 形容词的比较级和最高级的基本用法

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 形容词的基本用法

(1) 形容词的定义：

① 形容词主要用来描写或修饰名词或代词，表示人或事物的性质、状态、特征或属性，常用作定语，也可作表语、补语或状语。

② 形容词的中文翻译，一般为“……的”，如：good (好的), bad (坏的), big (大的), small (小的), fat (肥胖的), thin (瘦的), tall (高的), short (矮的), fast (快的), slow (慢的), black (黑色的), white (白色的), beautiful (美丽的), interesting (有趣的) 等。

③ 形容词可分为：

- 表观点或评价性的形容词：lovely (可爱的), interesting (有趣的), beautiful (美丽的), angry (生气的) 等。
- 表大小形状的形容词：big/large (大的), small/little (小的), round (圆的) 等。
- 表新旧的形容词：new (新的), old (旧的; 老的), young (年轻的) 等。
- 表年龄的形容词：three-year-old (三岁大的), six-month-old (六个月大的) 等。
- 表颜色等的形容词。red (红色的), orange (橙色的), yellow (黄色的), green (绿色的), blue (蓝色的), purple (紫色的), brown (棕色的) 等。

(2) 形容词修饰名词：

常见的修饰形容词的限定词有：

① 冠词：the, a/an

如：an interesting book (一本有趣的书); a cool boy (一名酷酷的男孩); the famous singer (这位著名的歌手) 等。

② 指示代词：this, that, these, those

如：this beautiful girl (这位漂亮的女孩); that old man (那位老人); these red apples (那些红苹果);

those young students（那群年轻的学生）等。

③ 形容词性物主代词：my, your, his, her, its, our, their

如：my dear friend（我亲爱的朋友）；your best wishes（您最诚挚的祝福）；his young brother（他年轻的哥哥）；her elder sister（她年长的姐姐）等。

【练习一】

请根据中文提示，从上面选择适当的形容词填空。

1. 一位美丽的女子 a _____ girl
2. 一本有趣的书 an _____ book
3. 一把黑色的雨伞 a _____ umbrella
4. 这条红色的短裙 this _____ skirt
5. 那些快乐的时光 those _____ moments
6. 我亲爱的朋友 my _____ friends
7. 一闪一闪小星星 twinkle twinkle _____ star
8. 愤怒的小鸟 _____ birds
9. 非常好 very _____
10. 非常年轻 very _____

* 2. 形容词的比较级和最高级的基本用法

(1) 形容词比较级和最高级的规则变化

① 形容词是单音节的词（**短单词**）时，在一般情况下，比较级在原级后面加 **er**；最高级在原级后加 **est**。

如：tall — taller — tallest; new — newer — newest; cold — colder — coldest;

② 形容词是单音节（**短单词**），且以 e 结尾的词时，比较级在原级后面加 **r**，构成 **-er**；最高级在原级后面加 **st**，构成 **-est**。

如：fine — finer — finest; cute — cuter — cutest; nice — nicer — nicest

③ 形容词是单音节（**短单词**），且以 y 结尾的词时，比较级则是把 y 改 i、再加 er，构成 **-ier**；最高级则是把 y 改 i、再加 est，构成 **-iest**

如：easy — easier — easiest; happy — happier — happiest; busy — busier — busiest

④ 形容词是重读闭音节时，比较级则双写原级的最后一个字母、再加 **r**；最高级则双写原级的最

后一个字母、再加 **est**。

如：big — bigger — biggest; thin — thinner — thinnest

⑤ 形容词是多音节 **(长单词)** 的词时，比较级则在原级前面加 **more**；最高级则在原级前面加 **most**。

如：important — more important — most important;

beautiful — more beautiful — most beautiful;

careful — more careful — most careful;

(2) 形容词比较级和最高级的不规则变化

原级	比较级 (更/比较...)	最高级 (最...)
good 好的	better	best
bad 坏的	worse	worst
many/ much 多的	more	most
little 少的	less	least
far 远的	farther	farthest
old 年长的	older/elder	oldest/eldest

【练习二】

请根据下列提示，写出下列形容词的比较级和最高级。

形容词词的原级	形容词的比较级	形容词的最高级
tall 高的		
short 矮的		
long 长的		
strong 强壮的		
cute 可爱的		
nice 美好的		
happy 开心的		
big 大的		
beautiful 美丽的		
important 重要的		
good 好的		

many/much 多的		
little 少的		

(3) 形容词的比较级和最高级的使用

① 同级比较: as + 原级 + as (和……一样……)

如: Tom is **as tall as** Mike. 汤姆长得和迈克一样高。

*其中, 同级比较的否定式: not so/ as + 原级 + as (不和……一样……)

如: Jane doesn't run **so/as fast as** Tom. 珍妮跑得不如汤姆快。

② 比较级 (二者比较): 比较级 + than (和……相比, 更……)

如: Tom is **shorter than** Jane. 汤姆长得比我矮。

③ 最高级: 用在一个范围里 (三者以上) 的比较: **the** + 最高级 + in/ of/ among + 范围

如: Tom is **the tallest in** our class. 汤姆在我们班是长得最高的。

Sara is **the most beautiful among/of** the three. 在这三个人当中, 沙拉是最美的。

【练习三】

请根据下列**粗体字**的提示, 用适当形式的形容词填空。

1. My room is **as** _____ (big) **as** my brother's

2. This book is **as** _____ (interesting) **as** that one.

3. David is **not as** _____ (tall) **as** Jim.

4. Sue is _____ (beautiful) **than** her sister.

5. -How difficult is *physics* (物理)?

-I am not sure.

-Is it _____ (difficult) **than** maths?

-I don't think so.

6. Bob is _____ (young) **than** Fred but _____ (tall) than Fred.

7. An orange is _____ (big) **than** an apple, but _____ (small) **than** a *watermelon* (西瓜).

8. Which is _____ (heavy), a *hen* (母鸡) or a chicken?

9. *The Yangtze River* (长江) is _____ (long) river **in China**.

10. Which is _____ (big), the sun, the moon or the earth?

11. This mooncake is _____(cheap) **of all**.
12. He is _____(strong) **in the class**.
13. Annie says that Sally is _____(*kind* 善良的) person **in the world**.
14. I think that He is **one of** _____(friendly) people **in the class**.
-

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. Don't be _____ to ask for help if you need it.
A. afraid B. careful C. worried
- () 2. Today is bright and _____. Let's go out for a walk.
A. sunny B. cloudy C. windy
- () 3. The story is very _____. I like it very much.
A. boring B. interesting C. friendly
- () 4. He is _____ about his work.
A. crowded B. crazy C. rainy
- () 5. Mr. Smith is _____ among the students.
A. poor B. rich C. popular
- () 6. It was hot yesterday, but today it is _____.
A. hot B. hotter C. hottest
- () 7. Which one do you like _____, tea or coffee?
A. good B. better C. best
- () 8. Which one do you like _____, tea, coffee or orange juice?
A. good B. better C. best
- () 9. I think that maths is _____ than English.
A. difficult B. more difficult C. most difficult
- () 10. Shanghai is one of the _____ cities in China.
A. famous B. more famous C. most famous

专题八 副词

I. 考纲范围

1. 副词的基本用法

* 2. 副词的比较级和最高级的基本用法

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 副词的基本用法

(1) 副词的定义

- ① 指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词，用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。
- ② 副词的中文翻译，一般为“……地”，如 quickly（快速地），slowly（慢地）
- ③ 副词可分为：时间副词、频率副词、地点副词、方式副词、程度副词、疑问副词、连接副词、*关系副词、*表顺序、*表完成的副词。

(2) 副词的构成

- ① 本身的词性就是副词，如：hard（努力地），well（好地），very（非常）等
- ② 由形容词转变而来的副词，如：
- quick + ly —— quickly（快地）
- careful + ly —— carefully（仔细地）
- happy 改 y 变 i + ly —— happily（快乐地）

* 【注意事项】

- a 有些以 -ly 结尾的词却是形容词。如：friendly（友好的），lively（活泼的），lovely（可爱的）
- b 有些形容词 +ly 后意思完全改变。如：

hard（努力的）	hardly（几乎不）
near（邻近的）	nearly（几乎）
late（迟的，晚的）	lately（最近，近来）

- c good 好的，副词形式是 well。（注意：well 也可作形容词，表示身体方面好和健康）

(3) 副词的使用

副词修饰动词；副词修饰形容词；副词修饰副词；副词修饰整个句子。

如：① He **runs fast**.

他**跑得很快**。（副词 fast 修饰动词 run 跑）

② The book is **very interesting**.

这本书**非常地有趣**。（副词 very 修饰形容词 interesting 有趣的）

③ She paints **quite well**.

他**画得十分地好**。（副词 quite 修饰副词 well 好）

④ **Luckily**, he won (win 的过去式) the game.

幸运地，他赢得了比赛。（副词 luckily 修饰后面的整个句子）

【练习一】

一、请在横线处写出下列形容词的副词形式，并在括号里写出相应副词的中文意思。

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| strong (强壮的) _____ () | real (真正的) _____ () |
| easy (简单的) _____ () | difficult (困难的) _____ () |
| happy (开心的) _____ () | sad (难过的) _____ () |
| brave (勇敢的) _____ () | quiet (安静的) _____ () |
| angry (生气的) _____ () | healthy (健康的) _____ () |
| heavy (重的) _____ () | beautiful (美丽的) _____ () |
| slow (慢的) _____ () | fast (快的) _____ () |
| careful (小心的) _____ () | lucky (幸运的) _____ () |

二、请根据中文以及括号内的形容词的提示，用适当形式的副词填空。

- 跑得快 run _____ (fast)
- 雨下得很大 rain _____ (heavy)
- 英语说得很好 speak English _____ (good)
- 生气地喊叫 shout _____ (angry)
- 小心地开车 drive _____ (careful)
- 慢慢地走 walk _____ (slow)

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Don't go out. It is raining _____.

A. heavy

B. heavily

C. hardly

() 2. Lily *did* (do 的过去式) her homework _____. So she left (leave 的过去式) school last.

- A. quickly B. slow C. slowly
- () 3. Smart phones are _____ used now.
- A. widen B. widely C. wide (广泛的)

* 2. 副词的比较级和最高级的基本用法

(1) 副词比较级和最高级的规则变化 (基本与形容词的变法相同)

- ① 一般情况下：直接在词尾加 **er** 或 **est**，如：fast — faster — fastest;
- ② 以 e 结尾的形容词：只加 r 或 st，如：late — later — latest;
- ③ 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的：先去 y 改 i，再加 er 或 est，如：early — earlier — earliest;
- ④ 多音节和部分双音节的词：只需在单词前加 more 变为比较级，加(the)most 变为最高级，如：carefully — more carefully — most carefully;
- carelessly — more carelessly — most carelessly;
- quickly — more quickly — most quickly;

(2) 副词比较级和最高级的不规则变化

原级	比较级 (更/比较...)	最高级 (最...)
good/ well 好的; 好地	better	best
bad/ badly 坏的; 坏地	worse	worst
many/ much 多的	more	most
little 少的	less	least
far 远的	farther	farthest

【练习二】

请根据下列提示，写出下列副词的比较级和最高级。

副词的原级	副词的比较级	副词的最高级
well 好地		
badly 坏地		
late 晚地		
slowly 慢地		
quickly 快地		

heavily 重地		
carefully 小心地；仔细地		
beautifully 美丽地		

(3) 副词比较级和最高级的使用

① 同级比较：as + 原级 + as （和……一样……）

如：Tom runs **as fast as** Jane. 汤姆跑得和珍妮一样快。

*其中，同级比较的否定式：not so/ as + 原级 + as （不和……一样……）

如：Jane doesn't run **so/as fast as** Tom. 珍妮跑得不如汤姆快。

② 比较级（二者比较）：比较级 + than （和……相比，更……）

如：Tom runs **faster than** Jane. 汤姆跑得比珍妮快。

③ 最高级：用在一个范围里（三者以上）的比较：the + 最高级 + in/ of/ among + 范围

如：Tom runs **(the) fastest in** our class. 汤姆在我们班是跑得最快的。

Sara writes **(the) best among/of** the three. 在这三个人当中，沙拉写得最好。

④ 固定句式：

a. the + 比较级, the + 比较级, 意为：越……, 就越……。

如：**The harder** you work, **the more** you will gain. 你越努力工作, 你得到的就会越多。

The sooner you come back, **the better** it will be. 你越快回来, 就越好。

b. 比较级 + and + 比较级, 或 more and more ... , 意为：越来越……

如：Tom is running **faster and faster**. 汤姆正跑得越来越快。

My hometown has become **more and more beautiful**. 我的家乡变得越来越美。

【练习三】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Li Lei is _____ student in our class.

A. tall

B. taller

C. the tallest

() 2. Who *ran* (run 的过去式) _____ of all?

A. fast

B. faster

C. the fastest

() 3. Lucy speaks English _____ her mother.

A. as well as

B. as better as

C. as best as

- () 4. _____ I look at the picture, _____ I like it.
 A. The more, more B. More, the more C. The more, the more
-

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. English isn't difficult. You can learn it _____.
 A. easy B. easily C. hardly
- () 2. It is time for class. We *had better* (最好) go to our class _____.
 A. quickly B. slowly C. quietly
- () *3. Looking _____ at his mother, the little boy looked _____.
 A. happy; good B. sad; sadly C. sadly; sad
- () 4. How _____ the girls are playing!
 A. happy B. happily C. happily
- () 5. _____, we saw (see 的过去式) the sun rise on the top of Gushan Mountains.
 A. Lucky B. Luckily C. Unluckily
- () 6. Which would you like _____, tea or coffee?
 A. well B. better C. best
- () 7. She writes _____ than I.
 A. well B. better C. best
- () 8. Jack studies _____ than his sister.
 A. carefully B. more carefully C. more careful
- () 9. Bob sings _____ in our class.
 A. well B. better C. the best
- () 10. Who jumped _____ of all?
 A. far B. farther C. the farthest
- () 11. Which do you like _____, apple juice, tea or coffee?
 A. well B. better C. best
- () 12. She doesn't get up _____ her parents.
 A. as early as B. as earlier as C. as earliest as
- () 13. _____ I tried, _____ will get.

- A. The best; the more B. The more; the more C. The more; less
- () 14. _____ you come back, _____ it will be.
- A. The quicker; the best B. The sooner; the better C. The sooner; better
- () 15. At last, he *began* (begin 的过去式) to cry _____.
- A. Hard and hard; B. more hard and more hard C. harder and harder



专题九 动词

I. 考纲范围

1. 系动词
2. 常见的行为动词（及物动词、不及物动词）
3. 常见的情态动词
- * 4. 助动词的基本用法

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 系动词

(1) 系动词的定义：起联系作用的词，有词义。如：He **is** wrong. (系动词+表语)

(2) 系动词的种类

① be 动词：可译为“是”、“在”。

其中，一般现在时的 be 动词为：**am, is, are**；一般过去时的 be 动词为：**was, were**。

② 感官动词

如：look（看起来）；smell（闻起来）；taste（尝起来）；sound（听起来）；

feel（感觉起来）；seem（似乎、好像）

③ 表示发展变化的词，如：

a. 变化：go, get, become, *turn, *grow;

例：Our city will **become** more and more beautiful. 我们的城市将会**变得**越来越美丽。

*The leaves **turn** green. 树叶**变**绿了。

b. 保持：keep, stay, *remain,

例：Doing sports is a good way to **keep** healthy. 经常锻炼是一种**保持**健康的方式。

(3) 系动词的用法（记：系动词后+形容词）

① be 动词，用于连接主语和形容词、名词、介词短语等。

例：He **is** strong. 他是强壮的。（be 动词 is 后接形容词 strong）

I **am** a student. 我是学生。（be 动词 am 后接名词 a student）

They **are** in the park. 他们在公园里。（be 动词 are 后接介词短语 in the park）

不难发现：主语 I 跟着 am；主语 he, she, it 跟着 is；主语 we, you, they 跟着 are

简言之，要记住 be 动词前面的小伙伴噢！！

I am ... (我是...) He/She/It is ... (他/她/它是...) We/You/They are ... (我们/你/你们/他们是...)

*另外，在 There be 句型（中文翻译“有...”）中，There is + 可数名词单数/不可数名词；
There are + 可数名词复数。同时该句型遵循“就近原则”。

例：There **is** a student in the classroom. 教室里有一名学生。

There **is** some milk on the table. 桌子上有一些牛奶。

There **are** many people in this city. 这座城市里有许多人。

There **is** a pen and two books on the desk. 桌上有一支笔和两本书。

There **are** two books and a pen on the desk. 桌上有两本书和一支笔。

【练习一】

一、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. My mother _____ a teacher.
A. is B. are C. am
- () 2. How many days _____ there in a week?
A. is B. are C. am
- () *3. Neither she nor I _____ a doctor. (温馨提示：neither ... nor... 也遵循就近原则噢~)
A. is B. are C. am
- () 4. -How _____ Lily and Lucy? -They are fine.
A. is B. are C. am
- () 5. -What _____ your father's name? -His name is Jacky Smith.
A. is B. are C. am
- () 6. There _____ some toys in the box.
A. have B. is C. are
- () 7. There _____ some water in the *bottle* (瓶子).
A. have B. is C. are
- () 8. There _____ some milk, two apples and a bottle of juice in the *fridge* (冰箱).
A. have B. is C. are

② 感官动词（如：look, smell, taste, sound, feel, seem 等），后接形容词！

例：Sara **looks** so beautiful. 莎莉看起来如此美丽。

That **sounds** interesting. 那听起来很有趣。

I **feel** happy. 我感到很开心。

Lily **seems** very angry. 莉莉似乎很生气。

【练习二】

一、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. I _____ tired last night.
A. *became* (become 的过去式) B. *felt* (feel 的过去式) C. *turned*
- () 2. Her voice _____ *like* (像) my mother's.
A. *sounds* B. *looks* C. *feels*
- () 3. It _____ that we will be late for class.
A. *looks* B. *seems* C. *likes*
- () 4. The food _____ delicious.
A. *stays* B. *feels* C. *tastes*
- () 5. The cloud in the sky _____ *like* (像) a horse.
A. *sounds* B. *looks* C. *feels*
- () 6. The song sounds _____, we all love it.
A. *good* B. *well* C. *terrible*

③ 表示发展变化的词（如：go, get, become, *turn, *grow, keep, stay, *remain 等），后接形容词！

例：**go**: go bad (食品) 变质；go mad 疯了

get: get richer and richer 变得越来越富

become: become better/worse 变得更好/更糟

***grow**: grow tall 长高；grow louder (声音) 变大声

***turn (后加颜色)**: turn yellow 发黄；turn gray 发灰

keep: She knew (*know* 的过去式) she must keep calm. 她深知她要保持冷静。

【练习三】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() *1. The meat _____ bad.

A. went (go 的过去式)

B. got (get 的过去式)

C. grew (grow 的过去式)

() 2. It is _____ dark. Let's go home.

A. getting

B. growing

C. going

() 3. Please _____ quiet. Don't make any noise.

A. keep

B. stay

C. remain

2. 常见的行为动词

(1) **概念**：也叫**实义动词**。指的是具有完整意义的动词。表示主语的动作，状态或者品质。

如：They **eat** a lot of potatoes. 他们吃了许多土豆。

He **likes** playing basketball. 他喜欢打篮球。

You **surprised** me. 你使我感到惊讶。

(2) **分类**：按句法作用分为：及物动词和不及物动词。

① 及物动词（缩写：vt. 后可接跟名词）

如：I **love** my daughter. 我爱我的女儿。

(love “喜欢”，是及物名词，后可接名词 my daughter)

She **likes** swimming. 她喜欢游泳。

(like “喜欢”，是及物名词，后可接动名词 swimming)

② 不及物动词（缩写：vi. 后不可接跟名词）

如：The sun **rises**. 太阳升起来了。

(rise “升起”，是不及物名词，后面啥都没有，不可接名词)

【练习四】

一、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. My parents _____ my homework.

A. am satisfied (满意) with

B. are satisfied with

C. is satisfied with

() 2. I _____ dancing.

A. am good at

B. am good for

C. am good to

- () 3. I am crazy _____ reading books.
 A. about B. to C. in
- () 4. I am interested _____ reading books.
 A. in B. at C. to
- () 5. _____ attention to your *manners* (行为举止).
 A. Take B. Make C. Pay
- () 6. I will _____ my best to finish the work.
 A. try B. give C. make

3. 情态动词（记住：情态动词+动词原形！！！！）

(1) 情态动词的概念

情态动词主要用来表达人的情绪、态度或预期，其本身有一定的词义，但不能单独作谓语，往往要后接谓语动词的原形才能一起做谓语。其否定形式直接在后面加 **not** 即可。

(2) 情态动词的分类

常见的情态动词有：can/could, must, may/might, shall/should, will/would, need, had better。其中，过去式的情态动词（could, might, would 等）语气会更加委婉。

① can/could

- 表能力

如：He **can** play football. 他会踢足球。

*与 be able to 意思（能、会）相近，只是 be able to 有更多的时态变化。

- 表请求或允许

如：**Can** you help me? 请问你能帮助我吗？

Can I go now? 请问我现在可以走吗？

- 表猜测或一种可能性

如：How old **can** he be? 他可能几岁了？

It **can't** be true. 那不可能真的。

② must

- 表必须、必要，

如：You **must** go to school now. 你**必须**现在去学校。

*与 have to 相比，主观性更强，而 have to 更强调客观性，且有时态变化。must 的否定形式有两种：mustn't, 表禁止、不能；needn't, 表不必。

- 表推测

如：She **must** be waiting for you at the airport now. 她现在**一定**在机场等你。

③ may/might

- 表请求或允许，

如：**May** I take it home? **请问**我可以把它带回家么？

- 表祝愿，主要用于祈使句

如：**May** you succeed! **祝你**成功！

- 表推测

如：He **may** be reading at home now. 他现在**可能**在家看书。

She **may** have gone to Beijing. 她**可能**已经去北京了。

④ will/would

- 表请求或建议

如：**Will/Would** you pass me the book, please? **请**你可以把书递给我吗？

- 表意志或愿望

如：I **will** go there if I am free. 如果我有空的话，我**会**去那里。

⑤ shall/should

- shall 一般用来表示征询意见等。

如：What **shall** we do now? **请问**我现在**应该**做什么？

- shall 也可用于第二或第三人称，表示说话者的命令、警告或允许等。

如：You **shall** fail the test if you keep playing games like this.

如果你还像现在这样一直玩游戏的话，你**一定**会挂科。

- should 表应该

如：He **should** finish the job before Friday. 他**应该**在周五之前完成工作。

⑥ need

- 表需要、必需

如：He **need** leave here at once. 他**必需**现在离开这里。

*与 dare 一样，常被称作半情态动词，因为 need 也可以作为谓语动词来用。

如：He **needs** to leave here at once. 他**必需**现在离开这里。

⑦ had better

- 表建议，意为“最好”，

如：He **had better** start now, or he may be late for school. 你**最好**现在启程，否则你可能会迟到。

(3) 情态动词的用法

情态动词有词义，不能单独做谓语，无人称和数的变化，后面必须接**动词原形**。

基本结构： 主语（无论单复） + 情态动词 + 动词原形

如：You **can do** it. 你**可以**做到。

We **must go** now. 我们现在**必须**要走了。

【练习七】

一、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. Where _____ I buy *phone cards* (电话卡)?
 A. does B. can C. am
- () 2. You _____ do your homework first.
 A. mustn't B. needn't C. must
- () 3. _____ you like something to drink?
 A. Would B. Must C. May
- () 4. He _____ swim very well.
 A. must B. do C. can
- () 5. _____ you like some coffee?
 A. May B. Shall C. Would
- () 6. I _____ like to join the computer club.
 A. would B. should C. could

- () 7. It is still early. We_____hurry.
A. mustn't B. have to C. don't have to
- () 8. A computer_____think for itself.
A. can't B. needn't C. mustn't
- () 9. You_____smoke here. It is dangerous.
A. should B. mustn't C. can
- () 10. You_____do the homework now, but you_____finish it in a week.
A. need; must B. needn't; mustn't C. needn't; must
-

*4. 助动词

(1) 助动词的概念

起帮助作用的词，帮助构成时(态),语(态),否(定句) 和疑(问句)。

如：I **like** it. 我**喜欢**它。(其中 like 是实意动词，“喜欢”的意思)

那么，如何把上面这句话变成否定句或疑问句呢？

这时候，用助动词 do 来帮助它。

否定句：I **don't** (= **do not**) like it. 我**不**喜欢它。

疑问句：**Do** you like it? 你**喜欢**它吗？

(2) 助动词的种类

常见助动词有四个：be; do/does/did; have/has; shall/will 等。

并且，助动词无词义，不能独立做谓语。

(3) 助动词的用法

*① be 帮助构成进行时态与被动语态。

如：I **am** watering the flowers. 我**正在**浇花。

Tom **was** hit by his father yesterday. 汤姆**昨天**被他爸爸打了。

*② do/does/did 帮助构成疑问句和否定句。

如：**Do** you want to go with me? 你**想**和我一起走吗？

He **does** not like swimming. 他**不**喜欢游泳。

What **did** Sara do last weekend? 上周末**莎拉**做了什么？

*③ have/has 帮助构成现在完成时。

如：I **have finished** my homework. 我已经完成了我的家庭作业。

She **has been to** Beijing three times. 她已经去北京三次了。

*④ shall/will 帮助构成一般将来时（will 用于所有人称，shall 只用于第一人称）。

如：**Shall** we go out this afternoon? 今天下午我们要一起出去么？

She will **finish** her homework in ten minutes. 她将在十分钟内完成她的家庭作业。

【练习八】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. -What _____ your mother do? -My mother is an English teacher.
A. do B. does C. is
- () 2. He _____ like playing basketball.
A. isn't B. doesn't C. don't
- () 3. -_____ you ever done the work yet? -Yes, I have.
A. Have B. Do C. Are
- () 4. -_____ they take the subway (地铁) tomorrow? -Yes, I will.
A. Do B. Will C. Are
- () 5. -_____ she singing now? -Yes, she is.
A. Is B. Does C. Do

【综合练习】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. This silk dress _____ so smooth. It is made in China.
A. tastes B. smells C. feels
- () 2. The library assistant says I can _____ the magazine for two weeks.
A. borrow B. lend C. keep
- () 3. The stones are so heavy. How _____ they _____ to the top of the building without modern machines?
A. do; lift B. did; lift C. were; lifted
- () 4. -Can I help you?
-I bought this watch here yesterday, but it _____ work now.

- A. won't B. didn't C. doesn't
- () 5. The Earth Buildings of Nanjing are so fantastic that they _____ lots of tourists every year.
A. attract B. allow C. attack
- () 6. Doing exercise every day can make you _____ healthy.
A. live B. keep C. become
- () 7. -Do you like the song You and Me?
-Of course! It _____ really beautiful.
A. listens B. sounds C. thinks
- () 8. Rose _____ her chocolate bar with a friend. Both of them were happy.
A. started B. worked C. shared
- () 9. The small child was not old enough to _____ himself.
A. have B. wear C. dress
- () 10. I asked Danny to _____ me my book, but he brought me his book.
A. take B. fetch C. carry
- () 11. The football team played well, but they didn't _____ the competition.
A. score B. do C. win
- () 12. Could you please _____ the floor? It is dirty.
A. make B. sweep C. do
- () 13. -Yao Ming is getting a lot better than expected.
-But his doctor _____ he shouldn't be in a hurry to return to training.
A. imagines B. notices C. warns
- () 14. Could you _____ these books to the classroom?
A. put B. take C. bring
- () 15. Go along the street. The museum is just on your right. You can't _____ it.
A. make B. find C. miss
- () 16. -What do you know about Walt Disney?
-He _____ cartoons for newspapers.
A. drew B. wrote C. read
- () 17. -Long time no see!
-Oh, it _____ like years since I last saw you.

- A. looks B. seems C. feels
- () 18. -What a day! It is raining again. I am afraid that we can't fly a kite.
-Don't worry. It won't_____long.
A.live B. last C. wait
- () 19. Don't forget to _____ "Thank you!" when someone opens the door for you.
A. tell B. say C. speak
- () 20. -What a beautiful watch! Is it new?
-No, I have_____it for 2 years.
A. had B. sold C. bought
- () 21. -Would you please_____your storybook_____me?
-Sure, but you must return it to me before Wednesday.
A.borrow; to B. keep; for C. lend; to
- () 22. -What about taking a taxi to the Friendship Store?
-I can not _____it. Let's take the subway instead.
A.choose B. pay C. afford
- () 23. It will_____us several years to learn a foreign language well.
A. cost B. take C. spend
- () 24. -When did your uncle_____in Shanghai?
-The day before yesterday.
A. arrive B. get C. reach
- () 25. Tom_____the CD player for two weeks.
A. has lent B. has borrowed C. has had
- () 26. -Do you know _____?
-Sorry, but if he _____back, I _____you know as soon as possible.
A. when will he be back, comes; will let
B. when he will be back; will come; will let
C. what time he will be back; comes; will let
- () 27. We_____to the park if it is fine tomorrow.
A. will go B. have gone C. go
- () 28. A new shoe factory will_____in this part of the city.

- A. be building B. be built C. build
- () 29. - _____ all your things, Tom! I hate them here and there.
-OK, Mom.
- A. Put up B. Put on C. Put away
- () 30.-How about going hiking this weekend?
-Sorry, I prefer _____ rather than _____.
- A. to stay at home; go out
B. to go out; stay at home
C. staying at home; go out



专题十 时态

I. 考纲范围

1. 一般现在时的基本用法
2. 一般过去时的基本用法
3. 一般将来时的基本用法
4. 现在进行时的基本用法
- *5. 现在完成时的基本用法

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 一般现在时

(1) 定义：

一般现在时，表示通常性、规律性、习惯性、真理性的动作或状态，或表示动作有规律发生的事件的一种时间状态。

(2) 构成：

① be 动词类：am/is/are。其中，I 跟 am，We/You/They 跟 are，He/She/It 跟 is，否定形式可缩写成：are not = aren't; is not = isn't。

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I am a student	I am not a student.	Are you a student?
He is a teacher.	He is not a teacher.	Is he a teacher?
They are workers.	They are not workers.	Are they workers?

② 实义动词类：主要由动词原形构成，但主语是第三人称单数形式（简称：“三单”）的时候，动词需在结尾处加 s；在疑问句和否定句中，还需要加助动词 do 或 does（助动词本身无实，且 does 用于第三人称单数的情况），此时动词需还原成动词原形；否定形式可缩写成：do not = don't; does not = doesn't。

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I get up at six o'clock.	I do not get up at six o'clock.	Do you get up at six o'clock?

He works hard .	He does not work hard.	Does he work hard?
-----------------	------------------------	--------------------

(3) 用法:

- ① 表示**经常性**或**习惯性**的动作，常与**频度**的时间状语，如：always (总是), often (经常), usually (常常), sometimes (有时), hardly ever (偶尔、几乎不), never (从不), every day (每天), on Sundays (在每周日), once a week (一周一次)等连用。

例：I **usually** have bread and milk for breakfast. 我早餐**通常**吃面包、喝牛奶。

We get up at seven o'clock **every morning**. 我们**每天早上**七点起床。

Jack likes to play basketball **on Saturdays**. 杰克喜欢在**每周六**打篮球。

- ② 表示**客观真理**、**客观存在**、**科学事实**等。

例：The earth **moves** around the sun. 地球绕着太阳**转**。

The sun **rises** in the east and **sets** in the west. 太阳东**升**西**落**。

- ③ 用于**格言警句**中。

例：Action **speaks** louder than words. 行**胜**于言。

Practice **makes** perfect. 熟能**生**巧。

Pride **goes** before a fall. 骄兵**必**败。

- *④ 在**时间状语从句**和**条件状语从句**中，遵循“**主将从现**”原则，即：主句从一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

例： If you **come** this afternoon, we **will have** a meeting.

如果你今天下午会**来**，我们就**开会**。

【if 引导的从句：一般现在时】 【主句：一般将来时】 **主将从现**

As soon as I **hear** from him, I **will let** you know.

我一**收到**他的来信，我就**让**你知道。

【as soon as 引导的从句：一般现在时】 【主句：一般将来时】 **主将从现**

【练习一】

一、请根据题目要求，完成句型转换练习。

I am from <u>Xiamen</u> .		They are <u>workers</u> .	
我来自 <u>厦门</u> 。		他们是 <u>工人</u> 。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	

肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	
I often play football <u>after school</u> . 我经常在放学后踢足球。		Sara <u>has English classes</u> on weekends. 莎拉每周末上英语课。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	

二、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. The sky _____ blue.
A. am B. is C. are
- () 2. Mike and David _____ in the *Jimei Industrial College* (集美工业学校).
A. am B. is C. are
- () 3. She _____ an English teacher.
A. is not B. was not C. will be not
- () 4. I usually _____ up at half past six in the morning.
A. get B. gets C. am getting
- () 5. We _____ English every day.
A. study B. studies C. are studying
- () 6. Mary _____ singing and dancing very much.
A. like B. likes C. is liking
- () 7. Sara often _____ home early.
A. go B. goes C. is going
- () 8. Jenny always _____ newspaper every Sunday afternoon.
A. read B. reads C. is reading
- () 9. The picture _____ nice.
A. look B. looks C. is looking
- () 10. I _____ to see you any more.
A. am not want B. don't want C. doesn't want

- () 11. Jimmy _____ football on weekends.
A. is not play B. don't play C. doesn't play
- () 12. The earth (地球) _____ around the sun.
A. goes B. went C. will go
- () 13. The sun _____ in the east (东) and _____ in the west (西) .
A. sets; rises B. rises; sets C. is rising; is setting

2. 一般过去时

(1) 定义：

一般过去时，表示**过去**某个时间里发生的动作或状态；或表示**过去**习惯性、经常性的动作、行为。

(2) 构成：

② be 动词类：was/were。其中，I/He/She/It 跟 was，We/You/They 跟 were；否定形式可缩写成：was not = wasn't, were not = weren't。

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I was six years old.	I was not six years old.	Were you six years old?
He was a boss.	He was not a boss.	Was he a boss?
They were there.	They were not there.	Were they there?

② 实义动词类：主要由动词的过去式（规则变化：动词原形 + ed；不规则变换详见不规则动词表）构成；在疑问句和否定句中，还需要加助动词 did（助动词本身无实，且 did 用于所有人称），此时动词需还原成动词原形；否定形式可缩写成：did not = didn't。

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I got up early yesterday.	I did not get up early yesterday.	Did you get up early yesterday?
He went to the zoo.	He did not go to the zoo.	Did he go to the zoo?

(3) 用法：

① 表示在确定的**过去时间**里所发生的动作或存在的状态，常跟一个表示过去时间的状语，如：
yesterday (昨天) , the day before yesterday (前天) , last week (上周) , an hour ago (一小时之前) , just now (刚才) , the other day (过去中的某一天) , in 2002 (在 2002 年) , *from then on (从那时起) 等连用；或由 when (当...的时候) , while (当...的时候) 等引导的表示过去的时间状语从句。

例： **Yesterday**, I *went* to Zhongshan Park. **昨天**我去了中山公园。

Last week, Mike *went* to Xiamen. **上周**迈克去了厦门。

Two days ago, we *had* an English exam. **两天前**，我们有一场英语考试。

My mother *was* born **in 1978**. 我的母亲**在 1978 年**出生

What *did* you do **just now**? 你**刚才**在干嘛?

When I *was* a child, I often *played* football in the park.

当我是小孩子**的时候**，我经常在公园踢球。

② 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作。

例： When I *was* a child, I **usually** *got* up early and *studied* hard.

当我是小孩子的时候，我**经常**早起努力学习

*另：表示过去发生的动作，也可用 used to (过去常常...)。

例： I **used to** play chess with my grandfather. 我**过去常常**和爷爷下象棋。

*注意区分： used to do (过去常常……)； be/get used to doing (习惯……)

例： He **used to** get up at half past seven in the morning. 他**过去常常**在早上七点半起床。

Da Ming **is used to** swimming in winter. 大明**习惯**在冬天游泳。

【练习二】

一、请根据下列动词，写出相应动词的过去式。

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. visit (参观; 拜访) _____ | 2. play (玩) _____ |
| 3. climb (爬) _____ | 4. watch (看) _____ |
| 5. listen (听) _____ | 6. surf (冲浪) _____ |
| 7. do (做) _____ | 8. go (去) _____ |
| 9. see (看) _____ | 10. get (变得) _____ |
| 11. buy (买) _____ | 12. drive (开车) _____ |
| 13. eat (吃) _____ | 14. find (找到) _____ |
| 15. am/is (是) _____ | 16. are (是) _____ |
| 17. give (给) _____ | 18. have (有) _____ |
| 19. make (做) _____ | 20. say (说) _____ |
| 21. tell (告诉) _____ | 22. read (读) _____ |

二、请根据题目要求，完成句型转换练习。

I was born <u>in 2000</u> . 我在 2000 年出生。		He was <u>a manager</u> . 他过去是一名经理。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	
She <u>visited the zoo</u> last weekend. 她上周末去参观动物园。		They had a picnic <u>two weeks ago</u> . 两周前，他们去野餐。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. I born on May 10th, 2002.
A. am B. was C. were
- () 2. They 8 years old in 2010.
A. are B. was C. were
- () 3. The new movie *Avengers: Endgame* (复仇者联盟4: 终极之战) on last Wednesday.
A. is B. was C. were
- () 4. -Why Sam late for school yesterday? -Because he *missed* (错过) the early bus.
A. is B. was C. were
- () 5. The BRT five minutes ago.
A. arrive B. arrives C. arrived
- () 6. We at school last night.
A. dance B. dances C. danced
- () 7. Last Sunday, my father up at seven o'clock.
A. get B. gets C. got
- () 8. My mother always to work by bus last year.
A. go B. goes C. went

- () 9. Kira _____ me a dictionary last week.
A. give B. gives C. gave
- () 10. Wang Yang _____ home yesterday.
A. don't go B. doesn't go C. didn't go
- () 11. - _____ you meet Miss Lin at school this morning? -Yes, I did.
A. Were B. Did C. Do
- () 12. -What _____ you do last weekend? -I saw (see 的过去式) a terrible movie.
A. do B. did C. does

3. 一般将来时

(1) 定义：

一般将来时，表示**将来**某一时刻的动作或状态，或**将来**某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。

(2) 构成：

谓语动词的形式是“**will + 动词原形**”，will 可用于所有人称，表示“**将要**做某事”。在口语中，will 可缩写成 I will = I'll, You will = You'll, He will = He'll 等。在否定句中，will not 可缩写成 won't。

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I will go there.	I will not go there.	Will you go there?
He will come back.	He will not come back.	Will he come back?

(3) 用法：

① 表示相对于讲话时间**将要发生**的动作或情况，常跟表示将来的时间状语，如：tomorrow (明天), the day after tomorrow (后天), next week (下周), two weeks later (两周之后), soon (很快), in the future (在将来), one day (将来的某一天), in 2035 (在 2035 年), *from now on (从现在开始) 等连用。

例：We *will have* a meeting **tomorrow**. 我们**明天**将会有一场会议要开。

My brother *will come* to see me **next week**. 我哥哥**将会在下周**过来看我。

Two weeks later, there *will be* a sports meeting at school. **两周后**，学校**将会**召开运动会。

I *will be back* **soon**. 我**很快**就会回来。

China *will become* better and better **in the future**. 中国**未来**将会变得越来越好。

② 注意：除了“will/shall + 动词原形”之外，还可用“**be going to + 动词原形**”表将来，它表示

即将发生的或最近打算进行的事。

例：We **are going to** have a meeting this afternoon. 我们今天下午**打算**开会。

They **are going to** have a picnic next weekend. 他们**打算**下周末去野餐。

*③ 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中，遵循“主将从现”原则，即：主句从一般将来时，从句用一般现在时。

例：When he **has** time, he **will come** to see you.

如果他**有空**，他就会**来看**你。

【if 引导的从句：一般现在时】 【主句：一般将来时】 **主将从现**

As soon as they **get back**, they **will ring** you up.

他们一**回来**，他们就会给你**打电话**。

【as soon as 引导的从句：一般现在时】 【主句：一般将来时】 **主将从现**

【练习三】

一、请根据题目要求，完成句型转换练习。

I will go to Xiamen <u>next week</u> .		He will come back <u>soon</u> .	
下周我将会去厦门。		他很快就会回来。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	
They will be free <u>tomorrow</u> .		My sister will be <u>8 years old</u> next year.	
他们明天有空。		我妹妹明年八岁。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	

二、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. I _____ swimming tomorrow morning.

A. go

B. will go

C. went

() 2. There _____ an important meeting tomorrow afternoon.

- A. is B. will be C. was
- () 3. The day after tomorrow, Sally and I _____ a football match.
A. watch B. will watch C. watched
- () 4. He _____ back in three days.
A. come B. comes C. will come
- () 5. We _____ the work better next time.
A. do B. will do C. did
- () 6. My mom _____ me a big surprise on my next birthday.
A. gives B. will give C. gave
- () 7. There _____ three English classes and two P.E classes next week.
A. is B. are C. will be
- () 8. - _____ we go to Beijing next month? -Yes, we will.
A. Do B. Did C. Will
- () 9. - _____ Lucy be free next Sunday? -Yes, she won't.
A. Does B. Is C. Will
- () 10. We _____ have a picnic a week later.
A. did B. do C. are going to

4. 现在进行时

(1) 定义:

现在进行时，表示现在正在进行的动作或存在的状态。动作发生的时间是“现在”，动作目前的状态是“正在进行中”。

(2) 构成:

① be 动词 (am/is/are) + 动词 ing，表“现在正在做某事”。

例: **I am watching** TV now. 我现在正在看电视。

He **is swimming** right now. 他现在正在游泳。

We **are making** dumplings now. 我们现在正在包饺子。

*② 动词 ing 的变化规则

几种情况	变化规则	例词
------	------	----

一般情况	动词原形 + ing	doing (做), going (去), studying (学习) 等
以不发音的字母 e 结尾	动词结尾先去 e, 再加 ing	making (做), living (居住), moving (移动) 等
以重读闭音节结尾, 末尾又只有一个辅音字母	将动词结尾的辅音字母双写, 再加 ing	beginning (开始), sitting (坐), stopping (停止) 等

(3) 用法:

① 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生的事情,常与 now (现在), right now (就是现在), at the moment (此时此刻; 现在), these days (这些天) 等时间状语连用。

例: I am waiting for you. 我正在等你。

She is reading a book now. 她现在正在看书。

They are having classes at the moment. 他们此时正在上课。

Look! The children are flying kites over there. **瞧!** 孩子们正在那里放风筝。

*② 表示现阶段正在进行的动作,但这个动作不一定在说话的时候进行。

例: The students in our school are working on the farm these days.

我们学校的学生这些天在农场劳动。

*③ 有些动词的进行时态还可用来表示将来时,即:**进行时表将来**,但这仅限于少数动词,如: go (去), come (来), leave (离开), start (开始), arrive (到达) 等。

例: We are leaving on Friday. 我们将在周五离开。

How many people are coming to my birthday party? 将会有多少人来我的生日派对?

【练习四】

一、请根据题目要求,完成句型转换练习。

I am <u>doing homework</u> now. 我现在正在做作业。		She is <u>watching TV</u> now. 她现在正在看电视。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	
They are <u>having classes</u> now.		We are <u>playing basketball</u> at the moment.	

他们现在正在上课。		我们此时此刻正在打篮球。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	

二、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. I _____ TV now.
A. watches B. watched C. am watching
- () 2. The girl _____ under the tree now.
A. sing B. is singing C. are singing
- () 3. Listen! Lucy _____ homework in the room.
A. is doing B. does C. do
- () 4. Hurry up! We _____ for you.
A. wait B. are waiting C. will wait
- () 5. Keep quiet! The baby _____ now.
A. sleep B. sleeps C. is sleeping
- () 6. Tom _____ an English class now.
A. am not having B. is not having C. are not having
- () 7. -What _____ you _____ here now? -I am reading some books.
A. does; do B. is; doing C. are; doing
- () 8. -_____ they _____ in the factory (工厂) now? -No, they aren't.
A. Are; working B. Do; work C. Did; work
- () 9. I can't *stand* (忍受) the terrible noise. What _____ you _____ at the moment?
A. were; do B. are; doing C. will; do
- () 10. I _____ exercise these days.
A. will do B. do C. am doing

5. *现在完成时

(1) 定义:

现在完成时，表示**过去**的动作或状态**持续到现在**并且已经完成，对现在造成的影响，可能持续发生下去。

(2) 构成：

助动词 have/has + 动词的过去分词形式（动词的过去分词规则变换：动词原形 + ed；不规则变换详见不规则动词表）。其中，第三人称 He/She/It 后接助动词 has，其余人称皆用 have，表示“**某人已经做了某事**”。

肯定句	否定句	一般疑问句
I have done it.	I have not done it.	Have you done it?
He has left.	He has not left.	Has he left?

(3) 用法：

① 表示**过去**某一时间**发生**的动作或存在的状态，对**现在仍有影响**。例：

I *have been* ill for three days. 我**已经生病**三天了。

（注：ill 生病，这个动作发生在过去，但生病已持续三天，对现在仍有影响。）

My father *has worked* in Fuzhou for ten years. 我的父亲**已经在福州工作**十年。

（注：work 工作，这个动作发生在过去，但工作已持续十年，对现在仍有影响。）

② 表示从**过去**某一时间**开始**一直**持续到现在**的动作或状态，常与如：already（已经，用于肯定句），yet（已经，用于否定句或疑问句），just（刚刚），ever（曾经），never（从不）等副词连用，或者由 for（介词，表持续的一段时间，无实义），since（自从）引导的短语或状语从句连用，其中句子的谓语动词用**过去分词**形式。

例：Tommy *has* **already** left (leave 的过去分词形式)。汤米已经**离开**了。

My brother *has* joined the army **for three years**. 我哥哥**已经参军**三年了。

She *hasn't* seen (see 的过去分词形式) the film **yet**. 她**还没看过**这部电影。

We *have* known (know 的过去分词形式) each other **since 2017**. 我们**从 2017 年**就**已经**相互认识了。

*③ 注意区分：have(has) been to 和 have(has) gone to

例：I **have been to** USA three times. 我**已经去过**美国三次了。

（注：have/has been to USA 表示去过美国，但说话者在现场，不在美国。）

Lucy **has gone to** USA. She will be back in a week. 露西**已经去美国了**，她一周后回来。

（注：have/has gone to USA 表示去美国了，说话者人在美国，但不在说话现场。）

【练习五】

一、请根据下列动词，写出相应动词的过去分词形式。

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. visit (参观; 拜访) _____ | 2. play (玩) _____ |
| 3. climb (爬) _____ | 4. watch (看) _____ |
| 5. listen (听) _____ | 6. surf (冲浪) _____ |
| 7. do (做) _____ | 8. go (去) _____ |
| 9. see (看) _____ | 10. get (变得) _____ |
| 11. buy (买) _____ | 12. drive (开车) _____ |
| 13. eat (吃) _____ | 14. find (找到) _____ |
| 15. am/is (是) _____ | 16. are (是) _____ |
| 17. give (给) _____ | 18. have (有) _____ |
| 19. make (做) _____ | 20. say (说) _____ |
| 21. tell (告诉) _____ | 22. read (读) _____ |

二、请根据题目要求，完成句型转换练习。

I have lived in Fujian <u>for 10 years</u> .		We have known each other <u>since 2017</u> .	
我已经住在福建十年了。		我们从 2017 年就已经相识了。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	
He has been to <u>Hong Kong</u> many times.		She has been ill <u>for two days</u> .	
他已经去香港很多次了。		她已经生病两天了。	
否定句		否定句	
一般疑问句		一般疑问句	
肯定/否定回答		肯定/否定回答	
划线提问		划线提问	

三、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. I _____ in Xiamen for six years.

A. am living

B. have lived

C. has lived

- () 2. I _____ my book back yet.
A. didn't get B. haven't got C. hasn't got
- () 3. John _____ in *Paris* (巴黎) already.
A. arrives B. arrived C. has arrived
- () 4. My father _____ here since he came to Xiamen in 1998.
A. worked B. have worked C. has worked
- () 5. Miss Green is not in the office. She _____ to the library.
A. was B. has been C. has gone
- () 6. Li Xiaonian _____ to Fuzhou many times.
A. went B. has been C. has gone

【综合练习】

一、请根据本专题学习的五种时态：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时，判断下列句子的时态，并写在括号里。

1. () We get up at six every day.
2. () He has bread and eggs for breakfast.
3. () She likes singing and dancing very much.
4. () Playing basketball is my favorite.
5. () I was a student when I was young.
6. () You were born on June 21st, 2003.
7. () They visited the zoo last weekend.
8. () He went shopping yesterday.
9. () I will watch movie tomorrow.
10. () Mike will have a meeting next Friday.
11. () They will *hold* (举办) a birthday party two days later.
12. () We are going to have a meeting next week.
13. () I am doing homework now.
14. () He is making a phone call now.
15. () The baby is sleeping right now.

16. () They are playing football under the tree.
17. () I have gone to Shanghai.
18. () He has not left yet.
19. () She has already been in Xiamen for ten years.
20. () They have worked in the company for six months.

二、请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

- () 1. I often _____ at half past six every morning.
 A. get up B. gets up C. am getting up
- () 2. They usually _____ TV in the evening.
 A. watch B. watches C. will watch
- () 3. Ann _____ her clothes every week.
 A. wash B. washes C. is washing
- () 4. An apple a day _____ the doctor away.
 A. keep B. keeps C. is keeping
- () 5. - _____ you _____ how to get to the bus stop? -Yes, I do.
 A. Do; know B. Does; know C. Did; know
- () 6. - _____ your mother _____ some cleaning on Sundays? -Yes, she does.
 A. Does; does B. Do; do C. Does; do
- () *7. If he _____ tomorrow, I will let you know.
 A. come B. comes C. will come
- () *8. I will call you as soon as I _____ his news.
 A. have B. has C. will have
- () 9. My brother _____ the *army* (士兵) last year.
 A. join B. joins C. joined
- () 10. The train from Tianjin _____ an hour ago.
 A. arrive B. arrives C. arrived
- () 11. There _____ a show in the zoo tomorrow.
 A. was B. is C. will be
- () 12. The plane _____ at five in the afternoon and we have to go now.
 A. leave B. leaves C. will leave

- () 13. Look at the clouds._____.
- A. It is going to rain B. It is raining C. It rains
- () 14. Mr. Black *has sold* (sell 的过去分词) his car. He_____a new one.
- A. is going to buy B. is buying C. buys
- () 15. Look! The boy_____basketball.
- A. plays B. is playing C. are playing
- () 16. -What are they doing now? -They_____some pictures now.
- A. draws B. is drawing C. are drawing
- () 17. -Who_____at the door now? -I am.
- A. *knock* (敲) B.knocks C. is knocking
- () 18. My uncle_____to see us. He will be here soon.
- A. is coming B. come C.comes
- () *19. - _____you *ever* (曾经) _____to Nanjing? -Yes, I have.
- A. Will; go B. Have; been C. Do; go
- () *20. I am sorry. I _____your name.
- A. have forgotten B. forgot C. forget

专题十一 句子

I. 考纲范围

1. 主谓一致
2. 感叹句
3. 反义疑问句

II. 知识点分解与练习

1. 主谓一致

主谓一致指的是句子的谓语动词与其主语在数上必须保持一致。句子的主语是第三人称单数时，谓语动词用单数形式；主语是复数时，谓语动词用复数形式。

主谓一致遵循的三个原则：

(1) 语法一致：根据主语的单复数相应地变化谓语动词的形式。

e.g.: He **goes** to school by bus every day.

① and/ both...and...连接两个或两个以上名词做主语，谓语动词通常用复数。但并列成分如果指同一个人、事物或概念时，谓语动词用单数形式。

e.g.: Both he and I **are** right.

Mary and Jack **are** good friends.

The singer and dancer **is** so popular by young people. 歌手**兼**舞蹈家很受年轻人欢迎。

② each... and each..., every... and every... 及 no... and no... 类。此类结构作主语时，谓语动词用单数。

e.g.: Each man and each woman **is** helpful.

Every boy and every girl **has** the right to receive education.

No boy and no girl **is** admitted in.

③ 谓语动词形式根据某个或某些词组**前**的主语确定。如：but, along with..., together with..., as well as 等。

e.g.: The teacher together with some students is visiting the factory.

He as well as I wants to go boating.

Nobody but Tom and Tim was in the classroom.

The actor together with his brothers is going to the cinema.

(2) 意义一致：谓语动词的单复数取决于主语所表示的概念。

① 表示度量、价格、时间、长度的复数名词或词组做主语，谓语动词应用单数。

e.g.: Twenty years is a long time.

Eight hours of sleep is enough.

Ten yuan is enough.

Two hours is too short for the visit.

One hundred kilometers is a long distance.

② a number of + 可数名词复数表示“许多……”，作主语时谓语动词用复数；the number of + 可数名词复数表示“……的数目”，作主语时谓语动词用单数。

e.g.: A number of cars are parked in front of my house.

The number of the students in our class is 45.

③ more than one/ many a + 可数名词单数表示“许多……”，作主语时谓语动词用单数。

e.g.: Many a doctor is kind to patients.

④ the + 形容词/分词作主语，表示一类人时(the old, the young, the sick, the poor...), 谓语动词用复数；表示一类事物或抽象概念时(the new), 谓语动词用单数。

e.g.: The new is sure to replace the old things.

⑤ 集体名词 (class, family, group) 作主语，侧重整体时谓语动词用单数；侧重整体中的个体时，谓语动词用复数。

e.g.: My family is a happy one.

My family are watching TV.

Our group wins first in the football game.

Our group are going to visit the monkeys in the zoo.

⑥ 不定代词做主语，谓语动词应用单数。类似的不定代词有：-body, -one, -thing, , no one 等 either/ neither of + 可数名词复数或表示复数意义的代词作主语时，谓语动词可用单数或复数。

e.g.: Somebody is sing in the room.

Someone has parked the car in the way.

No one is able to finish the work in a short time.

Neither of them have/ has opened the door. 他们两个谁也没有开门。

Either of the children is/ are eager to school. 两个孩子都想上学。

(3) 就近原则：谓语动词单复数取决于最靠近它的词语。

① 在 there be... 和 here be... 中的 be 动词与就近的主语在数上保持一致。

e.g.: There is a pen and three books on the table.

② 谓语动词形式根据某个或某些词组后的主语确定。如：either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but(also)...等。

e.g.: Either I or you are wrong.

Not only Tom but also his parents are coming.

【练习一】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. Both he and I _____ fond of music.

A. is

B. am

C. are

() 2. Mary and Jack _____ good friends.

A. is

B. are

C. was

() 3. Eight hours of sleep _____ enough.

A. is

B. are

C. were

() 4. We as well as Mr. Chen _____ late.

A. are

B. is

C. am

() 5. Dr Smith, together with his parents, _____ to arrive on the evening flight.

A. were

B. are

C. is

() 6. No one but they _____ there.

A. is

B. are

C. were

() 7. The boss, along with his wife, _____ going to a party tomorrow.

A. are

B. is

C. was

() 8. Either you or I _____ going to be in charge of this matter.

A. am

B. is

C. are

() 9. Not only he but also I _____ a student.

A. Is

B. are

C. am

() 10. Neither he nor his daughters _____ to work by subway every day.

A. go

B. went

C. goes

- () 11. There_____a teacher and some students on the playground.
A. are B. is C. am
- () 12. Nobody but one teacher and three students_____in the classroom.
A. am B. is C. are
- () 13. A famous singer and actress_____performing in our city this week.
A. am B. is C. are
- () 14. Both you and I_____the English film before.
A. are seeing B. have seen C. has seen
- () 15. – How much_____the pair of shoes? -- Twenty dollars_____enough.
A. is, is B. is, are C. are, is
- () 16. – A number of students_____in the classroom.
-- Let me count. The number of the students_____400.
A. are, is B. is, are C. are, are
- () 17. In the coming holidays, my family_____going to Qingdao.
A. is B. are C. was
- () 18. Physics_____so difficult, do you think so?
A. are B. has C. is
- () 19. Not you but I_____to answer for it.
A. are B. am C. is
- () 20. Here_____a few books, a pen and some paper for you.
A. am B. is C. are

2. 感叹句

感叹句用来表达喜、怒、哀、乐等强烈感情的句子，句尾用感叹号。感叹句常用 what 和 how 引导。

(1) 感叹句的常见句式：

① What + a/an+形容词+单数名词+主语+谓语

What an interesting story it is! 多么有趣的故事啊!

What a beautiful city it is! 多么漂亮的城市啊!

② What + 形容词+复数名词/不可数名词+主语+谓语

What good news it is! 多么好的消息啊!

What terrible weather it is !多么糟糕的天气啊!

What beautiful paintings they are !多么美的画啊!

What expensive watches they are!多么贵的手表啊!

③ How +形容词/副词+主语+谓语

How bright the room is !这房间多么明亮啊!

How beautifully she draws!她画的真漂亮!

How fast Tom runs 汤姆跑得多么快啊!

④ How +形容词+a/an+单数名词+主语+谓语

How tall a man he is !他个头好高啊!

=What a tall man he is !

How good a film we have seen!我们看了一场多么精彩的电影啊!

=What a good film we have seen!

⑤ 感叹句有时可省略主语和谓语

What good news (this/that /it is)!多么好的消息啊!

How cold (it is) !好冷啊!

(2) 感叹句的用法秘诀

感叹句，表情感，how 和 what 放句前。

名词组跟 what ,how 后形、副紧相连。为

使句子更简单，主谓部分可省略。

【练习二】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. _____ beautiful car! I have never seen it before.

A. What a

B. What

C. How

() 2. _____ beautiful dress it is!

A. How a

B. What a

C. What

() 3. _____ nice flowers! Where did you pick them?

A. What

B. How a

C. How

() 4. _____ beautiful the lake is!

A. How

B. What

C. What a

- () 5. - _____ beautiful day it is! Let's go and have a picnic in the park.
- Good idea.
- A. How B. What a C. What
- () 6. _____ wide the streets are!
- A. What B. How C. What a
- () 7. _____ exciting the news is!
- A. What B. How C. What an
- () 8. _____ bad weather we are having !
- A. What a B. How C. What
- () 9. _____ fast the boy ran!
- A. How B. How an C. What
- () 10. _____ great picture! Who painted it ?
- A. How B. What C. What a
-

3. 反义疑问句

(1) 反意疑问句要点简述

反意疑问句又叫附加疑问句，是在陈述句后，对陈述句所叙述的事实提出的疑问。其基本结构有两种：一是“肯定陈述句+简略否定问句”；二是“否定陈述句+简略肯定问句”。反意疑问句后一部分的主谓与前一部分的主谓要保持人称及助动词等方面的一致。这种疑问句的回答要根据事实，肯定的用“Yes,”否定的用“No, ”如：

It looks like rain, doesn't it?

He doesn't need to work so late, does he?

(2) 学习反意疑问句，特别要注意的问题

① 陈述部分的主语是 *this, that* 时，疑问部分的主语多用 *it*；陈述部分的主语是 *these, those* 时，疑问部分的主语多用 *they*。

This is a dictionary, isn't it?

Those are shelves, aren't they?

② 陈述句如果是 *there be* 结构时，疑问句部分仍用 *there*。

There once was a man named Saint Nicholas, wasn't there?

【练习三】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. That girl is pretty, _____?

- A. isn't she B. is she C. is her

() 2. These desks are new, _____?

- A. are they B. are these C. aren't they

() 3. It looks like windy, _____ it?

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

() 4. John had a short walk after lunch, _____?

- A. did he B. didn't he C. hadn't he

() 5. There is little milk, _____?

- A. isn't there B. is there C. isn't it

4. 祈使句

祈使句是用来表示命令，请求，建议，号召的句子，动词用原形，句末用感叹号！

(1) 祈使句句型

① 动词原形开头/ Please+动词原形/动词原形, please!

Eg. Be quiet!

Be careful!

Please open the door./ Open the door, please!

② Let's sb. +动词原形/ Let's +动词原形/ Let us +动词原形

Eg. Let him go there by himself!

Let's go!

(2) 祈使句否定形式

① Don't +动词原形/, please

② Let sb./Let's not +动词原形

③ Please don't +动词原形

Eg. Don't be late again! Let him not be here!

【练习四】

请从下列 A、B、C 三个选项中，选择一个最佳选项。

() 1. It's raining now. _____ go out until after the rain.

A. Don't let's

B. Let's don't

C. Let's not

() 2. Jim, _____ me a hand.

A. Gives

B. is giving

C. give

() 3. Please _____ do it.

A. he

B. him

C. let him

() 4. Please _____ me some money, will you?

A. lend

B. lending

C. to lend

() 5. _____ in the street. It's dangerous.

A. Not play

B. Not to play

C. Don't play

