2021 高起专英语考试大纲重点汇总

- 一、语音(语音主要考相同字母的不同读音,所以要善于记住不一样的读音和规则)
- (一) 元音字母发音规则
- 1.元音字母在重读开音节(指以一个元音字母结尾的重读音节)中一般读字母的名称音

元音字母	读音	例词
a	[ei]	name game
e	[i:]	he she me
i	[ai]	fine like
0	[ou]	go home
u	[ju:][u:]	use blue

2. 元音字母在重读闭音节(指以一个或几个辅音音素结尾,而中间只有一个元音音素的音节)中的读音

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元音字母	读音	词例	
a	[æ]	Alice map	
е	[e]	bed pen	
i(y)	[i]	is in it	
0	[0]	not box dog	
u	[۸]	[ʌ]mum bus fun	

3.元音字母在非重读音节中的读音

(1) a 读作/ə/

again/ə'gen/ ago/ə'gou/ vacation/və'kei∫n/

woman/'wom ən/ breakfast/'brekfəst/

❖a+辅音字母+无声字母 e, 读/i/

village/'vilidʒ/ palace/'pælis/

(2) e 读作/ə/或/ɪ/(注意可考)

excellent/'eksələnt/ silent/'sarlənt/ open/'əʊpən/ sentence/'sentəns/

problem/'problem/

decide/dɪ'saɪd/ exam/ɪg'zæm/ repeat/ri'pi:t/

❖e 在前缀和后缀中读/i/(尤其是 ex 开头表示前任)

behind/bi'haind/ wanted/'wontid/ actress/'æktris/

(3) i(y)读作/i/或/ai/

lily/'lili/ city/'siti/ satisfy/:sætisfai/

(4) o 读作/ə/或/ɔ/

bottom/'botəm/ common/'komən/ second/'sekənd/

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❖o 在词尾的非重读音节中常读/əʊ/(可考)
radio/'reidiəu/
               potato/pə'teitəu/
                                 piano/pi'ænəu/
 (5) u 读作/ə/、/ju/
autumn/'ɔ:tən/
                                 occupy/'okjupai/
                support/sə'pɔ:t/
4.常见元音字母组合的读音
 (1) ar 读作/a:/
car/ka:/
            hard/ha:d/
                          park/pa:k/
 (2) or 读作/a:/
horse/ho: s/
             sport/spo: t/
                            north/no: θ/
 (3) r, ir, ur 均读作/ə:/
              shirt/Jə:t/
term/tə:m/
                            burn/bə:n/
 (4) ee 读作/i: /
feel/fi:1/
            sleep/sli:p/
                            see/si: /
 (5) ea、ei, ie 读作/i: /
                               clean/kli:n/
meat/mi: t/
               peace/pits/
field/fi:ld/
              deceive/dɪ'si:v/
                                 piece/pi:s/
 (6) ear 读作/iə/或/eə/(可考)
/iə/
      tear/tiə/
                   hear/hiə(r) /
                                  year/jiə(r) /
      wear/weə(r)/ bear/beə(r)/ pear/peə(r)/
/eə/
❖ear 后有辅音时读作: / ə:/(可考)
learn/lə:n/ early/'ə:li] /
 (7) ew, eu 读作/ju:/
new/nju:/
             few/fju:/
                             feudal/'fju:dl/
                                               neutral/'nju: trəl/
 (8) au,
          augh, aw 读作/ɔ:/
cause/ko: z/
                 daughter/'do:tə(r)/
                                      saw/so: /
 (9) ig、igh 读作/ai/<mark>(可直接记 right)</mark>
bright/brait/
             high/hai/
                        sign/sain/
 (10) ai, ay 读作/ei/
                           main/mein/
play/plei/
             way/wei/
 (11) ind 读作/aind/(直接 find 便同理可得)
mind/maind/
              kind/kaind/
                           find/faind/
 (12) ou 读作/av/或/A/
house/haus/
             about/a'baut/
                            sound/saund/
 (13) al 读作/ɔ:/或/ɔ:l/(记 talk)
talk/to:k/
            walk/wo:k/
                          ball/ba:1/
 (14) oi, oy 读作/əi/
voice/vois/
             point/point/
                            joy/dʒəi/
 (15) ia,ie, io 读作/aiə/
                   quiet/'kwaiət/
                                   violence/'vaiələns/
dialogue/'daiələg/
 (16) oo 读作/u:/, 有时也读作/u/(可考)
food/fu:d/
             school/sku:1/
                              good/gud/(记典型)
❖oo 后面为 K 时,读作/u/(记 look)
book/buk/
                look/luk/
 (17) oor, oar 读作/o: /
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board/bo:d/
             floor/flo:(r) /
                           door/do:(r) /
 (18) oa 读作/əʊ/ (记 road)
            coat/kəut/
                        load/ləud/
road/rəud/
 (19) ow 读作/əʊ/或/aʊ/(可考)
kn<mark>ow</mark>/ทอบ/
            grow/grau/
                          <mark>now</mark>/naʊ/
 (20) owe 读作/avə/(可以和 19 合一起来考)
flower/'flauə(r)/ power/'pauə(r)/ tower/'tauə(r)/
 (21) our 读作/ɔ:/或/auə/
pour/po:(r) / course/ko:s/
                         our/aບə/
 (22) ough 读作/o: /(直接记 ought)
bought/bo: t/
               thought/θo:t/
 (23) ur 读作/ə:/
purse/pə:s/
                   hurt/hə:t/
                                  murder/'mə:də/
5.其他常见字母组合在非重读音节中的读音
             -ssion 读作/ʃn/或/ʃən/
-tion, -sion,
production/pra'dAk n/
                      section/'sek[n/
               version/'və:∫n/
nation/'nei∫n/
                      question/'kwest[ən/
impression/im'pre ∫n/
(二)辅音字母发音规则考点
1.c 在字母 e, i, y 前读/s/
cell, city, cyst;
其余情况下读/K/
cat, club, code.
2.g 在字母 e, i, y 前读/dz/ 如 gene, gin, gym;
其余情况下读/g/
                      beg, golf, game.
3.s 多数情况下读/s/
six, desk, yes;
有时读/z/
如 <mark>is,his</mark>
 (三) 元音字母不发音的规则
1.-e 在词尾,一般不发音
                      home/houm/
life/laif/
          face/feis/
2.一些来自法语的词的词尾-que 或 gue, 其中-ue 不发音
tongue/t<sub>Λ</sub>η/
               dialogue/'daiələg/
                                   technique/tek'ni:k/
3.在轻读音节,有些词的词尾中的元音不发音
1) -al
        capital/'kæpitl/
2)
         garden/'ga:dn/
   -en
3)
   -ed
         burned/bə:nd/
4) -el
        vessel/'vesl/
5) -in
        basin/'beisn/
        evil/'i: vl/
6) -il
7) -on button/'bʌtn/
❖但在/k/、/g/和/nd/音之后的元音,仍然发音
bacon/'beikən/(熏猪肉)
                               waggon/'wægən/(马车) london/'lʌndən/
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4.在轻读音节中,在词中间的-en-,-er-,其中的元音不发音

absent/'æbsnt/(缺席) recent/'ri:snt/ every/'evri/

(四)辅音字母在单词中不发音的规则,一般有下列 14 条

- **1.字母 b 在字母 t 之前** debt/det/ (欠债)
- **2.**字母 b 在字母 m 之后 comb/kəum/(梳子)
- 3.字母 c 在字母 s 之后 muscle/'mʌsl/
- 4.字母 d 在词尾-dge 中 bridge/bridg/
- 5.字母g在字母n之前 sign/sain/
- 6.字母 gh 在 t 之前 fight/fait/
- 7.字母 h 在 r 之后 rhythem/ˈriðəm/
- 8.字母 h 在词首 ex-之后 exhibition/eksi bi [ən/
- 9.字母 h 在词首 gh 中 ghost/gəust/
- **10.**字母 k 在字母 n 之前 knee/ni:/
- 11.字母 l 在-alf, -alk, -alm, -ould

talk/to:k/ half/ha: f/ calm/ka: m/ could/kud/

- 12.字母 n 在词尾-mn 中 autumn/'ɔːtəm/
- 13.字母 t 在词尾-sten, -stle 和-ften 中

listen/' lisn/ castle/'ka:sl/ soften/'sofn/

14. 字母 w 在字母 r 之前 wrong/rɔŋ/

二、词类

(一) 名词

1.不可数名词

不可数名词是指不能以数目来计算,不可以分成个体的概念、状态、品质、感情或表示物质材料的东西;它一般没有复数形式。抽象名词,物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数名词。例: milk(牛奶),bread(面包),coffee(咖啡)等。

2.可数名词

是指能以数目来计算,可以分成个体的人或东西,因此它有复数形式。

3.名词的格

是指名词具有的形式及其变化,体现名词在句子中与其他词的关系。名词有三个格,即主格(主语)、宾格(宾语)和所有格。主格宾格一般只要注意人称代词的转换。

(1) 名词所有格: 名词所有格一般表示所有关系。有 's 所有格和 of 所有格两种。

◇ 's 所有格

A.名词所有格在名词末尾加上-'s 表示所有的关系

- 例: 1) the teacher's house 教师的家
 - 2) the People's Republic 人民共和国

B.词尾是-s 或-es 的复数名词末尾只加""不以-s 结尾的复数名词加's

- 例: 1) the boys' house 男孩们的房子
 - 2) women's dress 妇女的衣服

C.如果某物为两人共有,则只在<mark>后一个名词的词尾加's</mark>;如果表示各自的所有关系时,则各个名词词尾<mark>都加's</mark>

例: 1) My father and mother's friends 我爸妈的朋友

♦ of 所有格

A.of 所有格是以"of+名词"构成的—种词组形式,表示所有关系。

- 例: 1)the windows of the classroom 教室的窗子
 - 2) the death of Stalin 斯大林的逝世
 - 3) the laws of Newton 牛顿定律

4.名词的复数形式

- (1)绝大多数名词直接在<mark>词尾加 s</mark>变成复数。
- 例: 1) cup—cups
 - 2) bathroom-bathrooms
- (2) 以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词变复数要加 es。
- 例: 1) class—classes
- 2) box —boxes
- 3) match—matches
- 4) brush (刷子) —brushes
- (3) 以f或fe 结尾的名词变复数时,去f或fe 再加ves。
- 例: 1) wife—wives
- 2)knife—knives
- 3)wolf—wolves

(4) 以 y 结尾的名词

A.<mark>元音+y: 直接+s</mark>

- 例: 1) boy—boys
- 2) toy—toys
- 3) day--days

B.辅音+y: 变 y 为 i,再+es

- 例: 1) study (书房) —studies
- 2) city—cities
- 3) party-parties
- (5).以 o 结尾的名词变复数 一般字母单数+s 双数+es

potato(土豆)-potatoes, tomato(西红柿)-tomatoes, hero(英雄)-heroes zoo-zoos, radio-radios, photo-photos, zero-zeros, bamboo (竹竿) --bamboos, tobacco (烟丝) --tobaccos kilo---kilos 公斤 photo---photos 照片 piano—pianos 钢琴

(6)特殊情况是直接加-s 的。

例: gulf (海湾), roof (屋顶), chief (首领), serf (农仆), belief (信仰), proof (证据), handkerchief (手帕)。

(7)名词复数的不规则变化

A.把 oo 变成 ee

例: 1) foot—feet

- 2) tooth (牙齿) —teeth
- 3) goose--geese

B.把词尾 man 变成 men

- 例: 1) woman—women
- 2) policeman-policemen
- 3) fisherman—fishermen

- 4) Frenchman—Frenchmen
- ◆注意:German(德国人)—Germans、human—humans、walkman—walkmans

C.在词尾加 en 或 ren 变成复数

ox—oxen chil

child-children

D.单复数同形

sheep—sheep

deer-deer

means-means(方法,手段)

其它一些常见名词的不规则变化

mouse (老鼠) —mice; basis—bases (基础); child—children

oasis—oases(绿洲), datum—data (数据); medium-media

(二) 冠词

冠词是指一般用于名词之前,帮助说明名词所指的人或事物的虚词。主要有不定冠词: a/an 定冠词: the 和零冠词。

1.不定冠词的用法

(1) 表示第一次提到某人或某物时用 a / an, 以表示与其他事物的区别。

例: I gave him a book yesterday. 我昨天给了他一本书。

- (2) 用在可数名词的单数形式前,表示一类事物或人中的任意一个
- 例: A horse is useful to mankind. 马对人类有用。
- (3) 用在事物的度量单位前,如时间、速度、价格等,表示 "每一个"。
- 例: We often go to school two times a day. 我们常常一天两次去学校。
- (4) 用来泛指某人、某物或地方。

A boy came to see you a moment ago. 刚才有一个小孩来找你。

(5) a/an 的区别

A.a 用于辅音前; an 用于元音前。一般元音字母发元音,辅音字母发辅音。

B.拼写以辅音字母开头读音却以元音开头的单词

hour (小时) ['auə], honest (诚实的), honor ['ɔnə] (荣誉、尊敬)前面要用 an。

C.拼写以元音字母开头读音却以辅音开头的单词

useful ['juːsful](有帮助的), university(大学), usual(通常的), united(联合), European [_juərə'piːən] (欧洲人), one [wʌn] -way(单向的) 其读音却以辅音开头,前面要用 a。

2.定冠词的用法

- (1) 定冠词特指某(些)人或某(些)事物。
- 例: The bag in the desk is mine. 桌子里的书包是我的。
- (2) 用在重新提到的人或事物前面。
- 例: I bought a book from Xinhua book-shop. The book costs 15 yuan.
- (3) 定冠词用于表示世界上独一无二的事物或用于自然界现象或方位名词之前。
- 例: I can see a bird in the sky. 我能看到天空中有一只小鸟。The Great Wall
- (4) ★定冠词与单数名词连用, 也可以表示这一类人或事物。 用在复数名词前表示某类人的总称
- 例: 1) The dog is not too danger. 狗不太危险。
 - 2) They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师) They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)
- (5) 定冠词与形容词连用,可表示某一类人或事物。这可看作是省略了名词的用法。
- 例: He always helps the poor. 他经常帮助穷人。
- ◆注意: the 用在姓名复数之前,表示一家人。
- (6) 用在序数词、形容词最高级及 only 所修饰的词前面

例: It 's the second country they will visit in Asia.

3.零冠词

- (1) 国名,人名前通常不用定冠词。China、Kevin Durant
- (2) 泛指的复数名词,表示一类人或事物时,可不用定冠词;
- (3) 抽象名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词;
- 例: Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。
- (4)物质名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词,当表示特定的意思时,需要加定冠词;
- (5) 在季节、月份、节日、 假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词;
- 例: We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。
- (6) 在称呼或表示官衔, 职位的名词前不加冠词;
- 例: The guards(士兵、保安) took the American to General(将军) Lee. 士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。
- (7) 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词
- 例: have breakfast, play chess (象棋)
- (8) 当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词;

例: I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

(9) 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词;

例: by bus, by train;

(三) 代词

1.人称代词

	单数		复数		
人称	主格	宾格	主格	宾格	
第一人称	Ι	me	we	us	
第二人称	you	you	you	you	
	he	him			
	she	her			
第三人称	it	it	thav	them	
第二八 你			they	uieiii	

2.物主代词

表示所有关系的代词叫做物主代词

形容词性物主代词		名词性物主代词		
人称	单数	复数	单数	复数
第一人称	my	our	mine	ours
第二人称	your	your	yours	yours
	his		his	
<i>tt</i> → 1 <i>TL</i>	her] , .	hers] , .
第三人称	its	their	X	theirs

- (1) 形容词性物主代词:置于名词前,起修饰作用,表示某人的。
- (2) 名词性物主代词: 名词性物主代词是在物体已经指出的情况下用来代替已知物体的物

	反身代词		
人称	单数	复数	
第一人称	myself	ourselves	
第二人称	yourself	yourselves	
	himself		
第三人称	herself	themselves	
	itself		

主代词,后面不需要加上已知名词。

4 不定代词

不定代词是不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词。

(1) some 和 any 的比较

A.some, any 都是"一些"的意思,可和可数名词或不可数名词连用。some 一般用于肯定句中;而 any 则用于否定句、疑问句或条件从句中.

- 例: 1) Tom has some picture—books.
 - 2) Have you any questions?
 - 3) There aren't any pictures on the wall.

B.在表示请求、邀请或征求意见的句子中,用 some

例: 1) Will you lend me some money?

(2)both, either, neither

A.both

- ①both 两者 • 都,表肯定,后接复数名词。
- ②做主语的时候谓语动词用复数
- ③固定搭配 both • and 两者都

B.either 两者之一

- ①后接单数可数名词
- ②做主语的时候谓语动词单数
- ③either • or 二者选其一

C.neither, 两者都不

- ①后接单数可数名词
- ②做主语的时候谓语动词单数
- ③neither • nor 二者都不

(3) (a) few 与 (a) little

A.few 和 a few 后接复数(可数)名词,而 little 和 a little 后接不可数名词。

B.其中 few 和 little 表示数量很少或几乎没有,强调"少",含有否定意义;而 a few 和 a little 则表示数量虽然少但毕竟还有,强调"有",含有肯定意义。

(4)all, every, each 的用法。

A.all 强调整体, every 强调总体中的所有成员(与 all 很接近), each 则强调逐个逐个地; B.all 和 each 既可单独使用,也可后接名词,还可后接 of 短语;而 every 后必须接名词,既 不能单独使用也不能后接 of 短语;

C.each 指两者或两者以上的"每个", every 指三者或三者以上"每个", 因此指两者时只能用each。

如: 1) All was destroyed in the big fire.

- 2) Each of us has a book.
- 3) All are present. = Everyone is present.

(5) other, the other, another, others

A.指单数时,若泛指用 another, 若特指用 the other;

B.指复数时, 若泛指用 other(后接复数名词)或 others(其后不接名词)。

C.若特指复数用 the other (后接复数名词)或 the others(其后不接名词)。

D.another 后一般要单数可数名词,若其后的名词有数词或 few 修饰,则也可接复数名词。

(6)no one, nobody, none 的用法。

A.no one 与 nobody 用法相似,均只用于指人不用于指物,且其后不能接 of 短语,用作主语时谓语用单数;

B.none 既可用于指人也可用于指物,其后通常接 of 短语,用作主语时,若指不可数名词,谓语只能用单数,若指复数名词,则谓语可用单数(较正式)也可用复数(用于非正式文体)。

5.疑问代词

指人: who, whom, whose (谁的)

指物: what

既可指人又可指物: which

(1)who 与 whom

- ①前者为主格,用作主语,后者为宾格,用作宾格。
- 例: 1) Who spoke at the meeting? 谁在会上发言了?
 - 2) Whom are you talking about? 你们在谈论谁?
- ②当用作宾语的 whom 位于句首时,通常可用 who 代之。若是紧跟在介词之后用作宾语,则只能用 whom。

(2) what, which 与 who

- ① 若后接名词(即用作限定词), 只用 which 和 what
- 例: Which / What train did you come on? 你是坐哪次火车来的?
- ②What 和 which 的区别是: 当选择的范围较小或比较明确时,多用 which; 当选择的范围较较大或不明确时,多用 what。若指人,即使选择的范围不明确,也多用 which。
- ③ what 和 who 后可以跟 else,表示其他的人(或事物),但却通常不跟表示特定范围的 of 短语: 而 which 与 of 短语连用。

(6) 指示代词

A.指示代词分单数(this / that)和复数(these / those)

B.指示代词相关句子的否定和疑问形式

否定形式:直接在 be 动词后加 not

疑问句形式: 把 be 动词提于句首

回答形式: this/ that 变 it, these/ those 变成 they

(四)数词

- 1.基数词——表示数量多少的词。
- (1) 常见的基数词

A 1----12

one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve

B.13----19

thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen.

C.20——90 (整十)

twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety

D. 百——hundred

+—thousand

表示具体数目不可加 s 或 of

百万——million

十亿——billion

表示大概的数可以用 s, 例如成千上万的 thousands of

(2) 基数词的用法

◆ 表示年龄

通常用"数字+years old"和"数字-year-old"表示年龄。

How old are you?

- ◆ 表示时间、时刻
- 2) 先点钟再分钟

例: 6:30 six thirty

- 7: 52 seven fifty-two
- 8: 00 eight o' clock

2) 先分钟再点钟

表示"不超过半小时"用"分钟数+past+点钟"

例: five past seven 七点过五分

half past six 六点半

a quarter past eight 八点过一刻

seven past eight 八点过七分

表示"几点差几分"用"分钟数+to+点钟"

例: ten to eight 差十分八点(七点五十分)

a quarter to twelve 差一刻十二点(十一点四十五分)

2.序数词——表示顺序的词

(1) 常见的序数词

A.从第一至第十九

one—first, two—second, three—third, five—fifth, eight—eighth, nine—ninth, twelve—twelfth 为特殊形式, 其它的序数词都是由其相对应的基数词后面添加"th"构成。

fourth 第四 sixth 第六 seventh 第七 tenth 第十 eleventh 第十一

thirteenth 第十三 fourteenth 第十四 fifteenth 第十五 sixteenth 第十六

seventeenth 第十七 eighteenth 第十八 nineteenth 第十九

B.从第二十至第九十九

a.整数第几十的形式由其对应的基数词改变结尾字母 y 为 i, 再加 "eth"构成。

例: twenty——twentieth

b.表示第几十几时,用几十的基数词形式加上连字符"一"和个位序数词形式一起表示。

例: thirty-first 第三十一 fifty-sixth 第五十六

seventy-third 第七十三 ninety-ninth 第九十九

c. 第一百以上的多位序数词由基数词的形式变结尾部分为序数词形式来表示。

例: one hundred and twenty-first 第一百二十一

(2)序数词的缩写形式

有时序数词可以用缩写形式来表示。主要缩写形式有。

first --- 1st

 $second -\!\!-\!\!2nd$

third——3rd

fourth——4th

sixth——6th

twentieth——20th

twenty-third——23rd

其中1st, 2nd, 3rd 为特殊形式, 其它的都是阿拉伯数字后加上th

◆序数词在使用时,通常前面要加定冠词 the;但是如果序数词前出现不定冠词 a 或 an 时, 则表示"再——", "又——"。

例: We'll go over it a second time. 我们得再念第二遍。

(五) 介词

1.表示时间的介词

at	表示具体时间、"点"	at five o'clock at half pass two	
		on Monday	
	表示某一天,	on August 8th, 2008	
on	某一天的上午、下午或晚上	on the night of National Day	
	特殊的日子	on Sunday afternoon	
		on a rainy evening	
		in the 21th century	
in	世纪、年、季节、月	in 2021 in spring	
111		in January	
	◆在(将来)一段时间以后	in a week	
after	在一段时间以后(一般表过去)	after a week	
from	自从(说明时间点不说明持续过程)	from that night	
	自从(动作持续到说话时间,	. 1010	
since	与完成时连用)	since 1949	

2.表示方位的介词

(1) in "在……内/里面"

in the desk

(2) on

1) "在……的上面"; on the desk

- 2) "在两边"、"在左边/右边" on the right/left
 - (3) over 和 above
- 1) 都是指 "在上方"。over 意为 "在…… (垂直)的正上方"; above 意为 "在…… (不一定垂直)的上方"
- 2)均可表示数目、数量等的"多于"、"超过"、"…以上"。 指数量时, over(=more than) 表示"超过" above(=higher than) 指上下垂直的度量以及海拔高度
- 3) 若含有动态或覆盖的意味,通常用 over。 She put her hands over her face. 她用手遮住脸。
- (4) under 和 below

under 意为"在······(垂直的)正下方"; below 意为"在······(不一定垂直)的下方"; 低于

- (5) near 意为"在……附近";
- (6) next to 意为"紧挨着……";
- (7) round / around 意为 "在······周围";
- (8) by 意为"在……旁边" (stand by);
- (9) before 在...的前面(位置),在...之前(时间)
- (10) between · · · and 在 · · · 之间

3.表地点

- (1) in 在范围较大的地方; at 在范围较小的地方
- (2) 表示两者的位置关系时:
- in 表示"在同一区域内或同一范围内";
- on 表示"接壤;相邻";
- to 表示"相离;相隔",两者不属同一范围,也不接壤。
- 4.表示方式的介词
- (1) by + 交通工具, 意为"乘坐……"。

海: be ship / boat / sea

陆: by bus / car / train / bike / taxi

空: by air / plane / spaceship

(2) on / in + 限定词 + 交通工具, 意为 "乘坐……"。

(交通工具前面有 the, one's 等限定词时,介词不能用 by,用 in 或者 on)

◆固定搭配: on foot 步行 take a walk 散步

5.表示运动方向的介词

across 意为"从·····表面穿过",或沿某一条线的方向而进行的动作;

through 意为 "从……内部穿过"; look through 浏览

past 和 by 表示"从旁边经过或路过"。

- 6. "除了"
- (1) besides: 除 • 之外 • (包括在内)
- (2) expect: 除···之外···(不包括)
- 例: Everyone is here except Tom. 除了汤姆,大家都在。

Besides English, I also learn French and Japanese.除了英语,我还学了日语和法语 7.with 随着、伴着、凭借、与•••

◆固定搭配: with the help of 在 • • • 的帮助下 agree with • • • 赞同 • • • 8.without 没有,无

9.for 为了•••

10.to·••到达

11.against 反对

(六) 形容词

1.形容词的定义和定义

表示人或事物的属性,特征或状态的词,主要修饰名词。

2.结构特点

以-able,-al,-ful, -ic,-ish,-less,-ous,-y 等后缀结尾的词,一般是形容词,

如:changeable(多变的)medical(医学上的),careful(仔细的),atomic(原子的),foolish(愚蠢 的),careless(粗心的),delicious(美味的),healthy(健康的),rainy(多雨的)等

3. 形容词的用法

- (1) 形容词一般放在名词前作定语
- (2) 当形容词所修饰的词是由 some,any,every,no 等构成的不定代词时,形容词必须置于所修 饰的词之后。

例: She has something new to tell me.她有些新的情况要告诉我.

(3) 形容词后面有介词短语或不定式短语时,形容词必须置于名词之后。

例: It is a problem difficult to work out. 这是一个难以解决的问题

4. 形容词比较级

(1) 形容词原级的用法

A.句型"as...as",表示两者相比较,程度相同.

例: The old man walks as fast as a young man.

这位老人走路与年轻人一样快.

B.句型"not as...as",表示两者相比较,前者不如后者.

例: I'm not as tall as Jack. 我没有杰克高.

(3) 需要注意的形容词的原级用法:

5.形容词比较等级的构成(副词同理)

(1) 规则变化如下:

单音节词及少数双音节词 构成法

◆ 一般在单音节词末尾加-er,-est

great—greater—greatest clean-cleaner-cleanest

◇ 以不发音的 e 结尾的单音节词及少数以 le 结尾的双音节词,只在词尾加-r 或-st

wide-wider-widest close-closer-closest

◆ 以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节单词,要双写这个辅音字母,再加-er 或-est

big—bigger—biggest hot—hotter—hottest

以"一个辅音字母+v"结尾的单词,要将 v 变为 i,再加-er,-est

happy—happier—happiest lucky—luckier—luckiest

多音节词及部分双音节词: 在词前加 more, the most beautiful—more beautiful—the most beautiful

difficult—more difficult—the most difficult

(2) 不规则变化如下

原级-------最高级

good, well (健康的合适的) better **Best** bad ill Worst worse many, much more most

little less least

6.形容词比较级的用法

- (1) 表示两者之间比较时,用"形容词比较级+than"或"less…than"两种句型.
- ①A+形容词比较级+than+B表示 A 程度深于 B
- ②A+less+adj 原+than+B 表 B 比 A 程度深
- 例: Your mother looks healthier than before. 你妈妈看上去比之前健康多了 I'm less interested in basketball than you. 我没有你对篮球感兴趣.
- (2)形容词的比较级还可以用于以下句型中.
- ①more and more… 越来越……

例: : The park is getting more and more beautiful.

这个公园变得越来越美了

7.形容词最高级的用法

(1) 三者或三者以上相比较,用"the+最高级+名词+范围"结构.

例: This is the cleanest place of the city.

这是这个城市最干净的地方.

- (2) 表示"最······之一",用"one of the+形容词最高级+复数名词".
- 例 The Great Wall of China is one of the greatest buildings in the world. 中国的长城是世界上最伟大的建筑之一

◆形容词最高级前面必须加定冠词 the,但当形容词最高级前面有物主代词修饰时,则不加 (七)副词

1.副词的定义和分类

副词是一种用来修饰动词,形容词,副词或全句的词,说明时间,地点,程度,方式等概念。 副词按词汇意义可分为:

- (1) 方式副词: well (令人满意地) fast (快速地) slowly (缓慢地) carefully (小心地) quickly (迅速地)
- (2)程度副词: very(非常地) much(很多地) enough(足够地) almost(大多数) rather (确切地) quite(完全地) little(很少) so(所以) too(也) still(直到) perfectly(非常完美)
 - (3) 地点副词: here, there, everywhere, anywhere, in, out, inside, outside, above, below, down,
- (4) 时间副词: today, early, soon, now, then, recently, still, ago, lately (近来).
- (5) 频度副词: always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom (几乎不), never
- (6) 否定副词: no, not, neither, nor,
- (7) 疑问副词: where, how, why, when
- (8) 关系副词: when, where, why.
- (9) 连接副词: how, when, where, why, whether.

2.already yet

- (1) already 用于肯定句句中,表示"已经";
- (2) yet 用于否定句句末,表示"还",用于疑问句句末,表示"已经"。

3.very, much 和 very much

- (1) very 用于修饰形容词或副词的原级;
- (2) much 用于修饰形容词或副词的比较级;
- (3) 修饰动词要用 very much.

4.so 与 such

(1) so 修饰形容词或副词;such 修饰名词,

例: My brother runs so fast that I can't follow him.

我弟弟跑得那么快以至于我跟不上他。

He is such a boy.他是一个这样的孩子。

(2)so 修饰的形容词后可以有一个单数的可数名词,其结构是 "so+形容词+a/an+可数名词单数".

such 可以修饰可数名词单复数和不可数名词,名词前可以有形容词作定语,其结构是

"such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数", "such+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词"。

◆记忆: such a beautiful place./so beautiful a place.

4.also, too, as well 与 either 的区别

- (1) also, as well, too, 用于肯定句。
- (2) also 常用于 be 动词,情态动词,助动词之后,行为动词之前;
- (3) as well, too 用于句末; too • to 太 • 以至于不能
- (4) either 用于否定句中,置于句末。

5.sometime, sometimes, some time 与 some times

sometime: 某一时间,某一时刻,可指将来时,也可指过去时

sometimes: 有时,不时的

some time: 一段时间 some times: 几次,几倍

6.ago 与 before 的区别

(1) ago 表示以现在为起点的"以前",常与一般过去时连用,不可以单独使用。

例: many years ago

(2) before 指过去或将来的某时刻"以前",也可泛指以前,和完成时连用,可以单独使用.

例: Think of something pleasant before returning.

7.副词的比较级(规则比较级同形容词)

不规则:

well-better-best

badly-worse-worst

much-more-most

far-farther-further

little-less-least

8. 副词比较等级基本用法:

(1) 原级用法: as+副词原级+as

例: I can run as quickly as he can.

(2) 比较级用法: 副词比较级+than

例:I can run more quickly than he.

(3) 最高级用法: (the)+最高级+in/of 短语

例: Who runs fastest of the three

(八)连词

连词是一种虚词,用于连接单词、短语、从句或句子,在句子中不单独用作句子成分。连词 按其性质可分为并列连词和从属连词。

并列连词的用法

1.表示转折关系的并列连词。主要有

but (但是)

yet (然而) 一般放在句尾或句中,放在否定句中

however (但是)

while (• • • 的时候, 但是)

2.表示并列关系的并列连词。主要有

and / or 和…肯定句 and 否定句 or (或者,否则)

either...or 要么…要么…

neither...nor 既不…也不…

not only...but (also) 不但…而且

both...and ····和···都····

as well as 和…一样

从属连词的用法

1.引导时间状语从句的从属连词

(1)表示"当…时候"或"每当"的时间连词。主要的 when, while, as。若主句表示的是一个短暂性动作,从句表示的是一个持续性动作,三者都可用。

例: He fell asleep when [while, as] he was reading. 他看书时睡着了。

(2) while 在…同时、在…期间

A.若主、从句表示两个同时进行的持续性动作,且强调主句表示的动作延续到从句所指的整个时间,通常要用 while

例: Don't talk while you're eating.

吃饭时不要说话。

(3)as 正当```时候、随着```

1)若要表示两个正在发展变化的情况,相当于汉语的"随着",一般用 as

例:As it grew darker, it became colder.

天色越晚, 天气越冷。

(4)when

A.表示"每当,,的时候"(暗示一种规律性),一般要用 when。

例: It's cold when it snows. 下雪时天冷。

B.若主从句所表示的动作不是同时发生,而是有先后顺序时,一般要用 when

例: I will go home when he comes back. 他回来时,我就回家去。

C.when 可用作并列连词,表示"这时(突然)"

例: We were about to start when it began to rain. 我们正要出发,这时天开始下雨了。

5.表示"自从"或"直到"的时间连词。主要的有 since (自从), until/till(直到)。

例: She's been playing tennis since she was eight. 她从八岁起就打网球了。

After we have finished tea, we will sit on the grass. 喝完茶之后我们将坐在草地上。

6.表示"一...就"的时间连词。主要的有 as soon as (只要),the moment (当即), immediately (马上)等。

例: I'll let you know as soon as I hear from her. 我只要一接她的信就通知你。

The moment I have finished I'll give you a call. 我一干完就给你打电话。

came immediately I heard the news. 我一听到这个消息,马上就来了。

7.表示"上次"、"下次"、"每次"等的时间连词。

主要的有 every time(每次), each time(每次), (the) next time(下次), any time(随时), (the) last time(上次), the first time(第一次)

8.引导条件状语从句的从属连词。这类连词主要有 if (如果), unless (除非), as [so] long as

(只要), in case (万一) 等。

- 9.引导目的状语从句的从属连词。主要的有 in order that (为了), so that (以便)等。 10.引导结果状语从句的从属连词。so...that (如此…以致…), such...that 等。
- 11.引导原因状语从句的从属连词。主要的有 because, as, since,等。

12.引导让步状语从句的从属连词。主要的有

(1)although, though, 一般情况可以互换

though 和 although 的区别

A.although 比较正式,语气更加强烈。

I'd quite like to go out,(al)though it is a bit late.我很想外出,虽然为时稍晚。

B.although 引导的从句不能与 but,however 连用,但是可以与 still,yet 连用。

Although he was old, he worked hard.

(2)even though, even if,即使

even if 有假设的意思,一般会用于虚拟语气

例: I like her even though she can be annoying. 尽管她有时很恼人, 但我还是喜欢她。

Even if I have to walk all the way I'll get there. 即使我得一路走着去,我也要走到那里。**13. 引起名词从句的从属连词。主要有 that, whether, if 等,它们用于引导主语从句、表语从**句、宾语从句和同位语从句。其中 that 不仅没不充当句子成分,而且没有词义,在句子中只起连接作用;而 if, whether 虽不充当句子成分,但有词义,即表示"是否"。

(九) 动词

1..动词的分类

动词可以按照含义及它们在句中的作用分成四类,即行为动词(也称实义动词)、连系动词、助动词和情态动词。

-/4-/4	四年间心约内。		
	行为动词(实义动词)		
	(1) 及物动词: (可以直接带宾语): visit,enjoy,finish;		
动	(2) 不及物动词: (不能直接带宾语) work,go, come;		
词	(3)状态动词: (相对静止)exist,own,belong		
的	(4)动作动词:延续性(work,cook);非延续性:(leave, come)		
分	联系动词: be(是) 感觉"、"变成		
类	助动词(与动词原形或分词构成复合谓语)		
	Be (am,is are) do(does, did); have (has,had): will(would);shall		
	情态动词: can (could); may (might); must; shall (should)		
2			

2. 情态动词

- (1) can (could) ——couldn't 不能 表示能力, could 主要指过去时间。
- (2) may (might) 表允许, might 可以指过去时间,也可指现在时间,语气更委婉。
- (3) must 表示义务。意为必须(主观意志)。
- ---Must we hand in our exercise—books now? 我们现在就要交练习本吗?
- ---No, you needn't. / No, you don't have to. 不必。

(这种情况下,一般不用 mustn't)

表示揣测。意为—想必、准是、一定等,只用于肯定句。

(4) shall

1) 表征询意见,用于第一、第三人称疑问句。

Shall I get you some tea? 我给你点茶好吗?

2) 表说话人的意愿,有一命令、允诺、警告、决心等意思,用于第二、第三人称陈述句。

(5) will

- (1) 表意愿,用于各种人称陈述句。
- (2) 表请求,用于疑问句。——will you·····?
- (6)should ——shouldn't"不应该"
- A.表义务。意为—应该(某件事宜于做),用于各种人称。

You should be polite to your teachers. 你对老师应该有礼貌。

- B.表推测, 意为—想必一定、照说应该、估计等。
- (7)would——wouldn't"不会" 表意愿。
- (8) ought to 表义务, 意为—应该(因责任、义务等该做), 口气比 should 稍重。
- 2.及物动词和不及物动词

及物动词后面必须跟宾语,意思才完整。不及物动词后面不能跟宾语,意思已完整。不及物动词有时可以加上副词或介词,构成短语动词,相当于一个及物动词。

(1) 动词的规则变化

构成规则	现在式 (原形)	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
	look	looked	looked	looking
一般动词过去式和过去分词加-ed;现在分词加-ing	play	played	played	playing
	visit	visited	visited	visiting
结尾是"e"的动词,过去	live	lived	lived	living
式和过去分词加-d; 现在分词先去"e",再加-ing	hope	hoped	hoped	hoping
两元云 e ,再加-ing	use	used	used	using
末尾只有一个辅音字母的	stop	stopped	stopped	stopping
重读闭音节, 先双写这个辅	plan	planned	planned	planning
音字母,再加-ed 或-ing	fit	fitted	fitted	fitting
结尾是"辅音字母+y"的				
 动词,过去式和过去分词	study	studied	studied	studying
先变 "y" 为 "i", 再加-ed;	carry	carried	carried	carrying
现在分词直接加-ing	try	tried	tried	trying

(2) 常见不规则动词

cost	cost	cost 花费
cut	cut	cut 割,切
hit	hit	hit 打
let	let	let 让
put	put	put 放下
read	read	read 读
hurt	hurt	hurt 伤
come	came	come 来
become	became	become 变
run	ran	run 跑
hear	heard	heard 听见
send	sent	sent 送
spend	spent	spent 花费
buy	bought	bought 买
think	thought	thought 想
sleep	slept	slept 睡
give	gave	given 给
take	took	taken 拿
begin	began	begun 开始
be(am, is)	was/ were	been 是
be(are)	were	been 是
do	did	done 做
go	went	gone 去

(3) 一般现在时

表示正在发生的动作、情况、状态和特征(usually, often, every day, sometimes)

A 构成

- ♦ be 动词——am is are
- ◆ 行为动词——do (当主语是第三人称单数时,谓语动词需加-s 或-es)

B.否定句:

- ◇ 此时态的谓语动词若为行为动词,则在其前加 don't,如主语为第三人称单数,则用 doesn't,同时还原行为动词。
- C.一般疑问句:
- ♦ 把 be 动词放于句首;
- ◆ 用助动词 do 提问,如主语为第三人称单数,则用 does,同时,还原行为动词。

D.用法

- ◇ 表示正在发生的动作、情况、状态和特征或经常性或习惯性的动作
- 如: The sky is blue.天空是蓝色的。。 I get up at six every day.我每天六点起床。
- ♦ 表示客观现实。
- 如: The earth goes around the sun.
- ◇ 在时间、条件状语从句中表示将来的动作(主将从现)
- 例: I will call you as soon as I get to Beijing.

(4) 一般过去时态 (a moment ago, just now, yesterday, last...)

A.用法

- → 一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态,常和表示过去的时间状语连用
- ◆ 一般过去时也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作感谢。
- B. 形式(动词变化)
- ◆ Be 动词在一般过去时中的变化: am/is/are→was/was/were。带有 was 或 were 的句子, 其否定、疑问的变化和 is, am, are 一样,即否定句在 was 或 were 后加 not,一般疑问句把 was 或 were 调到句首。
- ◇ 行为动词转变为过去式
- ◆ 否定句: didn't+V 原形
- ◆ 一般疑问句: Did+…+V 原形…?
- (5) 一般将来时(tomorrow, next day(week, month, year...))

表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事.

A.基本结构

- ①主语+be (is,am,are)going to +动词原形.
- ②主语+will+动词原形.

例: She is going to Disneyland She will go to Disneyland

B.否定句

- ①主语+be (is,am,are)+not +going to +动词原形.
- ②主语+will +not(won't)+ 动词原形.
- 例: I'm going to have a picnic this afternoon.
 - \rightarrow I'm not going to have a picnic this afternoon.

(6)现在进行时 (now/look/listen)

现在进行时表示现在正在进行或发生的动作,也可表示当前一段时间内的活动或现阶段正在进行的动作。

A.结构

- ◆ 肯定句: 主语+be(is,am,are) +动词现在分词-ing
- ◆ 否定句: 主语+be(is,am,are)+not+动词现在分词-ing
- ◆ 一般疑问句: Is(Are)+主语+动词现在分词-ing?

(7)过去进行时

A.结构

- ◆ 肯定句: 主语+助动词 be (was,were)+doing+其它
- ◆ 否定句: 主语+助动词 be (was, were)+not+doing+其它
- → 一般疑问句: Was(Were)+主语+动词现在分词-ing+其它?

(8) 现在完成时

表示说话之前已完成的动作,而且这个动作的结果对现在是情况仍有影响。常被just,already,yet等副词修饰。

A.结构

- 令 肯定句: 主语+have (has)+动词过去分词 (done)
- ◆ 否定句: 主语+have (has) +not+动词过去分词-ed
- → 一般疑问句: Have(Has)+ 主语+done+?

B.用法

- ◆ 表示说话之前已完成的动作,而且这个动作的结果对现在是情况仍有影响。常被 just,already,yet 等副词修饰。
- 例: Mr. Wang has just come back from America. 王先生刚从美国回来。
- ◆ 现在完成时还可用来表示过去发生的动作一直延续到现在,常带有 for 或 since 等表示 一段时间的状语。
- 例: Mr Wang has lived here since 1983.

(9) 过去完成时

表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已完成或延续到某一过去时间的动作或状态,即"过去的过去"

A. 结构

- ◆ 肯定句: 主语+had +done+其它
- ◇ 否定句: 主语+had +not+done+其它
- ◆ 一般疑问句; Had+主语+done+其它+?

(10) 被动语态

时态	主动语态	被动语态	例句	
一般现	do/does	is/am/are+done	The classroom is cleaned by us	
在时			by us	
一般过			The classroom was clean	
去时	did	was/were+done	ed by us	
一般将	will/shall/	will/shall+be done	Trees will be planted	
来时	going to+do	going to be done	Trees are going to be pla nted	
现在进	am/is/are+doi	/· / .1 · .1		
行时	ng	am/is/are+being done	Trees are being planted	
现在完成时	have/has+do ne	have/has+been done	Trees have been planted	
带情态动词的被 动语态	can/may/mus t+do	can/may/must+be done	The trees may be planted	

(12) 动词不定式

我们学过的能直接跟带 to 的不定式结构的动词主要有:want, ask, tell,

hope, learn, try, decide, forget, remember, like, love, stop, go, come 等。 动词不定式的否定形式是在不定式前直接加 not,即 not to do sth.

- ◆有些动词后面跟 to do 和动词-ing 形式所表达的意思不同。
- ① try to do "努力做某事" try doing "尝试做某事"
- ② mean to do "打算做某事" mean doing "意味着"
- ③ regret to do 因没做某事而遗憾,抱歉 regret doing 因做过某事而遗憾,后悔

- ④ go on to do 继续另外一件事 go on doing 继续同一件事
- ⑤stop to do 停下去做另外一件事 stop doing 停下正在做的事 三、句子

1.陈述句

用来陈述一件事情或表示一种看法,可分为肯定句和否定句两种形式。

(1) 肯定句

He is a middle school teacher.他是一位中学老师。(一般现在时)

She is cleaning the room.她正在收拾屋子。(现在进行时)

They have visited the museum.他们已经参观过这所博物馆了。(现在完成时)

He did a lot of washing yesterday. 他昨天洗了好多衣服。(一般过去时)

(2) 否定句

A.使用 not 否定

例: He isn't a worker.他不是个工人。(一般现在时)

- B.使用 not 以外的否定词表示否定
- ①用 no 否定: no+名词=not any,表示"一点也不"。

例: I have no money.=I have not any money.我一点儿钱都没有。

- ②用 no one=nobody/never/nothing 等表示否定。
- ③few 和 little 分别表示可数名词和不可数名词的否定,含义为"几乎没有"。

例: Jack has few friends here.杰克在这儿几乎没有朋友。

- ④含有否定性的副词 hardly(几乎不)、seldom(很少)的句子。
- ⑤too...to....."(太.....以致不.....)句型本身具有否定的含义
- 2.疑问句

(1) 一般疑问句

一般疑问句要把各种助动词放在句首,读时用升调,回答以 yes 和 no 开始,也可以视情况灵活回答。

例: --Do you work in that lawyer's office?

- --No, I don't work there.
- --你是在那家律师事务所上班吗?
- --不,我不在那儿上班。
- 一般疑问句有时也以否定形式出现,用以表示赞赏、责备等带有感情色彩的意思或者表示提出看法、意见和建议等。

例: Didn't I tell you how to do it?难道我没告诉你应该怎么做吗?

(3) 特殊疑问句

A.特殊疑问句的构成

- ①疑问代词(作主语)+陈述语序
- ②疑问代词(非主语)或疑问副词+一般疑问句

◆特殊问句的朗读用降调,回答时不用 yes 或 no。

常用的疑问代词为 who 和 what;

疑问副词有 when, where, why, how, how many, how much, how long, how often, how far 等等;

疑问形容词为 which。

(3)选择疑问句

要求对方对两种或两种以上的情况选择其一的问句,叫选择疑问句。选择问句的两种或多种情况用 or 连接,回答时不用 yes 或 no。

A. 一般选择疑问句

例: -Did you solve the problem in this way or (in) that way?

你是用这种还是那种方法解决那难题的?

-I did it in that way.

我用那种方法解决的。

B.特殊选择问句。

例: Which is longer, the Yangtze River or the Nile?

长江和尼罗河,哪一条更长些?

When will you go abroad, this year or next year?

你什么时候出国,今年还是明年?

(4)反意疑问句

陈述句之后加上一个与之意思相反的简短问句。否定句必须用缩略形式,主语必须用人称 代词,不能用名词。反意问句的前一部分用降调,后一部分在表示疑问时用升调,表示强 调某种意思时用降调。

A.前一部分为肯定式,后一部分为否定式。

B.前一部分为否定式,后一部分为肯定式。这一类句子的回答,与汉语习惯有很大不同。回答这种问句,要按照实际情况,而不要考虑 yes 和 no。如果答案是肯定的,就用 yes;如果是否定的,就用 no。

3.祈使句

用来表示下达命令、提出要求、建议和劝告的句子。说话的对象通常是第二人称 you,习惯上常省略。祈使句的肯定句谓语动词用原形,否定句一般用 don't, never 开始。

(1)肯定祈使句

句型 1: 动词 let + 第一、三人称宾格代词 + V.

例: Let's go to school. 让我们去上学吧。

Let him come upstairs. 让他上楼吧。

句型 2: 动词 + 其他部分

例: Please open the door. 请开门。

Turn to page two. 请将书翻到第二页。

(2)否定祈使句 (一般在句首加 Don' t.)

例: Climb the tree ,please. 请爬树。 (肯定句)

Don't climb the tree! 不要爬树。 (否定句)

(3)常用类型

(1) Be型 (be+adj)

Be careful! Be dangerous! Be quiet!

- (2) Do 型 (Do 代表动词原形) Open the door! Close the window!
- (3) Let's 或 Let us 型 Let's go home!
- (4) No+动名词,多用在标语禁令中 No smoking! No parking!

♦No+动名词可以与 Don't+动词原形替换。 No smoking!=Don't smoke!

(4)感叹句

感叹句一般是用来表示说话时的喜悦、惊讶等情感。英语感叹句常用"what"和"how"引导, "what"和"how"与所修饰的词置于句首, 其它部分用陈述句语序。

what+(a/an)+adj.+n.+主语+谓语.

what++adj.+n 复数形式+主语+谓语.

How+adj. (adv.) +主语+谓语.

例: What a clever girl she is! 多么聪明的姑娘呀! How cold it is today! 今天多么冷呀!

4.主谓一致

是指英语中谓语在人称、数及意义方面要与作主语的名词或代词一致。 主谓一致分为语法 一致、意义一致、就近一致。

- → 语法一致原则:主语和谓语在语法形式上保持一致。主语为单数,谓语用单数;主语 为复数,谓语用复数。
- 例: I often help him and he often helps me.
- ◆ 意义一致原则:主语和谓语在意义上单复数一致。主语为单数,谓语用单数;主语为复数,谓语用复数。
- 例: The police are searching the woods for the murderer.
- ◇ 就近一致原则: 当主语有两个或两个以上时,谓语动词由靠近它的主语确定。
- (1)并列主语的主谓一致
- A.And 连接并列主语,谓语动词用复数。以下情况用单数:
- → 两个单数名词用 and 连接,表示同一歌人、同一个物,同一个概念,或表示不可分割的整体时,谓语用单数。
- 例: The singer and dancer is to attend our evening party.
- → 被 every, each, many a, no 等限定的单数名词由 and 连接时, 谓语仍用单数, 其中, 后一个限定词可以省略。
- 例: Each boy and (each) girl has an apple.
- B.由 either or, neither nor, not but, not only but also, or, nor 连接的并列主语,谓语动词常和邻近的主语一致。
- 例: Either Tom or I am going there. 才,
- C. "with/along with/together with/as well as/as much as/expect/besides/including/rather than/but/等+名词"结构时,谓语动词的数与最前面的主语保持一致。
- 例: The teacher as well as the students has seen the film.
- D.名词作主语时的主谓一致
- ◆ 集合名词表示整体概念,强调一致性,谓语动词用单数形式;强调每一个成员,谓语动词用复数。
- 例: family, company, committee, government, nation
- ◆ 有些有生命的集合名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。
- 例: people, police, cattle (牛)
- ◆ "the+adj"表示一类人,谓语动词用复数。
- 例: the poor, the rich, the sick, the dead, the young.
- 5. 基本句型

基本句型一: 主+系+表

- (1) 特点:句子谓语动词都不能表达一个完整的意思,必须加上一个名词或者形容词,才能表达完整的意思.
- (2) 系动词分两类:

be, look, keep, seem 等属一类;

get, grow, become, turn 等属另一类,表示变化.

be 本身没有什么意义,只起连系主语和表语的作用.其它系动词仍保持其部分词义.

例: This is an English-Chinese dictionary. 这是本英汉辞典

The dinner smells good. 午餐的味道很好

基本句型二: 主+谓(不及物动词)

特点:即句子的谓语动词都能表达完整的意思.这类动词叫做不及物动词,后面可以跟副词, 介词短语,状语从句等。

例: The pen writes smoothly. 这支笔书写流利

The sun rises in the east.太阳从东方升起。

三、基本句型三: 主+谓(及物)+宾

特点:谓语动词都具有实义,都是主语产生的动作,但不能表达完整的意思,必须跟有一个宾语,即动作的承受者,才能使意思完整,这类动词叫做及物动词.

例: Who knows the answer? 谁知道答案?

He enjoys reading. 他喜欢看书

基本句型四: 主+谓(及物)+间接宾语+直接宾语

- (1) 特点:谓语动词必须跟有两个宾语才能表达完整的意思.
- (2) 常见接双宾语的动词 give, lend, offer, show, tell, buy,

choose, bring, get, leave, make,

例: He gave me a book 他给了我一本书。

He bought you a dictionary.他给你买了一本字典 .

五、基本句型五: 主+谓(及物)+复合宾语(宾+宾补)

特点:动词虽然是及物动词,但是只跟一个宾语还不能表达完整的意思,必须加上一个补充成分来补足宾语,才能使意思完整。

例: They painted the door green. 他们把门漆成绿色

6. 定语从句

定语从句在句子中作定语,用来修饰一个名词、名词词组或者代词。

- (1) 先行词和引导词
- ◇ 被修饰的名词、名词词组或代词叫做先行词;
- ◆ 在先行词和定语从句之间起连接作用的词叫做引导词
- ◆ 关系代词有: who, whom, whose, that, which, as 关系副词有: when, where, why。

注意: 关系副词里面没有 how 如果要修饰方式, 用 that 或 in which 引导, 或者不用引导词。

(2) who

关系动词 who 在从句中主要作主语,在非正式语体里 who 还可以作从句中的宾语。

例: He is the man who wants to see you.

He is the man who I saw in the park yesterday.

- (3) whom 在从句中作宾语
- (4) whose(谁的)用来指人或物,(只能用作定语, 若指物,它还可以同 of which 互换)。

例: Please pass me the book whose cover is green.

(of which the cover/the cover of which

- (5) which (指物)
- ①当在 which 和 that 面前进行选择的情况下,一般情况下要选 which:
- ②在非限制性定语从句中通常用 which 作引导词,而不能用 that 做非限制性定语从句的引导词。

例: I never met Julia again after that, which was a pity.

③介词 + which

例: They are all questions to which there are no answers.

(6) that 多用来指物,有时也可以用来指人;在从句中作主语或宾语。指物的时候多用 that,

也可用 which。

在以下的情况中,只能用 that 作引导词,而不能用 which 作引导词。

- ◆ 先行词为 all, everything, anything, nothing, little 等不定代词时。
- 例: All (that) she lacked was training.
- ◇ 先行词被形容词最高级修饰时
- 例: This is the best film that I have ever seen.
- ◆ 先行词被序数词和 the last 修饰时
- ◇ 先行词中既有人又有物时
- 例: They talked about the teachers and the schools that they had visited.
- → 主句是含有 who 或 which 的特殊疑问句,为了避免重复时

7.宾语从句的用法

- (1) that 引导宾语从句无意义,不充当句子成分常省略。但下列情况除外:
- ①介词宾语从句的 that 不能省略。
- ②and 连接的两个从句,两个从句的 that 不能省略。

He told me that he had two sons and that they both had gone to college.

- ③.在动词+it+宾语补足语+that 宾语从句结构中,that 不省略。
- (2) Whether,if 引导宾语从句:两词可互换,但是下列情形除外:
- ①从属连词后紧跟 or not,只能用 whether
- ②从句做介词宾语,只能用 whether
- ③少数动词,如:leave,put,discuss,doubt 后的宾语从句常用 whether。
- ④在不定式前只能用 whether。
- ⑤一般"no matter"后表示"是否"用 whether 而不用 if。
- (3) 许多带复合宾语的句子,宾语从句经常移到句子后部,而用 it 做形式宾语。

结构是: 主语 + 动词 + it + 形容词/名词等宾语补足语 + 宾语从句

We think it wrong that he told a lie to everyone.

①.宾语从句的语序要用陈述句语序。

He is wondering when he can finish this difficult job.

②. 带有宾语从句的复合句的否定形式一般是否定主句。

I don't think he likes the English teacher.

③. 主句一般过去时态,从句也要用过去时态;

He wanted to know why he was crying in the corner.

7.表语从句

在句子中起表语作用的从句叫做表语从句。表语从句的引导词和主语从句的引导词相同。

例: What the police want to know is when you entered the room

8.同位语从句

一般跟在某些名词如 answer(答案), hope(希望), fact(事实), belief (信仰), news(消息), idea(主意; 观念), promise(承诺), information(信息), conclusion(结论), order(命令), suggestion(建议), problem(问题), thought (想法)等后面。

引导词: whether、what、how

例: It's a question how he did it.

9. 主语从句

用作主语的从句叫做主语从句。(what、whether、that)主语从句能用 it 作形式上的主语。

常以it作形式主语的句型有:

- A. It+be+形容词(obvious, true, natural, , good, wonderful, funny, possible, likely, certain, probable, .)+that 从句。
- B. It+be+名词词组(no wonder, an honour, a good thing, a pity, no surprise, etc.)+that 从句
- C. It+be+过去分词(said, reported, thought, expected, decided) +that 从句
- D. It+seems, happen 等不及物动词及短语+that 从句。
- E. 当 that 引导的主语从句出现在疑问句中时,要以 it 作形式主语,而把主语从句后置。例: Is it true that the scientist will give us a lecture next week? 下周那位科学家将给我们作报告是真的吗

四、交际用语

(一) 常用交际用语

1.提供(帮助等)和应答

- (1) (疑问句) Can I help you?/What can I do for you? (有什么可以帮你的吗?)
- (2) Do you want me to...? (你想不想让我帮你)
- (3) (陈述句) Let me help...(让我来帮…)

肯定回复: Here, take this/my....

(4) (疑问句) Would you like /Do you want some...? (你想不想…)

肯定回复

Yes, please. (好的谢谢)

Thanks. That would be nice/fine.

Thank you for your help.

否定回复

No, thanks/thankyou.

That's very kind of you, but....

2.购物 Shopping

(1) 询问

What can I do for you?/May/Can I help you? (有什么可以帮到您的?)

回答: Yes, please./I want/I'd like....

How much is it? (多少钱)

How many/much do you want? (您想要多少?)

What colour/size/kind do you want?(您想要什么颜色/尺码/种类?)

Do you have any other kind/size/colour?(还有其他种类/尺码/颜色推荐吗?)

回答

I want/I'd like.... (我想要…)

I'll take it. (我要了)

That's fine.

That's too expensive, (询价以后:太贵了) I'm afraid. (我怕……)

3.请求、允许和应答

(1) 请求

May I...? Can/Could I...?

(2) 允许

Yes/Sure/Certainly. (可以)

Yes, (do) please. (好的,请)

Of course(you may). (当然可以)

That's OK/all right. (没问题)

Not at all. (别客气)

(3) 不允许

I'm sorry you can't,(对不起你不可····)

I'm sorry, but... (对不起, 但是…)

You'd better not. (你最好不要…)

4.约会

(1) 提议、征求意见

Are you/Will you be free this afternoon/tomorrow?你下午/明天有空吗?

Yes,I'll be free then,有啊

No,I won't be free then,but I'll be free...没有(一般不考,没空就没法接着往下聊了)

How about tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening?不如,明天早上/下午/晚上?

Yes,that's all right.

Shall we meet at 4:30 at...?我们 4:30 在 • • • 见怎么样?

All right,See you then. (回答)

(2) 意愿

I will....我将我将

I'd like to....表示我愿意

I(do not) want/hope to....我不想

I want/hope/wish to....

I have decided to (我决定了…)

5.判断和意见

(1) 同意赞同

Well done/Good work! (干的漂亮)

(2) 有意见

In my opinion,.... (我的意见是••••)

(3) 不确定

It seems.... (看起来•••)

6.能力

I can.... (我能)

He is able to.... (他能够)

7.喜好和厌恶

(1) 喜欢

like/love to do/ doing sth.喜欢/爱干某事

(2) 不喜欢/讨厌

be + not + like(to) do/doing...不喜欢做某事…

I hate(to) do/doing....讨厌做某事…

7.疑惑

What's wrong?

What's the matter(with you)?怎么啦?

Oh, what shall I/we do?天啊我们该怎么办?

I'm/He's/She's worried.我/他好担心啊

8.禁止和警告

(1) 警告

You can't/mustn't....你不能/你最好不要

You'd better not do it.你最好别做

Don't smoke!禁止抽烟!

Don't be late!别迟到了!

(2) 注意

Look out! 当心

Take care!小心点

Be careful!注意安全!

9.请求 Requests

(1) 询问

Can/Will/Could/Wouldyou...for me?

Will/Can/Could/Would you please...?请你…好吗

May I have...?我可以…吗

(2) 陈述

Please givepass me....请把这个给我

Please wait(here/a moment)稍等

Please hurry.请当心

(3) 祈使句(要求)

Don't rush (hurry) /crowd.请别急/请别挤

No noise, please.请不要喧哗

No smoking, please.请勿抽烟

10.谈论天气

(1) 询问

What's the weather like today?今天天气怎么样?

How's the weather in(地名)?(地名)天气怎么样啊

It's rather warm/cold/hot...today, isn't it?今天更热/冷是不是?

(2) 回答

It's fine/cloudy/windy/rainy....天气很好/阴天(多云的)/有风的/下雨 It's getting cold/warm 天气转凉/转热

(3) 陈述

It's a beautiful day today.美好的一天

11.问时间、日期和应答

(1) 询问星期几

What day is(it) today?今天星期几

It's Monday/Tuesday....

(2) 询问几号

What's the date today?今天几号

It's January 10th.

(3) 询问几点

12.就餐 Taking meals

Excuse me.What time is it by your watch?不好意思,请问几点了

What's the time, please?/what time is it 请问现在几点了?

It's five o'clock/five thirty(half past five) /a quarter past(to) six.

-What would you like(to have)?你想来点什么?

- -I'd like....我想…
- -Would you like something to eat/drink?你想喝点/吃点什么?
- -Coke/Two eggs..., please.
- -.Would you like some more...?你想不想再来点?
- -I'm full, thankyou.我吃饱了谢谢
- -Thank you.I've had enough.我吃饱了谢谢
- -Just a little, please.再加一点点 谢谢

13.常见疑问

- (1)问天气: What's the weather like today?
 - How is the weather today?
- (2)问时间: What's the time? What time is it? (现在几点了)

what time? (何时)

- (3)问职业: What's your job? What do you do?
- (4)问价格: What's the price of the book?

How much is the book?

- (5)问年龄: How old are you? What's your age?
- (6)问地址: Where do you live? What's your address? (7)问爱好: Which do you like best? What's your favorite
- (7)问爱好: Which do you like best? What's your favorite? (8)问感受: What do you think of • ? /How do you like • ?
- (9)尺寸: What size do you want? What size do you need?
- (10)问路线: Can you tell me the way to • •? How can I get to • •?
- (11)问距离: How far?(多远)
- (12)问日期: What's the date today? (今天是几号?)
- (13)问星期: What day is it today? (今天星期几?) ——Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

- (14)问数量: How many people/children do you have?
- (15)问频率: How often? (多久一次) ——once a week
- (16)问时长: How long? (多久)

(二) 补全对话

1.购物

提示: 李明去商场买鞋子, 一名售货员接待了她 (L=Li Ming; W=Woman)

W: Good morning. Can I help you /What can I do for you?

早上好,您需要我的帮助吗?

L: Yes, please. I want to buy a pair of shoes.

好的谢谢,我想买双鞋

W: What size do you need?

您穿多大码的鞋子?

L: Size 38.

38 码

W: How about those ones?

这双怎么样?

L: I don't like this color. Have you got any other colors?

我不喜欢这个颜色,可以换别的颜色吗?

W: Yes. How about this one?

可以,这双怎么样?

L: It looks nice. Can I try them on?

这双不错,我可以试穿吗?

W: <u>Sure</u> .

当然可以

L: How much?

多少钱?

W: 100 yuan

100 元

L: OK. I'll take it. Here is the money.

好的,就它了,这是100元。

2.问路

提示: 李明要去最近的邮局,问警察邮局怎么走(LiMing=L policeman=P)

L: <u>Excuse me</u>, Where is the nearest post office, please?

你好(不好意思)请问一下最近的邮局怎么走?

P: Go down this street and take the first turning on the right. Go across the bridge and you'll find the post office on the left. it's between the city library and the hospital.

沿着这条路直走,第一个路口右拐,过桥以后左手边,邮局就在市立图书馆和医院中间。

L: How far is it from here?

从这到那里有多远啊?

P: It's about 30 minutes' walk.

步行三十分钟

L: How can I get to there??

我该怎么去呢?

P: You' d better catch a bus.

你最好坐公交

L: Which bus do I need?

我应该坐哪一趟?

P: I think you need a number 16 bus. The bus will take you there

16路

L: Thank you very much.

非常感谢

P: You' re welcome

不客气

3.约定

李明邀请他的朋友 Tina 下周日去公园踢足球(L=LiMing T=Tina)

L: What are you going to do next Sunday?

你下周有什么安排?"

T: Nothing much (Nothing special).

没有

L: Shall we go to the park and play football?

那我们去踢足球吧?

T: Good idea.

好主意

L:How can we get to there?

那我们怎么去那儿

T: By bike

骑单车

L: Where shall we meet?

我们在哪汇合?

T: **How about** meeting at the gate of our school?

我们学校校门口怎么样?

L: When shall we meet ?

几点钟到?

T:At 8:30.

8:30

L: OK

好

4.看病

李明感觉头有些疼,去医院就医(L=LiMing D=Doctor)

D: What's wrong with you?

你怎么了?

L: I don't feel very well and I've a headache.

我感觉不舒服,而且头疼

B

D: How long have you been like this?

头疼多久了

L: Ever since this morning.

今天早上开始的

D: Maybe you' ve caught a cold.

你可能感冒了

L: <u>Is it serious</u>?

严重吗?

D: Nothing serious.

不严重

L: What should I do?

我该怎么办呢?

D: You can take some medicine and drink much water.

你可以吃点药, 多喝水。

L: How often should I take this medicine?

我该如何服药(服药的次数)?

D: You can take this medicine three times a day and you'll be all right soon.

一天三次, 你会逐渐好转

L: Thank you, doctor.

5.做客

Han 邀请 Tina 去他家做客,然后 Tina 要回家了(H=Han T=Tina)

H: Would you like a drink?

要喝点什么吗?

T:Yes, green tea please.

好,绿茶 谢谢

H: Here you are.

给你

T: Thank you

谢谢

L: Well. I think it's time for us to leave now?

我觉得是时候我们该走了

H: Oh, do you have to?

啊真的要走吗

L: Yes, I'm afraid so. it's getting late and we have to get up early in the morning.

嗯,恐怕是的,已经很晚了,我们明天还要早起。

H: Don't leave anything behind

那别落了东西

L: Thanks. I think we have everything. Thank you for having us. We enjoyed ourselves very much.

嗯,我们都拿了,谢谢你的款待,我们玩的很开心

H: I'm happy you did. Bye!

你们开心我就开心, 再见

6.打电话

李明给 David 打电话邀请他去看油画展(L=LiMing D=David)

L: Hello, This is LiMing speaking. May I speaking to David?

你好,我是李明,请问 David 在吗?

D: This is David, What's up, LiMing?

我是 David, 有什么事情吗, 李明?

L:What are you going to do next Sunday?

下周日你有什么安排吗?

D: Nothing much.Do you have any ideas?

没有, 你有什么好建议吗?

L: How about going to the museum? There's a Russian oil painting exhibition there.

不如去博物馆?那里现在有个俄罗斯油画展

D: Good idea! How can I get there?

好主意,我该怎么去?

L:Bus 202 will take you there.

坐 202 路公交车

D:Good. Where shall we meet then?

好的,我们在哪儿碰面?

L: Let's meet just at the gate of the museum.

我们就在博物馆门口见面吧

D:What time?

什么时候见面?

L:Half past nine.

九点半

D:All right.See you then.

好,到时见

五、写作

1.书面表达答题总结

- (1) 书面表达中给到的要求和条件都需要运用(主要重点)
- (2) 要注意要求中隐含的其他背景,也需要或说可以列出来(次重点)
- (3) 使用连词
- (4) 运用一两个高级句子(复杂句)

2.答题技巧

- (1) 字数维持在 85~95 之间, 不要低于 80 或高于 120 (一般为 8~10 个句子)
- (2) 审题注意答题要求,不要遗漏任何一个点。
- (3) 可以写个中文大纲,将要点串联。
- (4) 如果要点不多,一定要注意自己添加一些内容。
- (5) 注意时态要求
- (6) 少用重复意义的重要单词
- (7) 注意不要写错单词
- (8) 使用连接词
- (9) 如果是写信可以寒暄一下

2.万能开头

- (1) 请求类写作开头
- ①I'm writing to you to ask for a favor.我写信是请你帮个忙。
- ②I'm writing to ask if it is possible for • 我写信是希望你能够允许 • •
- ③I am writing to formally request to • 我写信是为了请求你 • •
- ④Could you please/Do you mind • • ? 你介意 • • 吗?
- (2) 邀请类
- ①I am writing to invite you to • 我写信邀请你 • •
- ②We intend to hold a • for you • .我们准备为你办一个 • •
 - (3) 答复类
- ①It's pleasure to answer your question about • 非常荣幸为你解答 • •
- ②I have received your letter and I'm glad to explain to you • 我收到了你的信并且很荣幸的为你解答• •
- (4) 说明类
- ①As we all konw that • 众所周知 • •
- ②It is said that…据说……
- (5) 祝贺类
- ①I have learned with delight that you • 得知 • 我很为你高兴 • •
- ②I'm so glad to hear that. You deserve it!很高兴听到这个消息,这是您应得的!
- ③I hasted to congratulate you on 真心祝福你 • •
- (6) 问候类
- ①How are you doing recently? 最近怎么样?
- ②How is it going?近况如何(朋友之间)
- ③How's everything with you?你的一切如何?
- (7) 衔接句
- ①not only · · · but also · · · 不但 · · · 而且
- ②But it's a pity that…但遗憾的是…

③I am sorry to hear that • • • 听到那个我很抱歉 • • •
④It shows a common phenomenon nowadays that它展示了当今一个普遍现象
⑤On the one hand • • • On the other hand • • • 一方面 • • • 另一方面 • • •
(6) First • • • • Second • • • Next • • • • Finally • • • •
⑦・・・is one of the most ・・・・是最・・・・的・・・・
®Take me for example,举个例子
⑨every coin has two sides.万事都有两面性
3. 结尾
(1) 说明类(从近年来看使用的概率很小)
①Therefore, we have the reason to believe that因此,我们有理由相信
②Therefore,in my opinion,it's more advisable因此,在我看来,更可取的是
③All things considered 总而言之
④I will conclude by saying最后我要说
⑤From my point of view,it would be better if在我看来如果也许更好
(2) 请求类结尾
①Thank you for your attention to these requests.感谢你抽时间关注我的诉求
②I will be appreciated if you can help me.如果你能帮助我,感激不尽。
③I will be very grateful if you can you give me some advice.如果你能给我一些建议我将感
激不尽。
(3) 邀请类
①Hope you can join us and have some fun.希望你能加入我们并且度过快乐时光。
②We would feel much happier if you can come.如果你能来我们就太高兴了。
4. 写作模板和真题解析
(1)求助型写作
How are you doing recently? (寒暄) I'm writing to you to ask for a favor.我写信是请你帮
个忙。Could you please(拜托的事情)It is very important for me .Because
(拜托的原因,即题目中要求的要点,每个要求都需要写出来) I will be appreciated
if you can help me.(结尾寒暄)Looking forward to your reply.(期待你的回信)
真题解析:
假设你是李华,写一封电子邮件给你的美国朋友 Peter,请他帮你买一本英文书,邮件的具体
内容包括:
1.书名和作者: Anne Lindbergh 所著 Gift from the Sea;
2.买书目的和原因:写学期论文用作参考,在当地买不到;
3.邮寄地址:北京城市大学英语学院,邮编:00000;
4.询问付款方式;
5.表示感谢。
注意:1.词数应为 100 左右;
2.邮件内容须写在答题卡的指定位置上。
Dear Peter,

范文

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to you to ask for a favor. Could you please help me to buy a book, Gift from the Sea, written by Anne Lindbergh? (要点 1) The book is very important for me. I need it to refer to when I write my term paper. I have looked for the book for many days, but I can not find it in local area. (要点 2) Please mail it to School of English, Beijing City University if you get it.The postcode is 100000. (要点 3) Besides (连词: 还有) ,please tell me how I can transfer the money to you. (要点 4) I will be appreciated if you can help me. (要点 5) Looking forward to your reply.

Yours, Li Hua

2.叙事求助型写作

How are you doing recently? (寒暄) I' m writing to you to ask for a favor.我写信是请你帮个忙。

As you know that I	(正在做的事情,	但是遇到了麻烦)Bi	ut I have someproblems.
First ,	Second,	Third ,	Finally

I will be appreciated if you can help me. (结尾寒暄)

Looking forward to your reply. (期待你的回信)

真题解析:

你(Li Yuan)在英语学习中遇到了一些困难,希望得到帮助。请给你的英国笔友(Jason)写封信,内容包括:

- 1.介绍你学习英语的经历;
- 2.描述你在英语学习中遇到的困难
- 3.希望笔友给你一些建议。

Dear Jason:

I look forward your reply.

Yours

Li Yuan

范文

Dear Jason:

It is a long time since we met last time. How's everything going there? I have been studying English these months. As you know, I go to work in the daytime. However, I study English at night. I have several problems in studying English.(要点 1) First, I have a poor memory. So, it is difficult for me to remember new vocabularies. Then, I can not understand the English grammars clearly. I always misunderstand them. Finally, I do not have a atmosphere to talk in English.(要点 2 的扩写,使用了三个联结词) So, my spoken English is poor. I really want to improve my English. Jason, I will be very grateful if you can you give me some advice. (要点 3)

I look forward your reply.

You	urs
Li Yı	ıan

3.答疑类书信
How are you doing recently? It's pleasure to answer your question about(问
题)Firstly(要点 1)secondly(要点 2)finally
(要点 3)What do you think of(我的讲解) I hope you can share it
with me.
真题解析:
假设你是李华,你的笔友 Tom 想知道中国学生怎样过暑假。你写信告知你的暑期计划并询
问他的安排。
你的计划是:
1.与父母外出旅行
2.看车展
3.读一本英文小说(novel)
注意:词数应为 100 左右
Dear Tom ,
·
Looking forward to your reply.
范文
Yours. Li Hua
It's pleasure to answer your question about how Chinese students spend their summer
holiday.Take me for example,I usually make a plan at the beginning. (要点 1) This summer
I'll go traveling to Qingdao with my parents. We'll swim in the sea and enjoy some seafood
there. (要点 2) But (联结词) I'll have to get back around mid-August because I'll go to a
car shoe on August 20th. Finally, (联结词) I hope I can find time to read an English novel
(要点 3) What's your plan for the summer holidays? I hope you can share it with me.
Looking forward to your reply.
Your,
Li hua
4.邀请类书信
邀请类书信常用句型
How are you doing recently?
We intend to hold afor you I am writing to invite you to(邀请的事宜)
It will hold at (地点)from to (时间) on (日期
Monday\Tuesday\Wednesday\Thursday\Friday\Saturday\Sunday morning\afternoon\night)
We have prepared some interesting programs for you/everybody (如果是为他办的就 for
you.如果是为大家办的就 for everyone)
First(题目要点) And then(题目要点) The
last Hope you can join us and have some fun.
真题解析:
假设你是李华, 在你校工作的 Smith 博士即将回国,你们班同学打算为他举行欢送会。请
写信邀请他参加并告诉他具体安排:

参加人员: 全班同学和英语老师

时 间: 10月27日,星期五,晚上19:00-21:00

地 点: 8 号楼 1002 室

内 容: 学生表演歌舞、Smith 博士讲话

注意:1.词数应为 100 左右 生词:欢送会 farewell party

Dear Dr. Smith,

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

范文

Dear Dr. Smith.

How are you doing recently? As you are going to leave China. we intend to hold a farewell party for you on Friday. October 27th at Room 1002, Building 8. I'm writing to invite you to join the party. It will begin at 7:00 P.m. and last two hours. (要点) On that evening, all the English teachers and the students in your class will be present. (要点) We have prepared various interesting programs for you, including songs and dances (要点). And we're very excited to hear your speech then (要点). Hope you can join us and have some fun.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

真题解析:

假设你是李华,写邮件邀请你的留学生朋友 Tim 到你家一起过中秋。邮件的主要内容包括:1.中秋节是中国的重要节日:

- 2.家庭团圆、品尝月饼是节日传统;
- 3.父母都很欢迎他,妈妈会准备美味佳肴。

注意: 1.词数应为 100 左右

2.生词: 中秋节 the Mid-autumn Festival; 传统 tradition

Dear Tim,

Looking forward to your coming.

Yours, LiHua

范文

Dear Tim,

The Mid-autumn Festival is coming soon. I am writing to invite you to spend the festival with my family. The Mid-autumn Festival is one of the most important traditional festivals in china. On that day, people usually come back/return home, and stay with their family.

Having a delicious dinner, eating moon cakes. And then, some people could appropriate the full moon with their family or friends, other people could watch TV show stay at home. My parents hope/ want you to join us that day. My mom will prepare tasty Chinese food for us. I think we will spend a very happy time. Looking forward to your coming.

Yours, Li Hua

六、完形填空和阅读理解

(一) 完型填空

完型填空主要考察词汇量,通常选用的是一篇短文,多为叙事或小故事,极少考察时态和 复合句的用法,主要考察词汇量和固定搭配。文章的内容一般没有特别难懂和高级的词汇, 故建议学生多背常用单词,阅读一些简单的英文小故事。

(二)阅读理解

1. 阅读理解类型

根据以往惯例,阅读理解的文章多选用故事或者图表的方式,议论文、说明文和应用文这几个文体选用的文章难度也不高,故阅读难度有所降低。

2. 答题技巧

(1) 先看问题再读文章寻找答案。首先将具体的问题了然于胸,然后根据问题去读文章,一般来说,文章问题的排版有顺序可寻,一般是一段设置一个问题,问题的设置跟段落的排版平行。

例如:

【2019 年真题】A Some farmers in California are having a hard time picking their crops. There are not enough workers to help them with the harvest.

加利福尼亚的一些农场主没有时间收取果实,因为雇不到足够的工人帮他们进行收获。

One farmer used to grow peaches(桃子), but will soon grow almonds(杏仁) instead. Peaches require more labor to harvest. They are easy to be damaged and need careful hand picking. He is now removing his peach trees. Then he will plant almond trees in their places. Almonds are harvested differently. It does not take as many workers to pick them because a machine shakes the almond trees. The nuts fall on the ground and then are gathered up. The farmer does not have to hire many workers.

有一个农场主以前是种桃子的,但是即将该种杏仁。桃子需要更多劳动力进行收获,因为它们很容易在摘取的过程中被弄坏,所以需要更加小心。他现在正在砍伐他的桃树,他打算改种杏仁树。杏仁其实也需要花很多时间采摘,但是他们可以用机器收获来代替人力。果实掉在地上然后被收集起来就好,农场主就不需要雇佣更多的工人。

36. What problem do some farmers have?

- A. They have no workers to remove fruit trees.
- B. There is little land for growing fruit.
- C. Their crops were badly damaged last year.
- D. It's difficult to harvest their crops.
- 37. Why does the peach farmer start to plant almonds?
- A. There is a greater demand for almonds.
- B. Growing almonds takes much less land.
- C. A machine can help get almonds off the trees.
- D. Almonds will fall on the ground when ripe.
- 36 题的答案在第一段, 顺延下来 37 题的答案在第二段。

(2) 在文中寻找关键字

例:

上一个例子第 37 题,为什么农场主改种杏树?关键字"why"

Almonds are harvested differently. It does not take as many workers to pick them because a machine shakes the almond trees. The nuts fall on the ground and then are gathered up. The farmer does not have to hire many workers.

答案则是因为可以用机器收获。

(2)

Then Mark stood up. "This is my favorite rock, called pumice(浮石)。 "Then Mark dropped the rock into a glass of water." Look! Pumice is the only rock that floats!"

44. Who shared with the class a rock that floats?

- A. Lisa.
- B. Kara.
- C. Justin.
- D. Mark.

例 2 中关键词为 "who" 和 "rock that floats" 就算不太清楚意思,也很容易在文中找到相关的关键词从而确定答案。

(3)图表题的答题技巧:图表题一般都只有重要的内容,非常简洁容易把握,所以也是比较好回答的题目,一般来说就是在图表中寻找关键词。

例如: 【2018年】

It's said that human beings have restless (不安分的) hearts, but this month's global survey (调查) suggests otherwise. On average, 68 percent of the respondents (调查对象) in 15 countries would again say"I do" to their husbands or wives. In the United States, Brazil, and Great Britain, respondents over 45 are more

likely than younger people to feel satisfied with their choices. But in Canada, France, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Spain, it's the 45-and-unders who feel more happily matched.

In which country are respondents over 45 more likely to feel happily matched than younger people?

A.Canada. B.France. C.India. D.The U.S.

找到关键词就是找到答案的重点,在美国、巴西'和英国 45 岁以上的人觉得比年轻人更满意自己的婚姻。

(4) 注意问法和文中同义句的转换

例如上题中美国就可以是 The.U.S 也可以是 American。

【2019年】To settle the problem, farmers hope the government might allow these workers to work as guests. That would help workers provide for their family and help farmers harvest their crops. When the harvest season is over they'll go back home. Farmers say that unless things change, more fruits will come from other countries. This is because labor is cheaper in those countries than in the United States.

为了解决问题,农场主们希望政府可以允许外来员工像个客人一样(以礼相待)。那可以帮

助工人带上他们的家人一起来务工。当收获季节过去之后他们又携家带口回。农场主们除非事情发生转变(也就是接受他们以上的建议),更多的水果将会依赖进口,因为其他国家的劳动力比美国的更廉价。

- 39. What will happen if the situation does not improve?
- A. The government will hire workers to help with the harvest.
- B. More people will move to California from Mexico.
- C.Other countries will provide cheaper labor for US farmers.
- D. More fruits will be bought from other countries.

题目问题 What will happen if the situation does not improve?如果事情没有转机会发生什么,我们在文中找到的是 unless things change, (除非事情改变)后面接的就是不改变的后果,更多水果会依赖进口。关键字进行了转换,但是意思是没变的,要注意这一点。