# 成人高考高起点升专科英语 考点汇编

# 第一部分 语法

### 第一章 名词

#### A、常见的不可数名词

- 1. Fluids(流体): water 水, coffee 咖啡, beer 啤酒...
- 2. Substances (物质): wood 木头, meat 肉, sand 沙子, dust 灰尘, gold 黄金...
- 3. Abstracts(抽象名词): friendship 友谊, news 新闻, love 爱, trouble 麻烦, silence 寂静...
- 4. Subjects(学科): physics 物理, chemistry 化学, mathematics 数学...

#### B、可数名词的复数形式

- 1. 直接在词尾加-s,如 desks, maps, cats
- 2. 以-s, -x, -ch, sh 结尾的词加-es: glasses, classes, buses, (例外: stomachs 目)
- 3.以-0 结尾的词: Negroes, heroes, potatoes, tomatoes(有生命的名词加-es); photos, pianos, zoos (无生命的名词加-es)
- 4. 辅音字母+y 结尾的, 把 y 变为 i 再加 es : city-cities, baby-babies, dictionary-dictionaries, factory- factories, fly- flies...

但是,元音字母+y——直接+s:toy——toys

5.以一f,一fe 结尾的单词,去掉 f,-fe 再加 ves:knife-knives, wife-wives, life-lives, wolf-wolves, thief-thieves, leaf-leaves

例外: roof-roofs 屋顶, belief-beliefs 信仰, handkerchief- handkerchiefs 手帕 6. 特殊变化:

man-men, woman→woman, child→children, tooth→teeth, foot→feet, mouse→mice, looker-on→lookers-on 旁观者, passer-by→passers-by 过路人, man-doctor→men doctors,

单复数同形: fish, deer, Chinese, sheep

#### C、 只有复数形式的名词

- 1. 下列名词, 只有复数形式, 只能接复数形式的动词: clothes 衣服, thanks 谢意, remains 残留物...
- 2. 由相同两部分构成的名词,只有复数形式,只能接复数形式的动词:
- scissors剪刀, glasses眼镜, trousers裤子, shoes鞋...这些名词如表示数量,要以 pair 为单位,如:a pair of shoes一双鞋 two pairs of shoes 两双鞋
- 3. 某些集合名词,本身即为复数,所以不能加-s,也不能以 one, a, every 等词来修饰,如:

this people( $\times$ ) these peoples( $\times$ ) these people( $\checkmark$ )

that police(X) those polices(X) those  $police(\sqrt{})$ 

### 第二章 冠词

#### 1. 定冠词的基本用法

(1) 表示特指某(些) 人或某(些) 事物。例如:

This is the house where LuXun once lived. 这是鲁迅曾经住过的房子,

(2) 说话双方都了解的或上文提到的人或事。例如:

Open the door, please. 请把门打开。

- (3) 和某些形容词连用,使形容词名词化,代表一类人或事物。the rich.
- (4) 在形容词最高级前一般要加 the。
- (5) 表示演奏乐器时, 乐器的前面要加 the。例如: play the piano 弹钢琴。
- (6)用在表示姓氏的复数名词之前,表示"一家人"或"夫妇"

#### 2. 不定冠词的用法

表示数量一与 one 相近。例如: She wanted to rent an apartment near the campus. 她想在学校附近和一套房子。

- (2) 用在可数名词单数前,泛指一类人或事物。例如: He has a good knowledge of English. 他精通英语。
- (3) 表示"每一", 相当于 everyone。例如: We study eight hours a day. 我们一天学习八个小时。

#### 3. 零冠词的用法

- (1) 不可数名词、物质名词和抽象名词前通常不用冠词。例如: Air plays a vital role. 空气是必不可少的。
- (2) 在学科名称、球类、棋类名词前不用冠词。例如: I'm very interested in English. 我对英语很感兴趣。
- (3) 在"by+交通工具"的短语里不用冠词。 by train
- (4)在一日三餐等名词前, 一般不用冠词。例如: have breakfast lunch/supper/dinner 吃早饭/午饭/晚饭

# 第三章 代词

#### 代词

包括人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词及其用法。

1)物主代词有形容词型与名词型之分。

名词型的物主代词相当于形容词型的物主代词加上上文出现的名词。如:

My bag is yellow, his(his bag) is black theirs(their bags) are brown.

2) 反身代词在句子中可以作宾语、表语、同位语等。如:

Please help yourself to some tea. (宾语)

The boy is too young to look after himself. (宾语)

The desk itself is not so heavy. (同位语)

**3)指示代词**包括 this, that, these, those 和 such, 在句子中可以作主语、定语、表语、宾语等(such 不作宾语)。

that 和 those 有时分别用来代表前面提到的不可数名词和名词复数,以避免重复。而可数名词单数往往用 the one 或 that one 来代替。用 the one 的时候更多一些。如:

The film is more funny than that one.

that 可以指上面提到的事情, this 指下面要谈的事情。如:

What I want to say is this: Pronunciation is very important in learning English. **4)疑问代词**包括 what, which, who, whom, whose, 可以用来构成特殊疑问句,也可以引导名词从句。 What, which, who 在句子中作主语或宾语, whom 作宾语, whose 作定语。如: Which do you prefer, the yellow one or the white one? (宾语)

The man who is talking with my mother is an engineer. (引导定从句)

The old man whose son is studying abroad is our formal dean of the department. (引导定从句)

I don't remember whom I have lent my dictionary to. (引导宾语从句)

**5)**不定代词包括 both, either, neither, all, none, no, one, each, every, few, a few, little, a little, many, much, some, any, other, another, 以及 some, any, no, every 构成的合成代词。

(─) both, either, neither

both 表示 "两者(都)", either 表示 "(两者之中)任何一个", neither 表示 "(两者之中)没有一个"。

Neither of the answers is right.

Either of the books belongs to you.

 $(\equiv)$  all, none, no, one

all 和 none 用于三者以上的场合,分别表示"全部都"和"一个都没有", none 往往与 of 连用。

All of us are fond of sports. (be fond of 爱好)

None of them know how to read write.

no 表示"没有",在句子中只能作定语,相当于 not a 或 not any, not 否定动词, no 否定名词。

Time tide wait for no man. 岁月不等人。(谚)

one 指代上文提到的人或物,前面可以加定冠词,可以有自己的定语,还可以有复数形式。 Your answer is a good one.

 $(\Xi)$  each, every

each 和 every 表示"每一个", every 在句子中只能作定语, each 可以作主语、宾语、定语、同位语。

The head shook hands with each of the teacher. (shake hands with 握手)

There is every possibility of our winning the game.

every 还常用在 every little while (每隔一会), every other day, every three days (每隔两天), every ten miles (每隔十英里), every now then (不时), every four years. (四) few, a few, little, a little, many, much

few, a few, many 修饰或指代可数名词, little, a little, much 修饰或指代不可数名词。few, little表示否定, a few, a little表示肯定, much 常用于否定句中。

Many hands make light work. 人多好办事。(谚)

They don't take much interest in it.

I know little about it.

There's a little water left in the jar.

Few of them have been to India.

I've read a few books written by Dickens.

(五) other, the other, others, the others, another

The twin sisters are so alike that we find it difficult to tell one from the other. (so······that 如此以至于 tell sb. from 区分)

Please give me another example to illustrate your point.

#### 6) it 的用法

作句子的形式主语,代替不定式、动名词或从句。

It took me five minutes to finish reading the exercise.

It cost me five yuan to buy the pen.

It's a pity that you didn't watch the match.

作句子的形式宾语, 代替不定式、动名词或从句。

We find it difficult to learn English without practicing.

构成强调句型。当强调的部分是主语,并且主语是人时,句型中的 that 也可以换作 who.

强调句基本构成 it is that…

It is in the room that we met each other for the first time.

#### 第四章 数词

一、数词的分类: 数词分为序数词(one, two, three, four…)、基数词(first, second, third, fourth…)和分数词(one third, two thirds, four fifths…)。

关于连字符连接的数词: 在连字符连接的"数词+普通名词+形容词"中,"数词"和 "普通名词"都要用单数形式

a three-year old girl, a three-mile long walk

基数词中表示"几十"的复数形式可以表达人的岁数或年代

He is in his late twenties. 他快30了。

分数词:分数词是由基数词和序数词组成的,分子是基数词,分母是序数词。除了表示"1"以外,分母序数词都用复数

百分数: 表示百分比的 percent 用单数,如 ninety percent (90%)

# 第五章 介词

(一) in / on+时间辨析

1、表示某段时间前用: in

如: in the morning 指在早上,不具体只哪一天早上。

I have breakfast in the morning 我早上吃早餐了

2、具体某一天前用: on

如: on Sunday morning 星期天上午

on a cold winter morning 一个寒冷的冬日清晨

(二) in / on at +地点辨析

in the corner (of the wall) 在角落里, 在墙角,

at the street corner 在街道拐角处

on the corner of the desk 在桌角上

in France, at Paris. 在法国巴黎。(相对法国来讲,巴黎只是一个"点")

(三)after / in + 一段时间

after/in 皆可表示时间在,,,,之后, 其区别为:

#### after

1)表示"在某点时间之后",用于将来时。

如: We'll go out for a walk after supper.

2) 表示"一段时间之后",用于过去时。

如: My mother came home after half an hour.

in表示"一段时间之后",用于将来时。

如: We'll go to school in two weeks.

(四) in , by, with 工具

He writes in black ink. (用,,,材料)

The guard cut one boot open with a knife. (用,,,,工具)

She always goes to school by bike. (用""手段)

(五)by/beside/near 临近

by, beside 指在......旁边 ,可互换

near 指在......附近 (较远)

They lived near the town, beside / by a factory.

(六) on/ in / to 地理位置

Mongolia is on the north of china. (与中国接壤,不属于中国)

Japan is to the east of china. (不属于中国,且不接壤)

Taiwan is in the east of China. (台湾属于中国)

(七) since/for +时间

since 表示从过去某一时间以来

for 表示一段时间

I have been living here since 1982. (自 1982 年以来,我一直住在这里)

I have been living here for 20 years. (我已经在这里住了 20 年了)

(八) Make of/from 由…制成

The desk is made of wood (看得出材料)

Paper is made from wood. (看不出材料)

(九) worth 的用法

worth, worthy, worth-while 都为 adj. 意为"值得"。

1. worth:

be worth doing sth. ",,,,某事值得被做"

The question is not worth discussing again and again.

# 第六章 连词

#### 一、连词

常见的连词有 and, but, or, so, both and, either or, neither nor, not only but also 等。

but 表示转折关系的连词, 意为"但是"

He is poor , but honest .

Both:

1). both "两者都",后面的名词、动词都用复数。

Both the answers are right.

2). both of ....

Both of us are students.

either ···or··· "不是······就是······,或者······或者······." 动词与临近的主语保持一致。即 "就近原则".

Either you or he has to go = Either he or you have to go.

neither ···nor··· "既不······.也不·····"动词与临近的主语保持一致。即 "就近原则".

Neither you nor I am right .= Neither I nor you are right .

#### 二、从属连词

从属连词是引导从句的连词。

- 1. 引导状语从句的连词
- 1). 时间状语从句: when , before , after, until , as soon as (主将从现)
- 2). 条件状语从句: if, unless
- 3). 原因状语从句: because
- 4). 方式状语从句: than
- 5). 结果状语从句: so… that …, such… that…
- 6). 让步状语从句: though /although
- 7). 目的状语从句: so that
- 2. 不能同时出现在一个句子中的连词:
- 1). because, so 不能同时出现在一个句子里, 只用其中之一。

Because in our school knew him, we had no trouble in finding him.

2). though /although , but 不能同时出现在一个句子里,只用其中之一。

Though Australia is very large, the population is quite small.

必须用 whether 的情况:

#### 和不定式、or not 连用必须用 whether.

I don't know whether to leave or not.

#### 易错点:

在否定句中,并列结构用 or 连接,但含有两个否定词的句子实际上被看作是肯定结构,要用 and 连接。

- 3) because "因为", so "所以"不能同时出现在同一个句子中, 只能用其一。
- (al) though "虽然", but "但是"也不能同时出现在同一个句子中。
- 4) 句型 both... and 的用法连接主语时谓语动词用复数形式。
- 句型 not only...but also...的用法
- ①连接两个成分,其谓语动词根据就近原则,与所靠近的成分保持数的一致。
- ②连接两个句子

not only…but also…可以连接两个句子, not only 位于句首时, not only 后的句子要倒装。

句型 either... or..., neither... nor... 的用法

either...or..., neither...nor...连接主语时,谓语动词也采用就近原则。

# 第七章 形容词

### 一、形容词比较级和最高级的构成:

① 一般单音节词末尾加 er 和 est strong stronger strongest

- ② 单音节词如果以 e 结尾, 只加 r 和 st strange stranger strangest
- ③ 闭音节单音节词如末尾只有一个辅音字母,须先双写这个辅音字母,再加 er 和 est big bigger biggest
- ④ 少数以 y, er, ow, ble 结尾的双音节词, 末尾加 er 和 est(以 y 结尾的词, 如 y 前是辅音字母, 把 y 变成 i, 再加 er 和 est, 以 e 结尾的词仍只加 r 和 st)

clever cleverer cleverest

narrow narrower narrowest

⑤ 其他双音节和多音节词都在前面加单词 more 和 most

如 different: more different; most different

#### 二、形容词比较级或最高级的特殊形式:

1. 三个或三个以上音节的形容词只能加 more 和 most 只能说 more beautiful 而不能说 beautifuller; 只能说 the most beautiful 而不能说 beautifullest.

#### 三、不规则形容词的比较级和最高级形式:

good

well better best

bad

ill worse worst

many

much more most

little

few less least

far farther farthest further furthest

# 第八章 副词

#### 一、定义

副词主要用来修饰动词,形容词,副词或其他结构。 注意:

- (1) 副词 very 可以修饰形容词,但不能修饰动词。
- I very like English. (错误用法)
- I like English very much. (正确用法)
- (2) 副词 enough 要放在形容词的后面,形容词 enough 放在名词前后都可。
- I don't know him well enough.

他我不熟悉。

There is enough food for everyone to eat. 有足够的食物供每个人吃。

二、副词的位置:

1. 多数副词都可以放在它所修饰的动词后面。

He runs slowly.

他跑的很慢。

2. 时间副词、地点副词和方式副词一般放在句末。

They went to the park yesterday morning.

昨天上午他们去公园了。

I heard him sing English songs over there.

我听见他在那边唱英语歌曲。

注意:有时表示时间的副词也可放在句首,起强调作用。

Yesterday I got up late.

昨天我起床很晚。

3. 否定副词一般放在动词之前、系动词 be 或助动词之后。

I am never late for school.

我上学从不迟到。

## 第九章 动词

#### 一. 动词的时态:

- 1. 动词的时态一共有 16 种
- 2. 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别:
- 1) 现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状况,但和现在有联系,强调的是对现在造成的影响或结果,它不能同表示过去的时间状语连用,汉译英时可加"已经"等词。简言之,利用过去,说明现在。如:

I have already read the novel written by the world-famous writer. (已经看过,且了解这本书的内容)

2) 一般过去时只表示过去发生的动作或状态,和现在无关,它可和表示过去的时间状语连用,汉译英时可加"过","了"等词。简言之,仅谈过去,不关现在。如:

I read the novel last month. (只说明上个月看了,不涉及现在是否记住)

I lived in Beijing for ten years. (只说明在北京住过十年,与现在无关)

3. 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别:

两者都可以表示"从过去开始一直持续到现在",在含义上如着重表示动作的结果时, 多用现在完成时,如着重表示动作一直在进行,即动作的延续性时,则多用现在完成进行时。 一般不能用于进行时的动词也不能用于现在完成进行时。

I have read that book. 我读过那本书了。

I have been reading that book all the morning. 我早上一直在读那本书。

#### 二. 动词的被动语态:

÷	常用被动语态	构成↩	e.	常用被动语态₽	构成↩
1.	一般现在时₽	am/is/are asked≠	6₽	过去进行时₽	was/were being asked₽
2₽	一般过去时₽	was/were asked≠	7₽	现在完成时↩	have/has been asked+
3₽	一般将来时₽	shall/will be asked≠	8₽	过去完成时₽	had been asked₽
4₽	过去将来时₽	should/would be asked⊅	9₽	将来完成时₽	will/would have been asked₽
5₽	现在进行时₽	am/is/are being asked↓	10	含有情态动词的	can/must/may be asked₽
注↓↓意↓事↓	被动语态的否定式是在第一个助动词或情态动词后加 not,短语动词的被动态不可漏掉其中介副词。固定结构 be #going to, used to, have to, had better 变为被动态时,只需将其后的动词变为被动态。 如: #Trees should not be planted in summer. / The boy was made fun of by his classmates. #Newspapers used to be sent here by the little girl. #				

### 第十章 句子

- 1. It's+adj.+for sb.+to do sth. 对某人来说做某事怎么样,
- 如: It is dangerous for children to play in the street. 孩子们在街上玩是很危险的。
- 2. It's time for sth. 是干某事的时间了;
- It's time(for sb.) to do sth. 该干某事了。如:
- ①It's time for the meeting. 该开会了。
- ②It's time for us to go to school. 我们该上学了。
- 3. It takes sb. some time to do sth. 做某事花某人一些时间。
- sb. spend some time/money on sth./(in)doing sth.
- 某人花时间(金钱)在某事上/花时间(金钱)干某事。
- sth. cost sb. some money 某事花某人一些钱。
- pay some money for sth. 为某事(物)付钱。如:
- ① It took me two hours to write the letter. 写这封信花了我两小时的时间。
- ② He spends half an hour(in)reading English every morning. 他每天早上花半小时读英语。
- ③ He spends one hour on the housework every day. 他每天花一小时做家务。

#### 重要提示:

cost 主语一般为物; spend, pay 主语一般为人。例 ① 中 it 用作形式主语, 动词不定式为真正主语。

4. too+形容词/副词+to do... 太 ······· 以致不能 ······ 如:

- ① I was too excited to say a word.
- 我激动得一个字也说不出来。
- 2 Tom is too short to reach the apple.

Tom 太矮了,拿不到那个苹果。

#### 重要提示:

这是一个否定句型,不能在不定式前加 not,可以用 so... that...结构改写。例句 ① 可以改写成: I was so excited that I couldn't say a word.

- 5. so that...以便/以致 ····· 如:
- ① They studied hard so that they could pass the exam. 为了能通过考试,他们学习很努力。
- ② They started early so that they caught the early bus. 他们起得很早,结果赶上了早班车。

#### 重要提示:

在例句①中,是引导目的状语;在例句②中,是引导结果状语。一般来讲,若从句中含有情态动词,则 so that 引导的为目的状语。若无情态动词,则 so that 引导的为结果状语。

- 6. 祈使句+then/or/and+陈述句 如:
- ①Work hard, and/then/and then you will live a happy life. 努力工作,你就会过上幸福的生活。
- ②Hurry up, or we will be late for school. 快点, 否则我们上学就迟到了。

注意: 以上句型都可以用条件状语从句来改写。例句②可以改写成: If we don't hurry up, we'll be late for school.

7. 表达建议的句型,如:

Why not do...? 为什么不·····?

Let's do... 让我们做……吧。

Shall we do...? 我们做·····好吗?

Would you like/to do...?

你想要(做)……吗?

Will you please do...?

请你做……好吗?

What (How) about doing...?

做……怎么样?

had better do/not do sth.

最好做/不做某事。如:

- ①—Why not go and ask our teacher?
  - ——为什么不去问问老师?
- —Good idea! Let's go.
- ——好主意!走吧!
- 2-Shall we go out for a walk?
- ——我们去散步怎么样?
- -No, Let's go to the zoo.
- 一一不,我们去动物园吧。
- Will you please fetch some chalks for me?

请你给我拿些粉笔,好吗?

- 4 What about singing an English song?
- ——唱首英文歌曲怎么样?
- -Wonderful!
- 一一好极了!
- ⑤You had better put on the coat when you go out. 你出去时最好把外套穿上。
- 8. I don't think his answer is right. 我认为他的答案不对。

I can't believe she is right.

我相信她是不对的。

You don't think they will come tomorrow, do you? 你认为他们明天不会来,是吗?

#### 重要提醒:

如:

think, believe, suppose 等接宾语从句,表示否定时要否定主句。变为反意疑问句时,若主语是第一人称,简短问句与宾语从句的主谓语保持一致,若主句主语是其他人称,与主句主谓语保持一致。例句①变为反意疑问句应为: I can't believe she is right, is she? 9. such+名词性词组+that...; so+形容词/副词+that... 如此……以致……

- ①She is such a good teacher that we all love her. 她是一个好老师,我们都爱她。
- ②It was such a hot day that they didn't go out for a walk as usual. 这么热的天气,他们没有像往常一样去散步。

#### 重要提醒:

(1) "such+a(an)+形容词+名词+that...",可以改写成"so+形容词+a(an)+名词+that...",例句①可以改写成:

She is so good a teacher that we all love her.

- (2)在"such+形容词+名词复数或不可数名词+that..."结构中,形容词如果是 many/few 或 much/little 时,用 so 不用 such,即: so+many/few+可数名词复数+that...,so+much/little+不可数名词+that...。如:
- ①There are so many people in the room that I can't get in. 房间里人太多,我进不去。
- ②The man has so much money that he can buy a car. 那人很有钱,他能买一辆小汽车。
- 10. there be...; either... or...; neither... nor...; not only... but also... 如:
- ①There is a pen and two pencils in his pencil-box. 他的铅笔盒里有一支钢笔和两支铅笔。
- ②Not only you but also I want to go travelling. 不但你,我也想去旅游。
- ③Either you or I am leaving for Shanghai. 要么你去上海,要么我去上海。
- 4 Neither you nor he is right.

你和他都不对。

⑤Both Jack and Tim are English.
Jack 和 Tim 都是英国人。

#### 重要提示:

当这几个句型连接主语时,谓语动词的人称和数要遵循"就近原则"。对比 both... and...来记忆, both... and...连接主语时视为复数。

11. enough+名词+to do... 有足够的 ······做某事;

形容词/副词+enough +to do... 足够······做某事。如:

- ①There is enough room to hold these people to have a meeting. 有足够的地方容下这些人开会。
- ②The boy is strong enough to carry the heavy box. 这个男孩儿力气够大,能搬动这只箱子。

#### 重要提示:

enough 作副词修饰形容词或副词时,放在所修饰词的后面,句子可以用 so... that... 句型 改写。例句②可以改写为:

The boy is so strong that he can carry the heavy box.

12. enjoy doing sth. 喜欢(爱好)做某事;

like to do/like doing sth. 喜欢做某事。如:

- ①Do you enjoy listening to music? 你喜欢听音乐吗?
- ②I like to swim in the swimming pool. 我喜欢在游泳池中游泳。(喜欢到某一具体的地方游泳)
- ③I like swimming. 我喜欢游泳。(只讲喜欢这项运动)

# 第十一章 简单句与并列句

#### 一、简单句的五种基本句型

1. 主语+谓语(S+V)

Things changed. 事情有了变化。

2. 主语+谓语+宾语(S+V+0)

We never beat children. 我们从来不打孩子。

3. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语(S+V+o+0)

He bought his sister a piano. 他给他妹妹买了一架钢琴。

4. 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语(S+V+0+C)

I found the book easy. 我发现这本书很简单。

5. 主语+系动词+表语(S+V+P)

Mr. Turner is an artist. 特纳先生是位画家。

### 二、句子类型

陈述句:

▲肯定陈述句: You are a student. 你是一名学生。

▲否定陈述句: You are not a student. 你不是一名学生。 疑问句: ▲一般疑问句: Are you a student? 你是一名学生吗?

▲特殊疑问句: What is he? 他是做什么工作的?

▲选择疑问句: Do you like English or Chinese? 你喜欢英语还是语文?

▲反义疑问句: They have been to Beijing, haven't they? 他们去过北京,是吗? 祈使句:

Go and wash your hands. 去洗你的手。

感叹句:

What a fine day it is! 多好的天气啊!

三、句子的转换

一般疑问形式

▲如果句中出现以下特殊动词: be 动词、助动词 have (has, had)、will (would)和情态动词,则用句式:特殊动词+主语+其他。

He is a doctor. 他是医生。

Is he a doctor? 他是医生吗?

▲如果句中没有这类特殊动词,则用句式: Do/Does/Did+主语+动词原形+其他。

They work very hard. 他们工作很努力。

Do they work very hard? 他们工作很努力吗?

特殊疑问形式

▲对主语或主语修饰语提问时,用陈述语序。

She is a teacher. 她是教师。

Who is a teacher? 谁是教师?

▲对主语和主语修饰语以外的成分提问时,则用倒装语序的句式: be 动词、助动词 have (has, had)、will (would)或情态动词+主语,即"特殊疑问词+一般疑问句"。

He is a lawyer. 他是一名律师。

What is he? 他的职业是什么?

☆注意: 疑问代词包括: what, who, whose, which, whatever, whichever, whoever 等; 疑问副词包括: when, where, how, why 等。

选择疑问形式

Shall we walk there or go there by bus?

我们步行去还是乘公共汽车去?

附加疑问形式

前后两部分的人称时态应保持一致,且肯定和否定形式彼此相反,即"前肯后否,前否后肯"。

▲肯定的陈述句+否定的疑问句(be 动词/助动词/情态动词+not+主语),

She told you the news, didn' t she?

她把消息告诉你了,是吗?

▲否定的陈述句+肯定的疑问句(be 动词/助动词/情态动词+主语),

He doesn' t like coffee, does he?

他不喜欢咖啡,是吗?

否定陈述句

▲谓语动词出现特殊动词: be 动词、助动词 have (has, had)、will (would) 和情态动词,则用句式: 主语+特殊动词+not+其他。

Mr. Smith is not a lawyer.

史密斯先生不是律师。

▲谓语动词不含特殊动词时,则用句式:主语+ don' t/doesn' t/didn' t+动词原形+其他。 We don' t allow smoking in the hall.

我们不准在大厅内吸烟。

▲含有两个以上特殊动词时,在第一个特殊动词后加 not。

You should not have told him.

你不应该告诉他的。

### 第十二章 复合句

#### 一、从句的分类

一般说来,一个从句在复合句充当什么成分我们就叫它为什么从句——从句在复合句用作主语,我们就叫它为主语从句;从句在复合句用作宾语,我们就叫它为宾语从句等。如: He answered that he knew nothing about it.

他回答说他不知情。(宾语从句)

The trouble is that I have lost his address.

麻烦的是我把他的地址丢了。(表语从句)

He was rather pleased when he won that prize.

他获奖后相当高兴。(时间状语从句)

1. 名词性从句(主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从句)

所有的名词性从句均不能用逗号分开,并且它们都用相同的关联词,关联词如下:

- ① 主从连词: that (无意义), whether (是否), if (是否)(在句子中不充当任何成分)
- ② 连接代词: who (谁), whom (谁), whose (谁的), what (什么), which (哪一个)
- ③ 连接副词: when (什么时候), where (什么地方), how (怎样), why (为什么)

#### 2. 主语从句

That he will come to the discussion is certain. 他来参加讨论是确定的。 主语从句放在句首,句子常常显得比较笨重,因此通常可以把 it 放在句首,作形式主语,而将主语从句放在后面。例如上面的句子可以分别改写为: It is certain that he will come to the discussion.

#### 3. 宾语从句

(1) 动词后的宾语从句

He wants to tell us what he thinks. 他想告诉我们他所想的事情。

(2) 形容词的宾语从句

有些形容词可以用 that 引导宾语从句,表示说话人对某一事物的态度并带有感情色彩。 常见的这类形容词有: afraid, amazed, astonished, aware, certain, confident, delighted, glad, grateful, happy, proud, sad, sorry, sure, surprised 等。如: I am glad that you have come. 你来了,我真高兴。

**4. 表语从句** That is what he really wants. 那就是他真想要的东西。

#### 5. 同位语从句

同位语从句用于对前面出现的名词作进一步说明,一般用连词 that 引导,由于先行名词的意义不同,也可用 whether, who, when, where, what, why, how 等引导。

常见的先行名词有:

fact, idea, belief, news, hope, conclusion, evidence, suggestion, order, problem, report, decision. 有时由于谓语较短,将同位语从句位于谓语之后。

如: The news came that their team had won the championship.

#### 名词性从句常考易错点

- 1) that 引导主语从句时, that 没有意义, 但不能省略。
- 2) 从句作主语时,多数情况下由 it 作形式主语,而把主语从句放在后面,尤其是谓语部分(包括宾语)较短的情况下。
- 3)whether 既可以引导主语从句也可以引导宾语从句,但 if 不能引导主语从句。whether 后面可以加 or not, 而 if 不能与 or not 连用。

#### 作介词宾语时不用 if. 如:

- ①Whether I knew John doesn't matter. = It doesn't matter whether I knew John. 我是否认识约翰没有关系。
- ②Whether or not she'll come isn't clear. = Whether she'll come or not isn't clear. = It isn't clear whether …. 她是否来还不清楚。

#### 定语从句常考易错点

- 1) 当先行词是 all, anything, everything, something, nothing 等不定代词或先行词前有 first, last, any, few, much, some, no, only 以及形容词最高级修饰时,只能用关系代词 that 引导从句。如: That is all that I've heard from him.
- 2) 引导定语从句的关系副词有 when, where, why 等。关系副词在从句中作状语,意义上相当于一个"介词+which"的结构。如:

Even in comic books where (=in which) there are no words, the stories are fully expressed through the drawings.

No one knows the reason why (=for which) he was so angry that day.

#### 6. 状语从句

引导地点状语从句的连词是 where, wherever.

Wherever she went, she took her little daughter with her.

原因、结果和目的状语从句:

1 ) 引导原因状语从句的从属连词有: because, as, since, now(that), seeing that, considering that, in that 等。

Considering that he is a freshman, we must say he is doing well.

- 2) 引导结果状语从句的连词有: so... that, such... that
- , so that, that, so等。

Mickey Mouse is so attractive that the children are reluctant to leave.

3)引导目的状语从句的连词有: so that, in order that, for fear that, lest 等,从句常使用 may, might, can, could, would 等情态动词。

We got up early this morning so that we could catch the first bus to the railway station.

#### 7. 条件和让步状语从句:

1) 引导条件状语从句的连词和词组有 if, unless, as(so) long as, on condition that, in case, provided(providing) that, supposing 等。

As long as you have the right equipment, you can use a telephone line to transmit computer data.

#### 第十三章 主谓一致

1. 由 and 连接两个并列主语,如果两个单数名词指同一个人、同一事物、单一概念时,谓语动词要用单数。

The worker and writer has written a new novel.

这位工人兼作家写了一部新小说。(两个名词共用一个冠词)

Truth and honesty is always the best policy. 真诚总是上策。

#### 2、形复意单的名词作主语

(1)表示国家、城市、机构、组织以及书籍、报纸、杂志等做主语,通常作为整体看待,谓语动词用单数。

The United States is in North America. 美国在北美洲。

**注意**:表示山脉、群岛、瀑布等的专有名词和以复数形式出现的表示同姓的一家人或同名、同姓的若干人,谓语也用复数。

The Alps rise over 4 countries.

阿尔卑斯山脉跨越了四国。

The Smiths were also invited.

史密斯一家人也受到了邀请。

(2) 以-ics 结尾表示学科的名词如: physics, politics, mathematics, economics 等做主语,通常表示单数意义,谓语动词用单数形式。

Politics is now taught in all schools.

现在各学校都开设政治课。

(3) 成对的名词做主语时用单数形式。

Bread and butter is a daily food in the West.

面包抹黄油是西方人每天的食品。

(4) "one and a half +复数名词"做主语,谓语动词用单数。

One and a half pears is left on the table.

一只半梨剩在桌子上。

注意: "one or two+复数名词"做主语,谓语动词用复数。

One or two days are enough to see the city.

参观该市一两天就足够了。

3、有生命的集体名词(如 people, police, cattle)作主语,谓语动词用复数形式。

The police are looking for the thief.

公安人员在搜寻那个小偷。

注意: family, team, class, government, audience, crew, committee 等集体名词,如果作整体看待,谓语动词用单数形式;如果作个别成员看待,谓语动词用复数形式。people作"民族"解时,作单数用。

The family are sitting at the breakfast table.

这家人正坐在早餐桌旁。

My family is a large one.

我家是个大家庭。

The Chinese people is a great people.

中华民族是一个伟大的民族。

4、 如果指一类人,谓语动词用复数形式,如果指一个人或抽象概念,谓语动词用单数形式。 这类形容词有: old, young, rich, poor, blind, deaf, dead, sick 等。

The rich are not always happy.

富人也有不开心的时候。

The wounded is a policeman.

受伤者是一名警察。

### 第十四章 倒装

- 1、陈述语序 主语+谓语 e.g. The bus comes here.
- 2、倒装语序 谓语+主语 e.g. Here comes the bus.
- 3、全倒装特殊词

表时间、地点、方位的副词及介词

here/there/in/out/away/now/then/up/down···

e.g. There stands a tall tree.

注意: there be 句型

there be.../there exist.../there stand.../there flow.../there lie.../there grow...

e.g. There lies a boy under the tree.

注意:人称代词不全倒

e.g. Here you are.

Not until… 直到…才…

- e.g. Not until midnight did I fall asleep.
- ③Not…only (but also…) 不仅… (而且…)
- e.g. Not only does he speak English well, but also he speak French well.

Only+状语 e.g. Only in this way can you lose weight.

虚拟倒装 在非真实条件句中,省略 if 并提前"should/had/were"

# 第二部分 语音

语音试题的考点如下:

- (1) 5 个元音字母: a e o i u
- (2) 辅音字母: ghcnts
- (3) 字母组合包括: 元音组合、辅音组合和元辅音字母组合。

元音组合。例如: ou ea oo ie ei ai au

辅音组合。例如: ch th

#### 元辅音字母组合。例如:

al ex ow tion sion ay ai ed re ar are ear ur ire eer

- (4) 考查不发音字母。例如: b (climb); t (Christmas); gh (fight); d (Wednesday)
- (5) 前后缀的发音。un- im- dis--er -or -ed -tion -ly

误区提醒

#### 【典型例题】

考查要点:

元音字母: o;

字母组合: ou ear ire eer are ed;

辅音字母: h

1. occur

A. ocean B. possible C. position D. offer

答案: C.

解析:该题考查元音字母o发[Əl]「al]「al]的辨析。

注意:字母 o 的发音:例如:在重读音节中:

\*[au] ocean home comb

\*[3] solid biology communist

\*[A] stomach dozen does 例如:在非重读音节中:

\*[au] envelop

 $*[\partial]$  complete common

例如: 词形和词性变化时,该音的变化:

troublesome [ $\partial$ ]---some [ $\Lambda$ ];

woman [u]--- women [i];

 $political [ \partial ] ---politics [ )$ 

2. enough

A. touch B. mouth C. soul D. shout

答案: A.

# 第三部分 词汇

# 第一章 构词法

在英语中,一个单词由一种词性转化为另一种或几种词性而词形不变的方法叫做转化法。

- ●Let me have a try. 让我试试。
- ●The smell from the kitchen made his mouth water. 从厨房传来的气味使他流口水。
- ●We will try our best to better our living conditions. 我们要尽力改善我们的生活状况。
- ●The people in our village are living a happy life. 我们村的人过着幸福的生活。
- 一、由两个或两个以上的单词连在一起合成一个新词,这种构词法叫做合成法,合成的词叫做合成词。
- 1. 合成名词● newspaper, typewriter, greenhouse
- 2. 合成形容词●world-famous, man-made, peace-loving, good-looking,
- 3. 合成动词●baby-sit
- 4. 合成副词●meanwhile, however
- 5. 合成代词●myself, yourselves, anything
- 6. 合成介词● inside, without
- 二、由一个词加上前缀或后缀构成一个与原单词意义相近或截然相反的新词叫做派生法。
- 1. 前缀
- ●un- unhappy
- ●dis- disagree
- ●in-[il-(在字母 1 前), im-(在字母 m, b, p 前), ir-(在字母 r 前)] inaccurate illegal impolite irregular
- ●mis- mistake

- ●non- nonstop
- ●en- "使……" enrich enlarge
- ●inter- "相互"international
- ●co- "共同" coworker cooperate

#### 2. 后缀

- ●-able "可······的,具有······的" acceptable, reasonable
- ●-al "与······有关的" physical,
- ●-ful/ less "(没)有……的"helpful, useful, homeless, hopeless
- ●-ish "如·····的;有·····特征的" foolish childish selfish
- ●-er / or "表人或用具" farmer, visitor
- ●-ist "某种主义或职业者"physicist, scientist
- ●-en "使成为; 变得" shorten, deepen, sadden

### 第二章 常用短语和习惯用语

### 一、重点词组搭配

at present 目前,

pick up 拾起, 捡起,

hand in 上交,

hand out 分发, 散发,

can't help doing 情不自禁做某事,

leave sb a message 给某人留信,

be satisfied with... 对...满意,

play ... roles 扮演...的角色,

communicate with... 与...交流,

for instance 举例来说,

divide ... into ... 把...划分成...,

be curious about... 对...感到好奇,

draw one's attention 吸引某人的注意力,

focus on 集中于,专注于,

as a matter of fact 实际上,

regardless of 不顾,不惜,

right away 立即,马上,

so far 迄今为止,

sooner or later 迟早,早晚,

step by step 逐步地,

such as 例如,诸如,

thanks to 由于,多亏,

under control 处于控制之下,

under the circumstances 这种情况下,

up to 多达;直到;胜任;取决于,

what if 假使...将会怎样,

without question 毫无,疑问,

impact on 对...的影响,对...的冲击,

contact with 与....接触, 联系

#### 二、动词词组固定搭配

#### (一) break 的搭配

break out (战争、打斗等不愉快事件)突然发生,爆发;

break down 损坏,拆散,失败;

break through 突破,突围;

#### (二) bring 和 come 的搭配

bring about 导致,造成,引起,产生;

come about 发生:

bring out 使出版; 出现,呈现= arise;

come out 出现,出版,显现;

bring up 提出、教育, 养育;

come up 出现;

come up with 提出...想法;

come across= run into= happen to meet = encounter 偶然相遇;

#### (三) call 的搭配

call on 拜访某人,号召,

call for 需要; 要求; 邀约(人); 取(物),

call for a doctor 去请医生,

call up 打电话; 征召; 使回想起, 使回忆起;

#### (四) carry 的搭配

carry on 进行,

carry out 执行; 进行

#### (五) count 的搭配

count in 把... 算在内;

count on 依赖, 依靠 = depend on = rely on

#### (六) get 的搭配

get over 克服,解决。困难,疾病等;

get along 1、进行,进展;

get along with = get on with 与某人和睦相处;

get through 1、穿过;通过 2、接通电话

#### (七) give 的搭配

give in 让步, 屈服;

give off 指烟, 热, 光等散发, 释放;

give up 放弃; give out= hand out 分发, 分给

#### (八) go 的搭配

go off

1、离开,离去:

2、(水电等)被切断, (煤气等)用完;

go after 追求, 追捕;

go (a) round

1、四处走走,

2、(消息等)传开;

go along with

- 1、陪伴, 陪同(简单)=keep sb company
- 2、支持, 赞同= agree with;

#### (九) hand 的搭配

hand out 分发,分给;

hand down 传承, 传递;

hand over 交出,交给;

hand in 上交, 递交

#### (十) hang 的搭配

hang up

- 1、挂断电话
- 2、把..... 挂起来;

hang about 徘徊,闲荡;

hang on

- 1、坚持下去
- 2、抓紧不放,紧紧握住:。

#### (十一) hold 的搭配

hold up 举起= put up 、阻碍, 延误;

hold on 保持通话;坚持;

Hold off 推迟。

#### (十二) look 的搭配

look around 四处观望;

look up 1、向上看 2、查找;

look out 当心;

look down upon/on 看不起,轻视

#### (十三) lay 的搭配

lay out 陈设, 陈列;

lay off 解雇,裁员;

lay aside

把....放到一边、储存,注意:任何一个动词+aside 意思都是把....放到一边、储存; lay down 放下,躺下

#### (十四) make 的搭配

make up 构成;

make up for 补偿, 弥补

#### (十五) put 的搭配

put aside 放到一边,储存;

put away 1、收起来,放好 2、储蓄,储存;

put down 1、放下 2、记下,写下=write down、put down、set down、take down; put off 推迟;

put up 建造,建立; 举起; 提出;

put out 扑灭,熄灭、出版,发布

#### (十六) set 的搭配

set up 建立, 建造, 创立, 竖立 = put up;

set in 开始,到来,流行;

set down 放下、写下,记下;

set out 1、动身, 出发 2、着, 开始

#### (十七) take 的搭配

take apart 拆卸,拆开;

take back = withdraw 拿回、收回;

take effect 生效;

take .... for granted 认为…理所当然, 想当然;

take in 1、=understand 领会; 理解 2、= absorb 吸收 3= cheat 欺骗;

take off 1、脱掉脱去,移去2、飞机起飞;

take up1、占据时间 2、开始从事....;

take part in 参加; take place 发生、举行。

#### (十八) turn 的搭配

turn down 1、关小音量 2、拒绝;

turn up 1、开大音量 2、出现;

turn out 结果是,原来是:

turn to 向...求助;

turn on 打开;

turn off 关掉;

turn in 进入、上缴,上交;

turn over 把···. 反过来、仔细思考,深思。

#### (十九) with 的搭配:

get on with 继续做某事; 与…和睦相处;

put up with 容忍,忍受;

keep up with 跟上,不落后;

come up with 提出。

# 第四部分 综合知识

# 第一章 词汇与语法知识

#### 1. as... as... 引导的比较级:

(1) "as +形容词或副词原级+as+被比较对象"结构。例句:

He studies as hard as you. 他像你一样学习努力。

(2)在否定句或疑问句中可用 not so-as-.... 例句:

He can not run so/as fast as you. 他没你跑得快。

**2. only 引导的倒装句型**: only +状语 (或状语从句)位于句首时,句子部分倒装。例句:

Only by diligence and honesty can one succeed in life.

只有勤奋、正直,一个人在生活中才能成功。

注意: 但 only 修饰主语时,不倒装。例句:

Only that girl knew how to work out the problem.

只有那位女生知道怎样解那道题。

3. wish 引导的虚拟语气: wish 后面的从句,当表示与事实相反的情况,或表示将来不太可

能实现的愿望时,其宾语从句的动词形式为:

(1)表示对现在情况的虚拟:从句动词用过去式或过去进行式表示,be 的过去式用 were.

I wish I knew the answer to the question.

我希望知道这个问题的答案。(可惜不知道。)

(2)表示对过去情况的虚拟:从句动词用 had +过去分词。

I wish (that) I hadn't wasted so much time.

我后悔不该浪费这么多时间。(实际上已经浪费掉了。)

(3)表示对将来的主观愿望:谓语动词形式为"would/should/could/might+动词原形"。在这种情况下,主句的主语与从句的主语不能相同,因为主句的主语所期望的从句动作能否实现,取决于从句主语的态度或意愿(非动作名词除外)。

I wish it would stop raining. 但愿雨能停止。

注意: 若 wish 后的宾语从句中用 would,可以表示请求,通常意味着说话人的不快或不满。例句: I wish you would be quiet. 我希望你安静一些。

**4. it 形式宾语:** 和 it 作形式主语一样, 我们常用 it 来作形式宾语, 把真正的宾语从句放在句末, 这种情况尤其出现在带复合宾语的句子中。

例句: He has made it clear that he will not give in. 他表明他不会屈服。

**5. The+比较级,**the+比较级表示"越.....越....."。

例句:

The more scared we are, the stronger the difficulty will become.

我们越害怕困难,困难就会变得越强大。

6. 宾语从句:一般疑问句做宾语,引入 if 或 whether

例句: I want to know if he will join us in the discussion.

7. 原因状语从句: since 引导的

例句: Don't eat too much sugar since it is bad for your health.

8. 否定词前置倒装: Scarcely...when...

例句: Scarcely had he arrived at home when it began to rain.

- 9. If 虚拟条件句
- 10. 宾语从句: 放在介词后面, 作介词的宾语。

例句: I know nothing about him except that he used to work in Shanghai.

**11. 状语从句省略(分词作状语)**: 从句的主语和状语从句的主语一致,状从省略采用分词作状语。

例句:

(Because) being short of money, we can't afford a TV set.

=Because we are short of money, we can't afford a TV set.

- **12. 并列句:** 由 and , or , but 连接的两个句子成为并列句。
- **13.省略句/倒装:** so/系动词/助动词/情态动词 +sb 表示"前者情况适用于后者"。例句: You are a student, so am I.
- 14. 定语从句 who 引导的限定性定从。

例句: Do you remember the girl who taught us English?你还记得教我们英语的那个女孩吗?

- 15. 宾语从句: whether 的用法。例句: I wonder if/whether it is going to rain tomorrow.
- 16. 不定式做定语。例句: The only way to solve our problems will continue to be

rejected.

**17.原因状从: now that 的用法**。now that 表示 "既然"。与 since 的不同之处在于, now that 引出的必须是一个新出现的事实或情况,如果依然如故,和过去相比并没有变化,则不用 now that 引导。

例句: Now that we have all the materials ready, we should begin the new task at once. 既然我们把所有材料都准备好了,我们应该立刻开始这项新的工作。

**18. 原因状从:** for 的用法。由 because 引导的从句如果放在句末,且前面有逗号,则可以用并列连词 for 来代替。但如果不是说明直接原因,而是多种情况加以推断,就只能用for。例句: He is absent today, because/for he is ill.

他今天没来,因为他生病了。

#### 19. 原因状从: as 的用法。

例句: The Singapore passengers begin to decrease as other airlines spread their operating range.

#### 20. 原因状从: in that 的用法。例句:

Privatization is thought to be beneficial in that it promotes competition. 私营化的优点在于能促进相互竞争。

#### 21. 不定式: 不定式做目的状语。

例句: We get up very early to catch the first bus.

**22. 同位语从句**: 同位语从句在句中作 A 同位语,对被修饰名词的内容予以解释说明。同位语的特点是: 抽象名词在前,表达具体内容的从句在后。常见的名词包括: assumption 假定/belief 看法/conclusion 结论/doubt 怀疑等。 例句:

The suggestion that we should develop the natural resources in the region has been discussed. 关于我们应该开发本地区资源的建议已经讨论过了。

23. 现在完成时:表示过去延续到现在的动作或状态。具体来说,这种用法是表示开始于过去的动作一直持续到现在,而且还可能继续持续下去。谓语动词一般为延续性动词。 例句: An old woman walked out into the middle of the street. The policeman yelled to her, "Don't you know what it means when I hold up my hand?" The lady said, "Sure I do. I have been a schoolteacher for 28 years now." 一个老妇人走到了马路中央,这时,一位交警朝着她嚷道:"我都把手举起来了,你难道还不知道什么意思吗?"老太太说:"我当然知道,我都做了 28 年的老师了。"

#### 24. 时间状从: not…until… 用法。

例句: The students didn't stop talking until the teacher came in.

25. it 做形式主语,句子做逻辑主语:如果主语太长,常用代词 it 作形式主语,将真正的主语从句置于句尾,以保持句式的平衡。

例句: It makes no difference what you read or study if you can't remember it. 如果你记不住,那么你读什么或者学什么都不重要了。

#### 26. 现在分词短语作状语:

(1)现在分词作时间状语。例句:

There are several things to consider when buying fresh foods.

当购买新鲜食品时,有几个事情要考虑。

(2) 现在分词作条件状语。例句:

Working hard, you will succeed. 如果努力工作,你将会成功。

(3) 现在分词作伴随状语。例句:

All night long he lay awake, thinking of the problem.

他整夜躺在床上睡不着, 思考着那个问题。

(4) 现在分词作方式状语。例句:

Please answer the question using another way.

请用另一种方法回答问题。

(5) 现在分词作原因状语。例句:

Not knowing her address, I can't write to her.

由于不知道她的地址,我没法给她写信。

(6) 现在分词作结果状语。

例句: Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely.

拥有汽车使机动程度更高,使司机能自由自在地往来各地。

(7)现在分词作让步状语。

例句: Although working from morning till night his father didn't get enough food. 虽然他父亲从早到晚拼命干,但是还是挣不够吃的。

#### 27. 情态动词表推测

(1) 对现在、将来情况的推测,用情态动词+动词原形

对现在、将来情况的肯定推测: must+动词原形

对现在、将来情况的否定推测: can't +动词原形

对现在、将来情况的可能推测: may/might +动词原形

例句: What is he doing?

He must be sleeping.

/He can't be reading.

/ He may/might be reading but I'm not sure.

(2) 对过去情况的推测,用情态动词+have done sth.

对过去情况的肯定推测: must+have done sth.

对过去情况的否定推测: can't +have done sth.

对过去情况的可能推测: may/might +have done sth.

例句: It must / may / might / have rained last night. The ground is wet.

The door is locked. He cannot / may ( might ) not have been at home.

#### 28. 部分倒装: 否定词前置

(1) hardly/scarcely ••• when •••

例句: Hardly had she gone out when a student came to visit her.

她刚一出门,一个学生就来拜访她。

(2) no sooner…than…

例句: No sooner had the game begun than it began to rain heavily.

比赛刚一开始就下起了雨。

#### 29. 动词 ing 形式作独立主格结构:逻辑主语和主句主语不一致时采用。

例句: Time permitting, we will go for a picnic tomorrow. (=if time permits, we will go for a picnic tomorrow.) 如果时间允许,我们明天会去野餐。

#### 30. even if 引导的让步状语从句: "即使"。

例句: Even if we achieve great success in our work, we should not be proud. 即使我们在工作中取得了巨大成绩,也不应该自满。

### 第二章 完形填空

完形填空是对同学们的基础词汇、语法、固定搭配、对短文的理解等综合能力的考查

#### 1、考语境理解

完形填空题,很多时候,所给 4 个选项从语法角度来看往往都正确的,或者说没有明显的语法错误,如果我们仅仅从这个空所在的句子很难做出判断。所以,大家在解题的时候要遵循"词不离句,句不离文"这样一个原则。从关键词、短语甚至是标点符号等找答题的突破口。

#### 2、考词语辨析

同学们在平时的学习中一定要熟练掌握教材中所学的重点词汇的词义和用法,特别是近义词的细微差别以及词语的固定搭配和习惯用法等。

#### 3、考习惯搭配

这个考点主要是考查我们根据上下文选择适当的习惯搭配的能力。这就需要我们理解上下文的语义,然后再根据词语的习惯用法或者是句子成分中的习惯搭配做出正确的判断。

#### 4、考行文逻辑

这个考点主要是考同学们对上下文逻辑关系的理解,比如转折关系、让步关系、因果关系、递进关系、比较关系、对比关系等等。

#### 5、考逻辑推理

这一考点是要求大家具有把握文章中句子之间、段落之间、上下文之间的逻辑关系的能力。 同学们可以利用它们之间的连接词来把握文章结构,或者根据文章能填上合适的连接词。我 们特别要学会根据上下文的意思以及结构进行简单的逻辑推理来确定词语。

#### 6、考背景常识

有这样的题,既不考语言知识也不考对语境的理解,上下文中又没有足够的信息,只能靠常识。

#### 7、考语法规则

同学们在学习过程中,要掌握好各种语法规则以及这些语法在短文中的具体运用。比如,名词的单复数,形容词、副词的比较等级,动词的时态和语态,人称代词的格,物主代词的形容词性和名词性,主谓一致,必须接-ing和todo的动词,接todo和-ing意义区别较大的动词,连词及各种从句的用法等。

# 第三章 阅读理解

- 1. 主旨大意题 这类题在设题时常会用到 title, subject, main idea, topic, theme 等词。 归纳标题 特点:短小精悍,一般多为一个短语;涵盖性强,一般能覆盖全文意思;精确性强,表达范围要恰当,不能随意改变语意程度或色彩。常见命题形式有:
- 1) .What's the best title for the text?
- 2). The best title for this passage is .
- 3) . Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?
- 2. 概括大意题 包括寻找段落大意(topic)和文章中心思想(main idea),常见命题形式有:
- 1) . What is the general/main idea of the passage?
- 2) . Which of the following expresses the main idea?
- 3) . What is the subject discussed in the text?

5) .The passage/ text is mainly about 解题技巧 阅读理解文章多是议论文和说明文,这两种文体的结构可归纳为: 提出问题 ——论述问题——得出结论或者阐明观点。对于这类文章, 抓主题句是快速掌握文章大意的 主要方法。主题句一般出现在文章的开头或结尾。主题句具有简洁性、概括性的特点。 3. 细节理解题 考查内容主要涉及时间、地点、人物、事件、原因、结果、数字等议论文中 例证细节和定义类细节。这类题目的共同特点是:答案一般都能在文章中找到。 A. 事实细节题→寻读法 分为直接理解题和间接理解题,前者常用 who, what, which, when, where, why 和 how 提 问,或判断正误;后者需与原文信息转换,表达上与原文有差异。常见命题形式有: 1) . What can we learn from the passage? 2) .All the following are mentioned except? 3) . Which of the following is mentioned (not mentioned)? 4) . Which of the following statements is true/right/false/wrong about...? B. 排列顺序题→首尾定位法(找出第一个事件和最后一个事件,用排除法缩小范围) 常出现在记叙文和说明文中,一般按事件发生的顺序。常见命题形式有: 1) . Which of the following is the correct order of ···? 2) . Which of the following shows the path of signals described in Paragraph...? 3). 图文匹配题→按图索骥理清线索 设题形式:给出图表,根据图表提问问题。 4). 数字计算题→(方法: 审题→带着问题找细节→对比、分析、计算) 可直接找到相关细节,但需经过计算方可找到答案。 4. 推理判断题 主要考查学生对文章中隐含或深层的含意的理解能力。它要求考生根据文 章内容做出合乎逻辑的推断,包括考生对作者观点的理解,态度的判断,对修辞、语气、隐 含意思等的理解。题干关键词: infer(推断), indicate(象征,暗示), imply/suggest(暗示), conclude(作出结论), assume(假定,设想)。 A. **细节推理判断题** 一般可根据短文提供的信息或借助生活常识进行推理判断,常见命题 形式有: 1) .It can be inferred/ concluded from the text that \_\_\_\_\_. 2) . The author implies/ suggests that . 3) . We may infer that . 4) . Which of the following statements is implied but NOT stated? B. 预测推理判断题 根据语篇对文章接下来的内容或可能的结局进行猜测,常见命题形式 有: 1) . What do you think will happen if/when...? 2) . At the end of this passage, the writer might continue to write\_\_\_\_ C. 推测文章来源或读者对象 常见命题形式有: 1). The passage is probably take out of\_\_\_ 2) The passage would most likely be found in 3) . Where does this text probably come from? D. 写作意图、目的、态度推断题 询问写作目的的题,选项里常出现的词是: explain(解释), prove(证明), persuade(劝说),

4) . The writer of the story wants to tell us that .

advise(劝告), comment(评论), praise(赞扬), criticize(批评), entertain(娱乐), demonstrate(举例说明), argue(辩论), tell(讲述), analyze(分析)等。

询问语气态度的题,选项里常出现的词是: neutral(中立的), sympathetic(同情的), satisfied(满意的), friendly(友好的), enthusiastic(热情的), subjective(主观的), objective(客观的), matter-of-fact(实事求是的), pessimistic(悲观的), optimistic(乐观的), critical(批评的), doubtful(怀疑的), hostile(敌对的), indifferent(冷淡的), disappointed(失望的)。

#### 常见命题形式有:

- 1) . The purpose of the text is
- 2) . What is the main purpose of the author writing the text? By mentioning..., the author aims to show that
- 3) .What is the author's attitude towards…?
- 4) . What is the author's opinion on…?
- 5). The author's tone in this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

**解答技巧** 推断题是考查学生透过文章表面的文字信息进行分析、综合、归纳等逻辑推理的能力。推理和判断必须以事实为依据,切莫主观臆断。

- ①那些文章中直接陈述的内容不能选,要选择根据文章推理出来的选项。
- ②推理不是凭空猜测,而是立足已知推断未知;作出正确答案时一定要在文中找到依据或理由。
- ③要忠实于原文,以文章提供的事实和线索为依据。不能以自己的观点代替作者的想法;不 要脱离原文主观臆断。

#### 5. 词义猜测题

#### 考点:

- ①猜测某个词、词组、句子的意义
- ②对文中的多义词或词组进行定义
- ③判断某个代词的指代的对象。

#### 常见命题形式有:

- 1) .The underlined word/phrase in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) .The word "it/they" in the last sentence refers to\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3). The word "..." (Line 6. para. 2) probably means .
- 4). The word "..." (Line 6. para. 2) could best be replaced by which of the following?
- 5). Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "..."?

#### 解答技巧:

1. 通过因果关系猜词 首先是找出生词与上下文之间的逻辑关系,然后才能猜词。有时文章借助关联词(如 because, as, since, for, so, thus, as a result, of course 等等)表示前因后果。

例如: You shouldn't have blamed him for that, for it wasn't his fault. 通过 for 引出的句子所表示的原因(那不是他的错),可猜出 blame 的词义是"责备"。

- 2. 通过同义词和反义词的关系猜词 通过同义词猜词,一是要看由 and 或 or 连接的同义词词组,如 happy and gay,即使我们不认识 gay 这个词,也可以知道它是愉快的意思;
- 二是看在进一步解释的过程中使用的同义词,如 Man has known something about the planets Venus, Mars, and Jupiter with the help of spaceships.此句中的 Venus(金星)、Mars(火星)、Jupiter(木星)均为生词,但只要知道 planets 就可猜出这几个词都属于"行星

#### "这一义域。

通过反义词猜词,一是看表转折关系的连词或副词,如 but, while, however 等;

- 二是看与 not 搭配的或表示否定意义的词语,如: He is so homely, not at all as handsome as his brother. 根据 not at all... handsome 我们不难推测出 homely 的意思,即不英俊、不漂亮的意思。
- 3. 通过构词法猜词 根据前缀、后缀、复合、派生等构词知识判断生词词义。如: She is unlikely to have stolen the money. ("un"含否定意义, 故为"不太可能"之意。)
- 4. 通过定义或释义关系来推测词义 例如: But sometimes, no rain falls for a long, long time. Then there is a dry period, or drought. 从 drought 所在句子的上文我们得知很久不下雨,于是便有一段干旱的时期,即 drought,由此可见 drought 意思为"久旱","旱灾"。而 a dry period 和 drought 是同义语。

这种同义或释义关系常由 is, or, that is, in other words, be called 或破折号等来表示。

5. 通过句法功能来推测词义 例如: Bananas, oranges, pineapples, coconuts and some other kind of fruit grow in warm areas. 假如 pineapples 和 coconuts 是生词,我们可以从这两个词在句中所处的位置来判断它们大致的意思。从句中不难看出 pineapples, coconuts 和 bananas, oranges 是同类关系,同属 fruit 类,因此它们是两样水果,准确地说,是菠萝和椰子。

## 第四章 补全对话

#### 一、购物:

Can I help you? 有什么需要帮助的吗?
What color do you want? 你想要什么颜色的?
what size do you want? 你要什么尺寸的?
How much is it? 多少钱
Can I try it on? 我能试一下吗?
I' 11 take it. 我会买它
Here you are. 给你。
Here is your change. 找你的零钱。

#### 二、问路:

Excuse me, is there a ... near here?

打扰一下,这附近有 ……吗?

Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to ..?

打扰一下, 你能告诉我怎么到…吗?

Can I get to …我怎么能到……?

You'd better take a bus . 你最好乘公交车。

You can't miss it. 你不可能错过它.

It's about 15 minutes' walk. 大约步行 15 分钟的路程。

#### 三、打电话的常用语

- 1. can I speak to…, please? 我能与……通话吗?
- 2. He is not here right now. 他现在不在这儿。
- 3. Who is that? 你是谁?
- 4. Hold on, please. 请别挂线。/请稍等。

- 5. This is ··· (speaking) 我是…。
- 6. Can I take a message for you? 我能为你捎口信吗?

#### 四、同意对方意见答语

1. That's a good idea . 好主意。

That sounds good . 这听起来不错。

Sounds great. 听起来太棒了。

- 2. I' d love to. 我愿意去。
- 3. I agree with you. 我同意你的说法。

#### 五、征求对方观点

How is/was it? 它怎么样?

What do/did you think of it? 你认为它怎么样?

How do/did you like it? 你认为它怎么样?

It is/was wonderful. 很好。

#### 六、就餐的常用语

May I take your order now? 现在可以点东西了吗?

What would you like to eat? 你想吃什么?

I' d like some….. 我想要一些……。

七、遗憾:

What a pity!多遗憾啊!

I am sorry to hear that. 听到这个消息我很难过。

### 第五章 书面表达

#### 写作模板:

样例 1: 建议信

假如你是李华,你的英国朋友 David 是一名在你所在城市的交换生,他参加了当地帮助残疾儿童的志愿者活动。六一儿童节期间,他想给一些残疾儿童送上一些礼物,发来邮件询问他送给他们什么礼物合适。请用下面要点写一篇短文回复,并表示感激。

- 1. 感谢他尽己所能去帮助残疾儿童;
- 2. 说明自己也在帮助一位行走有闲难的残疾儿童, 所以决定和他一起去;
- 3. 建议送些水果或儿童书籍等,并说明理由。

#### 注意:

- 1. 词数 120 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

Dear David,

I'm grateful that you want to do what you can to help the disabled children. Reading your email, I'm so moved that I've made up my mind to see the disabled children on Children's Day with you. As you know, I'm assisting a disabled child who has trouble walking.

As to what presents are the best choice, it's really a matter of personal preference. I'd like to recommend sending the children some fruits or some books. On the one hand, not only are fruits good for children's health, but it is also convenient to carry. On the other hand, disabled as they are, all of them, I think, are eager to study. Therefore, books may also be a good choice.

Anyway, whether you choose fruits, some books or other presents, it's obvious that you'll be appreciated by those disabled children.

Yours sincerely, Li Hua

#### 样例 2: 邀请信

为迎接 "五四青年节", 你校将举办英语才艺表演(talent show), 假定你是学生会主席李华, 想邀请你校外籍教师 Smith 先生前来观看并评论,请你按照下面内容用英语给他写一封电子邮件。

主题: "校园生活, 创意无限" (innovation on campus)时间: 4 月 20 日上午 8:00-11:30 内容: 歌曲、舞蹈、课本剧(textbook drama)、故事、演讲等联系人: 李华(电话 12345678) 注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;
- 3. 开头和结尾已为你写好,不计入总次数。

Dear Tom,

I'm sorry, for I won't be able to pay a visit to Beijing next weekend with you. Because there are many friends of mine facing a coming English exam, which is without doubt important for them. They are looking forward to my giving a hand to them and they hope to get through the exam successfully. As a result, I will be busy helping them at that time. In addition, I will attend a party which aims to raise money for the people of Yushu, who suffered greatly from the big earthquake. In a word, I'm afraid I'll have no time to accompany you. So I want to put off our time of the visit until the first weekend of next month. Is it OK? Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

LiHua