

专升本英语考点汇编

第一部分 语法知识

第一章名词

一、可数名词的复数形式

(一)、规则的变复数方法

1、一般情况，直接+s

teacher---teachers; student---students; father---fathers; mother---mothers

2、s,x,ch,sh 结尾的单词+es

dress---dresses; box---boxes; match---matches; dish---dishes

3、以 辅音字母+y 结尾的单词: 变 y 为 i,+es

city--- cities; baby---babies boy---boys

***辅音字母判断方法:**

26 个字母中, 5 个元音: A、E、I、O、U, 21 个辅音: $26-5=21$ 个

4、以“o”结尾的单词,

(1) 以"辅音字母+o"结尾的单数名词后+es

hero---heroes; mango---mangoes; potato---potatoes; tomato---tomatoes

(2) 以"元音字母+o"结尾的单数名词后加+s

zoo---zoos bamboo---bamboos

(3) 某些外来词, 只在词尾+s

photo----photos; piano----pianos

5、以 f、fe 结尾的单词,

(1) 大多数变 f、fe 为“v”+es

妻子: wife---wives 小刀: knife---knives 狼: wolf---wolves

小偷: thief---thieves

架子: shelf---shelves 自己: self---selves 生命: life---lives

一半: half---halves 叶子: leaf---leaves

(2) 少部分直接+s

roof---roofs 屋顶; belief---beliefs 信仰; proof---proofs 证明; 校样

***记忆口诀:**

妻子拿刀去砍狼、小偷吓得发了慌、躲在架后保己命、半片树叶遮目光。

(二) 不规则的变复数方法

1、内部元音发生变化

man-men woman-women foot-feet mouse-mice

2、词尾发生变化

child-children

3、个别名词单复数同行

sheep-sheep deer-deer fish—fish

4、表示某国人时: 中日不变, 英法变, 其他国家加 s

Chinese-Chinese Japanese-Japanese

Frenchman—Frenchmen Englishman—Englishmen

American—Americans German—Germans Russian—Russians

Australian—Australians

(三) 合成名词的复数形式

1、如主体词为名词, 将主体词改为复数

son-in-law——sons-in-law 女婿

grand-child——grand-children 孙儿, 孙女

2、如没有主体名词, 则在最后一个词后加复数词尾。

go-between——go- betweens 中间人; 媒人

grown-up——grown-ups 成年人

3、以 man 和 woman 构成的合成名词, 各个成分都要变为复数。

man-doctor——men-doctors

woman-teacher——women-teachers

(四) 使用名词单复数应注意的问题

1、有些名词只有复数形式，表示由两部分构成

trousers（裤子） glasses（眼镜） shorts(短裤)

2、有些表示学科等的名词以 s 结尾，但用作单数

politics（政治学） physics（物理学） mathematics（数学）

3、一些用作定语的合成词中，名词要用单数

seven twenty-year-old girls 七个 20 岁的女孩

seven sons-in-law 七个女婿

二、不可数名词

（一）常见的不可数名词

1、物质名词类：

（1）液体类：water; juice; tea; soup; milk; cola; coffee

（2）肉类：meat; beef; pork; mutton

（3）粉末类：bread

（4）食物类：food; rice; junk food; tofu

2、抽象名词类：

news; information; money; advice; friendship; homework; housework; health; price

（二）不可数名词计量的表达

1、个数单位词：piece（张、片、块、条），

2、容器单位词：bottle（瓶）,bag（包）,box（盒、箱）

3、类别单位词：kind（种、类）

4、度量衡单位词：kilo（千克、公斤）

三、名词所有格

（一）单重所有格——’s 所有格

1、表示有生命的名词的所有格

构成方法		例词
单数名词	加's	the girl's toys the waitress's toys
复数名词	以s结尾, 加'	the girls' toys the children's toys
	非s结尾, 加's	the women's toys
特殊情况	以s结尾的人名, 加' s或s' 都行	Dickens' novels Dickens's novels
用法	1、表示几个人共同的东西, 只在最后一个人后加's	Lucy and Lily's mother
	2、表示几个人都分别有的东西, 则每个人都要后都要加's	Lucy's and Lily's books
	3、表示某人的家、店铺、诊所时, 常省略所有格后的名词	at my uncle's = at my uncle's home

2、表示无生命事物的所有关系

一般用...of...结构表示无生命的名词所有格

名词 A+of+名词 B: 表示 B 的 A

eg: the door of the room 房间的门; the price of the book 书的价格

(二) 双重所有格: 指同时既使用's 所有格又使用 of 所有格

1、名词+of +名词所有格: a friend of Jack's

a photo of Mr Smith's 史密斯先生收藏的一张照片

a photo of Mr Smith 史密斯先生照的一张照片

2、名词+of+名词性物主代词

a friend of hers

第二章 动词

第一节 动词分类及其基本形式

一、动词分类

动 词	分 类	
	实义动词	及物动词
		不及物动词
	连系动词	状态系动词
		感官系动词
		动态系动词
	助动词	
	情态动词	

- (一) 实义动词
- 实义动词有完整的词义，表示一定的动作或状态，可以单独作谓语
- 实义动词又可分为及物动词与不及物动词
- 1、及物动词
- (1) 后面跟宾语
- They study English.
- (2) 有被动语态
- The book is moved by me.
- (3) 有些及物动词常用作不及物动词以表示被动意义，主语常是物而不是人
- The books were sold out.
- 2、不及物动词
- (1) 不需要跟宾语
- The sun rises in the east.
- (2) 无被动语态
- (二) 连系动词（系动词）
- 连系动词，也称为系动词，是用来连接主语和表语的动词。它虽然本身也有词义，

但不能单独作谓语，必须与表语一起才能作谓语。主要有以下三大类：

1、状态系动词：

be 动词, seem, appear, keep, remain, stay

She is beautiful.

2、感官系动词

look(看), sound(听), smell(闻), taste(尝), feel(感觉)

3、动态系动词

come, become, fall, turn...

*温馨提示：实义动词 VS 系动词

区 别	实义动词	系动词
	主语的 行为或者动作	主语的 状态，性质、特征、身份
	能 单独做谓语	不能 单独做谓语
	有 被动语态	无 被动语态

(三) 助动词

助动词本身没有独立的意义，不能单独作谓语，必须和实义动词或连系动词的某种形式一起构成谓语，表示否定、疑问以及动词的时态、语态、语气、人称和数等特征。常用的助动词有 do, be, have, shall(should), will(would) 等。

(四) 情态动词

表示说话者情感状态的动词。情态动词本身有词义，但意义不完整，一般不单独作谓语，而是与动词原形一起构成谓语。

情态动词	用法	示例
can/ could	表示能力：能，会 (can表现在，could表过去)	She <u>can</u> speak French very well. 她法语讲得很好。 I <u>could</u> read when I was three. 我3岁时就会识字。
	表示请求或许可：可以 (could语气更委婉，回答用 can或can't)	— <u>Could</u> I use your computer? 我可以用一下你的电脑吗? —Yes, you <u>can</u> . 是的，你可以。 You <u>can</u> borrow two books at a time from the library. 你一次可以从图书馆借两本书。
	表示把握较大的推测：可能会 (多用于疑问句和否定句)	— <u>Can</u> the news be true? 消息会是真的吗? —No, it <u>can't</u> be true. 不，这不可能是真的。 Anybody <u>can</u> make mistakes. 人人都可能会犯错误。

情态动词	用法	示例
may/ might	表示请求或许可：可以（疑问句的肯定回答用can，否定回答用mustn't/can't/had better not）	You <u>may</u> take the book home.你可以把这本书带回家。 — <u>May</u> I use your computer?我可以用一下你的电脑吗？ —Yes, you <u>can</u> ./No, you <u>can't</u> .是的，你可以。/不，你不能。
	表推测(把握不大)：可能，或许大概（一般不用于疑问句）	One <u>may</u> live a hundred years, but <u>cannot</u> live three hundred.人可能会活到100岁，但活不到300岁。
	may+主语+谓语(表示祝愿)	<u>May</u> our friendship live long.愿我们的友谊长存。
	may/might well 理应，有足够理由；可能	Beijing <u>may/might well</u> be changing faster than any other city on earth.北京的变化可能比世界上其他任何一个城市都快。
	may/might as well倒不如，不妨	It is very late, so you <u>may/might as well</u> go to bed.很晚了，所以你还是去睡吧。

情态动词	用法	示例
will/ would	表意愿（will表现在，would表过去）	I <u>won't</u> let you down.我决不会让你失望。
	表请求或建议（多用于第二人称的疑问句，would语气更加委婉）	<u>Would</u> you please tell me your telephone number?请把你的电话号码告诉我好吗？
	表推测可能会	You <u>won't</u> know the woman in red. She is our new neighbor.你不会认识那位穿红衣服的女士的,她是我们的新邻居。

情态动词	用法	示例
should	表示劝告、建议或义务、责任	You <u>should</u> do it because you have promised to.你应该做，因为你答应做的。
	表示按常理或经验进行的推测	They <u>should</u> be there by now, I think.我想他们现在应该到了。
	表示惊讶、疑惑、欣喜、失望等情感，意为“竟然”	I don't know why you <u>should</u> think that I did it.我不知道为什么你竟然认为这件事是我做的。

情态动词	用法	示例
must	表义务、命令, 语气强烈, 必须否定形式为mustn't, 意为“不准, 禁止” 用于一般疑问句, 否定回答用needn't或don't have to	She <u>must</u> do it herself. I shan't help her.她必须自己做, 我不会帮她的。 — <u>Must</u> I hand in homework today?我今天必须交作业吗？ —No, you <u>needn't/don't have to</u> .不, 你不必。
	表有把握的肯定推测：一定, 必然(表否定推测用can't)	Winter <u>must</u> be followed by spring.冬天过后一定是春天。

情态动词	用法	示例
need	情态动词	need do 无人称和数的变化；常用于否定句和疑问句 Need I do this at once? We needn't drive so fast.
	实义动词	need to do/doing 有人称和数的变化，用于一切句式 He needs our help. My shoes need repairing /to be repaired We need to tell him the truth.

情态动词	用法	示例
情态动词 +have done	can/could have done 本可以做，而未做 can't/couldn't have done 不可能做过	You could have passed the exam, but you were so careless. He couldn't have done so much homework in so short a time.
	may/might have done 可能做过	He may have said so.
	should/have done 本应该做过	You should have started earlier.
	needn't have done 本不需要做	You needn't have told me the news.
	must have done 一定做过	The ground is wet. It must have rained last night.

*温馨提示：情态动词表推测时，可能性大小排序如下：

must>will>would>shall>should>can>could>may>might>can't

二、动词的基本形式

（一）动词三单的变形规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-s	play — plays like — likes
以s, x, sh, ch, o结尾的动词加-es	pass — passes fix — fixes wash — washes watch — watches go — goes do — does
以辅音字母+y结尾的动词，把y改成i再加-es	fly — flies cry — cries study — studies carry — carries
注：have — has	

（二）动词过去式和过去分词的变形规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-ed	help — helped walk — walked work — worked talk — talked
以不发音e结尾的动词，直接加-d	like — liked love — loved hope — hoped skate — skated
以辅音字母+y结尾的动词，改y为i，再加-ed	study — studied cry — cried carry — carried try — tried
以辅元辅结尾的单音节的动词，双写尾字母，再加-ed	plan — planned stop — stopped drop — dropped shop — shopped

（三）现在分词的变形规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-ing	help — helping walk — walking work — working talk — talking
以不发音e结尾的动词，去“e”再加ing	like — liking love — loving hope — hoping skate — skating
以ie结尾的动词，变ie为y，再加-ing	die — dying tie — tying
以辅元辅结尾的单音节的动词，双写尾字母，再加-ing	plan — planning stop — stopping drop — dropping shop — shopping

第二节 主谓一致

在英语中，谓语受主语支配，必须和主语在人称和数上保持一致。

谓 语 动 词 用 单 数	单数名词或代词作主语	The boy <u>goes</u> to school every day.
	动词不定式或动名词作主语	Seeing <u>is</u> believing.
	the number of + 可数名词复数作主语	The number of students <u>is</u> 40.
	one of + 可数名词复数作主语	One of my favorite kids <u>is</u> Tom.
	either, neither, each, every或no + 单数名词，以及由some, any, no, every构成的复合不定代词作主语	① <u>Is</u> everybody here today? ② Neither book <u>is</u> good.
	表示时间、距离、价格、度量衡等的名词作主语	Twenty years <u>is</u> not a long time.
	由and连接两个名词且两个名词指同一人或物作主语	The poet and writer <u>has</u> come.
	“the only one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which”引导的从句结构中	She is <u>the only one</u> of the girls who <u>is</u> late.

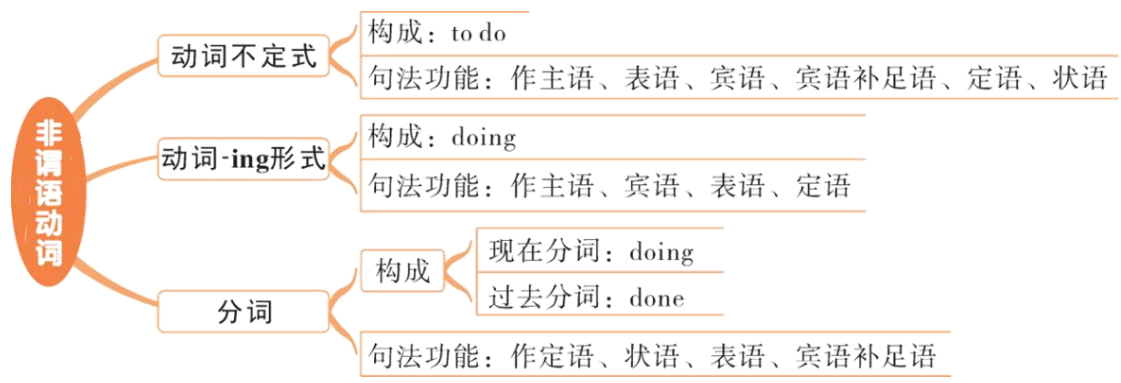
谓 语 动 词 用 复 数	复数名词或代词作主语	The children <u>are</u> playing outside.
	某些只有复数形式的名词，如glasses, shorts, trousers, scissors等作主语	Your glasses <u>are</u> beautiful.
	由and或both...and...连接两个代词或名词作主语	Both he and I <u>are</u> right.
	a number of + 可数名词复数作主语	A number of workers <u>are</u> needed.
	集体名词people, police等作主语	The police <u>are</u> looking for the lost boy.
	the + 姓氏名词复数 (.....一家人/夫妇), the + 某些形容词 (一类人) 作主语	The rich <u>are</u> not always happy.
	“one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which”引导的从句结构中	This is <u>one</u> of the most interesting stories that <u>have</u> been told.

谓 语 动 词 单 复 数 取 决 于 主 语	a lot of/lot of/plenty of/the rest of + 名词作主语	A lot of people <u>have</u> been here.
	分数/百分数 + of + 名词作主语	Two thirds of the work <u>is</u> finished.
	某些集体名词，如family, team, class, group等作主语时，如果作为一个整体看待，谓语动词用单数；如果指其中每个成员，谓语动词用复数	①My family <u>is</u> a big one. 我的家庭很大。 ②My family <u>are</u> watching TV. 我的家人们正在看电视。

就近原则	口诀：好像包括四除五和	名词A+连词+名词B
规则：谓语动词的单复数，看离动词最近的A的单复数。A为单数，谓语动词用单数，A为复数，谓语动词用复数。	好像：like 包括：including 四除：but, except, besides, in addition to 五和：with, along with, together with, combined with, as well as	①Nobody but two boys <u>was</u> late for class. ②All the kids except Jim <u>get</u> a new book.

就近原则		
规则：谓语动词的单复数，看离动词最近的B的单复数，B为单数，谓语动词用单数，B为复数，谓语动词用复数。	1. either A or B 要么...要么。 2.neither A nor B 既不...也不... 3. not only A but also B 不仅...而且。 4.not A but B 不是...而是 5.A or B 或者 6.there be B + A ...有	Either you or I <u>am</u> right. ①There <u>is</u> one egg and two apples in it. ②There <u>are</u> two apples and one egg in it.

第三节 非谓语动词



一、动词不定式 (to do)

(一) 常跟动词不定式的动词(词组)

afford(负担得起)	agree(同意)	choose(选择)
dare(敢)	decide(决定)	expect(期望)
fail(失败)	hope/wish(希望)	learn(学习)
manage(设法)	offer(提供)	plan(计划)
prefer(更喜欢)	prepare(准备)	pretend(假装)
promise(承诺)	refuse(拒绝)	want(想要)
be supposed(应该)	can't wait(等不及)	would like(愿意)

(二) 常跟动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词 (sb to do)

advise(建议)	allow(允许)	ask(要求)	expect(期望)
force(强迫)	help(帮助)	invite(邀请)	order(命令)
teach(教)	tell(告诉)	want(想要)	warn(警告)

(三) 动词不定式的常见句型

句型	含义	例句
prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.	宁愿做某事而不愿做某事	She prefers to receive a small gift rather than get a lot of money. (她宁愿收到一份小礼物也不愿意得到一大笔钱。)
It takes sb. some time to do sth.	某人花一些时间做某事	It takes me 3 hours to repair the TV set. (我用了三个小时修理这台电视机。)
It is + adj. + for sb. to do sth.	对某人来说做某事是……	It is hard for the young boy to carry the heavy box. (对这个小男孩来说, 搬动这个重箱子是困难的。)

二、动名词 (doing)

(一) 常跟动名词的动词

admit(承认)	appreciate(感激)	avoid(避免)	consider(考虑)
enjoy(喜欢)	finish(完成)	imagine(想象)	keep(坚持)
mind(介意)	miss(错过)	practice(练习)	suggest(建议)
mean(意味着)			

(二) 常跟动名词的词组

be busy(忙于……) be worth(值得……)
 be/get used to(习惯于……) be good at(擅长……)
 devote to(致力于……) feel like(想要……)
 give up(放弃……) keep on(继续……)
 look forward to(盼望……) pay attention to(注意……)
 spend time (in)(花费时间……) succeed in(成功……)
 stop sb. from(阻止某人……) can't/couldn't help(情不自禁……)
 have fun/trouble/problems/difficulty(in)(在……方面有乐趣/麻烦/问题/困难)
 instead of(而不是)

(三) 既可跟不定式又可跟动名词的动词(词组)

{	stop doing sth. (停止做某事)
{	stop to do sth. (停下来去做另一件事)
{	try doing sth. (尝试做某事)
{	try to do sth. (设法/努力去做某事)
{	forget doing sth. (忘了做过某事)[已做]
{	forget to do sth. (忘了去做某事)[未做]
{	remember doing sth. (记得做过某事)[已做]
{	remember to do sth. (记得去做某事)[未做]
{	regret doing sth. (对做过的事感到遗憾/后悔)[已做]
{	regret to do sth. (对要做的事感到遗憾/后悔)[未做]
{	mean doing sth. (意味着做某事)
{	mean to do sth. (打算做某事)

三、分词

(一) 现在分词 VS 过去分词

	现在分词	过去分词
语态上	表 主动	表 被动
	a moving film(一部感人的电影);	the moved people(被感动的人们)。
时间上	正在进行的动作	已经完成的动作
	the developing country(发展中国家)	the developed country(发达国家)

(二) 常考动词

1、have sth done 让别人为自己做某事

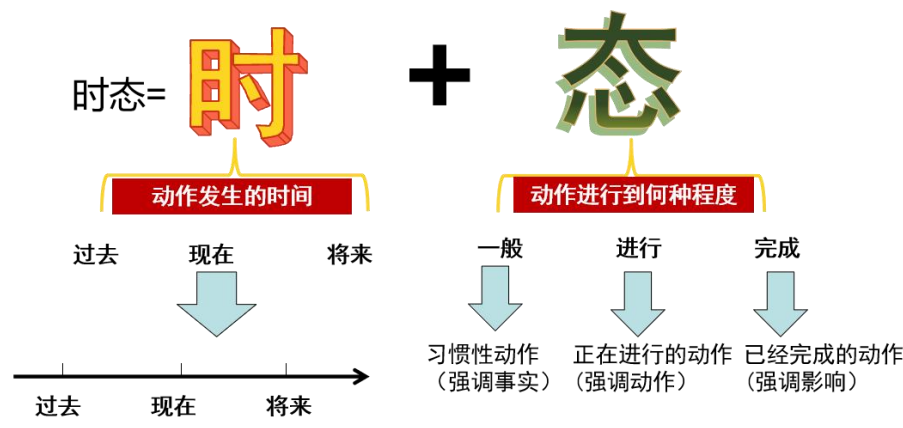
eg: I had my car repaired by a mechanic 我让一位汽车技师修理了我的车

make sb do 让某人做某事

2、make sb/sth done 使.....被.....

eg: make himself understood 使他自己被理解
make his spoken English understood 使他的英语口语被理解

第四节 时态



	过去	现在	将来	过去将来
一般动作	一般过去时	一般现在时	一般将来时	一般过去将来时
进行动作	过去进行时	现在进行时	将来进行时	过去将来进行时
完成动作	过去完成时	现在完成时	将来完成时	过去将来完成时
完成进行动作	过去完成进行	现在完成进行时	将来完成进行时	过去将来完成进行时

一、一般现在时

- (一) 概念
- 1、表示经常或反复发生的动作
- I watch TV every day. 我每天看电视。
- 2、表示人或事物的特征、状态
- Mary is very thin. 玛丽非常瘦。
- She is a teacher. 她是一名教师。
- 3、表示不变的真理或普遍认知的事实
- The earth goes around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落

(二) 结构

- 1、含 be 动词：主语+am/is/are+其他
- 2、含实义动词：主语+实义动词原形+其他

(三) 句型

1、含 be 动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+be动词 (am/is/are) +其他	I am happy every day. You are happy every day. He / She/ My mother/ is happy every day.
否定句	主语+be动词 (am/is/are) +not+其他	I am not happy every day. You are not happy every day. He / She is not happy every day.
一般疑问句	Be+主语+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+be 否定回答: No, 主语+be+not	Is she happy every day? —Yes, she is; No she is not. Are you happy every day? —Yes, I am; No, I am not.

2、含实义动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	当主语是第三人称单数: 主语+动词三单+其他	She/He/My mother watches TV every day.
	当主语不是第三人称单数: 主语+动词原形+其他	I/ We/ You/ They /The students watch TV every day.
否定句	当主语是第三人称单数: 主语+does not+动词原形+其他	She/He/My mother does not(doesn' t) watch TV every day.
	当主语不是第三人称单数: 主语+do not+动词原形+其他	I/ We/ You/ They /The students do not(don' t) watch TV every day.

	句型	例句
疑问句	当主语是第三人称单数: Does+主语+动词原形+其他?	Does she watch TV every day? —Yes, she does. —No, she does not.
	当主语不是第三人称单数: Do+主语+动词原形+其他?	Do you watch TV every day? —Yes, I do. —No, I do not.

*温馨提示：动词三单的变形规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-s	play — plays like — likes
以s, x, o, sh, ch结尾的动词加-es	pass—passes fix—fixes wash—washes watch—watches go—goes do—does
以辅音字母+y结尾的动词，把y改成i再加-es	fly — flies cry — cries study — studies carry — carries
注：have—has	

（四）时间标志词

1、频率副词

always 总是（100%）、usually 通常（80%）、often 经常（60%）、sometimes 有时（30%）seldom 几乎不（10%）、never 从不（0%）

eg: I always/ usually/ often/ sometimes/ seldom/ never watch TV .

2、every 系列

every day 每天 every time 每次 every Sunday 每周日

eg: I watch TV every day

3、once/twice 系列

once a week 每周一次 twice a month 每月二次 three times a year 每年三次

eg: I watch TV once a week

二、一般过去时

（一）概念

1、表示过去某个时间里发生的动作或存在的状态

eg: I got up at seven yesterday morning.

2、表示过去时间里，习惯性、经常性的动作、行为.

eg: She always walked to school last week.

（二）结构

1、含 be 动词：主语+was/were+其他

2、含实义动词：主语+实义动词过去式+其他

(三) 句型

1、含 be 动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+be动词 (was/were) +其他	I /He / She/ My mother/was happy yesterday. You were happy yesterday .
否定句	主语+be动词 (was/were) +not+其他	I /He / She/ My mother/was not happy yesterday. You were not happy yesterday .
一般疑问句	Be+主语+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+be 否定回答: No, 主语+be+not	Was she happy yesterday ? —Yes,she was; No she was not. Were you happy yesterday? —Yes, I was ; No, I was not.

2、含实义动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+动词过去式+其他	I/She/He/My mother watched TV yesterday.
否定句	主语+did not+动词过去式+其他	I/She/He/My mother did not watch TV yesterday.
一般疑问句	Did+主语+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+did 否定回答: No, 主语+did not	Did she watch TV yesterday? —Yes,she did. —No, she did not.

*温馨提示: 规则动词过去式变形规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-ed	help — help ed walk — walk ed work — work ed talk—talk ed
以不发音e结尾的动词, 直接加-d	like — lik ed love — lov ed hop e — hop ed skate—skat ed
以辅音字母+y结尾的动词, 改y为i, 再加-ed	stud y — stud ied cry — cri ed car ry — car ried tr y — tr ied
以辅元辅结尾的单音节的动词, 双写尾字母, 再加-ed	plan — plann ed stop — stop ped dro p — dro pped sh o p---sh opped

(四) 时间标志词

1、yesterday 系列

yesterday morning yesterday afternoon yesterday evening

the day before yesterday

eg: I saw the film yesterday morning/ yesterday afternoon

2、ago 系列——时间段+ago ...之前

a week ago two months ago three years ago

long long ago 很久以前

eg: I saw the film a week ago/two months ago/three years ago

3、last 系列 上一...

last year/month/week/night/Monday/term

eg: I saw the film last year/month/week/night/Monday/last term

4、in+过去年份/世纪

in 2005/2018/2022

in the 19th century

eg: I saw the film in 2005/2018/2022

5、其他常考时间状语

in the past 在过去

Eg:I loved eating meat in the past.

just now 刚才

I did my homework just now.

this morning 今天早上

I ate an egg this morning.

过去的时间状语从句

I was a student when I was 13.

三、一般将来时

(一) 概念

表示将来某一刻要发生的动作或状态

(二) 结构

1、含 be 动词:

主语+will/shall+be +其他

2、含实义动词:

主语+will/shall+实义动词原形+其他

注意：shall 用于第一人称；will 用于各种人称

(三) 句型

1、含 be 动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+will/shall+be+其他	I will/shall be here tomorrow. She will be here tomorrow.
否定句	主语+will/shall+not+be+其他	I will/shall not be here tomorrow. She will not be here tomorrow.
一般疑问句	Will +主语+be+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+will 否定回答: No, 主语+will not	will you be here tomorrow? —Yes,I will; No , I will not

2、含实义动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+will/shall+动词原形+其他	She will arrive in Beijing at seven tomorrow.
否定句	主语+will/shall+not+动词原形+其他	She will not arrive in Beijing at seven tomorrow.
一般疑问句	will+主语+动词原形+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+will 否定回答: No, 主语+will not	Will she arrive in Beijing tomorrow? —Yes,she will. —No, she will not.

3、其他句型：be going to +动词原形

	will	be going to do
时间远近	时间长 She will go to Beijing one day.	近期或很快 She is going to Beijing tomorrow.
主观判断与客观事实	客观事实 She will be 18 years old next week.	根据现有迹象进行主观判断 Look at those dark clouds, it is going to rain soon.
计划与打算	临时想到的 I will help you if you need.	事先考虑好的 She is going to study abroad next week.

(四) 时间标志词

1、tomorrow 系列

tomorrow morning/ afternoon/evening.... 明天早上/下午/晚上

the day after tomorrow 后天

eg: My father will come back tomorrow

2、next 系列

next Monday 下周一 next month/year/term 下个月/明年 next time 下一次

eg: My father will come back next Monday

3、in+将来时间系列

in 2090 在 2090 年

in 22th century 在 22 世纪

in a year/week 在一年/周内

eg: My father will come back in 2090

4、其他常考时间短语

in the future 在将来 soon 很快 sooner or later 迟早

eg: My father will come back in the future/soon/ sooner or later

四、过去将来时

（一）概念

从过去某时看将来要发生的事情和状况

（二）结构

1、含 be 动词：主语+would/should+be +其他

2、含实义动词：主语+would/should+实义动词原形+其他

注意：should 用于第一人称；would 用于各种人称

（三）句型

1、含 be 动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+would/should+be+其他	He said it would be sunny tomorrow. I said I would/should be at home tomorrow.
否定句	主语+would/should+not+be+其他	He said it would not be sunny tomorrow. I said I would/should not be at home tomorrow.

2、含实义动词

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+would/should+实义动词原形+其他	She said she would arrive in Beijing at seven tomorrow.
否定句	主语+would/should++not+实义动词原形+其他	She said she would not arrive in Beijing at seven tomorrow.

3、其他句型：

was/were going to +动词原形

用法与 be going to +动词原形相同

五、现在进行时

（一）概念

1、表示说话时正在进行，尚未完成的动作或状态

I am eating an apples now.

We are waiting for you now.

2、表示现阶段正在进行的动作，说话时动作未必正在进行

Mr.Green is writing another novel. (说话时并未在写，只处于写作的状态。)

（二）结构

am/is/are+动词的现在分词（V-ing）

eg: I am watching TV now.

（三）句型

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+am/is/are+动词现在分词+其他	I am watching TV now. She is watching TV now.
否定句	主语+am/is/are+not+动词现在分词+其他	I am not watching TV now. She is not watching TV now.
一般疑问句	Am/Is/Are +主语+动词现在分词+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+am/is/are. 否定回答: No, 主语+am/is/are +not.	Is she watcching TV now? —Yes,she is —No, she is not.

*温馨提示：现在分词的变形规则

规 则	例 词
一般在动词词尾加-ing	help — helping walk — walking work — working talk — talking
以不发音e结尾的动词，去“e”再加ing	like — liking love — loving hope — hoping skate — skating
以ie结尾的动词，变ie为y，再加-ing	die — dying tie — tying
以辅元辅结尾的单音节的动词，双写尾字母，再加-ing	plan — planning stop — stopping drop — dropping shop — shopping

（四）时间标志词

1、now 系列

now /right now 现在

eg: My father is watching TV now/right now.

2、五官系列：listen 听/ look 看

eg: Look, the boys are playing basketball.

Listen, the boy is crying.

3、at 系列: at this time at this moment at present

eg: My father is watching TV at this time.

（五）、特殊用法

与频度副词 always, constantly, continuously 等连用，表示某种强烈的感情

eg: He is always asking the same questions. 他总是问同一个问题（厌恶）

She is always thinking of what she could do for others.

她总是想着为别人做些什么（赞赏）

六、过去进行时

（一）概念

表示在过去某时刻正在进行或发生的动作，通常与表过去的时间状语连用。

eg: I was watching TV at that time.

（二）结构

was/were+动词的现在分词（V-ing）

eg: I was watching TV at that time.

（三）句型

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+was/were+动词现在分词+其他	I was watching TV at that time. We were watching TV at that time.
否定句	主语+was/were+not+动词现在分词+其他	I was not watching TV at that time. We were not watching TV at that time.
一般疑问句	Was/Were +主语+动词现在分词+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+was/were. 否定回答: No, 主语+was/were +not.	Was she watching TV at that time? —Yes, she was. —No, she was not.

（四）时间标志词

1、at 系列

at that time, at that moment

eg: My father was watching TV at that time.

2、时间状语从句

“when he came in”类时间状语从句等

eg: My father was watching TV when I was coming

七、现在完成时

（一）概念

1、动作发生在过去且已结束,一直影响到现在（影响性事件）

I have already seen the film. 我已经看过这个电影了。

对比: I saw the film.我看了这个电影。（过去时）

2、动作发生在过去但未结束,一直持续到现在.（延续性事件）

He has lived here since 2018. 他自从 2018 年就住在这里了。

对比: He lived here in 2018. 他 2018 年住在这里。（过去时）

（二）结构

have/has+动词的过去分词

eg:I have already seen the film.

She has already seen the film.

（三）句型

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+have/has +动词过去分词+其他	I have already passed the English test. She has already passed the English test.
否定句	主语+have/has + not +动词过去分词+其他	I have not already passed the English test. She has not already passed the English test.
一般疑问句	Have/Has+主语+动词过去分词+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+have/has. 否定回答: No, 主语+have/has not.	Has she passed the English test ? —Yes,she has. —No, she has not.

(四) 时间标志词

1、 表示影响性事件

肯定句:

already 已经 just 刚刚 ever 曾经 recently 近期; 近来 before 以前

否定句及疑问句: yet 已经, 还

2、表示延续性事件

(1) for + 时间段

He has lived here for eight years.

(2) since +时间点/句子(过去时)

He has lived here since 2018.

(3) in/during/over the past X years “在过去的几年里”

He has lived a good life in the past eight years.

(4) so far....“截止到....为止”

So far, he has lived here for eight years.

八、过去完成时

(一) 概念

表示到过去某时为止或在过去某时之前已经发生或完成的动作, 即“过去的过去”。

eg:I had finished my homework by nine o'clock last night.

(二) 结构

had+动词的过去分词

eg: I had finished my homework by nine o'clock last night

(三) 句型

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+had +动词过去分词+其他	I had finished my homework by nine o'clock last night.
否定句	主语+had+ not +动词过去分词+其他	I had not finished my homework by nine o'clock last night.
一般疑问句	Had+主语+动词过去分词+其他? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+had. 否定回答: No, 主语+had not.	Had she finished her homework by nine o'clock last night. —Yes, she has. —No, she has not.

(四) 时间标志词

1、by+过去的时间点 (截止到.....)

I had finished my homework by nine o'clock last night.

昨晚 9 点我已经完成我的作业了

2、by the end of+过去的时间点 (到...末)

We had learned over three thousand English words by the end of last term.

到上学期末, 我们已经学了 3000 多个英语单词

3、before+过去的时间点 (在...之前)

He had written three novels before last year.

九、将来完成时

(一) 概念

1.表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成(结束)的动作, 往往对将来某一时间产生影响。或在另一个未来的动作发生之前已经完成的动作, 常用非延续性动词。

He will have finished his work by 11 o'clock.

2.表示动作或状态延续到将来某一时间。常用延续性动词, 并带有一个表示将来某一时间状语或时间状语从句。

He will have taught for 20 years in this school by next month.

(二) 结构

shall/will+have+done.

(三) 句型

	句型	例句
肯定句	主语+shall/will+have+done+其他	He will have finished the work by tomorrow morning.
否定句	主语+shall/will+not+have+done+其他	He will not have finished the work by tomorrow morning.
一般疑问句	Shall/will+主语+have+done? 肯定回答: Yes, 主语+will. 否定回答: No, 主语+will not.	Will he have finished the work by tomorrow morning? Yes, he will. / No, he won't.

(四) 时间标志词

1、by+将来时间, 表示在...以前/到...为止; (by+过去时间, 表过去完成时)

They will have finished the work by next week.

2、by the end of+将来时间, 表示到...末为止;

We shall/will have built the bridge by the end of this year.

3、by the time+从句, 引导时间状语从句 (从句一般现在时表将来, 主句将来完成时。), 表示到...时候。

I will have finished the homework by the time you come home from work.

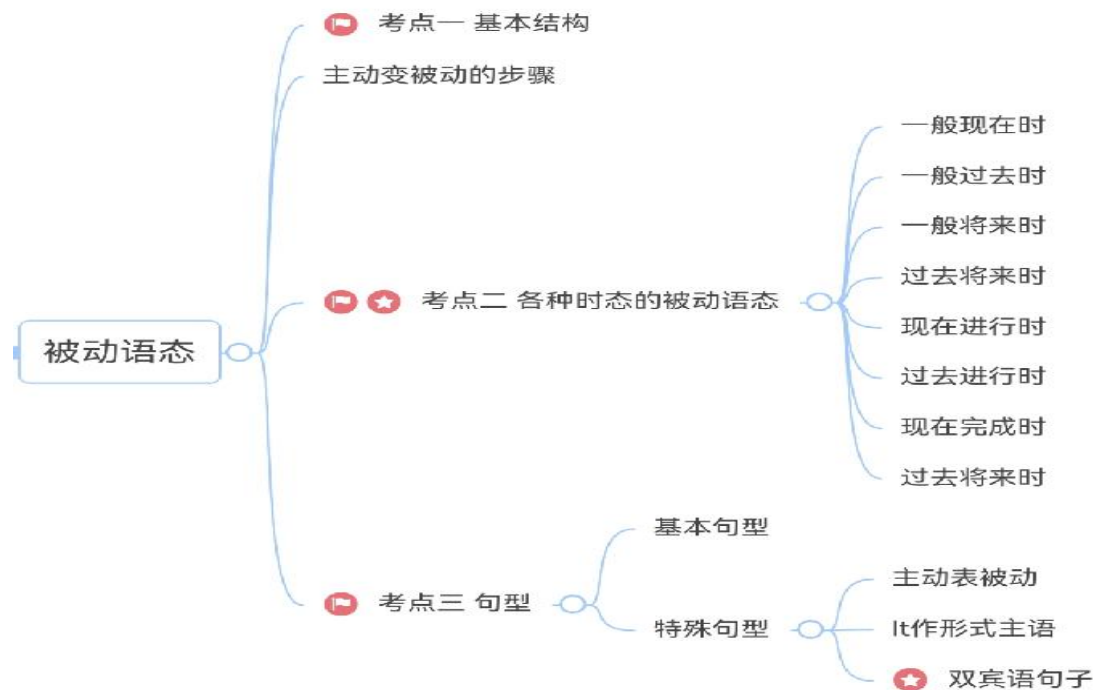
*温馨提示: 一般将来时 VS 一般将来完成时

一般将来时	一般将来完成时
将要做的事	将来某一时刻 做完了 某事
I will go to Shanghai on 5th next month. I will have been in Shanghai before 5th next month.	
动作发生在时间点“上”	动作发生在时间点“前”
I will marry her in 2023. I will have married her by 2023.	

*温馨提示: 现在完成时 VS 过去完成时 VS 将来完成时

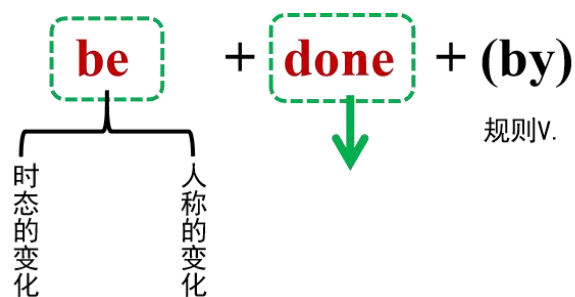
现在完成时	以 现在时间 为参照点, 表示在“现在”以前完成的动作或持续到“现在”的状态
过去完成时	以 过去时间 为参照点, 表示在“过去”某一时间以前发生的动作或持续到“过去”某一时间的状态
将来完成时	以 将来时间 为参照点, 表示在“将来”某一时间为止已经完成的动作或持续到“将来”某一时间的状态。

第五节 被动语态

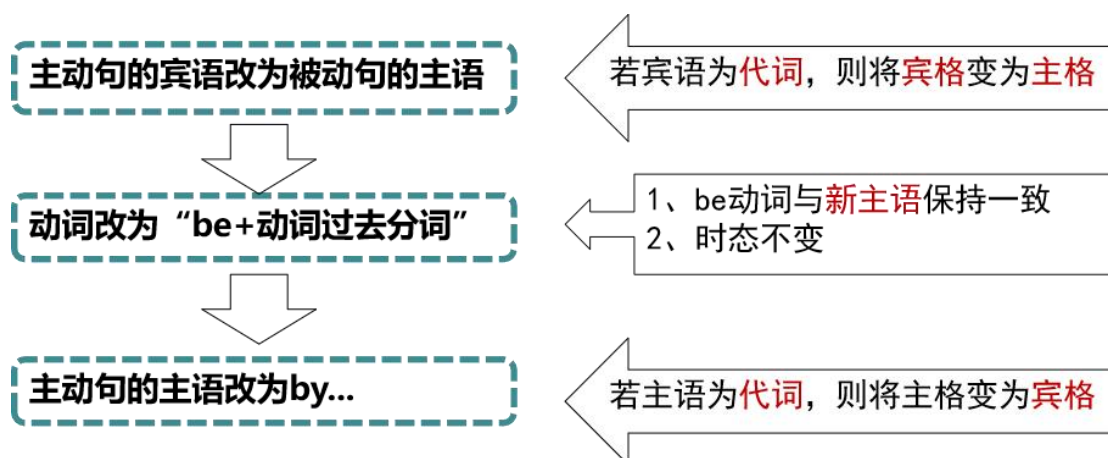


<div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; font-size: 2em;">语态</div>	主动语态	主语 是动作的 执行者
		A monster caught our master. 妖怪抓走了我们的师父。
	被动语态	主语 是动作的 承受者
		Our master was caught by a monster. 我们的师父被妖怪抓走了。

一、被动语态基本结构



二、主动变被动的步骤



三、各种时态的被动语态

	一般现在时	过去式	现在分词	过去分词
be动词的形式	am/is/are	was/were	being	been

一般现在时:	<u>am/is/are</u> done	The book <u>is</u> often <u>moved</u> .
一般过去时:	<u>was/were</u> done	The story <u>was</u> <u>told</u> by her.
一般将来时:	<u>will be</u> done	The problem <u>will be</u> <u>discussed</u> tomorrow
现在进行时:	<u>am/is/are being</u> done	The road <u>is being</u> <u>widened</u> now.
过去进行时:	<u>was/were being</u> done	The new tool <u>was being</u> <u>used</u> at that time.
现在完成时:	<u>have/has been</u> done	The novel <u>has been</u> <u>written</u> for 2 hours.
过去完成时:	<u>had been</u> done	He said that the work <u>had been</u> <u>finished</u> before last Friday.
将来完成时:	<u>will have been</u> done	The work will have been finished by the end of 2029.
过去将来时:	<u>would be</u> done	He said that the trees <u>would be</u> <u>planted</u> in the future.

四、句型

(一) 基本句型: 主语+be done+ (by) +其他

- 1、一般现在时: 主+am/is/are+done+by+其他
- 2、一般过去时: 主+was/were+done+by+其他
- 3、一般将来时: 主+will be+done+by+其他
- 4、过去将来时: 主+would be+done+by+其他
- 5、现在进行时: 主+am/is/are+being+done+by+其他
- 6、过去进行时: 主+was/were+being+done+by+其他

7、现在完成时：主+have/has been+done+by+其他

8、过去完成时：主+had been+done+by+其他

9、将来完成时：主+will+have been+done+by+其他

(二) 特殊句型

1、主动表被动：want, need, deserve, would like 等词表示“想要”“值得”时，被动用 to be done 或 doing

eg:Doudou wants to be beaten every day. 豆豆想要每天都被打

2、It 作形式主语:It+ be +部分动词过去分词+that+其他

eg:It is said that doudou is often beaten by penguins. 据说豆豆经常被企鹅们打

It is said that penguins often beat doudou.据说企鹅们经常打豆豆

3、带双宾语的句子的被动语态，被动语态有两种

①用“人”当主语时,直接宾语照抄下来。

②用“物”当主语时，在保留的间接宾语(人)前必须加 to 或 for,加 to 或 for 由前面的动词决定。

for: make...for, buy...for

to: give...to, teach...to

eg: I bought a book for Doudou/I bought doudou a book. 我给豆豆买了本书

被动：宾语“Doudou”当主语：Doudou was bought a book by me.

宾语“a book”当主语：A book was bought for Doudou by me

Doudou told the truth to me./ Doudou told me the truth 豆豆告诉了我这个事实

被动：宾语“me”作主语：I was told the truth by Doudou.

宾语“the truth”：The truth was told to me by Doudou.

*温馨提示：主动形式表被动含义

(1) 连系动词像 taste , feel , smell , sound , look , stay 等可以用主动形式表示被动意义。

The desk feels smooth .桌子摸起来很光滑。

(2) 部分不及物动词，像 sell , wear , wash , read , open , shut 等及物动词作不及物动词，跟 easily , well , nicely , smoothly 等连用时，强调谓语动词给主语带来某种结果，多用主动表示被动。

This book sells well .这本书很畅销。
The dress wears very well .这件衣服耐穿。

第六节 虚拟语气



语 气	陈述语气	叙述一事实
	祈使语气	表达说话人的请求、命令、劝告等
	虚拟语气	表示说话人的愿望、假设、猜测或建议（不是表示客观存在的事实）

一、if 条件句的虚拟语气

	if 引导的从句时态	主句时态
与过去事实相反	过去完成时(had done)	would/should/could/might+ have done(现在完成时)
与现在事实相反	过去时(be动词只用were)	would/should/could/might+do
与将来事实相反	1.过去时(be动词用were) 2.were to do 3.should do	would/should/could/might+do

*温馨提示：if 条件句虚拟语气的倒装

当虚拟条件句中从句的谓语部分有 were, should, had 时,我们可以将连词 if 省略,将 were, should, had 放在句首。例如:

1. If I were you, I should study English.可改为: Were I you, I should study English.

2. If you had come yesterday, you would have met him.

可改为: Had you come yesterday, he would attend the meeting.

3. If there should be a meeting tomorrow, I would come.

可改为: Should there be a meeting tomorrow, I would come.

二、 if only 条件句的虚拟语气

	if only引导的从句时态
与过去事实相反	过去完成时(had done)
与现在事实相反	过去时(be动词只用were)
与将来事实相反	would/could+do

if only 的从句常常单独使用,没有主句,表示希望情况是那样的,多与现实相反

If only I had taken his advice! 我要是听他的话就好了

三、 wish 宾语从句的虚拟语气

	wish 引导的从句时态	主句
与过去事实相反	过去完成时(had done)	sb wish
与现在事实相反	过去时(be动词只用were)	sb wish
与将来事实相反	would/could+do	sb wish

四、其他常考从句的虚拟语气

从句谓语用 should+动词原形

(一) 表示“坚持、建议、命令、要求”词后接从句，要用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 should+动词原形 (should 可省略)

eg: He suggested that all of us should be present at the meeting.

他建议我们所有人出席会议。

***口诀：**一坚持 (insist)

二命令 (order, command)

三建议 (suggest, advise, propose)

四要求 (ask, demand, request, require)

(二) It is +adj.(necessary, important, essential...) that....

It is a+n.(shame, pity...) that.....要用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 should+动词原形 (should 可省略)

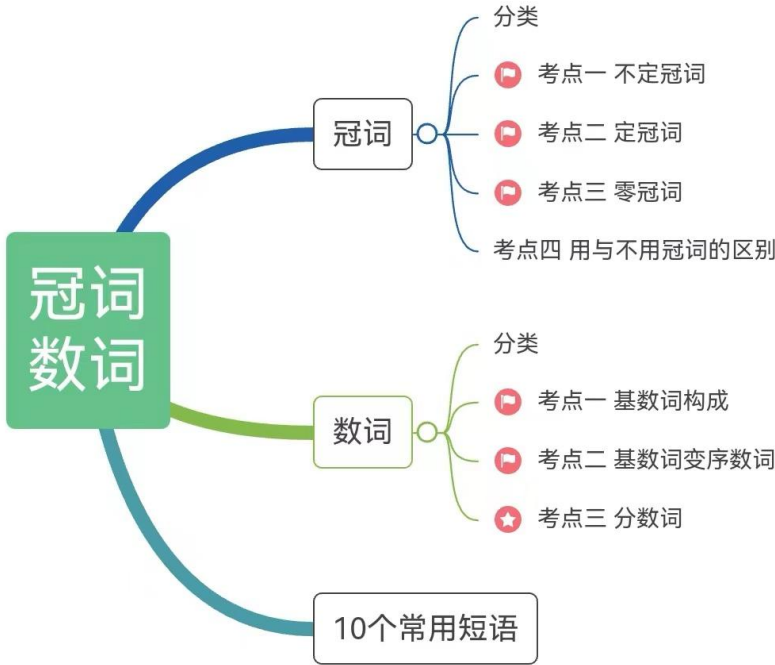
eg: It is necessary that we (should) finish our work on time.

(三) It is high(about) time that... 过去式或 should+动词原形 (should 不可省略!!!)

eg: It is high time that we told him the truth.

It is high time that we should tell told him the truth.该告诉他真相了

第三章 冠词、数词、分数词



第一节 冠词

一、分类

分 类	不定冠词	a	放在以辅音音素开头的单数名词或者其修饰语前
		an	放在以元音音素开头的单数名词或者其修饰语前
	定冠词	the	
	零冠词	/	

***温馨提示:** usual, university, useful, uniform

honour(honor), hour, honest

二、不定冠词与定冠词总体区别：

不定冠词：a,an——泛指：广泛的指代（多表示为，“一类”“一个”“一种”）

定冠词：the——特指：特定的指代（多表示为“那个”）

（一）不定冠词

1、泛指某一类人、事或物

(1) A plane is a machine that can fly.

(2) A grammar book is necessary to a language learner.

(3) A horse is a useful animal.

2、泛指某人或某物

(1) A girl is waiting for you. 一个女孩正在等你。

(2) I have a beautiful bedroom. 我有个漂亮的卧室。

(3) It is an excellent movie. 这是一部很棒的电影。

3、用于表示时间、速度、价格等意义的名词之前，有“每一”的意思，相当于 every

(1) two kilometers an hour 每小时两千米

(2) five lessons a week 每周五节课

(3) twice a month 每月两次

4、用在序数词前，表示“又一”，“再一”

I have three books. I want to buy a fourth one.

5、用在某些固定词组中

a lot (of)(许多，大量), make a living (谋生), in a moment (过一会儿)

after a while(过一会儿), have a rest (休息), have a look (瞧瞧), have a good time

(过得开心), take a shower (淋浴), take a break (休息), take a bath (洗澡)

get a cold (患感冒), get a fever (发烧),

（二）定冠词

1、指世界上独一无二的事物

Which is bigger, the sun or the earth?

2、用在方位词前

on the left 在左边 in the middle of 在中间

3、形容词、副词最高级前

The first lesson is the easiest one in this book.

4、用在表示海洋，河流，山脉，群岛及国家和党派等名词前

the Black Sea 黑海，the Changjiang/Yangtze River 长江

5、用在姓氏复数形式前，表示“全家人”或“夫妻俩”

the Greens 格林一家或格林夫妻俩

6、用在乐器名称前

She plays the piano every day. 她每天弹钢琴

7、用在序数词前

The first lesson is easy.

对比：I have three books. I want to buy a fourth one.

8、用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前

the United States(美国)，the United Kingdom(英国)

9、用在某些形容词前，表示某一类人

the poor 穷人, the blind 盲人

10、用在某些固定搭配中

all the same 仍然；all the time 一直；at the moment 此刻；at the same time 同时；

by the way 顺便说；do the shopping/washing 买东西/洗衣服；

in the morning/afternoon/evening 在上午/下午/晚上；in the open air 在户外

11、特指某(些)人或某(些)物

(1) The blue shirt is mine

(2) Open the window, please.

(3) I have a car. The car is red.

***口诀：**一独二方三高四海五行（姓）

西洋乐器序数词

普通专有一类人

固定搭配加特指

（三）零冠词

1、在专有名词和不可数名词前

Tian'an Men Square 天安门广场

对比: the United States(美国), the United Kingdom(英国)

2、在星期, 月份, 季节, 节日前

on Sunday 在周日, in March 在三月, in spring 在春天,

on Women's Day 在妇女节

He joined the Army in the spring of 1982.

3、在学科名称, 三餐饭和球类运动名称前

(1) Among the subjects, I like English best.

(2) I have lunch at school every day.

(3) I play football every Thursday afternoon.

4、某些固定词组中不用冠词

(1) 与 by 连用的交通工具名称前

by bus, by car, by bike, by train, by air/plane, by sea/ship

(2) 介词词组

at home, in surprise, at noon, on foot, at night, on duty, at work, on time, for example,

in class, on show, in bed

(3) go 短语

go home, go to bed, go to school, go to work,

go shopping/swimming/boating/fishing

*温馨提示: 用与不用冠词的区别

go to bed	上床睡觉	by sea	乘船
go to the bed	走到床前	by the sea	在海边
go to sea	出海	at table	在进餐
go to the sea	到海边去	at the table	在桌子旁
go to school	去上学		
go to the school	去学校		
in bed	在睡觉		
in the bed	在床上		
in hospital	住院		
in the hospital	在医院		

小技巧：有 the 表地点，无 the 表动作

第二节 数词

一、分类

数 词	基数词形式	one, two,ten, eleven, twelve
	序数词	fourth
	百分词	1/2 one second, 3/4 three fourths

二、基数词构成

数字	基数词形式	例词
1~12	独立词	one, two, four, ten, eleven, twelve
13~19	个位数+teen (13, 15, 18 稍有变化)	three→thirteen, five→fifteen, eighteen four→fourteen
数字	基数词形式	例词
整十数	个位数+ty (20, 30, 40, 50, 80 稍有变化)	two→twenty, three→thirty, four→forty, five→fifty eight→eighty six→sixty
几十几	整十数加“-”再加个位数	21→twenty-one, 55→fifty-five
几百几	...hundred + and +...	288→two hundred and eighty-eight

***温馨提示：**

基数词 hundred, thousand, million, billion 表示确切数目时，不能加 s

但在表示不确切数目时，要用“复数形式+of”结构，

如:five thousand 五千，thousands of 成千上万的。

口诀：“具体数目用单数，概数数目用复数，后面还要加 of”

三、基数词变序数词

基数词的形式	变序数词的规则	例词
一般情况	在基数词后加上 th	four→fourth hundred→hundredth
以 t 结尾	在基数词后加 h	eight→eighth
基数词的形式	变序数词的规则	例词
以 e 结尾	去 e 再加 th	nine→ninth
以 ve 结尾	改 ve 为 f，再加 th	five→fifth
以 ty 结尾的整十数	改 y 为 ie，再加 th	twenty→twentieth
基数词的形式	变序数词的规则	例词
20 以上的两位数	只变个位数	thirty-two→thirty-second
特殊变化	无规则	one→first, two→second, three→third

基数词变序数词的口诀：

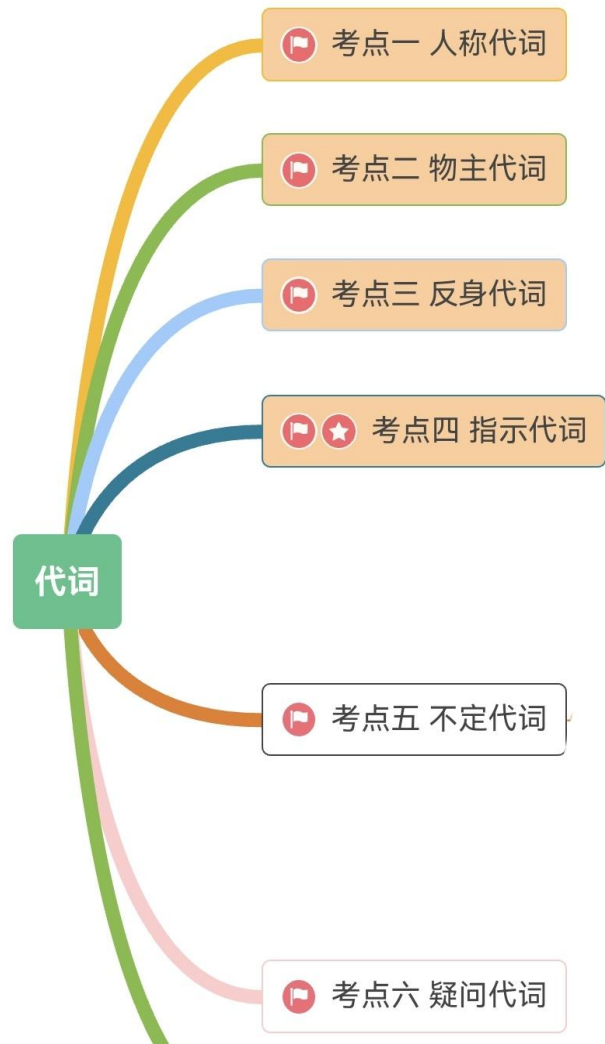
- 一、二、三特殊记，八去 t，九去 e，
- f 代 ve，th 从四加起，ty 改为 tie，
- 若见几十几，只变个位就可以。

第三节 分数词

用数词表示分数时，分子用基数词，分母用序数词；分子大于 1 时，分母用复数。

如：1/2 one second, 3/4 three fourths

第四章 代词



一、人称代词

人称代词表示“我”“你”“他”“你们”“他们”的词，有主格和宾格之分。主格在句中作主语；宾格作动词或介词的宾语。人称代词的人称和数的变化如下：

人称	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称				用法
单 复 数	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数		复数		
主格	I	we	you	you	he	she	it	they	作 主

									语
宾格	me	us	you	you	him	her	it	them	作 宾 语

二、物主代词

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

形容词性物主代词一般用于名词前修饰名词，而名词性物主代词本身就具有名词的性质，相当于“形容词性物主代词＋名词”。

This is my red schoolbag. = This red schoolbag is mine.

这个红色的书包是我的。

物主代词具体分类如下：

人称	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称				用法
单 复 数	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数			复数	
形容 词性	my	our	your	your	his	her	its	their	只能作定语， 修饰后面的名 词
名 词 性	mine	ours	yours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs	相当于“形容 词性物主代词 ＋名词”，作主 语或宾语等

三、反身代词

表示“我（我们）自己”“你（你们）自己”“他（他们）自己”等概念的代词

反身代词的分类及用法见下表：

人称	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称			
单复数	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数		复数	

反身 代词	myself	ourselv es	your-se lf	yoursel ves	himself	herself	itself	themse lves
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常用词组

teach oneself 自学

learn by oneself 自学

help oneself to 随便吃(用)

come to oneself 苏醒

hurt oneself 受伤

by oneself 独自

enjoy oneself 过得愉快；玩得高兴

*人称代词、物主代词与反身代词总结表如下：

	人称代词				物主代词		
	人称		主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
单数	第一人称	我	I	me	my	mine	myself
	第二人称	你	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	第三人称	他	he	him	his	his	himself
		她	she	her	her	hers	herself
		它	it	it	its	its	itself
复数	第一人称	我们	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	第二人称	你们	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	第三人称	他们， 她们， 它们	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

四、指示代词

主要有：this, that, these, those

指示代词及用法	例句
<p>this/these 一般用来指时间或空间上较近的人或物；</p> <p>that/those 一般用来指时间或空间上较</p>	<p>This is a pen and that is a pencil.</p> <p>These are my books and those are his.</p>

远的人或物	
this/these 常指后面要讲到的事物，有启下的作用； that/those 有承上的作用，指前面刚刚提过的事	What I want to tell you is this: the meeting is put off till Friday. (启下) We have no time to do it. That's his job. (承上)
that 和 those 可用来代替前面提过的名词，避免重复，尤其在比较状语从句中 The students of Class One are better than those of Class Two.	

五、不定代词

不定代词分为普通不定代词和复合不定代词

(一) 普通不定代词

1、some, any

some	多修饰可数名词 多用于肯定句中；也可以用于表示说话人希望得到肯定的回答或表达请求、建议的疑问句中	Mother bought some apples in the supermarket. Would you like some bananas?
any	多用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句中，还可用来修饰可数名词的单数，表示“任何一个”或“随便哪一个”	Is there any water in the glass? Tom is taller than any other boy in his class.

2、little, a little, few, a few

不定代词	用法	固定搭配/例句
a few, few	a few 表示肯定，few 表示否定，修饰可数名词的复数	a few = some but not many; few = nearly no a little = some but not much; little = nearly
a little,	a little 表示肯定，little 表	

little	示否定，修饰不可数名词	nothing only, even, quite, just 等词 可与 a few, a little 连用， 而不和 few, little 连用。
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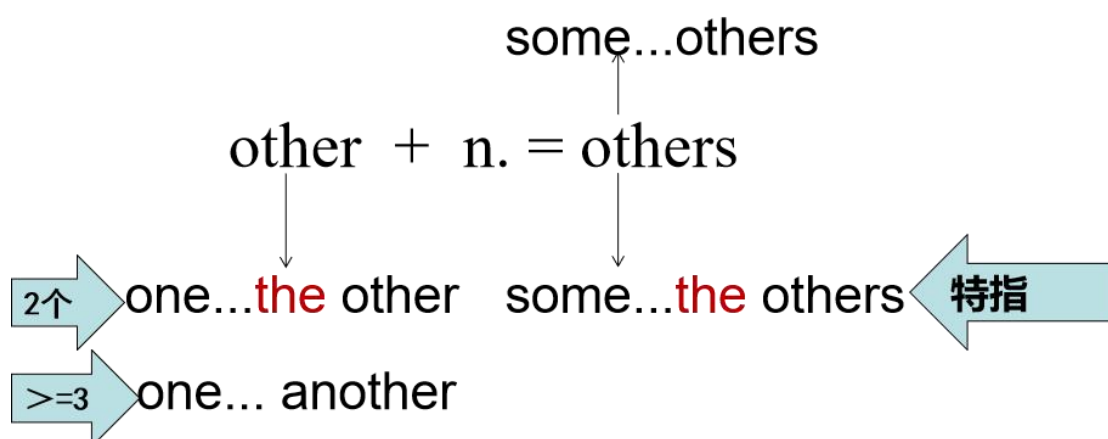
3、all、any 与 none

相同点		均用于三个或三个以上的人或物
不同点	all	指“三个或三个以上的人或物”，作主语时，谓语动词用复数，其反义词为 none
	any	指“三个或三个以上的人或物中的任意一个”，只能作定语
	none	指“三个或三个以上的人或物中没有一个(全部否定)”，相当于 not any

4、both、either 与 neither

词汇	用法	例句
both	表示“两者都”	Tom's parents are both doctors. 汤姆的父母都是医生。
either	表示“两者中的任何一个”，作主语时谓语动词用单数	Either of the books is interesting. 这两本书中的任何一本都很有趣。
neither	表示“两者都不”，作主语时谓语动词用单数	Neither of his friends has come yet. 他的两个朋友都还没来。

5、other, others, the other, the others, another



(二) 复合不定代词

常见的复合不定代词的分类及用法如下表：

分类		用法	例句
指人	somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody,	(1)后接else时，表示 “另外的；其他的”	—Would you like something else to drink? —Yes, I'd like a glass of milk.
	everyone, everybody	(2) 形容词修饰 something, anything, nothing 等时，应置于这些复合不定代词之后	I don't want to watch this film. There is nothing interesting in it.
分类		用法	例句
指物	something, nothing, anything,	(1)不与 of 连用，但 every, any one 可与 of 连用	Any one of the boys can swim.
	everything	(2)作主语时，谓语动词一般用单	Everyone knows this, doesn't

		数	he/don't they? Everything is ready, isn't it?
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六、疑问代词

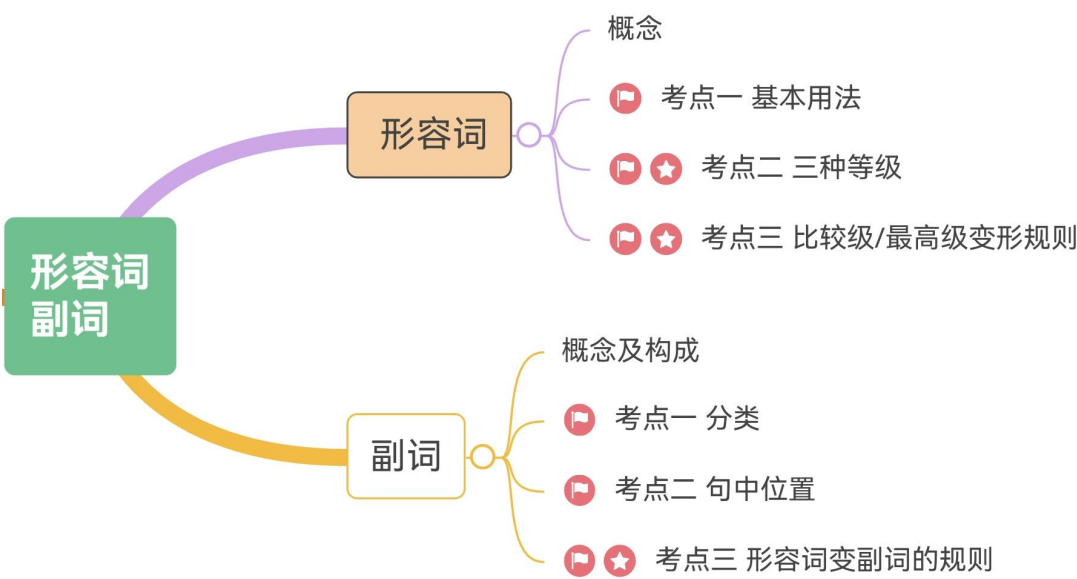
主要有：who, whom, whose, what, which

who（谁）	作主语、表语、宾语(作宾语时用于口语中，不能放在介词后)
whom（谁）	who 的宾格形式，作宾语
whose（谁的）	who 的所有格形式，作表语、定语

疑问代词	主要用法	例句
what/who	what 可用于询问某人的职业、事物或人的姓名等	—What is Susan ? / What's Susan's job ? / What does Susan do? —She's a designer. What's the time now?
	who 询问某人的身份、姓名	—Who is the boy under the tree? —He is Li Ming.

疑问代词	主要用法	例句
what/which	what 指不定数目中的“哪一个；哪一些；什么”，没有一定范围的限定	What would you like?
	which“哪一个”，指在一定范围内特指的人或物	Which season do you like better, spring or summer?

第五章 形容词与副词



第一节 形容词

形容词用来修饰名词或代词，表示人或事物的性质、状态和特征

eg: a beautiful girl

一、句中位置

作用	结构	位置	示例
作定语	形容词＋名词	一般位于名词前	a rainy day 雨天 exciting matches 令人兴奋的比赛
	不定代词/不定副词＋形容词	位于不定代词或不定副词之后	something new 新鲜事物 somewhere cool 凉爽的地方
作宾语补足语	动词 (make, keep, think, find 等)＋宾语 (sb. 或 sth.)＋形容词	make me upset 使我心烦意乱 keep the room clean and tidy 保持房间干净整洁 She found the door closed. 她发现门是关着的。	

作用	结构	位置	示例
作表语	系动词/感官动词+形容词	五感: look, sound, taste, smell, feel	look unhappy 看起来不开心 smell delicious 闻起来香
		四变: turn, get, go, become	turn red (变红), get warm (变暖和), go bad(变质)
		三保持: keep, stay, remain	keep/stay cool 保持冷静 remain silent 保持沉默
		二特殊: be, seem	Tom seems very clever. 汤姆看上去非常聪明。

***温馨提示:** -ing 形容词与-ed 形容词的区别

形容词	用法	例句
tiring boring exciting interesting	指事物对人的影响, 常用来修饰物, 主语一般是物。(令人....)	He felt excited after watching the exciting film.
tired bored excited interested	指人对事物的感受, 主语一般是人(感到...)	

二、三种等级

(一) 原级

级别	比较程度		表达方式和意义	示例
原级	同等程度	肯定形式	A+as+原级+as+B 表示“A 与 B 一样……”	She studies as hard as Lisa. 她学习与丽莎一样努力。
		否定形式	A+not as/so+原级+as+B 表示“A 不及/不 如 B……”	She doesn't study as/so hard as Lisa. 她学习不如丽莎努力。
		表示倍数	倍数+as+原级+as	This tree is three times as tall as that one. 这棵树是那棵树的三倍高。
		有表示程度的副词 too, very, so, enough, quite 等修饰时		The boy is too young. 这个男孩年纪太小了。
注意:as 可以用于肯定句和否定句;so 只用于否定句				

(二) 比较级

不同程度 (两者比较)	A+比较级+than+B(A > B) 表示“A 比 B 更……”	My room is bigger than yours. 我的房间比你的大。
	A+much/even/a little+比较级+than+B 表示“A 比 B……(程度词)”	Our classroom is much larger than theirs. 我们的教室比他们的大得多。
	A+less+原级+than+B 表示“A 不及/不如 B……”	The film was less fun than that one. 这部电影不及那部有趣。

表程度 加深	比较级+and+比较级(单音节形容词) more and more+原级(多音节形容词) 表示“越来越……”	It's getting hotter and hotter. 天气变得越来越热。 You are more and more beautiful. 你越来越漂亮了。
	the+比较级, the+比较级 表示“越……, 就越……”	The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make. 你越认真, 犯的错误就越少。
	比较级+than any other+单数名词(表最高级) 表示“比其他任何……都……”	Lin is taller than any other student in his class. 林比他班上的其他任何一个学生都要高。

两者中 较为突出 的一个	the+比较级+of the two 表示“两者中更……”	Jim is the taller of the two boys. 吉姆是两个男孩中较高的那个。
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量化 比较	数量/倍数+比较级+than...	Jack is three years older than Tom. 杰克比汤姆大三岁。
特殊 情况	a(n)+比较级+名词	If you study harder, you can have a better grade. 如果你学习更努力, 你就能取得更好的成绩。
	can't+比较级表示“再……不过”	She couldn't have explained the matter more clearly. 她把那件事解释得再清楚不过了。

*温馨提示: 倍数 3 种表达方式

1、A 是 B 的 X 倍长

The table is three times as big as that one.

2、A 比 B 长 X 倍

The table is twice bigger than that one.

3、A 的长度是 B 的 X 倍

The table is three times the length of that.

(三) 最高级

句型	用法	示例
the+最高级+of/in/among	表示三者或以上的比较	He is the tallest boy in our class. 他是我们班上最高的男生。 Miller jumps (the) highest among the three students. 在三个学生中，米勒跳得最高。
one of the+最高级+名词复数+in/of+比较范围	表示“最……的……之一”	Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China. 北京是中国最大的城市之一。
the+序数词+最高级+名词+in/of+比较范围	表示“第几……的……”	The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国第二长的河流。
This is the+最高级+名词(that) I meet/know	表示“这是我见过/知道的最……”	This is the most beautiful city that I have ever visited. 这是我去过的最美的城市。

三、比较级和最高级的变形规则

规则的	构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
	单音节词和少数多音节词	一般在词尾+er 或+est	cold	colder	coldest
			fast	faster	fastest
		以字母e结尾的形容词,+r或+st	nice	nicer	nicest
			large	larger	largest
		辅元辅结构, 双写尾字母+er 或+est	big	bigger	biggest
			hot	hotter	hottest
		以“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词, 先改“y”为“i”, 再加+er或+est	easy	easier	easiest
			early	earlier	earliest
	多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前+more或most	beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
			tired	more tired	most tired

不规则的	原级	比较级	最高级
	bad/ill/badly	worse	worst
	far	farther further	farthest(距离) furthest(程度)
	good/well	better	best
	little	less	least (少)
	many/much	more	most
	old	older elder	oldest(年龄) eldest(长幼)

*记忆口诀：

两坏一病，

两多两好，

little 不是小，

一分为二有两个，

一是老来二是远。

第二节 副词

副词指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词，一般充当状语，修饰动词、形容词、副词，此外还可修饰整个句子。

eg: He runs quickly.

She is extremely beautiful.

Finally, they arrived safely.

一、基本构成

本身就是副词	here 这里， very 很， now 现在
由形容词+ly	quick-quickly, happy-happily
	fast adj. 迅速的 adv. 迅速地 early adj. 早的 adv. 早地

与形容词同形	high adj. 高的	adv. 高高地
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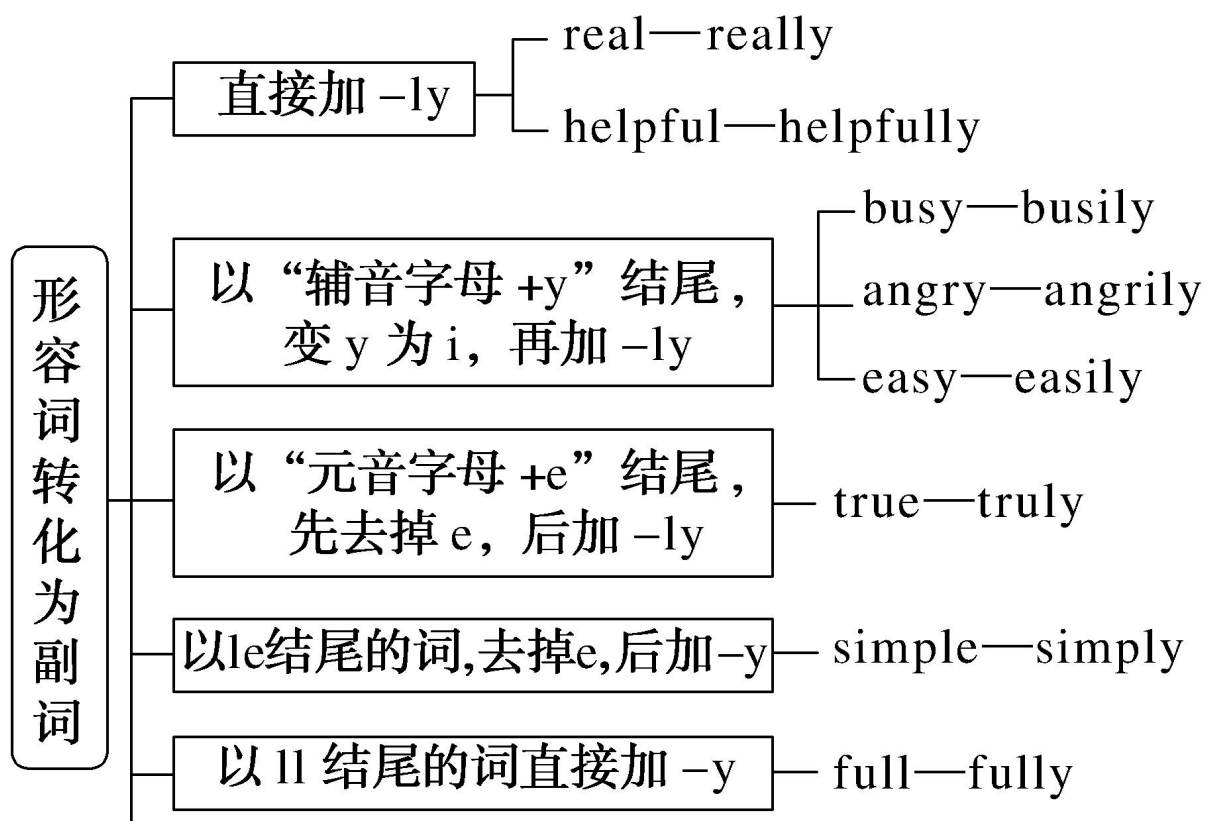
二、分类

类别	举例
①时间副词	ago,before,already,now,just,soon,then,yet,ever,once,still,late
②地点副词	here,there,in,out,back,home
③程度副词	very,much,only,quite,too,so,nearly,enough
④疑问副词	when,where,how,why
⑤方式副词	quickly,slowly,carefully,loudly,strongly,happily
⑥频率副词	always,usually,often,sometimes,never,seldom,hardly

三、句中位置

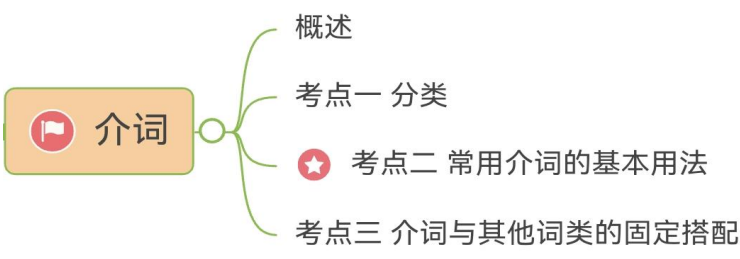
用法	位置	例句
状语	(1)多数副词位于动词之后， 如果动词带有宾语， 则位于宾语之后	It is raining hard. Lucy speaks English quite well. Don't drive too fast.
	(2)频度副词通常位于实义动词之前，但是位于情态动词、助动词或系动词be 之后	I've never heard him singing. She is seldom ill.
	(3)程度副词一般位于所修饰的形容词和副词的前面， 但 enough 作副词用时， 通常位于被修饰词的后面	It is a rather difficult job. He didn't work hard enough.

四、形容词变副词的规则



*温馨提示：daily, lovely, friendly, lonely, ugly, likely 等是形容词，不是副词。

第六章 介词



介词一般用于名词或代词（或相当于名词的其他词类、短语、从句）前，表示该词与其他句子成分的关系。介词是虚词，不能单独作句子成分。介词与动词、名词、形容词常有比较固定的搭配。如：belong to（属于）,full of（充满）

一、分类

- （一）简单介词：at, in, on, to, of, for 等
- （二）合成介词：onto,into,without, within,outside 等。
- （三）短语介词：because of, in front of, according to, instead of 等
- （四）二重介词：from under（从.....的下面）,until after（直到.....之后）,
- （五）分词介词：regarding（关于）,including（包括）等

二、常用介词的基本用法

（一）时间介词





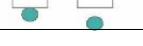


介词	用法	示例
in	in + 大时间（月、季节、年、世纪或特殊情况上午、下午、晚上）	in May； in 2022; in the sixteenth century; in autumn; in the morning
	表示“（从现在起）多久之后”，常与一般将来时连用	She'll be back in an hour.

on	on+星期或具体的某一天	on Sunday; on June 1st
	on+ 具体某一天的上午、下午、晚上	on Monday morning
at	at+ 钟点时刻	at seven o'clock
	用于固定搭配中	at noon; at night; at dusk; at the age of 10
from	表示开始时间	From now on, I will learn English every morning.
since	后接时间点，意为“在……之后”，与一般将来时连用	He has lived here since 1993.
for	for+时间段，指持续（多长时间）	I have studied English for six years.
by	by+ 将来的时间，常与一般将来时连用，意为“在……之前”	I'll finish the task by Friday.
	by+过去的时间，常与过去完成时连用，意为“到……为止”	We had learned 1,000 English words by the end of last term.
after	after+ 时间点，意为“在……之后”，与一般将来时连用	I will play basketball with my friends after 17:00.
	after+以过去为起点的时间段，意为“在……之后”，与一般过去时连用	They finished the work after two years.
before	before+ 时间点，意为“在……之前”	He'll arrive here before ten.
until	用于肯定句中，意为“直到……为止”	I waited for you until 10 o'clock.
	用于否定句中，意为“直到……才”	I didn't go to bed until ten.

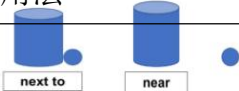
(二) 地点介词

介词	用法	示例
in	表示在某范围或空间内的某一点	in the park/ garden; in the south of China
	用于较大的地方前（如：国家、城市等）	in China; in Beijing/ Paris
on	表示与某地相邻关系	Russia is on the north of China.
	表示在……上面，与物体表面接触	on the wall
to	表示在某一地区之外的某个地方（不属于该范围）	Japan lies to the east of China.
at	用于较小的地方前（如：车站、机场等）	at the airport

(三) 方位介词

方位	介词（短语）	用法
上	over（不接触，正上方）	  
	above（不接触，非正）	
	on（接触）	
下	under	 
	below	
前	in front of	 
	in the front of	
后	behind	

方位	介词（短语）	用法
内部	in	
	in the middle of	在...的中心
左/右	on one's left / right	
	on the left / right	
中间	between... and	

方位	介词（短语）	用法
附近	near	
	next to	
在...旁边	by	Come and sit by me.
across	从一边到另一边	They ran across the street.
	在...对面	There's a bank right across the street.

（四）方式介词

介词	用法	示例
by	用 by 时，表方式，交通工具前不用任何修饰词	by bike/ by bus/ by plane/ by train
in/on	用 in 或者 on 时，交通工具为具体实物，其前有修饰语或本身是复数	on the school bus/ in my father's car
by	用 by 时，名词前面不能再有任何修饰词，表示“用.....”。另外，还可以用 by+ doing ,表示“通过.....”	by hand; by cheque(支票); by taking notes; by listening to music; by studying with a group
with	with+ 工具（实物），表示“用.....”	with a knife; with your own eyes
in	in+语言、材料、声音等，表示“用.....”	in Japanese; in ink; in a high voice

on	通过，使用，借助于	on the Internet; on the phone
through	用……途径或媒介	through the telescope（望远镜）

（五）除去介词

介词	用法		示例
besides	除……以外	besides + 同样情况的人或物	He went besides me. 除了我去了以外，他也去了。
except		except + 不同情况的人或物	All went except me. 除了我没去以外，大家都去了
except for		except for + 前述人或物的一个侧面	Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.
but	除去（多和nobody, nothing, who 连用）		I have told nobody but you.

（六）其他介词

介词	用法	示例
with	和……一起	I fed the chicken with my grandpa.
	具有，带有	He looked at her with a hurt expression.
without	不，没有	He left without saying goodbye.
for	给,对,供（表对象、用途）	There is a letter for you.
	为了（表目的）	I have to study for an English test.
	支持，拥护	I think you'll be for my

		decision.
	因为，由于	be famous for/known for
	就……而言； 对某人来说	He is tall for his age.
	向；往（表示目标或方向）	Is this the bus for Zhejiang University?

三、介词与其他词类的固定搭配

（一）介词和动词的固定搭配

look after 照顾

take part in 参加

join in 参加

worry about 为……担心

take care of 关心；照顾

think of 想起

get up 起床

get on 上（车、船等）

（二）介词和形容词的固定搭配

be afraid of 害怕

be full of 充满

be proud of 为……感到自豪

be sure of 确信；深信

be good at 在……方面做得好

be satisfied with 对……满意

be interested in 对……感兴趣

be responsible for 对……负责

*温馨提示：介词短语 VS 短语介词

介词短语	短语介词
介词+宾语构成，可单独作一个句子成分	一个相当于介词的词组，不能单独作句

分	子成分
in front of the car 在汽车前面	in front of 在...前面
because of the rain 因为下雨	because of 因为

第七章 连词

连词是一种虚词，不能担任任何一个句子成分，但可以起到连接作用，即连接词与词或句与句。按其在句子中的作用可分为并列连词和从属连词两种。

一、并列连词

把处于”同等的并列的语法地位的“单词、词组、句子连起来的一大类连词，叫做并列连词。虽有同等语法地位，但在逻辑上又能细分为以下几类：

（一）分类

并列关系	and, both...and, not only...but also, as well as
转折关系	but, yet, though
选择关系	or, either...or, neither...nor
因果关系	for, so

（二）用法

并列连词用来连接两个或两个以上对等成分，被连接的成分应保持平行。若连接并列谓语前后句动作的进展无明显先后顺序，则谓语时态应一致。

二、从属连词

连接英文主句和从句（从句可以理解为主句的句子成分，从属于主句）的一大类连词叫“从属连词”

（中文没有）

从属连词	名词性从句 （主语、宾语、表语、同位语从句）	that
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	状语从句	情况较多
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状语从句从属连词	时间状语	when,as,while,before,after, since,until,once,as soon as, the moment
	地点状语	where,wherever,anywhere, everywhere
	原因状语	as,because,since,for
	结果状语	so...that,such...that,so that
	目的状语	so that,in order that,in case
	条件状语	if,unless,once,in case,as(so) long as,as far as
	让步状语	though,although, when, while,even though(if),no matter...,as
	比较状语	as..as,than
	方式状语	as if(though),as

三、关联连词

关 联 连 词	并列	neither...nor,both...and,eith er...or,not...but ,not only...but(also),whether...o r
	从属	hardly...when, no

		sooner...than, so/such...that, if...not... not...until, the more...the more, as...as, not so/as...as
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四、并列主语的主谓一致

(一)由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also., not...but...等连接并列主语时，遵循就近原则

就近原则		
规则：谓语动词的单复数，看离动词最近的 B 的单复数，B 为单数，谓语动词用单数，B 为复数，谓语动词用复数。	1. either A or B 要么...要么. 2.neither A nor B 既不.也不. .. 3. not only A but also B 不仅...而且. 4.not A but B 不是...而是 5.A orB 或者	Either you or I am right.

(二)两个主语由 as well as, rather than,but, together with,along with, with, except, besides 等连接时，遵循就远原则

就远原则	口诀：好像包括四除五和	名词 A+连词+名词 B
规则：谓语动词的单复数，看离动词最 Y 远的 A 的单复数。A 为单数，谓语动词用单数，A 为复数，谓语动词用复数。	好像：like 包括：.including 四除：but，except， besides，in addition to 五和：with，along with， together with， combined with，as well	①Nobody but two boys was late for class. ②All the kids except Jim get a new book.

	as	
--	----	--

（三）并列关联连词 **neither...nor, not only...but also ...**置于句首构成并列句时使用部分倒装。从属关联连词 **hardly...when, no sooner....than,so/such....that, not.until** 置于句首时主句使用部分倒装。

第八章 简单句、并列句、复合句

第一节 简单句



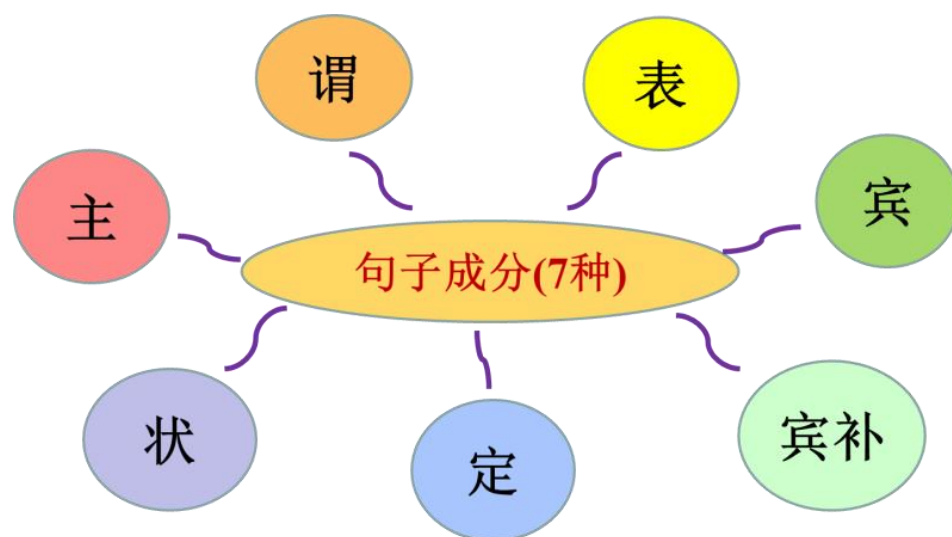
只有一个主语（或并列主语）和一个谓语（或并列谓语）

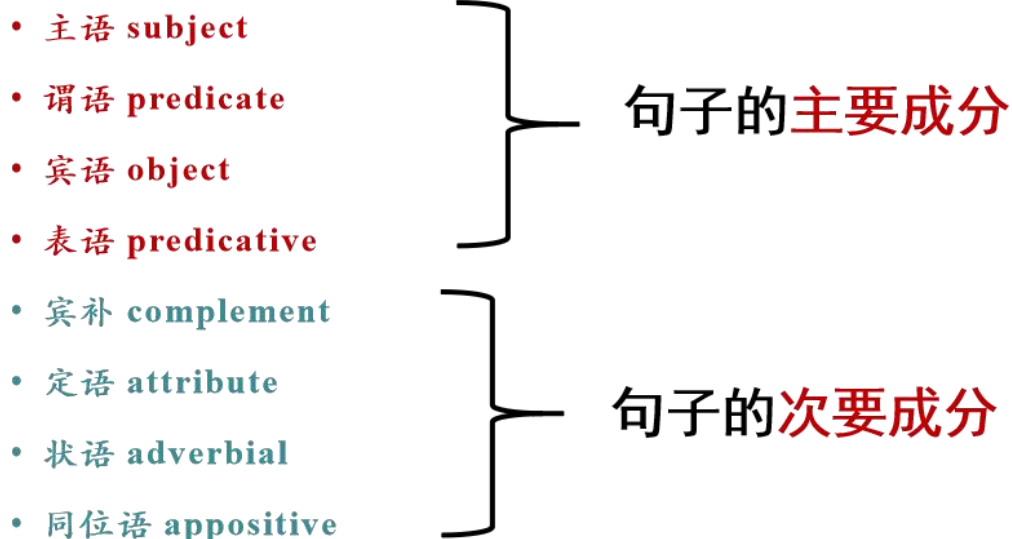
① He often reads English in the morning.

② Tom and Mike are American boys.

③ She likes drawing and often draws pictures for the newspapers.

一、句子成分





(一) 主语

主语是一个句子的主体，表示所说的是谁或是什么。主语一般放在句首。

充当主语的词或短语：①名词②代词③数词④不定式⑤动名词

①The students are playing volleyball now.

②I go to school by bus every day.

③Four and five is nine.

④To read in the sun is bad for your eyes.

⑤Getting up early is a good habit.

(二) 谓语

谓语说明主语的动作、行为或所处的状态。

充当谓语的词或短语：①实义动词或动词短语 ②情态动词+动原

③系动词+表语④助动词+动原

①She likes drawing.

②You should be good with your friends.

③The skirt feels soft.

④Do you speak English?

（三）表语

表语是和系动词一起构成复合谓语的词或短语。

表语用来说明主语的身份、特征、性质和状态。

充当表语的词或短语：①名词②代词③数词④形容词⑤分词

⑥动名词⑦不定式⑧介词短语⑨副词⑩从句

充当表语的词或短语：①名词②代词③数词④形容词⑤分词

⑥动名词⑦不定式⑧介词短语⑨副词⑩从句

①Her mother is a teacher.

②The desk is yours.

③Tom was the first to come.

④It sounds good.

⑤Seeing is believing.

⑥I think my favorite sport is playing tennis.

⑦The best way is to say sorry to your mother.

⑧He is at home on Saturdays.

⑨Jim is over there. You can play with him.

⑩It is what I like best.

（四）宾语

宾语是表示动作的对象，是动作的承受者，一般放在及物动词或介词后面。

充当宾语的词或短语：①名词②代词③数词

④不定式⑤the+形容词⑥动名词

①He likes potatoes a lot.

②I saw her last month.

③If you put 5 and 7 together, you'll get 12.

④She wants to go to Italy.

⑤They are helping the poor during the winter.

⑥He enjoys reading.

（五）宾语补足语

宾语补足语用来补充说明宾语，与宾语一起构成复合宾语。

充当宾语补足语的词或短语：①名词②形容词③不定式

④现在分词⑤介词短语

①We call them moon cakes.

②At first, I found Chinese hard.

③Tell him to come here the day after tomorrow.

④In the country, he can hear birds singing.

⑤The boy found his pen on the floor.

（六）定语

定语是修饰名词和代词的句子成分。

形容词、名词作定语时，一般放在名词前；

副词、介词短语作定语时要放在名词之后。

充当定语的词或短语：前置定语①形容词②代词③数词④名词

后置定语⑤介词短语⑥副词

①Tom is a handsome boy.

②His name is Tom.

③There are two books on the desk.

④Last year my English class was difficult.

⑤The boy in blue is Tom.

⑥The man here is Mr. King.

（七）状语

状语是修饰动词、形容词、副词等的句子成分，说明时间、地点、目的、结果、条件、原因、方式、程度等。

充当状语的词或短语：①副词②介词短语③不定式④相当于副词的短语

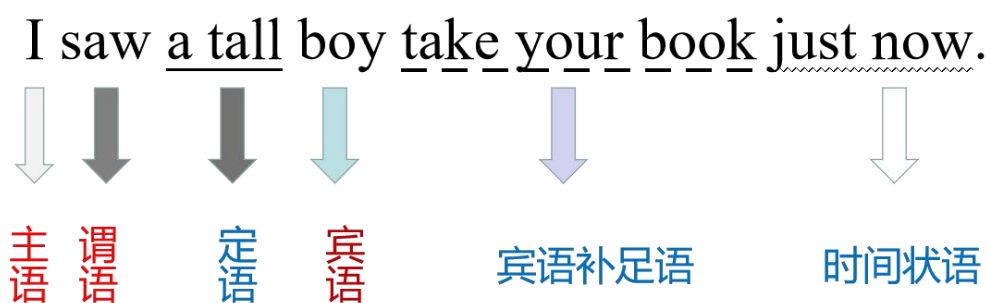
①Honestly, Tom didn't get the money.

②Don't step on the grass.

③I need to get some money to pay for summer camp.

④He speaks English very well.

eg:



二、基本句型

①主+谓(不及物动词)	S+V
②主+谓(及物动词)+宾	S+V+O
③主+系动词+表	S+V+P
④主+谓(及物动词)+间宾+直宾	S+V+IO+DO
⑤主+谓(及物动词)+宾+宾补	S+V+DO+OC

(一) 主+谓

S	V
1. Time	flies.
2. The sun	rises.
3. The man	cooked.
4. Everybody	laughed.

1. 此句型中动词是不及物动词，能表达完整意思。
2. 主语可有修饰语---定语，谓语可有修饰语---状语

eg: The red sun rises in the east.

(二) 主+系+表

S +	V +	P (主+系+表)
1. He	is	tall and strong.
2. The dinner	smells	good.
3. The weather	became	warmer.

此句型中谓语动词都不能表达一个完整的意思，
必须加上一个表明主语身份或状态的表语构成复合谓语，才能表达完整的意思。

（三）主+谓+宾

S	V（及物动词）	O(宾语)
1. Who	knows	the answer?
2. She	laugh at	her.
3. I	want	to have a cup of tea.
4. I	don't know	what to do.
5. I	enjoy	living here.

此句型中的谓语动词是及物动词，必须跟一个宾语，才能使意思完整，而宾语成分的多样化使这一结构异常复杂。

（四）主+谓+间接宾语+直接宾语

S	V（及物）	IO（多指人）	DO（多指物）
1. I	showed	him	my pictures.
2. He	bought	me	a beautiful skirt.

此句型中的谓语动词必须有两个宾语才能表达完整的意思。

这两个宾语一个是动作的直接承受者（多指物），另一个是动作的间接宾语（多指人）。

若要先说出直接宾语，后说间接宾语，则要借助与介词 to 或 for

eg: He bought me a beautiful skirt.

He bought a beautiful skirt for me.

用 to 侧重指动作的方向，表示朝着，向着，对着某人。

用 for 侧重指动作的受益者，表示为了某人，替某人。

常跟双宾语的动词有：

（需借助 to 的）bring, give, lend, hand, offer, pass, pay, promise, return, send, show, teach, tell, write, ask 等

（需借助 for 的）buy, call, cook, choose, draw, find, get, make, order, sing 等

(五) 主+谓+宾+宾补

S	V (及物)	O (宾语)	C (宾补)
1. We	keep	the table	clean.
2. They	call	supper	dinner.
3. We	asked	him	to come back soon.
4. I	saw	them	getting on the bus.

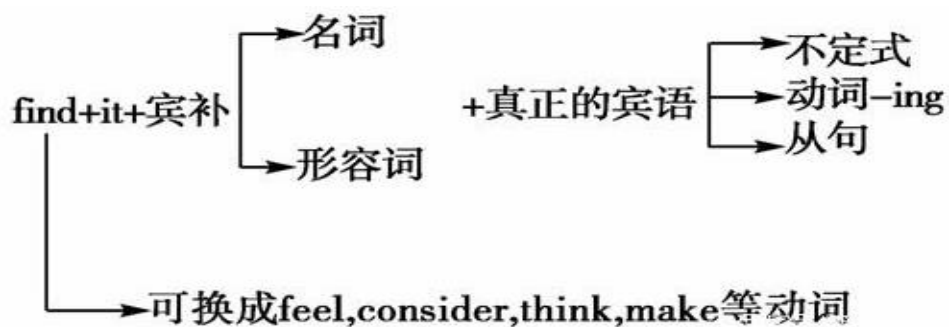
此句型中谓语动词除了跟一个宾语外，还需跟一个补充成分来补足宾语，才能使意思完整。

温馨提示：主语 + 谓语 + it + 宾补 + 真正宾语

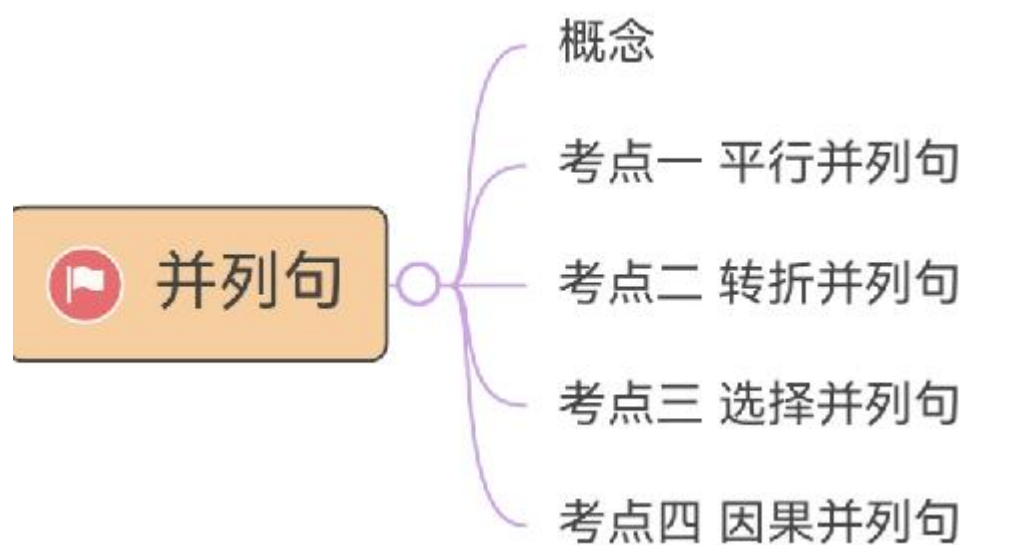
用 it 做形式宾语，而将真正的宾语放到宾语补足语的后面。

I found it very pleasant to be with your family.

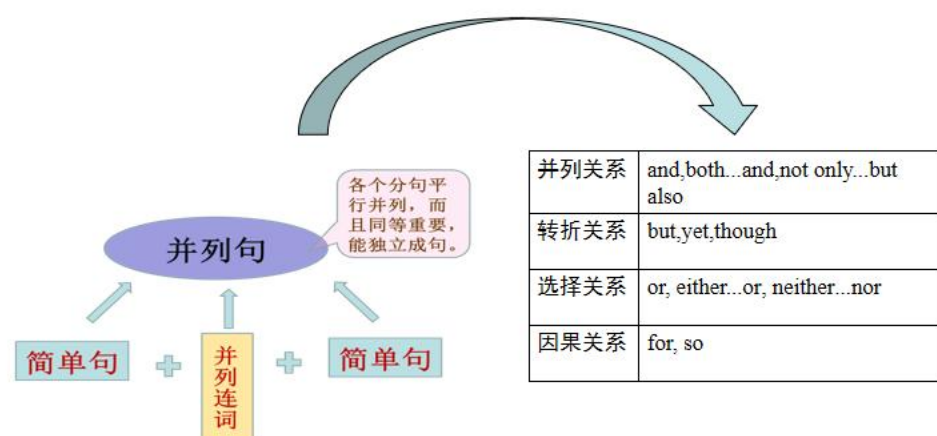
常用于此句型的动词有:think, believe, consider, suppose, find, feel, make



第二节 并列句



两个或两个以上的简单句用并列连词连在一起构成的句子



eg: We bought her a birthday present, and she liked it very much.

一、平行并列句的连词

- ① and: “_____”
- ② both...and...: “_____”
- ③ not only...but also...: “_____”

① I am a teacher and he is a doctor.

- ②He can play both the piano and the guitar.
⑤Not only you but also he wants to go hiking.

二、转折并列句的连词

- ①but:“_____”
②yet:“_____”，相当于 but
③while: “_____”

- ①It's hot in summer here, but it is not cold in winter.
②He worked hard, yet he failed.
③He is tall while his sister is short.

三、选择并列句的连词

- ①“_____”or“_____”
②either “_____”or ...: “_____”
③neither“_____”nor...“_____”

- ①You can watch TV or you can play computer games.
②Hurry up, or you'll be late.
③Either you or he is wrong.
④Neither I nor he has seen the film.

四、因果并列句的连词

- ①so:“_____”
②for:“_____”

- ①The dress was very expensive, so I didn't buy it.
②Mike must be at home, for the light in his room is on.

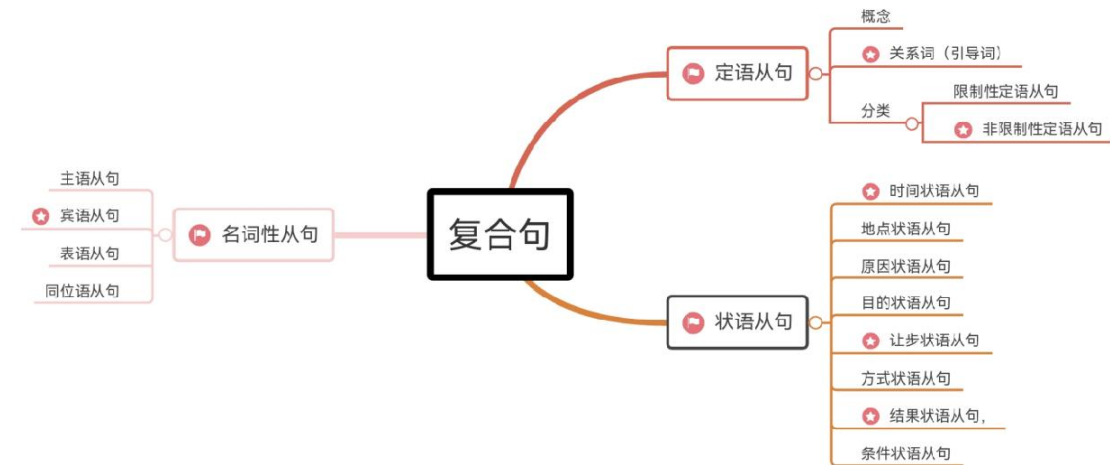
***温馨提示:** so 与 because 不能连用

因为我有钱,所以我能给自己买很多东西。

Because I'm rich, I can buy myself lots of things.

I'm rich, so I can buy myself lots of things.

第三节 复合句

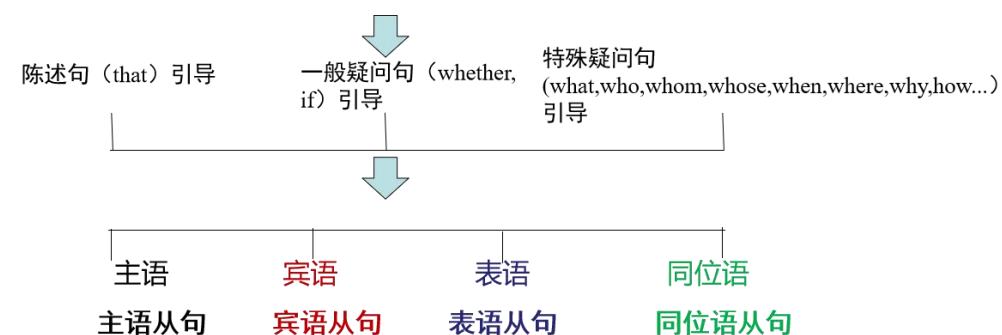


含有一个或一个以上从句的句子。复合句包含:名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句)、定语从句和状语从句等。

- ①The foreign visitors took a lot of pictures **when** they were at the Great Wall.
- ②Nothing will be done **because** no one in authority takes the matter seriously.
- ③I find it interesting **that** she claims not to know him.

一、名词性从句

一个加长版的名词，用三种句子来分别充当另一个句子的四种成分



(一) 主语从句

在复合句中，充当主语的从句。动词之前

That they won the match make us happy.

1、引导词

从属连词	that（在句首不能省略） whether, if (不能用在句首)
连接代词	who, what, which, whom, whose, whoever, whatever...
连接副词	when, where, why, how

2、It 作形式主语，真正的主语从句在句尾

It was obvious that the driver could not control his car.

That the driver could not control his car was obvious.

3、如何找出主语从句

（1）先找谓语，谓语前的句子就是主语从句

（2）it 作形式主语，从句作真正的主语，即为主语从句

That he will succeed is certain.

What we need is more time.

It is a pity that we lost the match.

（二）宾语从句

在复合句中，充当宾语的从句。动词（及物动词），介词，形容词之后

I think that she is beautiful.

Our success depends upon how well we can cooperate with one another.

I'm happy that you can join us.

1、引导词

从句	引导词	举例
陈述句	that 引导宾语从句时只起连接作用，不充当任何成分，可省略。	I know (that) she has returned. 我知道她已经回来了。
一般疑问句	(1)if/whether 意为“是否”，不充当句子成分，不可以	I don't know if/whether you can dance with me.

	省略。 (2)if 和 whether 引导宾语从句时，一般情况下可互换，但与 or not 连用时只能用 whether。	= I don't know whether you can dance with me or not. 我不知道你是否能和我一起跳舞。
特殊疑问句	疑问代词：who, whom, what, whoever, whose, which, 有词义，充当从句中的主语、宾语、定语等，不可以省略。	①Do you know what they were talking about just now? 你知道他们刚才在谈论什么吗？ ②She can't decide which bag she should buy. 她不知道该买哪个包。
	疑问副词：where, when, why, how, 有词义，充当从句中的状语，不可以省略。	Did you ask the teacher when we would have a test? 你问老师我们将于什么时候考试了吗？

3、语序

宾语从句用陈述语序，即“引导词+主语+谓语(+其他)”。如：

Lucy wants to know where her pen pal lives. 露西想知道她的笔友住在哪儿。

引导词 主语 谓语

注意：有些疑问词作句子主语，问句本身是陈述语序，在充当宾语从句时，语序无变化。

如：

Do you know what is happening over there? 你知道那边正发生什么事吗？

4、时态

(1)需要性原则：主句是现在时，从句时态随句意。

如：I think he has finished his homework. 我觉得他已经完成他的作业了。

(2)呼应性原则：主句是过去时，从句相应地使用过去的某种时态。

如：She asked me if I knew whose pen it was. 她问我是否知道这支钢笔是谁的。

(3)特殊性原则：当从句表示客观事实或真理时，时态不受主句影响，使用一般

现在时。

如：My physics teacher told me that light travels faster than sound.

我的物理老师告诉我光比声音传播得快。

5、宾语从句的简化

(1)当宾语从句的主语和主句的主语相同，且主句的谓语动词是 know, remember, ask, tell, show, teach 等时，从句可简化为“疑问词+不定式”结构。如：

She doesn't know when she should go there. = She doesn't know when to go there.

她不知道什么时候去那里。

(2) 如果复合句中的宾语从句很长时，可用 it 作形式宾语，简化为“动词+it+宾补”结构，避免句子头重脚轻。如：

I found that it was a really interesting movie.=I found it a really interesting movie.

我发现这是一部很有趣的电影。

6、宾语从句的否定转移

当主句的主语是第一人称，且谓语动词是 think, believe, suppose 等时，如果宾语从句为否定句，否定词要移到主句的谓语动词之前。

I don't think they have finished their work yet. 我认为他们还未完成他们的工作。

(三) 表语从句

在复合句中，充当表语的从句。系动词(be,look, remain, seem)之后

This is why we can't get the support of the people.

But the fact remains that we are behind the other classes.

1、引导词

从属连词	that（不可省略） whether(不能用 if)
连接代词	who,what, which,whom, whose, whoever, whatever...
连接副词	when, where, why, how

2、特殊用法

(1) 主句的主语是 idea,advice,suggestion,order,request,requirement 等名词时，则

表语从句的谓语应用虚拟语气，即"(should)+动词原形"的形式。

His suggestion is that we(should) change our course.

(2) 主句的主语为名词 reason 时，表语从句中的连接词要用 that，而不用 why 或 because。

The reason for such a serious accident is that the driver was too careless and drunk.

(四) 同位语从句

在复合句中，作名词同位语的名词性从句，从句对前面的名词起进一步说明的作用。名词之后

The fact that he had not attended the meeting surprised me.

1、引导词

从属连词	that whether
连接代词	who,what, which,whom, whose, whoever, whatever...
连接副词	when, where, why, how

2、同位语从句通常用于以下名词之后：

fact, news, idea,hope,belief, thought, doubt, truth, order,suggestion,word 等。

The fact that he worked through night surprised us.

二、定语从句

在主从复合句中，修饰句中某一名词或代词，充当这一名词或代词的定语的从句叫作定语从句。定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句
被定语从句修饰的名词或代词叫先行词。
引导定语从句的词叫关系词。也可以称作引导词。

She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.

(一) 关系词

引导定语从句的词叫关系词。

1、关系代词：who，whom，which，that，whose，as，在从句内作主语、宾语等名词性成分。

2、关系副词：when, where, why 在从句内作状语。

1、关系代词：who、whom、which、that、whose、as

关系代词	先行词	在从句中充当的成分
who	人	主语、宾语、表语
whom	人	宾语
whose	人/物	定语
which	物	主语、宾语
that	人/物	主语、宾语、表语
as	人/物	主语、宾语、表语

2、关系副词：when, where, why

关系副词	先行词	在从句中充当的成分
when	表示时间的名词	时间状语
where	表示地点的名词	地点状语
why	表示原因的名词(reason)	原因状语

***温馨提示：**关系副词 when, where, why 可以用适当的介词+which 来替代。

如：when=in/on/at...+which, where=in/on/at...+which, why=for+which

The reason why he refused the invitation is not clear.=The reason for which he refused the invitation is not clear.

***温馨提示：**只用 that 不用 which 的几种情况

1. 先行词为不定代词 all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, much

I will do all (that) I can to help you.

2.先行词被序数词或最高级修饰时。

This is the first English novel (that) I have ever read.

3.先行词被 the only, the very 修饰时。

This is the only thing (that) I can do for you.

温馨提示：只用 that 不用 which 的几种情况

4.人和物同时作先行词时。

We talked about the things and people (that) we saw in the foreign country.

5.主句是以 who / which 开头的疑问句。

Which is the book (that) you want to borrow?

温馨提示：只用 which 不用 that 的几种情况

1. 引导非限制性定语从句时
2. 位于介词后面时
3. 先行词本身就是 that 时

(二) 分类

定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。

从句式上看，有逗号隔开。它既可以修饰先行词，也可修饰整个句子。它对其先行词没有限定、修饰的作用，只起补充、说明的作用。

She is a girl that is beautiful

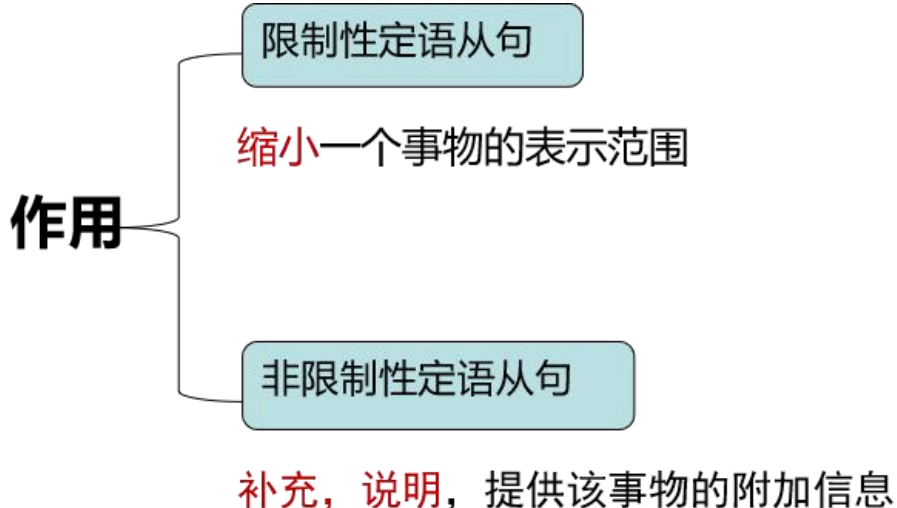
She is a girl, which is beautiful.

I like girls.
我喜欢女孩子。

I like girls who are beautiful. 限制性定语从句
我喜欢漂亮的女孩

The girl misses her mother who is being on a business trip.
这个女孩想念她正在出差的妈妈

The girl misses her mother, who is being on a business trip. 非限制性定语从句
这个女孩想念她正在出差的妈妈



*温馨提示：as 和 which 引导非限制性定语从句的区别

	as	which
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位置不同	可位于主句之前、之中或之后 She is working hard, as everyone can see. As everyone can see, She is working hard.	不能置于主句之前 She is working hard, which everyone can see.
意义不同	当修饰整个主句时，as 引导的非限制性定语从句含"正如"之意，表示符合人们的认识和事物的习惯性，在意义上不能和主句相抵触。 Our team won the game, as was expected. 我们的球队赢得比赛，正如预料的那样。	which 引导的非限制性定语从句则无此限制。意为“这，那” Our team lost the game, which was unexpected. (此时不能用 as) 我们的球队输了比赛，这一点是未预料到。

三、状语从句

状语从句在复合句中充当状语，由从属连词引导，从属连词可以位于句首、句中和句末。根据其作用可以分为时间、地点、原因、目的、让步、方式、结果、条件等状语从句。

(一) 时间状语从句

从属连词	用法	例句
when/while/as	when 引导的从句的谓语动词可以是延续性动词也可以是非延续性动词 while 引导的从句的谓语动词则必须是延续性动	①When I came in, my father was cooking. = I came in when/while my father was cooking. 我进来时，我父亲正在做饭。

	词 as 多用于主从句的动作同时发生，强调“一边……一边……”。	②He sang as he walked. 他一边走一边唱。
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从属连词	用法	例句
as soon as, no sooner...than... hardly...when... scarcely... when... once... (一……就……)	1 、 no sooner 与 hardly/scarcely 引导的主句谓语动词应用过去完成时，而 than 与 when 的从句中谓语动词应用一般过去时。 2、当把 no sooner 和 hardly/scarcely 提到句首时，应用倒装语序。	No sooner had he reached home than it began to rain. 他一到家就下起了雨。 Hardly (Scarcely)had I entered the room when the phone rang.

(二) 地点状语从句

从属连词	例句
where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere,nowhere 等	Wherever there is smoke, there is fire. 事出有因。 You may find him where his brother lives. 你可以在他哥哥住的地方找到他。

(三) 原因状语从句

	内涵	例句
because (因为)	直接因果关系 (回答 why)	-Why didn't you come to my birthday party? -Because I was too busy.
for(因为)	表示推测	It must have rained last night , for the ground is

		wet.
as(由于)	众所周知的事实	Since everyone is here,let's
since/now that (既然)		go. As all the seats were full,he stood up.
语气强弱: because>since>now that>as>for		

(三) 原因状语从句

温馨提示: since VS now that

二者都表示"既然",但是 now that 只能以"新发生的情况"作为原因, since 没有这种限制。

★ Now that the rain has stopped, we'd better get ready for the afternoon's match.

= Since the rain has stopped, we'd better get ready for the afternoon's match.

既然雨停了, 我们最好为下午的比赛做好准备。

★ Since you are so interested in English, why not have a try in the English Speech Contest?

既然你对英语这么有兴趣, 为什么不试一试参加英语演讲比赛呢?

(四) 目的状语从句

从属连词	用法	举例
so that (以便, 为了), in order that (为了)	so that 不能放在句首, in order that 可置于句首。	They speeded up so that/in order that they could get there on time. 他们加快了速度, 为的是能够准时到达那里。

(五) 让步状语从句

从属连词	用法	例句
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although/though（尽管，虽然） even though/even if（即使）	although 与 though 两者意思相同，一般可互换，不能和 but 连用。	Even though/if he is rather slow, he is very diligent. 虽然有些迟钝，可是他非常勤奋。
as（尽管，虽然）	as, though 引导的让步状语从句一般放在主句之前，须用倒装语序。 但 although 引导的从句只能用正常语序。	Child as he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他只是个孩子，但他懂得很多。
whatever(无 论 如 何) wherever(无 论 在 哪 里), whoever(无论是谁)	Whatever may happen,we shall not lose heart. 无论发生什么，我们都不应该失去信心	

（六）方式状语从句

从属连词	用法	例句
as（像，如同） just as（正如）， as if/though（好像）	as 若与事实相反，用虚拟语气，否则用陈述语气。	Do as I say! 照我说的去做！ It looks as if it's going to rain. 看起来似乎要下雨。 The old teacher treats students as if they were his children. 这位老教师对待学生就像对待自己的孩子一样。

（七）结果状语从句

从属连词	用法	例句
so that, so...that...	so + 形容词 / 副词 + that 从句	He worked so hard that he got ill.

such...that	so + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数形式 + that 从句 so + many/few + 名词复数形式 + that 从句 much/little + 不可数名词	他拼命工作，结果病倒了。 It was such a hard exam that few of us pass it. 考试很难，结果很少有人及格。
	such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数形式 + that 从句 such + 形容词 + 名词复数形式 / 不可数名词 + that 从句	
注意：当 so 或 such 置于句首时，主句要用倒装语序。 So fast did he walk that none of us was his equal. 他走得如此快，我们没有人能比得上他。		

(八) 条件状语从句

从属连词	例句
if (如果), unless (除非; 如果不), as/so long as (只要), in case (如果)	<p>① If it rains, I'll go by bus. 如果下雨，我就乘公共汽车去。</p> <p>② So/As long as you keep on trying, you will surely succeed. 只要你继续努力，你一定会成功的。</p>

第九章 陈述句、疑问句、祈使句、感叹句

第一节 陈述句

用来叙述一项事实（包括肯定和否定），句末用“.”

一、陈述句的肯定与否定

（一）肯定句：

主语+谓语动词+其他

eg: I go to school every day.

I went to school by bus yesterday.

I will go to school on foot tomorrow.

（二）否定句：

1、如果句子的谓语动词是 be, have（有），情态动词，助动词，在后面加 not

主语+be/ have/ 情态动词/ 助动词+not+其他

eg: She is not a doctor. 她不是医生

They have not any friends in this city. 他们在这座城市里没有朋友。

We cannot live without air. 没有空气，我们无法生存

2、如果句子的谓语动词是实义动词，一般现在时须在谓语动词前加 do not 或 does not

一般过去时须在谓语动词前加 did not。

主语+do not/ does not/did not+谓语动词原形+其他

eg: I don't like dancing.

She doesn't like dancing.

He didn't sleep well last night.

3、never, hardly, seldom 等词也可构成否定

eg: She never goes to the cinema. 她从来不看电影

There is hardly any water. 几乎没有水了

I seldom go out. 我不常出门

*have 不是“有”，而是其他实义动词含义的时候

它的否定是 do not have, does not have, did not have

She didn't have breakfast this morning. 她今天没吃早饭

第二节 疑问句

用以提问的句子叫疑问句,句末用问号“?”

一、一般疑问句

一般疑问句的回答用 yes 或 no,

(一) 句型

1、含 be 动词或情态动词的句子

Be/情态动词+主语+.....?

秘诀：一调二改三问号

一调：即把句中的 be 或情态动词调到主语前；

二改：改换主语称谓，即将句中的主语 I\my \mines\we\our\ours 等。第一人称分别改为相应的第二人称 you\your\ yours 等；

三问号：句末的句号改为问号。

如：Eg. I am an English teacher. → Are you an English teacher?

Eg. We can speak English fluently. → Can you speak English fluently?

2、含实义动词的句子

Do/Does/Did +主语+.....?

秘诀：一加二改三问号

一加：即在句首加助动词 Do 或 Does；

二改：1、把谓语动词改为原形；2、改换主语称谓（同情况 1）；

三问号：句末的句号改为问号。

Eg. We read English every morning. → Do you read English every morning?

Eg. Tom's father listens to English on the radio every evening. → Does Tom's father

listen to English on the radio every evening?

特别注意：对于含实义动词的句子一定要注意动词的还原，因为时态与数的变化已经体现在助动词上了。

二、 特殊疑问句

用 who, what, when, where, how, why 等疑问词提问的问句叫特殊疑问句

不能用 yes 或 no 回答

(一) 常见疑问词(组)及其用法

who 询问身份

whose 询问“所有者”

which 询问特定的人或物

what 询问具体信息(电话号码、地址等)

when 询问时间

where 询问地点、位置

why 询问原因

how 询问方式(怎样)

how词组引导
的特殊疑问句

(1) how often 多久一次(频率)

(2) how long ①多久; 多长时间 ②多长(长度)

(3) how soon 多久以后

(4) how far 多远

(5) how many (+ 可数名词复数)多少

(6) how much ①(+ 不可数名词)多少 ②多少钱

(二) how 询问方式(怎样)

How soon will the concert begin?——音乐会多久以后开始啊?—In twenty minutes.——二十分钟以后。

How long have you lived here?——你住在这里多长时间了?—For five years.——五年了。

How often do you have an English party?——你们多久举行一次英语聚会?—Once a month.——一个月一次。

How far do you live from your school?——你住的地方离学校有多远?—About ten minutes' walk.——步行大约十分钟。

(三) 句型

1、疑问词+一般疑问句（疑问词作宾语、表语、定语或状语时）

What are you doing? 你在干什么？（宾语）

Who is the girl in red? 穿红衣服的那个女孩是谁？（表语）

Which one do you want? 你想要哪一个？（定语）

How can I get to the bus station? 到公共汽车站怎么走？（状语）

2、疑问词作主语或作主语的定语时，用陈述语序。

Who is the tallest in your class? 你们班谁最高？

三、反义疑问句

当我们陈述了一个事实，而又不是很有把握，就可以在陈述句后加一个简短问句，称为反义疑问句。

1. She is a student, isn't she?

2. We speak Chinese, don't we?

（一）结构：反义疑问句构成：陈述句+简短问句？

结构一： 前肯，+ 后否

eg. She is a student, isn't she?

结构二： 前否，+ 后肯

eg. She isn't a student, is she?

（二）变疑问句的主语

1、疑问部分主语与陈述部分主语一致，且必须是代词

Marry likes English, doesn't she?

Marry likes English, doesn't Marry?

Tom works hard, doesn't he? 汤姆工作很努力，是吧？

She hasn't finished her homework, has she?

She is a student, isn't she?

2、当陈述部分主语是 this, that, everything, something, anything, nothing 等复合不定代词时，疑问部分主语多用 it 替代。

Everything seems all right, doesn't it? 一切看起来都不错，对吗？

Nothing has happened since then, has it? 自从那以后什么都没有发生，对吗？

3、含有宾语从句的主从复合句的反义疑问句。

(1) 若陈述句为含有宾语从句的主从复合句，反义疑问句的谓语动词和主语代词一般同主句的谓语动词和主语保持一致。

He said he wanted to visit China, didn't he?

(2) 若陈述句为"I(don't)think/believe/suppose/feel 等+宾语从句"，反义疑问句的谓语动词和人称看从句，如果主句是否定式，反义疑问句要用肯定式，如果主句是肯定式，反义疑问句要用否定式。试比较：

I don't think you'll come to the meeting, will you?

Mary think you'll come to the meeting, won't you?

(三) 变疑问句的动词

陈述部分有 be 动词，情态动词，实义动词

I am a teacher, aren't I?

She can dance, can't she?

She likes English, doesn't she?

*口诀：有 be 用 be，有助用助，有情用情

*温馨提示：

1、当陈述句部分有 hardly, few, little, never, no, nobody, nothing 等否定词时，疑问部分用肯定形式。

Tom has nothing to say, has he? 汤姆没什么要说的，对吧？

There is little water in the cup, is there? 杯子里没有多少水了，是吗？

2、祈使句的反义疑问句一般用"will you"，但如果是以 Let's 引导的祈使句，其反义疑问句则用"shall we"。

Read the text, will you?

Let's - 有'有全部，包含听话者，反义疑问句用 shall we : let us 一无'，不包含听话者，反义疑问句用 will you

Nina, let's play basketball together, shall we? 妮娜，让我们一起打篮球，好吗？

这里"让我们"包含妮娜

Mom, let us wash our clothes by ourselves, will you? 妈妈，让我们自己洗衣服，好吗？这里“让我们”不包含妈妈

四、选择疑问句

提供两种或两种以上的情况，问对方选择哪一种的疑问句？

回答不能有 yes, no ,要用完整的句子

（一）句型

1、一般疑问句+or+另一个选择项？

2、特殊疑问句+选择项+or+另一个选择项？

—Do you like English or math? 你喜欢英语还是数学？

—English.英语。

第三节 感叹句

感叹句表示说话人的喜悦、气愤、惊讶等强烈的情感。

主要有两种：what 引导的感叹句和 how 引导的感叹句

一、What 引导的感叹句

（一）What + a/an + adj. + 可数名词单数 + （主语 + 谓语）！

What a beautiful girl she is !

What an excellent girl she is !

（二）What + adj. + 可数名词复数 + （主语 + 谓语）！

What important jobs they have done!

What lovely girls they are!

（三）What + adj. + 不可数名词 + （主语 + 谓语）！

What sweet water it is!

What exciting news it is!

二、How 引导的感叹句

（一）How + adj./adv. + （主语 + 谓语）！

How interesting the dog is!

How fast he runs!

(二) How+形容词+a/an+单数可数名词(+主语+谓语)!

How lovely a girl she is!

(三) How + 主语 + 谓语!

How time flies!

*温馨提示：感叹句如何判断用 what 还是 how?

①有主谓，先把主谓和其他部分去掉；

②如果最后一个词是名词用 what,是形容词或副词用 how;

③若没有主谓则看句末一词来定。句末一词是名词用 what,是形容词或副词用 how。

第四节 祈使句

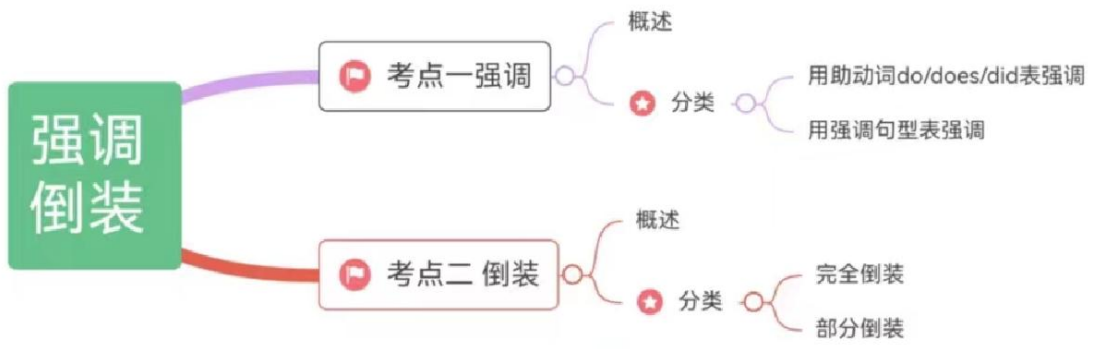
祈使句表示命令、建议、请求或劝告等，通常省略主语，谓语动词用原形。常见的句型结构如下：

形式	结构	例句
肯定 形式	(Please+)动词原形	Put away your things.
	“Do+动词原形”，加强语气，表示“务必，一定”	Do come on time! Do look out!
	Let+宾语+动词原形	Let's have another try.
	Be+表语(+其他)	Be careful when you use a knife.
	You'd better+动词原形	You'd better do it now.

形式	结构	例句
否定 形式	Don't +动词原形	Don't open the window.
	No+名词/动名词	No photos! No parking!
	Don't let+宾语+动词原形 = Let+宾语+not+动词原形	Don't let him go there alone. = Let him not go

	形	there alone.
	had better 后加 not	You'd better not play football on the street.

第十章 强调和倒装



第一节 强调

英文中常采用变换次序、加助动词或“*It isthat*”句型等方法来增强句子或句子中某些成分的语气。

翻译时一般要把强调语气适当用汉语表达出来，在译文中可把强调成分放在句首，也可以加上“的确”“究竟”“务必”“千万”“就是”“正是”等词来增强强调语气。

一、用助动词“do/ does/ did+动词原形”表强调（强调谓语）

动词前加上助动词“do”，表示“的确”，“务必”，“确实”，“真的”，“一定”

助动词随人称的数、时态变化

I do love you （我的确爱你）

I did love you （我的确曾经爱过你）

He does hate her (他真的恨她)

二、用强调句型表强调

（一）It is/ was +被强调部分+that/ who +其他部分

I saw him on the street last night.

→ **It was I that/ who saw him on the street last night.**

→ **It was last night that I saw him on the street.**

→ **It was on the street that I saw him last night.**

→ **It was him that/ who I saw on the street last night.**

被强调部分为主语时，“被强调部分”用主格；

被强调部分为宾语时，“被强调部分”用宾格。

（二）强调句的其他形式

1.一般疑问句的强调形式

Is / Was it+被强调成分+who / that（引导的陈述句）... ？

（1）Did you meet your brother at the school gate?

Was it your brother that you met at the school gate?(强调宾语)

（2）Does Tom walk to school every day ?

Is it Tom who walks to school every day?(强调主语)

2.特殊疑问句的强调句式

特殊疑问词+is / was it+that（引导的陈述句）... ？

Where did you see her pen yesterday ?

Where was it that you saw her pen yesterday? (强调特殊疑问词 where)

Who was it that broke out the window?

When was it that you called me?

What is it that you want me to do?

How was it that you succeed?

Why is it that smoking isn't allowed here?

3.反意疑问句的强调句式

It is/was+被强调部分+that..., isn't / wasn't it?

*温馨提示：区分强调句和定语从句

{ It was in the house that he was born.

强调句

{ It was the house where he was born.

定语从句

{ It was at midnight that he got sick.

强调句

{ It was midnight when he got sick.

定语从句

区分方法：

将句子中的“It was... that(when/ where)...” 结构去掉：

如若还能成完整的句子，则为强调句；

如若不能成完整的句子，则为定语从句。

第二节 倒装

把谓语的一部分或全部提前，就叫做倒装。倒装分为完全倒装和部分倒装

一、完全倒装

整个谓语放在主语前

结构：谓语动词+主语

e.g. Away went the boy. 那个男孩走开了.

1.表示方向、时间或方位,地点的副词或介词短语,置于句首,用完全倒装.

如: here, there, now, then , up, in, out, away, in the room, on the wall 等。

(主语必须是名词;若主语是代词不能倒装.)

e.g. On the table were some flowers.

Then followed three days of heavy rain.

Out rushed the children laughing loudly.

2. Such 置于句首时,用完全倒装。

E.g. Such are the facts: no one can deny them.

3. There be 句型,用完全倒装.(be 动词可用 stand 、live、lie、 exist、 remain、 seem、 appear 等来代替,以更生动地表示其存在方式.)

形式: There+谓语+主语. (谓语动词的单复数根据靠近谓语动词的名词的单复数来变化)

e.g. There are some black clouds .

There stands a tower on the top of the mountain..

4.表语置于句首时,用完全倒装.

形式: 形容词/ 现在分词/ 过去分词/ 介词短语 +be +主语.

e.g. Present at the meeting were twenty teachers and thirty students. 20 位老师和 30 位学生参加了会议。

e.g. Seated on the ground are a group of young people. 席地而坐的是一群年轻人。

e.g. In each room are ten students. 每间教室是 10 个学生.

二、部分倒装

部分谓语 (情态动词、系动词、助动词) 在主语前, 谓语主体部分仍在主语之后.

结构: 助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语主体部分

e.g. Never will I forget her.我永远也不会忘记她.

1.only 修饰介词短语、副词或状语从句(统称为状语),且放在句首时,用部分倒装.

e.g. Only then did he realize he was wrong.直到那时他才意识到他错了。

e.g. Only in this way can we learn English well.只能以这种方式,我们才能学好英语.

e.g. Only after the war did he learn the sad news.

直到战争结束后,他才知道那个令人难过的消息.

Only he was hurt in the accident.

2.否定副词或短语,置于句首时,用部分倒装.

如:never, not, nor hardly, little, seldom, at no time, by no means, in no case 等

e.g. He didn't make a single mistake.他一个错误也没犯。= Not a single mistake did he make.

e.g. Never before have I seen such a moving film.我以前从未看过这么感人的电影.

e.g. At no time will china be the first to use the nuclear weapon.

在任何情况下,中国都不会首先使用核武器。

3、五个重要句型

句型	用法	例句
such / so... that ...句型	若such / so部分位于 句首 ,则 主句用部分倒装 , that 从句不倒装.	So clearly does he speak English that he can always make himself understood.
not only ... but (also) ...句型	not only 置于句首 ,需将 not only引导的句子倒装 ,但but(also)引导的句子 不倒装 .	Not only did it broaden our horizons, but also enriched our experience.

句型	用法	例句
not until ..	not until .. 置于句首时 , until 从句的主谓不可倒装, 主句需要部分倒装 .	Not until he returned did we have supper.
so/ neither / nor + be /have/助动词/情态动词+主语 表示"前一句中的内容也适合于另一个人或另一件事物。" 注:如果表示对前面内容的肯定,不使用倒装句式.		He came last night, so did I.他昨晚来了,我也来了. —It is hot to day.今天天气真热. —So it is. 的确如此.

句型	用法	例句
as引导的让步状语从句	<i>adj./ adv./ n.(n.前不含冠词) /v.(动词用原形) + as +主语+剩余部分</i>	Child as he was , he made a living by himself. Tired as he was, he still went on with his work . Try as he was might, he didn't pass the exam.
as引导让步状语从句,必须用倒装;though可倒可不倒 ;although绝对不能倒. e.g.child as I though he was, he made a living by himself. =Although / Though he was a child, he made a living by himself.		

第二部分 语音

一、音素

语音的最小单位是音素。英语共有 48 个音素，其中元音音素 20 个，辅音音素 28 个。记录音素的符号叫作音标

元音 (20个)	单元音	长元音	[i:]	[ɜ:]	[ɔ:]	[u:]	[a:]						
		短元音	[ɪ]	[ə]	[ɒ]	[ʊ]	[ʌ]	[e]	[æ]				
	双元音		[eɪ]	[aɪ]	[ɔɪ]	[aʊ]	[əʊ]	[eə]	[ɪə]	[ʊə]			
辅音 (28个)	清辅音		[p]	[t]	[k]	[f]	[s]	[θ]	[ʃ]	[tʃ]	[ts]	[tr]	[h]
	浊辅音		[b]	[d]	[g]	[v]	[z]	[ð]	[ʒ]	[dʒ]	[dz]	[dr]	
	鼻音		[m]	[n]	[ŋ]								
	舌侧音		[l]	[r]									
	边音		[l]	[r]									

二、音节

音节通常由一个元音加上一个或几个辅音构成，单独一个元音也可以成为一个音节。例如 A [eɪ]

1、单音节词:一个音节构成的词，例如：red;

2、双音节:两个音节构成的词, 例如: easy;

3、多音节词:三个或三个以上音节词 例如: university

(一) 重读音节和非重读音节

重读音节: 至少有一个音节读得重而强

非重读音节: 其余的音节相对读得轻而弱

重读音节要用重音符号 ['] 标在音节的左上角

例如: begin[bɪ'ɡɪn] apologize[ə'pɒlədʒaɪz]

一个多音节词有两个重音, 其中一个是"主要重音", 用 ['] 表示, 另一个是"次要重音", 用 [,] 表示; 或者两个都是主要重音。例如:

revolution[,revə'lu:ʃn] fourteen[,fɔ:'ti:n]

(二) 分类

1、开音节

(1) 绝对开音节: 以元音字母结尾的音节。例如: me[mi:],no[nəʊ]。

(2) 相对开音节: 以"元+辅+不发音的 e"结尾的音节。

例如: make[meɪk],note [nəʊt]。

发音特点: 在重读开音节中, 元音字母发字母表音。

2、闭音节:

以辅音字母(r 除外) 结尾的音节。

例如: map[mæp], bed[bed], pick [pɪk], not[nɒt], cup[kʌp]

发音特点: 在重读闭音节中, 元音字母发短元音, 即 a[æ],e[e],i[ɪ],o[ɒ],u[ʌ]

*注意: 通常单音节单词都是重读音节

3、r 音节:

元音字母+r 的音节。

在重读 r 音节中, 元音字母发长音, 在非重读的 r 音节中, 元音字母发[ə]

例如: car[ca:(r)]grammar['græmə],doctor['dɒktə], paper['perpə]。

三、拼读规则

(一) 元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节和 r 音节中的读音规则

1. 元音字母在重读开音节中一般读字母的名称音

字母 a 读作 [eɪ]: blame [bleɪm]

字母 e 读作 [i:]: be [bi:]

字母 i (y) 读作 [aɪ]: five [faɪv]

字母 o 读作 [əʊ]: close [kəʊz]

字母 u 读作 [ju:]: huge [hju:dʒ]

2. 元音字母在重读闭音节中的读音

字母 a 读作 [æ]: sad [sæd]

字母 e 读作 [e]: bed [bed]

字母 i 读作 [ɪ]: bring [brɪn]

字母 o 读作 [ɒ]: box [bɒks]

字母 u 读作 [ʌ]: cup [kʌp]

3. 元音字母在 r 音节中的读音

ar 读作 [ɑ:]: cart [kɑ:t]

er 读作 [ɜ:]: her [hɜ:]

ir 读作 [ɜ:]: first [fɜ:st]

or 读作 [ɔ:]: formal ['fɔ:mal]

ur 读作 [ɜ:]: burn [bɜ:n]

(二) 元音字母在非重读音节中的读音规则

1. 字母 a 读作 [ə] 或 [ɪ]

capacity [kə'pæsəti], cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ]

2. 字母 e 读作 [ə] 或 [ɪ]

golden ['gəʊldən], decide [dɪ'saɪd]

3. 字母 i (y) 读作 [ɪ] 或 [aɪ]

office ['ɒfɪs], occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ]

4 字母 o 读作 [ə] 或 [əʊ]

bottom ['bɒtəm], photo ['fəʊtəʊ]

5. 字母 u 读作 [ə] 或 [ju:]:

difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt], occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ]

(三) 辅音字母读音规则

1、辅音字母 b 的读音

(1) 单词开头读作 [b] book[buk]

(2) 单词结尾不发音 comb[kəʊm]

2、辅音字母 c 的读音

(1) 元音字母 a,o,u 前读 [k], cat [kæt]

(2) 元音字母 e,i (y)前读 [s], device[dr'vaɪs]

(3) 字母组合 ia,ie,io 前读 [ʃ]:conscious['kɒnʃəs]

3、辅音字母 g 的读音

(1) 一般读作 [g] egg[eg]

(2) 元音字母 e,i(y) 前读 [dʒ]: huge[hju:dʒ]

4、辅音字母 h 的读音

(1) 一般情况读作 [h] hair[heɪ]

(2) 部分单词词首或中间不发音: hour[aʊə] honour ['ɒnə]

5、辅音字母 s 的读音

(1) 读 [s]

词首: six[sɪks]

s 前面或后面是清辅音 ([p][t][k][f]) : system['sɪstəm] cups[ɪʌps]

元音字母和不发音字母 e 之间, 在名词中: case [keɪs]

(2) 读 [z]

两个元音字母之间:design[dr'zaɪn]

元音字母和不发音字母 e 之间, 在动词中: praise[preɪz]

(3) 读 [ɪz]

s 或 es 是在 [s][z][ʃ][tʃ][dʒ] 等辅音后: glasses

第三部分 作文

一、总体框架

DearXX (一般是英文名) ,

Yours (sincerely)

XX

(一般是中文拼音)

二、具体段落书写

(一) 开头段: 2 句话 (1 句客套话+1 句任务 1) ——20 个字

I hope all is good with you.(我希望你一切都好) I'm writing this letter for the purpose of(我写这封信的目的是.....)

例如:

I'm writing this letter for the purpose of(我写这封信的目的是.....)

1、邀请信: I'm writing this letter for the purpose of inviting you to attend an activity held by.....

2、求助信: I'm writing this letter for the purpose of asking whether you could do me a favor.

3、道歉信: I'm writing this letter for the purpose of apologizing that I am unable to attend/go to/join in.....

4、介绍信: I'm writing this letter for the purpose of telling you something about XX
(主题词)

5、通知：In order to make students' well-rounded development, XX is organizing an activity about....（为了学生的全面发展，XX 正在组织一场关于.....的活动）

And the notice is for the purpose of introducing some arrangements and details.（这个通知的主要目的是介绍一些安排和细节）

（二）中间段

More specific details are as follows. In the first place,.....(任务 2) In the second place,(任务 3) Besides what's mentioned above,(任务 3)

（三）结尾段

That's all for now.（以上就是全部内容了）Thank you for taking the time to read my incoming letter and I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

（我非常感谢您抽出时间阅读我的来信，我期待着您在方便的时候尽早回复。）

Wish you all the best!

（祝您一切顺利。）

5、通知：

Looking forward to your participation and support.（期待你的参加和支持）

三、作文模版

DearXX（一般是英文名），

I hope all is good with you. I'm writing this letter for the purpose of...../I am writing to tell you something about

More specific details are as follows. In the first place,.....(任务 2) In the second place,(任务 3) Besides what's mentioned above,(任务 3)

That's all for now. Thank you for taking the time to read my incoming letter and I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience. Wish you all the best!

Yours (sincerely)

XX

2014 年范文

Dear Steve

I hope all is good with you. I'm writing this letter for the purpose of inviting you to join in a picnic that is organized by our class.(任务 1)

More specific details are as follows. In the first place, The picnic will be held at 9 o'clock on Sunday in Lan Xi Park, which is very famous in the local area. So we need to meet at the school gate before 8 o'clock.(任务 2) There are various activities, such as boating, playing games and enjoying some shows performed by our students. In the second place, you had better to wear comfortable clothes and shoes, and lunch is needed prepared by yourself.(任务 3)

That's all for now. Thank you for taking the time to read my incoming letter and I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.(任务 4) Wish you all the best!

Yours (sincerely)

Li Yuan