

# 目录

笔记一 中考阅读高频难词总结·1

笔记二 初中英语短语必背大全·8

Part 1 · 8

Part 2 · 10

Part 3 · 12

Part 4 · 15

Part 5 · 17

Part 6 · 20

Part 7 · 22

Part 8 · 24

Part 9 · 27

Part 10 · 29

笔记三 中考完型辅助必备分类词汇及短语·33

笔记四 被动语态、There be 结构和 it 的用法·41

第一节 被动语态知识总结·41

第二节 There be 结构和 it 的用法·46

笔记五 句子成分和基本句型知识总结·48

笔记六 非谓语动词用法总结·53

笔记七 宾语从句知识总结·62

笔记八 状语从句知识总结·66

笔记九 定语从句知识总结·71

笔记十 主谓一致知识梳理·76

笔记十一 虚拟语气知识梳理·80

笔记十二 倒装句知识梳理·82

笔记十三 中考历年出现率最高单词、短语和句型·85

第一节 高频单词总结·85

第二节 常考短语总结·94

第三节 必考句型总结·96

笔记十四 中考完型填空解题绝技·99

第一节 考场答题六技巧·99

第二节 状元教你解题·102

笔记十五 中考阅读理解解题绝技·109

第一节 阅读理解命题特点·109

第二节 中考状元破题技巧·109

第三节 常见阅读理解题型分类·110

笔记十六 中考英语写作总结·119

第一节 连接词大全·119

第二节 英语作文过渡语分类总结·122

第三节 英语作文高分段首万能句子·122

第四节 英语作文高分结尾万能句子·123

第五节 英语作文黄金句型套用·124

第六节 英语写作必备词组·125

第七节 英语作文经典名言警句·127

笔记十七 中考英语作文加分句型·129

笔记十八 经典英语谚语、俗语·132

笔记十九 英语经典高级句式·135

## 笔记二十 中考英语万能作文模板·138

第一节 中考英语万能作文模板—题型篇·138

第二节 中考英语万能作文模板—体裁篇·140

## 笔记二十一 热点话题预测必背优秀范文·148

笔记二十二 中考满分范文背诵·155

笔记二十三 必须拿下的3类热考英语作文·163

笔记二十四 英语学习技巧=顺口溜和小窍门·167

笔记二十五 初中不规则动词表总结大全·172

笔记二十六 中考英语经典单选集锦·177

A.

battle 战役,斗争,作战

achievement 完成,成就,成绩

blame 责备,把……归咎于

act 行动,表演

blind 瞎的,盲目的

agreement 协定,协议,同意

bloodshed 流血事件

aim 目标,目的

bomb v.轰炸, n.炸弹

allow 允许,准许

bother 打扰

amazing 令人吃惊的

breathe 呼吸

ambulance 救护车,野战医院

bully 欺负

amount 总量,数量,总和

application 请求,申请,适用

C.

aquarium 水族馆

cage 笼,鸟笼;囚笼

Arctic 北极的

calculation 计算

article 文章,条款,物品

camera 照相机,摄影机

ashamed 羞愧的

cancel 取消

assume 假定,承担,呈现

cancer 癌,癌症

astronaut 宇航员

captive/caged 俘虏的,捕获的

at last 至少,最低限度

captivity 囚禁,被关

athletic 运动的,竞技的

cause 原因,理由

average 平均数,平均的

celebration 庆贺

B.

chain 链,链条,项圈

battery 电池

close 亲密的

challenge 挑战	D.
cheer 吹呼	dairy 牛奶场, 乳制品
chest 胸腔, 胸膛, 箱子	dangerous 危险的
claim 认领	dare 敢, 竟敢
comfortable 舒适的, 安慰的	deaf 聋的
command 命令, 指挥, 控制	degree 程度, 度, 学位
common 普通的, 共同的	diet 饮食, 食物
community 社区	direction 方向, 指导
compare 比较, 对照	directly 直接地, 立即
complain 抱怨, 投诉	disappoint 使……失望
complaint 抱怨, 控告	disastrous 灾难性的, 悲惨的
complete 完成, 完整的	discover 发现, 暴露, 显示
connect 连接, 联系	discuss 讨论
continue 继续	disorder 混乱, 骚乱
control 控制, 克制	distance 距离, 远处
counter 柜台, 计算器	distract 分散注意力
courage 勇气, 胆量	documentary 有文件的; 有证件的
countless 无数的	double 双倍的, 双的
course 课程	
crash 碰撞, 坠落	E.
create 生物, 创造物	earth-orbiting 围绕地球轨道的
crossing 十字路口	effect 效果, 效力
cub-shaped 立方体形状的	elbow 肘, 肘部
culture 文化	emotionally 在情绪上.

encourage 鼓励, 文字, 助长	G
energy 活力, 精力, 能量	gadget 小器具, 小配件
enhance 提高, 增加, 夸张	get-together (使)聚集; (使)集合
exactly 确切地	giant 巨人, 巨物
exit 出口, 退场, 退出	government 政府
expect 预料, 预期, 等待	gradually 逐渐地, 逐步地
experienced 经验丰富的	grain 谷物, 分粒, 颗粒
experiment 实验, 试验	
expert 专家	H.
exploration 探索	hand 递给
explanation 解释, 说明, 辨解	handout 分发
explorer 探测者	head 首领, 头目
expression 词句, 表达, 表情	headphone 耳机
extremely 极其, 非常	height 高度
	high-fat 高脂肪的
F.	highway 高速公路
false 假货, 廉品, 假的	honesty 诚实
fireworks 烟花, 烟花	honor 纪念; 荣誉; 荣耀
flutter 扑腾	human-powered 人力的
follow 跟随, 结果是	
free 释放	I.
freedom 自由	ice-covered 冰封的, 冰覆盖的
fridge 电冰箱	improve 改善, 提高
friendship 友谊, 友好	include 包括, 包含

<u>inexpensive</u> 廉价的	<u>major</u> 主要的, 多数的, 专业
<u>injury</u> 损害, 伤害, 受伤处	<u>manage</u> 管理, 控制
<u>instruct</u> 遵命; 教训; 教导.	<u>manager</u> 经理
<u>intellectual</u> 知识分子; 智力的	<u>marry</u> 娶, 嫁; 结婚
<u>international</u> 国际的	<u>measure</u> 量, 测量; 措施.
<u>interview</u> 接见, 会面, 面谈	<u>middle-aged</u> 中年的
<u>introverted</u> (性格) 内向的	<u>mockingbird</u> 模仿鸟
<u>invite</u> 吸引	<u>mop</u> 拖(地板)
<u>item</u> 提干, 条款	<u>murder</u> 谋杀

J.

journey 旅行, 旅程

judge 判断

L.

laptop 手提式个人电脑

latest 最近的

leading 最主要的, 第一的

lens 镜头

light 点燃

location 位置, 场所

lower 低下

N.

native 本土的, 本国的; 本地人

naturally 自然地; 天然地

nervous 紧张的, 易激动的

nervousness 神经过敏, 紧张

nomads 游牧部落

nut 坚果

nutritious 有营养的

O.

obstacle 障碍

operation 操作, 经营, 手术

orbit 运行轨道, 环绕

M.

organize 组织

ornithologist 鸟类学者	private 私人的, 私密的
outgoing 友善的, 即将离去的	produce 生产; 产生
overacted 行为夸张的	producer 生产者
	production 产品; 产量
P.	progress 进展, 进步
partnership 合作	prompt 提示
patient 耐心的, 病人	protect 保护, 保卫
peacefully 和平地, 和谐地	prove 证明, 结果是
peanut 花生	protein 蛋白质
perfect 改善; 完美的	psychologist 心理学家
perform 执行, 演出	punish 惩罚
phone 电话, 打电话	purpose 目的, 意图
photography 摄影, 照相	
physically 体格上, 身体上	R
picture 描绘	radio 用无线电发射
poison 毒药, 毒害, 投毒	rainforest 雨林
pollute 污染	rate 比率; 速度; 价格; 值得,
powder 粉末; 药	raw 生的; 未加工的
power 力量	reference 证明人
powerful 强有力的	refuse 拒绝
practice 练习, 实践	regular 规则的, 常见的
prefer 更喜欢	relaxation 松弛; 松懈
president 总统, 校长	relaxed 放松的
pressure 向……施加压力; 压力	remove 移动; 搬迁

requirement 需要,要求	special 特殊的,专门的
respond 回应,反应	sponsor 发动者;发起,赞助
result 成果,结果,导致	start-up 启动
reward 报答,报酬,酬金	stomach 胃,胃口;欲望
roasted 烤好的	strategy 策略
rubber 橡皮,橡胶的	stressful 有压力的
rush 冲,奔,闯	strict 严格的,严谨的
	structure 结构,建筑物
↓	subway 隧道,地铁
safety 安全,保险	suffer 遭受……痛苦
sandbox 沙箱,沙盒	suggest 建议;暗示;启发
satellite 卫星	sunglasses 太阳眼镜
satisfy 满足,使满意	system 系统,制度
scare 恐吓,使……害怕	
scientific 科学的	T.
screen 触屏	talent 天才,才能
seed 种(子),种子	technology 工艺,技术
separation 分离,分开	teenager 青少年
shape 形状,形成	telegram 电报
share 分享,份额,股份	temperature 温度;体温
sickness 疾病,恶心	tent 帐篷
signal 信号	theory 理论,学说
similar 相似的,类似的	thumb 大拇指
sledge 雪橇	traditional 传统的

treat 处理, 心理, 治疗

tremble 发抖,哆嗦

troop 军队

U.

underground 地下的,秘密的

underlined 在……下面画线; 加强, 强调

unexpected 意外的

universal 宇宙的,普遍的

unlit 未点燃的

unusual 不平常的,独特的

V.

vacuum 真空

value 价值, 价格, 评价

vehicle 车辆

victory 胜利, 战胜

videophone 电视电话

W.

webcams 网络摄像机

well-being 安宁, 福利

wizardry 巫术

worldwide 全世界

## 笔记二 初中英语短语必背大全

### Part 1

1. near the fireplace 在炉旁
2. sit down 坐下
3. jump up 跳起来
4. be angry with sb. 跟某人生气
5. get into the room through the window 从窗户进入房间
6. have lessons 上课
7. have to 必须, 不得不
8. be wet through 全部湿透
9. on one's back 在某人的背上
10. read through the newspaper 通读报纸
11. be cold and hungry 又冷又饿
12. next morning 第二天早晨
13. make sth. for sb. 为某人做.....
14. buy sth. for sb. 为某人买东西
15. help sth. with sb. 在某方面帮助别人
16. help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人做某事
17. run out of the house 跑出房间
18. keep sth. 保留东西
19. keep oneself clean 保持个人卫生
20. a bit cheaper 便宜一点儿

21. hand sth to sb 把某物递给某人

22. hand in sth to sb. 上交某人某物

23. put up one's hand 举手

24. put on 穿上

25. take off 脱下

26. jump up 跳起

27. be ready to do sth. 准备做某事

28. all kind of 各种各样

29. show sb sth 向某人展示某事

30. begin to do sth 开始做某事

31. make.....from 用.....制作

32. be back soon 一会儿就回来

33. in one's hand 在手里

34. again and again 一次又一次

35. wait a monet 等一会

36. have no money 没钱

37. come back without the coat. 没有穿衣服回来

38. understand his kind father. 理解他好心的父亲

39. be afraid 害怕

40. a map of Beijing 一张北京地图

41. at the end of this class 这节课结束

42. sorry to trouble you 对不起给你找麻烦了

43. No trouble at all. 没有一点儿麻烦

44. football team 足球队

45. play against 对抗
46. a good player - 名好运动员
47. be very exciting 令人兴奋的
48. the first half of the match 上半场, 前半场
49. pass sth to sb 把某物递给某人
50. run very fast 跑得很快
51. get into the goal (把球)射进球门
52. be very excited (人)感到兴奋
53. the result of the match 比赛结果
54. invite sb to a big dinner. 邀请某人就餐.
55. near the end of the match 比赛快要结束

## Part 2

56. catch the ball 接住球
57. pass the hospital 路过医院
58. pass sb sth. 把某物递给某人
59. pass the maths exam. 数学考试及格
60. a famous play 著名戏剧
61. put on a short play. 上映短剧
62. get longer and longer. 天变得越来越长
63. get dark 天黑
64. get some letters from my friend 收到朋友的来信
65. get the news 得到消息.

66. get to the station 到达车站
67. get home 到家
68. get there 到达那儿
69. have got 有
70. get on well with sb 和某人相处的很好
71. the right answers 正确答案
72. both her parents 她的父母双方
73. both of them 他们两个人
74. on both sides of the street 在马路两旁
75. in both hands 在双手里, 用双手
76. move over to the table 到桌前就餐
77. prepare so much delicious food 准备很多丰盛食物
78. help oneself to sth 百便, 随便吃
79. a team from a country school 一支来自农村的球队(运动员)
80. look like 看起来像
81. one of the boys 男孩中一个
82. a boy in a dirty T-shirt 一个穿着脏T恤衫的男孩.
83. stop the pass 阻止传球
84. turn to shoot 转过来投球
85. get two more points 又得3两分
86. in a minute 过了-会儿
87. be all over 全场结束
88. a little better 好一点儿
89. learn a more important lesson 上一节更重要的课.

90. stay in bed for another two days. 再跟床上呆两天
91. one by one 一个一个
92. about school life in England 关于英国学校生活
93. Wear a new dress at the party 在聚会上穿一条新裙子
94. work by day and study by night (在)白天工作晚上学习
95. by this time tomorrow 不迟于明天这个时间
96. fly from Beijing to New York 从北京飞到纽约
97. go to school from Monday to Friday 从周一到周五上学
98. live far away from the school 住在离学校很远的地方
99. come from = be from 来自于
100. get a letter from my friend 收到我朋友的一封信
101. like some more fish 喜欢再吃一些鱼
102. thank sb for... 为.....而感谢某人
103. go to the hill with sth. 带着东西上山
104. Come to the top of the hill 来到山顶
105. stay here 呆在这儿
106. a good place 一个好地方
107. go faster and faster 走得越来越快
108. more and more children 越来越多的孩子

### Part 3

109. come along = come with sb 跟上来
110. race down the hill 比赛跑到山下

111. Stake on the lake 在湖上滑冰
112. Come on 跟(某人)来 快点. 加油
113. put sth. under the tree 把某物放在树下
114. just then 正在那时
115. come off 脱,离开
116. go off 走开
117. a good lake for skating 适合滑冰的湖
118. be ready for = get ready for prepare for 为……做准备
119. run back up the hill 跑回到山上
120. look out = be careful 当心, 小心
121. go over 复习功课, 走过去
122. run down the hill 跑下山
123. go on skating over the lake 在湖上继续滑冰
124. go round and round 一圈圈的走
125. come back to sb 返回到某人处
126. come up to sb 向某人那里走来
127. as ... as 5 ..... 一样
128. so ... that 如此 ..... 以至于
129. too ... to 太 ..... 以至于不能 .....
130. On Friday afternoon 在星期五下午
131. turn right 向右拐
132. and so on 等等
133. need a lot of things 需要很多东西
134. It's time for sth. (for tn)=It's time to do sth. 该.....时间了.

135. study hard to get ready for 努力学习为……作准备
136. study hard at English 努力学习英语
137. stop sth. 停止某事，拦住某事
138. stop to do sth. 停下来再做某事
139. stop doing sth. 停止做某事
140. not at all 一点都不
141. stop sb from doing sth 阻止某人做某事
142. wait for sth. (sb) 等(车、人)
143. several people 几个人
144. go back home on foot 步行(返)回到家
145. go into the room quietly. 静静地走进屋
146. become a doctor 成为一名医生
147. finish sth 完成某事
148. finish doing sth 做完某事
149. at about seven this morning 今天早晨大约七点钟
150. half an hour 半小时
151. an hour and a half 一个半小时
152. play football 踢足球
153. play the piano 弹钢琴
154. pass ... on 把……传递给
155. fall into the lake 跌入湖中
156. all the children 所有的孩子们
157. go round the lake 围绕这湖走
158. look for 寻找

159. call again and again (#), 反复叫喊

160. go out to walk on the thin ice 出去在薄冰上走

161. as well as 除……之外

## part 4

162. get to the road 到达公路

163. call out to sb. 对某人大声地叫喊

164. get sb out 把某人救出来

165. try to do sth. 尽力做某事

166. get a long ladder 拿着一架长梯子

167. run along the road 沿着马路跑

168. a big house 一间大的房子

169. go into the house 走进那间房子

170. come out with sth 拿着某物出来

171. hurry up 赶紧

172. go back to the lake with sth. 拿着某物返回到湖边

173. put the ladder down 把梯子放倒

174. look round 向四周看

175. go slowly along the ladder. 沿着梯子缓慢的爬行

176. in the hole 在洞里

177. as soon as —……就……

178. wet through 全湿透了

179. get hold of the ladder 抓住梯子

180. start pulling sth back. 开始往回拉
181. go home 回家
182. be late for 晚了, 迟到
183. get slowly off the ladder. 从梯子上缓慢的下来
184. help each other 互相帮助
185. help sb a lot in learning English. 在英语学习方面帮助某人很多.
186. carry these boxes into the classroom. 把这些箱子搬到教室里
187. clean the classroom 打扫教室
188. look at the colorful lights over your head. 看你头上的彩灯
189. fly over the mountain 飞越山顶
190. all over the world 遍及世界
191. over one hundred people 一百多人
192. rush out of the classroom 冲出教室
193. plant many trees round the school 围绕学校种了许多树
194. look after 照顾
195. look at 看
196. look out of the window 向窗外看
197. look worried 看上去很焦急
198. look up the word in the dictionary 查字典
199. develop into a modern city 发展成一个现代化城市
200. in the centre of Beijing 在北京市中心
201. in the past 在过去
202. declare the founding of the new China. 宣布新中国成立.

203. have a wonderful view of the city. 拥有一个美丽的城市风景
204. On October the first, nineteen forty-nine. 在1949年10月1日
205. stand on top of the hill 站在山顶
206. to the north of 位于……北部
207. at a quarter past seven 七点一刻
208. talk about his past 谈论关于他的过去
209. go to see a film with his parents 和他的父母一起去看电影

## Part 5

210. at the headmaster's office. 在校长办公室
211. almost a year 几乎一年
212. the classroom of Class Five, Grade Three. 三年级五班教室
213. three of the students in this class. 这个班的三名学生
214. a piece of cake 一块蛋糕
215. a telephone number 电话号码
216. be glad to see sb. 高兴见到某人
217. speak to sb. in such a way. 用这种方法对某人讲话.
218. come in with some test papers in one's hand.  
手里拿着一些试卷走进教室.
219. one of the largest squares. 最大的广场之一
220. in the world 在世界上
221. on the centre of the square. 在广场中央
222. the afternoon of Monday 星期一下午

223. especially on holidays 特别在假日

224. most of them 他们中许多人

225. on fine days 在晴天

226. take pictures 照相

227. from east to west 从东到西

228. far from 遥远, 很远

229. full of 充满

230. agree with sb. 同意某人意见

231. say with a smile 微笑地说

232. be glad to do sth. 高兴做某事

233. do a good thing (deed) 做一件好事

234. fall ill = be ill 生病, 患病

235. take sb to a hospital. 把某人送到医院

236. rain heavily 下大雨

237. on the road 在公路上

238. not know what to do 不知道该做什么

239. just then 正在那时

240. in front of 在……前面

241. thank sb again and again 反复感谢某人

242. drive away (汽车)离开

243. right away 立刻

244. run away 跑开

245. take away 拿走

246. right now 此刻, 刚才, 现在

247. get home 到家

248. get here 到达这儿

249. yesterday morning 昨天早上

250. leave the hospital 离开医院

251. no buses = not any buses 没有车

252. say to sb. 对某人说

253. say to oneself 自言自语

254. fall off 跌落

255. need to get up early 需要早起床

256. hurt my arm 胳膊受伤

257. What's wrong with you? = What's the matter with you. 你怎么了

258. do one's homework on the computer. 在电脑上做作业

259. have four English lessons. 上四节英语课

260. once a week. 一周一次

261. twice a year 一年两次

262. three times a month. 一个月三次

263. do more listening and speaking 做大量的听说练习

264. do some cleaning 扫除

265. do some washing 洗衣服

266. do some shopping 购物

267. make good progress in English. 在英语方面取得很大进步

268. help a lot in our studies. 在学习上给予很大帮助.

269. teach sb English 教某人英语.

## Part 6

270. get to school 到达学校

271. give sb lessons. 给某人上课

272. ask sb to do sth. 要求某人做某事

273. ask sb not to do sth. 要求某人不要做某事

274. let sb do sth. 让某人做某事

275. let sb not do sth. 让某人不要做某事

276. not ... until 直到……才

277. make one's lessons interesting. 使某人的课上的很有趣

278. tell sb how to do sth. 告诉某人怎样做某事

279. try to learn new things by oneself. 设法靠自己  
学一些新的知识

280. want to be a history teacher. 想成为一名历史老师

281. grow up 长大

282. in future 在将来

283. computer room (电脑)机房

284. language lab 语言室

285. finish middle school 中学毕业

286. want to become (be) a designer. 想成为一名设计家.

287. wish to be a doctor 希望成为一名医生

288. an American boy 一个美国男孩儿.

289. study in a high school 在高中学习

290. in Grade Eight 在八年级

291. finish primary school 小学毕业
292. start school at the age of seven = begin to school  
when I was seven 七岁开始上学
293. move to Washington with his family 和他全家  
搬到华盛顿.
294. be interested in 对.....感兴趣
295. want to become a doctor of Chinese medicine.  
想成为一名中医.
296. come here to learn Chinese. 来这儿学习中文
297. a nice school 一所好的学校
298. instead of 代替
299. in many ways 在许多方面
300. be different from 与.....不同
301. by the way 顺便说
302. be sorry for 为.....难过, 遗憾
303. feel sorry for 为.....难过, 遗憾
304. burn away 大烧没了
305. open the door 开门
306. take sb in one's arms 拥抱某人
307. in English 用英语
308. how many 多少
309. a piece of bread 一片面包
310. four cups of tea 四杯茶
311. a pair of shoes - 双鞋

312. play chess 下棋

313. run after 追逐

314. play football 踢足球

315. be good at 擅长

316. on the basketball team 在篮球队

317. shoot at the basket 投篮

318. the first bus 第一班车

319. at eight 在八点

320. hurry up 快点

321. a quarter past ten 十点一刻

322. five to eleven 差五分十一点

## Part 7

323. the next train 下一趟火车

324. my parents 我的父母

325. two American boys 两个美国男孩

326. a new student 一名新生

327. study English 学英语

328. thank you 谢谢

329. in China 在中国

330. speak Japanese 讲日语

331. very well 很好

332. only a little 只有一点

333. a department store 百货商店

334. of course 当然可以

335. try on 试穿

336. have a look at 看一看

337. how much 多少钱

338. at the market 在市场里

339. do shopping 买东西

340. a post office 邮局

341. deliver letters 送信

342. take care of 照顾

343. run a machine 开机器

344. get up 起床

345. last year 去年

346. for a long time 很长时间

347. next year 明年

348. come back 回来

349. listen to music 听音乐

350. around the house 在房子周围

351. have a party 开聚会

352. have meals 吃饭

353. look for 寻找

354. the first floor 第一层

355. each of us 我们每个人

356. on the wall 在墙上

357. be far from 离……远

358. write to 给……写信

359. get up 起床

360. have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) 吃(早, 晚)饭

361. do one's homework 做作业

362. go to bed 上床睡觉

363. watch TV 看电视

364. get to 到达

365. at home 在家

366. prepare for 准备

367. wake up 叫醒

368. come in 进来

369. go into 进入

370. take a shower 洗澡

371. comb one's hair 梳头

372. brush one's teeth 刷牙

## Part 8

373. say goodbye to 和……说再见

374. at night 在夜里

375. put on 穿上, 戴上

376. take off 脱下, 摘下, 起飞, (使)离开, 突然成功

377. good night 晚安

378. wash hands 洗手

379. in the east (south, west, north) 在东(南, 西, 北)边

380. by boat 乘船

381. in the middle 在中部

382. a map of China 一张中国地图

383. how about 怎么样

384. walk through 走过

385. go down the street 沿着这条街走

386. excuse me 请原谅

387. at the end 在终点

388. turn left (right) 向左(右)转

389. want to do sth 想要做某事

390. next to 邻边,隔壁

391. on Monday 在周一

392. a ticket for Shanghai 一张飞往上海的机票

393. at home 在家

394. a good idea 好主意

395. go skating 去滑冰

396. in the afternoon 在下午

397. in winter 在冬季

398. make a snowman 堆雪人

399. in summer 在夏天

400. put on 穿上, 戴上

401. in Class One, Grade One. 在一年级一班

402. play ball games 进行球类活动
403. read books 读书
404. in autumn 在秋天
405. have one's class 上课
406. on the playground 在操场上
407. every day 每天
408. have some medicine 吃药
409. have a football match 进行一场足球比赛
410. have a meeting 开会
411. walk back 向后走
412. give sth back to sb 把某物还给某人
413. work through the night 通宵工作
414. get through the examinations = pass the exam 通过考试
415. happen to 发生
416. knock at the door 敲门
417. want to do sth 想要做某事
418. fall down 掉下来
419. begin to do sth 开始做某事
420. have some tea 喝茶
421. have sports 进行体育锻炼
422. have a bad cold 得了重感冒
423. have a good time 玩的很高兴
424. keep back 向后退

425. like doing sth. 喜欢做某事

426. like to do sth. 喜欢做某事

427. become a teacher 成为一名教师

428. want to be a doctor. 想成为一名医生

429. return to China = come back to China 返回中国

430. teach English at a famous medical college 在一所著名的医科大学教英语.

431. tall and healthy 个高又健康

432. short and slim 个矮又苗条

433. be clever and quick in doing things. 在做事上聪明伶俐.

434. come here to learn singing. 来这儿学唱歌.

435. tell sb a funny story 给某人讲述有趣的故事

436. on foot 步行

437. on one's way to school 在上学的路上

438. on one's way home 在回家的路上

439. on one's way to the hospital 在去医院的路上

440. on one's way to the cinema 在去电影院的路上

441. on one's way to see a film. 在去看电影的路上

442. see sb do sth 看见某人做某事

443. see sb doing sth 看见某人正在做某事

444. hear sb do sth 听见某人做某事

445. hear sb doing sth. 听到某人正在做某事.

446. make sb do sth 迫使某人做某事.
447. help sb (to) do sth 帮助某人做某事.
448. let sb do sth. 让某人做某事
449. had better do sth 最好做某事
450. fall to the ground 倒在地上.
451. go over 走过去, 复习功课
452. hurry to school 匆忙去上学
453. be late for the first class 第一节课迟到
454. get off 下车
455. wait for 等待某人
456. show sb round 带领某人参观某地
457. be busy doing sth 忙于做某事
458. traffic lights 交通灯
459. move on 继续前进
460. be ready for 为……做准备
461. slow down 减慢速度
462. Zebra crossing 人行道
463. knock off 撞倒
464. traffic rules 交通法规
465. road signs 交通标志.
466. rush hours 高峰期
467. go sightseeing 去观光
468. by air/ by plane 乘飞机
469. by sea/ by ship 乘船

470. a few 几个, 一些

471. most of 绝大多数

472. decide to do sth 决定做某事

473. had better 最好

474. from ... to ... 从.....到.....

475. ask sb to do sth 要求某人做某事

476. make a call 打电话

477. take a message for sb 给某人捎个信

478. pick up 捡起, 拾起

479. promise sb to do sth 答应某人做某事

480. cut off 切断

481. put down 放下

482. go camping 去野营

483. hold on 稍等

484. have a good time 玩得高兴

485. at this moment 现在

486. a telephone booth 电话亭

487. have to 不得不

488. send sb sth / send sth to sb 送给某人某物

489. pay for 付款

490. in the middle 在中间

491. You're welcome 不客气

492. NO PARKING 禁止停车

493. at the party 在聚会上

494. in a low voice 低声地

495. give sb sth or give sth to sb 给某人某物

496. enjoy oneself 玩得高兴

497. have a party 聚会

498. make friends with sb 和某人交朋友

499. each other 相互, 彼此

500. think of 认为

501. a lot of 许多

502. enjoy doing sth 喜欢做某事

503. do morning exercise 做早操

504. a good rest 好好休息

505. go for a walk 去散步

506. lie in bed 躺在床上

507. plenty of 大量的

508. catch a cold 感冒

509. have a rest 休息

510. three times a day - 一天三次

511. have a fever 发烧

512. take the medicine 吃药

513. be all right 身体好了 / 没事

514. one... the other 一个, 另一个

515. be on 演出

516. be over 结束.

517. yesterday evening 昨天晚上

518. It's good (bad) for... 对……有好处(坏处)

519. be born 出生于

520. visit sb 拜访某人

521. tell sb sth. 告诉某人某事

522. tell sb to do sth. 告诉某人做某事.

523. tell sb not to do sth. 告诉某人不要做某事.

524. tell sb how to do sth. 告诉某人怎样做某事.

525. go to a place to do sth. 去某个地方做某事.

526. go to England to study English. 去英国学习英语.

527. study at a middle school. 在中学学习.

528. go boating. 去划船.

529. go fishing. 去钓鱼.

530. go swimming 去游泳

531. go shopping 去购物

532. go skating 去滑冰

533. at weekends. 在周末

534. at the age of 在……年龄

535. take pictures 照相

536. In one's spare time 在业余时间

537. come here to do sth. 来这儿做某事.

538. come in 进来

539. sit down 坐下

540. stand up 起立

541. ask sb some questions. 询问某人一些问题.

542. all kinds of 各种各样

543. at the bus stop. 在公共汽车站.

544. get on. 上车

545. the first class. 第一节课

546. be interested in 对……感兴趣

547. his friend 他的朋友

548. go to the zoo 去动物园

549. collect stamps. 集邮.

550. once a week. 每周一次.

551. turn on. 打开

552. turn off. 关闭

553. nearly every day. 几乎每一天.

554. make model cars. 制作汽车模型.

555. grow roses. 种植玫瑰.

556. Chinese food. 中国食物.

557. tell sb the name of the street and the house number.

告诉某人街道名字和房间号码.

### 笔记三 中考完型辅助必备分类词汇及短语

#### 1. 关于学习及学习成绩

- (1) be interested in... 对.....感兴趣
- (2) be fond of... 喜欢/爱好.....
- (3) be absorbed in... 对.....入迷
- (4) acquire/obtain knowledge 学习知识
- (5) put one's heart into... 一心扑在.....上
- (6) like chemistry best 最喜欢化学
- (7) be good at... 擅长.....
- (8) be poor at... 不擅长.....
- (9) do well in (在考试/竞赛中) 取得好成绩; 干得不错.
- (10) be weak in... 不擅长.....
- (11) fail in... .....考试不及格
- (12) make progress in... 在.....方面取得进步
- (13) be tired of... 对.....感到厌烦/厌倦
- (14) be getting on well with one's study (某人)学业进展得很好
- (15) take several courses at school. 在学校上几门课
- (16) live up to one's hope. 不辜负某人的期望.
- (17) learn about... 学到, 知道(某学科知识); 听到, 听说
- (18) succeed in (doing)... 在(做)某事上获得成功
- (19) be active in class/work 在课堂上/工作中表现积极
- (20) take an active part in... 积极参加.....
- (21) learn sth. by heart 把.....牢记在心

- (22) work out a problem 解决一个问题
- (23) improve oneself in... 在某方面提高自己
- (24) have a good command of... 精通.....
- ## 2. 关于师生关系
- (1) get on well with students 与学生相处得很好
- (2) examine the students' homework 检查学生的作业
- (3) stand on the platform 站在讲台上
- (4) raise a question 提问
- (5) like to be with students 喜欢与学生相处
- (6) be kind to sb. 对某人和蔼
- (7) be a strict teacher 是一个严厉的老师
- (8) be strict with one's pupils 对学生要求严格
- (9) think of (sb./sth.) as... 把(某人或某事)当作.....
- (10) help sb. with... 在.....方面帮助某人
- (11) praise sb. for sth. 由于某事赞扬某人
- (12) blame sb. for sth. 为某事责备某人
- (13) give sb. advice on... 在.....方面给某人建议
- (14) question sb. on... 就.....质问某人
- (15) be satisfied with... 对.....满意
- (16) give sb. a lot of work 给某人很多的工作
- (17) correct the students' homework carefully and prepare for the next day 仔细批改学生的作业并为明天备课
- (18) try to teach sb. to develop good study habits 努力教某人养成良好的学习习惯

- (19) make one's lessons lively and interesting 使课堂生动有趣  
(20) devote all one's time to work 将自己所有的时间都投入工作之中

### 3. 关于课外活动及周末生活

- (1) have a swim 游泳  
(2) have a party 聚会, 开晚会  
(3) have dances on weekends 参加周末舞会  
(4) have a picnic over the weekend 周末去野餐  
(5) go to the cinema 去看电影  
(6) hold a sports meeting 举行运动会  
(7) enjoy doing sth. by oneself 喜欢独自做某事  
(8) go for an outing 去远足  
(9) have an outing (at the seashore) 去(海边)度假  
(10) see the lights of Beijing 在北京观光  
(11) play the piano/ violin 弹钢琴/拉小提琴  
(12) play chess/ basketball 下棋/打篮球  
(13) do some reading 阅读  
(14) enjoy a family trip 享受一次家庭旅游  
(15) get everything ready for... 为……做好一切准备  
(16) ride one's bike with sb to the park 与某人骑车去公园  
(17) a lot of activities at the beach 很多海滨活动  
(18) bring sth. to the picnic 带点东西去野餐  
(19) a very relaxing Sunday 一个很轻松的星期日  
(20) waste time doing sth 浪费时间做某事  
(21) spend time doing sth 花费时间做某事

(22) spend one's time in many different ways. 以多种不同的方式消磨时间

#### 4. 关于彼此沟通信息

- (1) tell sb to do sth 告诉某人做某事
- (2) get information about ... 了解关于……的信息
- (3) write sb a letter saying 给某人写信说……
- (4) apologize to sb for... 为……向某道歉
- (5) thank you for... 感谢你
- (6) make a speech at the meeting 在会议上发表演讲
- (7) take a message for sb 给某人带口信
- (8) send a message to sb 给某人送口信
- (9) hear from sb 从某处听说；收到某人的信
- (10) talk about/of sth. 谈论某事
- (11) explain sth to sb 向某人解释某事
- (12) look upon sb. as... 把某人看作……
- (13) think sb to be ... 认为某人……
- (14) take sb's side 站在某一边；支持某人
- (15) be welcome to do sth 欢迎做某事
- (16) express one's idea/feelings in English 用英语表达自己的思想/情感

#### 5. 关于感觉活动与思维活动

- (1) feel bored/nervous 感觉很枯燥/紧张
- (2) be unforgettable 是难以忘怀的
- (3) show sb one's thanks 对某人表示感谢

- (4) have fears for... 对.....感到害怕
- (5) my heart beats fast 我的心跳加速
- (6) hesitate for a few minutes 犹豫几分钟
- (7) give sb a meaningful smile 对某人意味深长地一笑
- (8) allow sb to do sth 允许某人做某事
- (9) keep/prevent sb from doing sth. 阻止某人做某事
- (10) call on sb to do sth. 召某人做某事
- (11) be afraid to do/be afraid of sth. 害怕/担心(做)某事
- (12) be pleased with... 对.....感到高兴
- (13) be delighted in doing sth. 做某事很愉快
- (14) take a pleasure in doing sth. 做某事很高兴
- (15) be worried about sth. 担心某事
- (16) feel surprised at... 对.....感到惊讶
- (17) be sorry for... 对.....抱歉
- (18) be angry with sb. for sth 因某事对某人生气
- (19) be angry about... 为.....生气
- (20) look forward to doing... 期盼做.....
- (21) wish to do sth 希望做某事
- (22) expect to do sth 期望做某事
- (23) long for sth/long to do sth. 渴望(做)某事
- (24) be sick for one's home 怀念家乡
- (25) have a strong desire to do sth. 对做某事有强烈的愿望
- (26) look around for... (在某地)查找/搜寻.....
- (27) look up/down at... 往下/朝下看.....

(28) catch sight of...	看见.....
(29) take a look at...	看一眼.....
(30) hear sb do/doing sth.	听某人做/正在做某事
(31) take notice of...	注意到.....
(32) take view of ...	评价某事/某物
(33) have a good understanding of... 对.....能很好地理解	
(34) come to know...	开始认识到.....
(35) realize that+从句	认识到.....
(36) know that+从句	知道.....
(37) feel like doing sth	想做某事
(38) drive sb off	赶走某人
(39) speak highly of sb.	高度评价某人
(40) speak ill of sb	诽谤某人
(41) think highly of sb	对某人评价很高
(42) force sb. to do sth	强迫某人做某事
(43) refuse to do sth	拒绝做某事
(44) agree to do sth	同意做某事
(45) regret doing sth	遗憾做过某事
(46) prefer to do A rather than do B	喜欢做A胜过做B
(47) would rather (not) do sth	更(不)愿意做某事

## 6. 关于事情发生的过程

(1) be woken up by the telephone	被电话吵醒
(2) set out without a delay	一点没耽误地出发了
(3) do sth as usual	像平常一样做事情

- (4) do what he wants us to do 做他想让我们做的事
- (5) set about doing sth. 开始做某事
- (6) get into trouble 陷入困境
- (7) help sb out 帮助某人解决困难；帮忙
- (8) have the habit of doing sth 有做某事的习惯
- (9) have no trouble in doing sth 做某事没困难
- (10) prepare sb for sth 准备/预备让某人干某事
- (11) give up doing sth 放弃做某事
- (12) wait for sb to do sth 等待某人去做某事
- (13) find a way to do sth 找到做某事的方法
- (14) make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友
- (15) show/tell sb how to do sth 向某人展示/讲述如何做某事
- (16) take/send sb to... 带/送某人到.....
- (17) I'm trying to find... 我正努力发现.....
- (18) I'm afraid we are out of... 我担心我们失去.....
- (19) pass the time doing sth 做某事来消磨时间
- (20) do some good deeds to people 为人民做好事
- (21) be fit for... 适合于.....
- (22) be short of 缺乏
- (23) be busy doing sth 忙于做某事
- (24) change... into... 把.....变成.....
- (25) have no choice but to do sth 除了做某事外，别无选择
- (26) I can't help it 我无法抑制自己
- (27) be in need of... 需要/缺少.....

(28) be mistaken about... 把……搞错

(29) fall behind (...) 落后于(……)

(30) Catch up with... 紧跟/追赶上……

(31) on behalf of 代表

## 7. 关于健康状况及治疗

(1) develop a disease 得病

(2) enjoy good health 身体健康

(3) be in good shape 身体好

(4) be in good / poor health 身体健康/不健康

(5) have got a high fever 发高烧

(6) have a slight / bad cold 得了轻微/严重的感冒

(7) take one's temperature 量体温

(8) have got a pain in... (身体某部位)感到疼痛

(9) stay in bed until... 躺在床上一直到……

(10) save one's life 救某人的性命

## 8. 关于问路和应答

(1) go down this street 沿这条街道向前走

(2) It's about... metres from here 距此地大约有……米

(3) You can't miss it. 你一定会找到的

(4) in front of / behind... 在……之前/之后

(5) at the corner 在拐角处

(6) pass two blocks 经过两个街区

(7) Turn right / left at the first crossing 在第一个十字路口右/左拐

(8) Go straight ahead till you see... 一直往前走, 直到你看见……

## 笔记四 被动语态、There be 结构和it的用法

### 第一节 被动语态知识总结

1. 英语的谓语动词有两种语态：主动语态和被动语态。前者表示句子的主语为动作的发出者，后者表示句子的主语为动作的承受者。

#### 2. 被动语态的构成

被动语态由“助动词be+及物动词的过去分词”构成。人称、数和时态的变化是通过be的变化表现出来的。现以teach为例说明被动语态在各种时态中的构成。

(1) 一般现在时: am / is / are + taught

(2) 一般过去时: was / were / taught

(3) 一般将来时: will / shall be + taught

(4) 现在进行时: am / is / are being + taught

(5) 过去进行时: was / were being + taught

(6) 现在完成时: have / has been + taught

#### 3. 被动语态的用法

在下列情况下使用被动语态：

(1) 行为主体不明确，不必说出或者无法说出动作的执行者时。

Football is played all over the world. 全世界的人踢足球。

(2) 不易找到或根本就不可能找到动作的执行者时。

My bike was stolen. 我的自行车被盗了。

(3) 汉语中含有“据说”、“据悉”、“有人说”、“大家说”等时。

It is said that one day he climbed to the top of a house.

and dropped some money down a chimney. 据说,有一天他爬到一所房子的顶上,往烟囱下面扔了一些钱。

(4) 汉语中有“被”、“由”等词时。

Wei Hua is asked to come by Lin Tao. 魏华是被林涛叫来的。

(5) 汉语中没有“被”“由”等词,而在原句中试加这类词且句意通顺时。

These songs are usually sung by boys. 这些歌曲通常是由男生唱的。(在“是”后面可以加上“由”)

(6) 某些句子上用被动语态。

He was born in October, 1989. 他出生于1989年10月。

(7) 表示礼貌时。

You are invited to come to our English party at 8:00 pm tomorrow. 敬请您明天晚上八点参加我们的英语晚会。

4. 主动语态变被动语态的方法

(1) 把主动语态的宾语变为被动语态的主语。

Many people speak English → English is spoken by many people. 许多人说英语。

(2) 把谓语变成被动结构 (be+过去分词) (根据被动语态句子里的主语的人称和数,以及原来主动语态句子中动词的时态来决定be的形式)

We saw him enter the office building → He was seen to enter the office building. 我们看见他进了办公室。

(3) 把主动语态中的主语放在介词by之后作宾语,将主格改为宾格。

All the people laughed at him. → He was laughed at by all.

the people. 所有人都嘲笑他。

## 5. 常见的被动语态结构

### (1) 双宾语动词的被动语态

含有直接宾语和间接宾语的主动结构，变为被动结构时，可以将其中一个宾语变为主语，另一个不动。一般是主动结构的间接宾语变为被动结构的主语，这样句子显然自然一些。例如：

{ She wrote a letter to me. 她给我写了一封信。

{ I was written a letter.

A letter was written to me.

### (2) 复合宾语的被动语态

含有复合宾语的主动句变为被动句时，可将宾语变为主语，宾语补足语保留不动。例如：

{ He calls the cat Mimi. 他叫那只猫咪咪。

{ The cat is called Mimi. 那只猫叫咪咪。

make, let, hear, watch, see, feel, have, notice, help 等动词后面作宾语补足语的动词不定式一般不带 to. 可是当变为被动语态时，后面的动词不定式必须带 to. 例如：

{ Did you see the old woman go into the house? 你看见那个老太太走进那所房子了吗？

Was the old woman seen to go into the house? 有人看见老太太进了那所房子吗？

### (3) 情态动词的被动语态

含有情态动词的被动语态是由“情态动词 + be + (及物动词的)过去分词”构成的。例如：

{ They cannot hear the teacher clearly. 他们不能听清楚老师的话。  
They teacher cannot be heard clearly. 不能听清老师的话。

#### (4) 短语动词的被动语态

通常情况下，只有及物动词才有被动语态，因为只有及物动词才可能有动作的承受者。但有许多由“不及物动词+介词及其他词类”构成的短语动词，相当于及物动词，可以有宾语，因而也可以有被动语态。但应注意，短语动词是一个不可分割的整体，在变为被动语态时，不可丢掉构成短语的介词或副词。例如：

{ The cat ate up the fish on the plate. 猫把盘子里的鱼吃光了。  
The fish on the plate was eaten up. 盘子里的鱼被吃光了。

#### 6. 不能使用被动语态的情况

##### (1) 不及物动词不能用于被动语态。

[正] The story happened in London. 故事发生在伦敦。

[误] The story was happened in London.

(2) 表示状态的动词，如 have, cost, fit, last, own, hold, become 等往往不能用于被动语态。

[正] The shirt fits him very well. 这件衬衣他穿很合身。

[误] He is fitted very well by the shirt.

(3) 某些“不及物动词+介词”构成的短语动词，如 listen to, walk into, fall off 等，往往不使用被动语态。

[正] He walked into the room. 他走进房间。

[误] The room was walked into by him.

##### (4) 祈使句一般没有被动语态。

[正] Look at the blackboard, please. 请看黑板。

[误] The blackboard is looked at by you.

(5) 主语和宾语所指的对象相同时不能用于被动语态。

[正] We must help each other. 我们必须互相帮助。

[误] Each other must be helped by us.

(6) 某些及物动词的宾语表示处所、地方、组织时不能用于被动语态。

[正] He joined the League in 1998. 他1998年加入社团。

[误] The League was joined by him in 1998.

(7) 动词不定式或动词-ing形式作宾语时不能用于被动语态。

[正] They like to watch TV. 他们喜欢看电视。

[误] To watch TV is liked by them.

[正] He enjoys listening to the radio. 他喜欢听收音机。

[误] Listening to the radio is enjoyed by him.

(8) 主动句中表示数量、长度、大小或程度的单词或短语作宾语时，往往不用被动语态。

[正] She pays three yuan for the tomatoes. 她花三块钱买西红柿。

[误] Three yuan is paid for these tomatoes by her.

(9) 由“动词+名词”构成的英语习语（如 make faces, make friends take place 等）一般不可改为被动语态。

[正] The boy makes faces in class. 那个男孩在教室里做鬼脸。

[误] Faces are made by the boy in class.

(10) 反身代词在句中作宾语时，不能用被动语态。

[正] You must look after yourself. 你必须照顾好自己。

[误] Yourself must be looked after.

## 第二节 There be 结构和它的用法

### 一. There be 结构

#### 1. There be 分型的基本用法

There be 分型主要用以表达“某处(某时)有某人(某物)。”其基本结构为“*There be + 某物(某人)+某地(某时)*”；其中 there 是引导词，没有词义；主语是 be 后面的名词，be 是谓语动词。

*There is a book on the desk.*

有时为了强调地点，也可把介词短语放在句首。

*On the desk there is a book.*

要用 is 还是 are，须看其后的名词是单数还是复数。若是单数或不可数名词用 is，否则就用 are。

*There is a tree behind the house.* 房子后面有一棵树。

*There are some pears in the box.* 盒子里有几个梨。

#### 2. There be 结构变形：在 There be 结构中还可有 used / seem / happen / appear to be 等形式。

*There appeared to be nobody willing to help.* 看来没人愿意帮忙。

*There doesn't seem to be much hope.* 好像没有太大的希望。

#### 3. 在 There be 的 be 前还可以加上各种情态动词。

*There must be something wrong.* 一定有问题。

*There might still be hope.* 可能还有点儿希望。

#### 4. There be 结构常见的特殊表达式。

(1) *There is no sense in doing sth.* 做某事是没有用的/没有意义的。

(2) *There is no need to do sth.* 没有必要做某事。

## 二、它的用法

### 1. 代替一切生物和事情.

There is a dog under the tree. It is Tom's. 树下有条狗。那是汤姆的。

### 2. 代替前边提到过的事物.

I have a pen. It is new. 我有一支笔，是新的。

### 3. 代替指示代词 this, that.

— What's that? 那是什么?

— It's a pencil. 一支铅笔。

### 4. 代替时间

— What time is it? 现在几点?

— It's seven. 七点。

### 5. 代替距离

It's very far from the school. 去学校的路很远。

### 6. 代替天气.

It is very very hot today. isn't it? 今天很热，不是吗?

### 7. 代替自然现象

It is snowing hard 雪下得很大

### 8. 用来代替心中所想的人

— Who's that? 那是谁?

— I think it's Jim. 我认为是吉姆

### 9. 代替性别不明的婴儿

— Is it a boy or a girl? 这个男孩还是女孩?

— I don't know. 我不知道。

## 笔记五 句子成分和基本句型 知识总结

### 一、句子成分

句子成分包括：主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、宾语补足语等。

#### 1. 主语

主语是句子所论的主题，主要为名词、代词或起名词作用的单词、短语来充当。

Mother likes cooking. 妈妈喜欢做饭。

Who came here yesterday? 昨天谁到这儿来了?

#### 2. 谓语

谓语论述主语的行为、动作或所处的状态，体现句子的时态、语态、语气等。谓语动词有人称和数的变化。

I often speak English. 我常说英语。

The plane takes off at 8:00. 飞机8点起飞。

#### 3. 表语

表语与前面的系动词一起构成复合谓语，用来说明主语的特征、状态、身份等。名词、代词、数词、形容词、副词、介词短语等都可以作表语。

Linda turned doctor like her mother after school.

琳达毕业后像她妈妈一样当了医生。

I felt tired after the sports meeting.

运动会之后我感到很累。

#### 4. 宾语

宾语表示动作、行为的对象，可用在及物动词和介词之后，直接宾语表示动作的承受者或结果，一般指物。间接宾语表示动作是对谁做的。

一般指人名词(代词)、数词、不定式、动名词形式、从句等都可以作定语。

He gave me a book yesterday. 他昨天给我一本书  
DO you know what I mean? 你明白我的意思了吗?

## 5. 定语

定语是用来描述名词或代词的修饰语，它常和名词一起构成名词短语，定语有前置定语和后置定语。前置定语多是单句而形式后置定语多是代词或从句。定语一般由代词、形容词、副词、介词短语、分词或分词短语来充当。

I like hard-working students. 我喜欢勤奋的学生。  
DO you have something to drink? 你有喝的吗?

## 6. 状语

状语用来修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。它表达的特征有时间、地点、方式、原因、目的、结果等，充当状语的有副词、介词短语、名词、不定式、状语从句等。

He walked up and down. 他走来走去。

I went there to see my uncle. 我去那儿看我叔叔。

## 7. 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。可作宾语补足语的有名词、形容词、副词、动词不定式和介词短语等。

We must keep the classroom clean.

我们必须保持教室干净。

## 二、简单句的5种基本句型和there be句型。

## 1. S+V (主+谓)

这种句式是英语中最简单的句式，句中的动词大多为不及物动词，其后不能接宾语，但可以用状语修饰谓语动词或整个句子。

My recent book sells well. 我最近出的书销路很好。

## 2. S+V+O (主+谓+宾)

英语中绝大多数及物动词只带一个宾语，这种动词叫单宾语及物动词。常见的单宾语及物动词有accept, borrow, cover, defeat, defend, destroy, discover, enjoy, explain, forget, guess, invent, love, post, raise, supply, use等。

She accepted my idea. 她接受了我的意见。

## 3. S+V+P (主+系+表)

这种句型结构主要指谓语动词为连系动词的情况。

The food smells sweet. 食物闻起来很香甜。

## 4. S+V+O<sub>1</sub>+O<sub>2</sub> (主+谓+间接宾语+直接宾语)

有些及物动词常带两个宾语：直接宾语和间接宾语。

He passed me a book. 他递给我一本书。

## 5. S+V+O+C (主+谓+宾+宾语补足语)

有些及物动词只带宾语句子意义还不完整，它要求带一个补足语来进一步说明宾语的情况，从而使句子意思完整明确。宾语和宾语补足语构成复合宾语，逻辑上有主谓关系。

The teacher asked us to make some dialogues.

老师让我们编些对话。

He made the boy laugh. 他把那个男孩逗笑了。

## 6. There be 句型

## (1) 句型搭配

“There + be + 主语(人/物)+地点(介词+地点或副词)”

表示“某处有某人或某物”。

There is a book on the table. 桌子上有一本书。

## (2) There be 结构的各种形式

①一般过去时: There was / were ...

There were many children in the park yesterday.

昨天在公园里有许多孩子。

②一般将来时: “There will be ...” 或 “There is / are going to be ...”

There is going to be a tennis game played by Li Na this evening.

今天晚上将有一场李娜参加的网球赛。

③现在完成时: There have / has been ...

There have been 3 people in the lab.

实验室里已经有3个人了。

④含情态动词: There + 情态动词 + be ...

There must be some apples on the table.

桌上一定有一些苹果。

【特别提醒】

There be 句型的谓语动词除 be 之外, 还可用 live, lie, exist, stand, remain, go, come 等表示“存在”意义的不及物动词。

Long long ago, there lived a king.

很久很久以前那里住着一位国王。

There remains much to be done.

还有许多事情要做。

### (3) There be 句型与 have/has 的区别

There be 句型与 have/has 均可表示“有”，但 There be 句型强调“某处有某人/物”，着重“存在”的状态；have/has 则强调“某人有某物”，着重“所有”关系。

There are three children in my family

我家有3个孩子

I have three children.

我有3个孩子。

## 笔记六 非谓语动词用法总结

### 一. 动词不定式

#### 1. 动词不定式的特征

(1) 不定式的基本构成形式是“to+动词原形”，有时可省略不定式符号而直接形式为“not+动词不定式”。

(2) 动词不定式没有人称和数的变化，它仍保留动词的特点，可以有自己的宾语和状语。

#### (3) 不定式的时态和语态

时态-语态	主动语态	被动语态
一般时	to do	to be done
完成时	to have done	to have been done
进行时	to be doing	

### 2. 动词不定式的用法

#### (1) 作主语

动词不定式可以直接作主语。但在英语中，常用it作形式主语，真正的主语即动词不定式放在句末。用“It is + adj + to do sth”或“It is + n. + to + do sth”句型。

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

It's our duty to keep our environment clean and tidy.  
保持环境的清洁是我们的职责。

#### (2) 作表语

不定式作表语，表示主语的具体内容、目的等。

Her wish is to become a singer.

她的愿望是当一名歌手。

### (3) 作宾语

① 一些谓语动词只能跟不定式作宾语，这些词有：afford, agree, decide, determine, expect, hope, manage, refuse, want, wish, believe, pretend, promise, care, choose, demand, fail, arrange等。  
I expect to watch "Chinese Characters Dictation competition from CCTV this evening. 我期待着今晚看中央电视台《中国汉字听写大赛》。

② 在find, think后跟不定式作宾语时，常用it代替，而将真正的宾语放在后面。

I find it hard to learn English well.

我发现学好英语很难。

### (4) 作宾语补足语

Jim asked me to help him with his English.

吉姆要我帮他学英语。

My parents often tell me not to eat too much junk food.

我父母常常告诉我不要吃太多垃圾食品。

### 【归纳速记】

1. 可以用带to的动词不定式作宾补的动词有ask, tell, invite, get, allow, want, expect, advise, order等。

2. 可以用“to be+形容词”作宾补的动词有consider, think, believe, suppose, know, feel, find, take等。

### (5) 作状语

## ①目的状语

All the Chinese people must work hard to realize China Dream.  
为了实现中国梦，所有的中国人都必须努力工作。

## ②原因状语

用在 sorry, surprised, disappointed, excited, glad 等词后面。  
I am sorry to trouble you. 很抱歉打扰你。

## ③结果状语

The room is large enough to hold 1000 people.  
这个房间足够大，能容纳1000人。

### (6) 作定语

不定式作定语须放在被修饰词的后面。

① 不定式和它所修饰的词之间有逻辑上的动宾关系。

Have you got anything to do this evening?  
今晚你有事要做吗？

② 不定式补充说明它所修饰的名词或代词的内容，相当于同位语。

Mo Yan is the first Chinese to win the Nobel Literature Prize.  
莫言是第一个获得诺贝尔文学奖的中国人。

③ 如果不定式的动词是不及物动词，其后应有相应的介词。但当修饰名词 time, place, way 时，其后介词常省略。

We are looking for a place to live (in).  
我们在找居住的地方。

### (7) 与疑问词连用

动词不定式可以和疑问代词 what, which, whom 等及疑问副词 how, when, where 等连用，在句中作主语、表语、宾语。

I don't know what to do. 我不知道该做什么。

When to start hasn't been decided. 何时动身尚未决定。

### 3. 不定式的复合结构

不定式用for和of引出逻辑主语带有逻辑主语的不定式而复合结构。这种复合结构在句中可作主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语等。

(1) for sb句型通常使用表示事物的特征、特点的形容词。此类形容词有easy, difficult, important, necessary, possible等。  
It won't be easy for you to find a good job.

(2) of sb句型通常使用表示人物的性格、品德的形容词。此类形容词有nice, silly, selfish, honest, rude, careful, kind, good, stupid, wise, clever, right, polite, unselfish等。  
It's really kind of you to help me so much.

你真好，给我这么多的帮助。

(3) of sb句型还可以转换成不定式作状语而句。

It's really careful of you to look after the baby. →

You are really careful to look after the baby.

你真细心照顾小孩。

### 4. 不定式符号to的省略

(1) 动词不定式作感官动词使役动词的宾语补足语时，要省去to。这类动词归纳为：“一感(feel), 二听(hear, listen to), 三让(let, make, have), 四看(see, watch, look at, notice)”。但当它们用于被动结构时，to必须保留(let除外)。

The teacher made me go out of the classroom. →

I was made to go out of the classroom by the teacher.

老师让我到教室外面去。

(2) 动词 help 后面接不定式作宾语补足语，也可有可无。

Will you help me (to) find my pen?

请帮我找找钢笔，好吗？

(3) 在介词 but, except 等表示“除了……”之意的词前，若有动词 do 而某种形式介词后作宾语而不定式常省略 to.

He does everything except go to school.

他怎么也不去上学。

(4) 常见省略 to 和不定式结构：

had better (not) do sth 最好(不要)做某事。

would rather do sth 宁愿做某事

have nothing to do but do sth 只能做某事

why (not) do sth? 为什么不做某事？

will / would / could you (not) please do sth?

请你(不要)做某事好吗？

cannot but do sth 不得不做某事

do nothing but do sth 只好做某事

## 二、动名词

### 1. 动名词的用法

#### (1) 作主语

动名词作主语时，谓语动词用第三人称单数。

Eating too much is bad for your health.

吃得太多有害身体健康

Predicting the future can be difficult.

预测未来可能很难。

### (2) 作宾语

动名词作宾语表示一般的习惯或抽象行为或经常性的动作。

Do you mind turning off the light? 你介意关上灯吗?

I'm looking forward to seeing my parents soon.

我正盼望很快见到我的父母。

### (3) 作宾语

常接动名词作宾语的动词(短语)

enjoy, finish, imagine, mind, miss, practise, suggest,  
give up, keep on, feel like, look forward to, pay attention  
to, can't help, avoid, advise, have difficulty in, get/be  
used to 等。

### (3) 作表语

多数情况下, 动名词作表语可转化为作主语。

His job is teaching. = Teaching is his job.

他的工作是教学。

### (4) 作定语

动名词作定语, 置于它所修饰的词之前表明它所修饰的词的用途,  
所属关系等。

She is in the waiting room. 她在候诊室。

## 三、分词

分词包括现在分词(动词+ing) + 过去分词(动词+ed)。作为非谓

谓语动词，分词具有形容词，副词的功能，在句中可作定语、表语、状语和补语。

#### 1. 作定语

现在分词作定语表示主动关系；过去分词作定语表示被动关系。单个分词作定语可以置于被修饰的词之前，但若是分词短语作定语则要置于被修饰的词之后。

The woman selling books is his mother.

卖书的那个女人是她妈妈。

Please hand in your written exercise.

请交上你的书面练习。

#### 2. 作表语

现在分词表示主语的性质、特征；过去分词表示某种状况。

The situation is encouraging. 形势令人鼓舞。

The boy is too frightened to say anything.

这个男孩太害怕了，以至于说不出话来。

#### 3. 作状语

He stood there for an hour watching the game.

他在那儿站了个小时看比赛。

Seen from the hill, the town looks very beautiful.

从山上看，这座城市很漂亮。

#### 4. 作补语

Don't keep us waiting for you. 别让我们等你。

I'll have my car mended. 我要去修车。

#### 四 不定式与现在分词作补语的区别.

感官动词后面跟不带to的不定式作补语, 表示动作的全过程, 跟现在分词作补语, 表示动作正在进行.

I saw her enter the classroom.

我看她进了教室。(动作全过程)

I saw her entering the classroom.

我看她正进入教室。(动作正在进行)

#### 五 不定式和动名词作动词宾语的区别.

1. 有些动词后跟动词不定式或动名词作宾语时, 其含义差异不大, 如 begin, start, continue 等.

They began to talk / talking about it.

他们开始谈论这件事

After finishing his work he continued to read / reading a novel.

完成了工作之后, 他继续读一本小说.

2. 有些动词后跟动词不定式或动名词作宾语意义差别较大, 如 remember, forget, go on, mean, try, regret 等.

(1) forget to do sth 忘记去做某事(未做)

forget doing sth 忘记做过某事(已做)

(2) regret to do sth 对即将做的事表示遗憾(未知)

regret doing sth 对做过的事表示后悔(已做)

(3) stop to do sth 停下来去做某事

stop doing sth 停止做某事

(4) go on to do sth. 做完一件事，继续做另一件事。

go on doing sth. 继续做原来做的那件事。

(5) remember to do sth. 记着去做某事(未做)

remember doing sth. 记着做了某事(已做)

(6) mean to do sth. 打算去做某事

mean doing sth. 意味着做某事

try to do sth. 尽力去做某事

try doing sth. 试着做某事

Please remember to post my letter.

请记着给我寄信。(尚未做)

They stopped to talk to me.

他们停下来跟我交谈。(“交谈”是“停下来”后去做的事)

## 笔记七 宾语从句知识总结

### 一、宾语从句的连接词.

引导宾语从句的连词主要有that, whether, if; 连接代词主要有who, whom, whose, which, what; 连接副词主要有when, where, why, how等。

#### 1. that 引导的宾语从句.

陈述句作宾语从句时, 用连接代词that连接, that在句中无实际意义, 不能充当成分, 在口语当中往往省略。

He says (that) he likes football. 他说他喜欢足球.

#### 2. 连接代词或连词副词引导的宾语从句.

特殊疑问句作宾语从句时, 由连接代词what, whom, whose, who, which及连接副词when, where, how, why等引导。

He asked who the girl in red was.

他问穿红衣服的那个女孩是谁。

#### 3. if 或 whether 引导的宾语从句.

一般疑问句作宾语从句时, 由whether或if引导。

Nobody knew whether / if she could pass the exam.

没人知道她能否通过考试。

#### 4. 只用whether不用if的情况.

##### (1) 在介词后引导宾语从句时

I'm thinking of whether we should leave.

我正在考虑我们是否应该离开。

##### (2) 宾语从句提前时.

Whether they can come here on time, we don't know.

他们能否按时来这儿，我们不知道。

(3) 与 or not 连用时

I can't say whether or not they will come to help us.

他们是否会来帮助我们，我说不准。

(4) 与不定式连用时

I really don't know whether to accept or refuse.

我真的不知道是接受还是拒绝。

(5) 在动词 discuss, wonder 之后，引导宾语从句时

We discussed whether we should close the shop.

我们讨论了是不是该把店关掉。

(6) 用什么会引起歧义时

Please tell me if you need help.

这句话有两种意思：“如果你需要帮助请告诉我。”或“请告诉我你是否需要帮助”。如果用 whether 则只有第二种意思。

5. 宾语从句中不能省略 that 的情况

(1) 动词后有两个或两个以上的宾语从句时，紧跟动词后的宾语从句可以省去 that，其余的宾语从句前的 that 一般都不能省去。

He said (that) the film was excellent and that he wanted to see it once again.

他说电影很好，他想再看一次。

(2) 宾语从句的主语是 that 时，宾语从句中的 that 一般不能省去。

He said that that book is useful. 他说那本书有用

(3) 当宾语从句中含有复合句时不能省去 that。

I'm afraid that if you're lost it, you must pay for it.

我恐怕如果你丢了它，你必须赔偿。

(4) 作形式宾语代替that引导的宾语从句时不能省去that.

We took it for granted that they would help us.

我们想当然地以为他们会帮助我们。

## 二. 宾语从句的语序

宾语从句无论何时一律用陈述语序，即按照主语、谓语的顺序。特殊疑问句充当宾语时，保留原来的疑问代词或疑问副词，语序用陈述语序。

He told me that he would spend his holiday in London.

他告诉我他要去伦敦度假。

Tell me what is wrong with you.

告诉我你怎么了。

## 三. 宾语从句的时态

### 1. 时态不变化

当主句的谓语动词是现在的某种时态时，宾语从句的谓语动词可以用所需要的任何一种时态。

He says you should work hard.

他说你应该好好学习。

I remember Jim phoned you yesterday.

我记得吉姆昨天给你打过电话。

### 2. 时态的变化

当句的谓语动词是过去的某种时态时，宾语从句的谓语动词要用相应的过去时态，但当宾语从句陈述的内容为客观事实或真理时，仍然用一般现在时。

My mother told me that she had waited for me an hour before I got home.

妈妈说在我回家前她已经等了三个小时了。

The teacher said that the earth moves around the sun.

老师说地球绕着太阳转。

#### 四、宾语从句的否定转移

当主句的主语为第一人称，谓语动词为 think, believe, imagine, suppose, guess 等，如果从句表示否定意义，否定形式常要转移到句中。

I don't think it is going to rain.

我认为不会下雨。

## 笔记八 状语从句知识总结

### 一. 地点状语从句

地点状语从句通常由 where, wherever 等引导。

Where there is a will, there is a way.

有志者事竟成。

Wherever I am, I will remember that story.

不管我在哪里，我都会记得那个故事。

### 二. 时间状语从句

#### 1. 时间状语从句的构成

时间状语从句主要由 when, while, after, before, as soon as, since till, until 等引导。

(1) 当主句是一般将来时或祈使句表示将来的意义时，从句用一般现在时，简称“主将从现”

He will come to see you as soon as he reaches home.

他一到家就来看你。

(2) when 引导的时间状语从句，表示主句和从句的动作同时或先发生。before 表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作之前；after 则表示主句的动作发生在从句的动作之后；as 引导时间状语从句时，强调并列发生不分先后。

He was about to leave, when the telephone rang.

他正要离开，电话铃响了。

(3) till/until 引导的时间状语从句，主句的谓语动词是延续性动词时，主句用肯定形式；till/until 意为“直到……为止”。主句的谓语

动词是短暂性动词时，主句用否定形式构成“not...until”句型，“not...until”意为直到……才。”

I'll wait for you till you come back.

我会一直等到你回来。

I didn't go to bed until I finished my home work.

我做完作业才去睡觉。

(4) Since 意为“自从……以来”，引导时间状语从句。主句用一般现在时或现在完成时，从句用一般过去时。

We've known each other since I came here in 1998.

自从1998年我来到这儿，我们就认识了。

2. when, while, as 引导的时间状语从句。

(1) When 与 while 都表示“当……时”。如果从句谓语动词是延续性动词时，when 与 while 可通用。但当从句谓语动词是短暂性动词时，则不用 while。

I met her when/while I was walking in the street.

我在街上时遇见了她。

I saw him when he arrived there.

当时他到那时，我看见了他。

(2) While 用于同时进行的两个延续性动作相伴而发生。

My mother was cooking while I was doing my home work.

当我在做作业时，妈妈在做饭。

(3) As 不指先后，而指并列发生，尤指动作或事件同时发生，表“随着……；一边……，一边……”之意。

They talked as they walked along the river.

他们沿着河边走边谈。

### 三. 原因状语从句.

#### 1. because 引导的原因状语从句.

because 表示的语气最强, 常用来回答 why 提出的问题.

I didn't go because I was afraid.

我没去, 因为我害怕.

#### 2. since 引导的原因状语从句.

since 表示的语气次于 because, 常表示稍加分析便能得出来的原因, 或人们已知的事实, 意为“既然”常置于句首.

Since the weather is so bad, we have to delay our journey.  
由于天气糟糕, 我们不得不推迟旅行.

#### 3. as 引导的原因状语从句

as 表示的语气最强, 它所表示的原因只是对结果而附加说明, 可位于句首或句末.

I left a message as Jim wasn't here.

吉姆不在, 我就给他留了一张纸条.

### 四. 目的状语从句.

目的状语从句可以用 so that, in order that, lest, that, for fear that, in case 等词引导.

You must speak louder so that/in order that you can be heard by all. 你必须大声说, 以便大家都能听到.

We climbed high that we might get a better view.

## 五 结果状语从句

结果状语从句常由“so...that”或“such...that”引导。such是形容词，修饰名词或名词短语；so是副词，只能修饰形容词或副词。so还可与表示数量的形容词 many, few, much, little 连用，构成固定搭配。

The boy is so young that he can't go to school.

这个男孩很小，不能上学。

## 六 条件状语从句

条件状语从句可以用 if, unless, as / so long as 等引导。

Let's go out for a walk unless you are too tired.

除非你太累了，不然我们出去散步吧。

## 七 让步状语从句

让步状语从句常由 though, although, as, even though, even if, whatever, whenever 等引导。

1. though, although 引导的让步状语从句。

though, although 引导让步状语从句时，后面的句子不能用 but，但可以用 yet, still 等。

Although / Though it's hard work, yet I enjoy it.

The boy can speak both English and Japanese. — he is only ten.

— now, what a clever boy!

A. If    B. because    C. although    D. since. 答案：C

## 2. as 引导的让步状语从句

as 引导让步状语从句时，通常把作表语的名词形容词或作谓语的实义动词前置，作表语的单数可数名词提前时，省掉其前的不定冠词。  
Child as he is, he knows a lot.

尽管是个孩子，但他懂得很多。

## 3. wh-ever 等疑问词引导的让步状语从句

wh-ever 等疑问词引导让步状语从句时，可与“no matter + 疑问词”引导的让步状语互换。

Whatever / No matter what you do it well.

不管做什么事，都要做好。

## 八、方式状语从句

在复合句中作方式状语的从句叫方式状语从句，常用来引导方式状语从句的主要有 as, as if, as though 等，as if 或 as though 引导的方式状语从句所表示的内容有时与事实相反，此时状语从句用虚拟语气。  
Do as I told you. 按我说的做。

## 笔记九 定语从句知识总结

### 一、关系代词所引导的定语从句

关系代词所代替的先行词是表示人或物的名词或代词，并在句中充当主语、宾语、定语等成分。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句谓语动词的人称和数要和先行词保持一致。

#### 1. who, whom 的用法

who, whom 代替的先行词是表示人的名词或代词。who 在从句中作主语，宾语；whom 在从句中作宾语。

The person who called yesterday wanted to buy the house.  
昨天打电话来的人想买这套房子。

He is the man whom/who I saw yesterday.

他就是我昨天见的那个人。

#### 2. whose 的用法

whose 用来指人或物，只用作定语。指物时它还可以同 of which 互换。

The girl whose hat is yellow is my sister.

戴着黄色帽子的那个女孩是我姐姐。

Please pass me the book whose / of which cover is green.

请递给我那本绿皮的书。

#### 3. which

which 代替的先行词是表示事物的名词或代词，在从句中可作主语、宾语等，作定语时可省略。

A wechat (微信) is an invention which can help people talk

to friends, share photos, ideas and feelings freely.

微信是一个能帮助人们自由地与朋友聊天、分享照片、观点和感受的发明。

#### 4. that 的用法

that 代替而先行词指人时可与 who 或 whom 互换，指物时可与 which 互换。在从句中作主语或宾语。

This is an old computer that works much slower.

这是一台工作起来速度较慢的旧电脑。

## 二. 关系副词引导的定语从句

### 1. When, where 和 why 的用法

When 代替时间，Where 代替地点，Why 代替原因，它们在从句中作状语。可与“介词 + which”结构互换。

I'll never forget the day when/on which I won the prize.  
我永远不会忘记我获奖的那天。

The house where/in which LuXun used to live is now a museum.

鲁迅过去住的那所房子现在是一个博物馆。

Do you know the reason why/for which he is angry?

你知道他生气的原因吗？

### 2. that 的特殊用法

that 可以用于表示时间、地点、方式、原因的名词后代替 when, where, why 和“介词 + which”引导定语从句，在口语中 that 常被省略。

His father died the year (that/when/in which) he was born.

他父亲在他出生那年去世了。

He is unlikely to find the place (that / where / in which) he lived forty years ago.

他不大可能找到在40年前他居住过的地方。

### 三、只用that或which的情况

#### 1. 只用that的情况

(1) 先行词是指物的不定代词，如 all, everything, nothing, much, little, few 等时或先行词被不定代词修饰时。

You should hand in all that you have.

你们应该把所有的一切都交上来。

He told us everything that he knew.

他告诉我们所知道的一切。

(2) 先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。

Liu Yang is the first Chinese woman astronaut that has ever traveled in space.

刘洋是第一个到过太空的中国女宇航员。

(3) 先行词是形容词最高级或被形容词最高级修饰时。

This is the best film that I've never seen.

这是我看过的最好的电影。

(4) 先行词被 the only, the very, the last 等修饰时。

This is the very book that you want.

这就是你想的书。

(5) 先行词同时含有人和物时。

I took photos of the things and people that I was interested in.

我把感兴趣的人和物都拍下来了。

(6) 主句是以 who, which 开头的特殊疑问句时。

Who is the person that is in red?

穿红衣服的那人是谁?

2. 只用 which 的情况:

(1) 关系代词前有介词时:

I'm looking for a box in which I can put all these coins.

我在找一个能把这些硬币都放进的盒子。

(2) 先行词本身是 that, these 时:

What's that which flashed in the sky just now?

刚才在天空中闪亮的是什么?

(3) 在非限制性定语从句中:

Football, which is a very interesting game, is played all over the world.

足球是很有趣的运动项目,已在全世界普及。

#### 四、只用 who 不用 that 的情况

1. 先行词是指人的不定代词或 that, those 时:

Anyone who wants to have a try comes to the front,  
想尝试一下的人请到前面来。

Friends are those who make you smile, always open their hearts to you and encourage you to succeed.

朋友就是那些使你快乐,总是对你敞开心扉并且鼓励你成功的人

2. 先行词指人并含有较长的后置定语时.

The artist is coming who will give us a talk on oil painting.  
要给我们作有关油画讲座的画家快来了。

3. 先行词指人并在分割的定语从句中.

The boy was crying hard who couldn't find his mother when playing.

玩耍时找不到妈妈的那个小孩正哭得厉害。

# 笔记一 主谓一致和语态

## 一、主谓一致的原则

主谓一致包括语法一致、意义一致和就近一致。

### 1. 语法一致

(1) and 或 "both ... and ..." 连接两个名词并列主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。

New York and Boston are American cities.

纽约和波士顿都是美国的城市。

Both coffee and milk are on sale in the shop.  
商店里出售咖啡和牛奶。

(2) "more than one / many a + 名词" 等作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

More than one person has made the suggestion.

不止一个人提过这个建议。

(3) as well as, as much as, rather than 连接并列主语时，谓语动词和这词前的名词形式一致。

His parents as well as he are very kind to me.  
他的父母和他对我非常和蔼。

(4) 主语后有 with, together with, but, except, like, in addition to, including, besides 等引起的介词短语时，谓语动词和这些词前的形式一致。

An expert, together with some assistants, was sent to help with this work.

一位专家和几位助手被派去协助这项工作。

(5) a number of 后接名词复数，谓语动词用复数形式。

the number of 后接名词复数，谓语动词用单数形式。

A number of trees have been planted on either side of the river. 河的两岸种了许多树。

The number of the books stolen is fifty

被偷窃的书的数量是50本。

(6) 两个对称部分构成的名词，例如trousers(裤子), glasses(眼镜)等作主语时，谓语动词用复数形式。当和pair of 连用时，谓语动词取决于pair的形式。

This pair of trousers is too tight for me.

这条裤子我穿太紧了。

My glasses were broken. 我的眼镜坏了。

(7) 不定代词each, either, neither, somebody, something, everyone等作主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

Each of us has a new notebook.

我们每个人都一个新笔记本。

Everyone wants to attend the concert.

每个人都想参加音乐会。

(8) 当主语是动词不定式或动名词时，谓语动词常用单数形式。

To learn English well is very important. 学好英语很重要

Reading in the sun is bad for your eyes.

在阳光下看书对眼睛有害。

2. 意义一致。

(1) 主语为 family, team, group, government 等集合名词时, 如果看作一个整体, 谓语动词用单数形式; 若侧重其中的个体成员, 谓语动词用复数形式。

Our group were discussing heatedly on the subject.  
我们小组成员对这个问题讨论得很激烈。

Our group is made up of four boys and five girls.  
我们小组由 4 个男孩和 5 个女孩组成。

(2) 有些集体名词形式是单数, 例如 people, police, youth, cattle 等, 但表示复数意义, 谓语动词用复数形式。

The police say they have caught the thieves.  
警察说他们已经抓住那些盗贼了。

(3) “分数、百分数或 some/all/lots/half/most/the rest+名词”作主语时, 谓语动词与它后面所修饰的名词的形式一致。Three fourths of the workers in the factory are women.  
这个工厂四分之三的工人是女工。

Most of water in the lake has been polluted.  
湖里大部分水已经被污染了。

(4) 表示长度、价格、时间、金钱、距离、重量的名词作主语时, 一般看作一个整体, 谓语动词用单数形式。

Ten years is a long time. 10 年是一段很长的时间。

(5) 在算术中加乘法可单可复, 但减除法用单数形式。

Six times four is/are twenty-four.  $6 \times 4 = 24$ .

Fifty minus ten is forty.  $50 - 10 = 40$ .

(6) 表示数量的 one and a half 后面接复数名词作主语时, 谓语

动词通常用单数形式。

The old are taken good care of in this town.

这个镇上的老人受到很好的照顾。

The beautiful gives pleasure to all of us.

美给我们带来快乐。

(7) What 引导的名词性从句作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数取决于表语的名词的单复数。

What we need is time. 我们所需要的就是时间。

What he left are some old books. 他留下的只有几本旧书。

3. 就近一致:

(1) 由 "either... or...", "neither... nor...", "not only... but also..." 等连接并列主语时, 谓语通常与最近的主语一致。

Either you or I am to do the work.

不是你就是我来做这项工作。

Not only the student but also the teacher knows him very

well. 不仅学生很了解他, 老师也很了解他。

(2) There be 句型 或 here 开头的句子, 主语不止一个时, 谓语动词通常也和最近的主语一致。

There are four chairs and a table in the room.

房间里有四把椅子和一张桌子。

Here is a pen, a few envelopes and some paper for you.

这儿有给你的一支笔, 几个信封和一些纸。

## 笔记十一 虚拟语气知识梳理

### 一、虚拟语气的概述

虚拟语气表示说话人的某种愿望、假设、怀疑、猜测、建议等，表示的是纯属假设或实现的可能性不大的情况。

### 二、虚拟语气用于条件状语从句

#### 1. 表示与现在的事态相反时

从句的谓语动词用一般过去时，主句的谓语动词用“would/should/could/might + 动词原形”。如果谓语动词是be，在含有虚拟语气的条件状语从句中要变为were。

If I were John, I would join them.

如果我是约翰的话，我会加入到他们的行列。

If we had time, we could give him a hand.

如果我们有时间的话，就能帮助他了。

- Come and join us, Ben!

- I'm afraid I can't. I'm too busy now. If I — time.

A. had B. will have C. have had D. have 答案：[A].

#### 2. 表示与过去的事态相反时

从句的谓语动词用“had + 过去分词”，主句的谓语动词用“would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词”。

If you had come yesterday, you would have met Georgia  
如果你昨天来，你就会碰到乔治娅了。

#### 3. 表示与将来的事态相反时

从句的谓语动词用一般过去时或“should/were to + 动词原形”；主句的谓语动词用“would/should/could/might + 动词原形。”

If we should come tomorrow, we could meet the general manager.

如果明天真能来，我们就能见到总经理。

If it rained tomorrow, our plan would be put off.

假如明天下雨，我们的计划就得推迟。

## 笔记十二 倒装句知识梳理

### 一. 倒装句的基本用法

#### 1. 完全倒装

(1) 一般以 here, there, now, then, up, down, out, away 等开头的句子，要完全倒装。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

Away went the young man. 那位年轻人走了。

#### [注意]

当主语是人称代词时不用倒装。

Here you are. 给你。

Away they went just now. 他们刚才走了。

(2) 介词短语作地点状语放在句首时，要完全倒装。

Behind the door is a dog. 门后面有一只狗。

In the middle of the square lies a lake.

广场的中央有一个湖。

(3) There be 句型中的完全倒装。

There are many pears in the basket.

篮子里有许多梨。

There is some milk in the glass.

杯子里有一些牛奶。

#### 2. 部分倒装

(1) 一般情况下，一般疑问句和特殊疑问句都是部分倒装。

疑问词作主语时除外)。

Do you live in Jinan? 你住在济南吗?

When did he get to Shenzhen? 他什么时候到的深圳。

(2)以never, seldom, hardly, not, little等否定词开头的句子,要部分倒装。

Never shall I forget the day.

我永远也忘不了那一天。

Little do I know about Peter.

对于彼得我一点也不了解。

(3)把so, neither, nor放在句首,表示前面肯定或否定的内容也适合后面的人或物时,要用部分倒装。当上下文的主语指的是同一个人或同一个物时,句子不倒装。

Lucy can swim, so can Lily. 露西会游泳,莉莉也会。

Mr White has never been to USA. Neither / nor have I.

怀特先生没有去过美国,我也没去过。

My uncle doesn't speak English. 我叔叔不会说英语。

Neither / nor he does. 他的叔叔不会。

(4)“only+状语”位于句首时,要用部分倒装;“only+主语”位于句首时,不倒装。

Only then did he realize his mistake.

直到那时,他才意识到他的错误。

Only in this way can you work out the math problem.

只有用这种方法,你才能解出这道数学题。

Only Peter received her invitation.

只有彼得收到了她的邀请。

## 二、倒装句的特殊用法

### 1. 用于 as 引导的让步状语从句中

as 引导让步状语从句时，把从句的表语、状语或谓语中的实义动词放在句首，形成倒装。

Poor as he was, he was honest. 他虽然穷，但很诚实。  
Old as he is, he works hard. 尽管他老了，但他依然努力工作。

### 2. 用于虚拟语气中

当表示虚拟语气的条件状语从句中省略 if 时，要将 were, should, had 放在从句的主语之前，构成倒装。

Were I you, I would go to the party = If I were you, I would go to the party.  
如果我是你的话，我就会去参加聚会。

Should it rain, the crops would be saved =  
If it should rain, the crops would be saved.  
如果下雨，庄稼就有救了。

Had I known it, I would have told you =  
If I had known it, I would have told you.  
如果我知道这件事，我就告诉你了。

### 3. 用于表示愿望的感叹句中

May you succeed! 祝你成功!  
Long live China! 中国万岁!

## 笔记十三 中考历年出现高频单词、短语和句型

### 第一节 高频单词总结

#### 一. 名词

##### 1. discussion 讨论

[典例] Mr. Smith had a discussion with us about the film just now.

[串记] V+ -sion → 名词

expression 表达 decision 决定

##### 2. home 家

[典例2] Sally considers Wuhan to be her second home because she has lived here for 13 years.

[串记] family 家庭 house 房子, 住宅

room 房间 apartment 公寓套房

##### 3. instruction 说明

[典例3] Will you fix up the machine according to the instructions, David?

[串记] V+ -tion → 名词

invention 发明 pollution 污染

action 行动 competition 竞赛, 竞争

invitation 邀请 communication 交流

examination 考试 conversation 会话

pronunciation 发音 preparation 准备

education 教育

introduction 介绍

4. noise 噪音

[典例4] The boy didn't sleep well last night because of the noise from the factory.

[串记] voice 声音 sound 声音 song 歌曲

5. speech 演讲

[典例5] US First Lady Michelle Obama encouraged students to study abroad in her speech when visiting Peking University on March 22, 2014.

[串记] story 故事 letter 信 diary 日记

article 文章 knowledge 知识

6. tourist 旅游者

[典例6] Every year a lot of tourists go to Beijing to see the Great Wall.

[串记] Vt + -ist → 职业名词

dentist 牙医 violinist 小提琴家 scientist 科学家

artist 艺术家 pianist 钢琴家

## 二、动词

1. borrow 借入

[典例1] — How long may I borrow your dictionary?

— For one week. But it mustn't lend to others.

[串记] lend 借出

keep 保存；保持

accept 接受

collect 收集

## 2. cost 花费

[典例2] Jim wants to buy a new iPhone. It will cost him more than 5000 yuan.

[串记] cost 花费(主语为物)      spend 花费(主语为人)

take 花费(常用it takes sb some time to do sth);

pay 付钱

## 3. cross 穿过

[典例3] Hey guys, Chinese way of crossing the road is very dangerous. You must wait for the green lights on.

[串记] go 去

walk 走

follow 跟随

pass 经过

enter 进入

reach / arrive 到达

## 4. dislike

[典例4] Many people enjoy reading e-books, but I dislike it as it's bad for the eyes.

[串记] distv → 反义词

disagree 不同意

discover 发现

disappear 消失

disappoint 使失望

## 5. get 拿来

[典例5] I'm sorry I left my homework at home, shall I go and get it?

[串记] send 发送

pass 递给

bring 带来

take 带来

fetch 去取

return 归还

## 6. invent 发明;创造

[典例6] If you could invent something new, what product

would you develop!

[串记] discover 发现(事物本身早就存在) develop 发展  
invent (事物原来没有); image 想象

### 7. prefer 更喜欢

[典例7] Man and nature is an interesting program, but I prefer sports news.

[串记] like 喜欢 want 想要 wonder 想知道, 猜测  
love 喜欢 know 知道

### 8. prepare 准备

[典例8] - what do you think of your school, Linda?

- It's a good place for us to prepare ourselves for the future.

[串记] promise 保证, 许诺

prevent 阻止

produce 生产

### 9. provide 提供

[典例9] parents often provide their children with some good advice.

[串记] give 给某人某物

offer (主动) 提供

serve 服务

donate 捐献

introduce 介绍

prepare 准备

### 10. read 阅读

[典例10] I read an article about first aid. It's useful when I have an accident.

[串记] look 看 watch 观看 interview 采访

say 说

laugh 笑

regard 把……视为

11. refuse 拒绝

[典例11] My brother refused to move the heavy box, but I didn't give up.

[串记] remind 提醒 agree 同意 consider 考虑、

12. win 打败、赢、战胜

— Who won the tennis game yesterday?

— Jack. He beat all the others.

[串记] beat “打败、战胜”，后接人或集体。而 win 后接(比赛、战斗、辩论、奖品、钱等)事或物。

fail 失败

hit 击，打

succeed 成功

kill 杀死

### 三、形容词、副词

1. excellent 极好的

[典例1] Gong Li has been considered as an excellent actress again because she was experienced in acting the film Coming home.

[串记] energetic 有能量的

elegant 高雅的

easy-going 轻松的

convenient 方便的

important 重要的

2. friendly 友好的

[典例2] He is very friendly to others, so he has lots of friends there.

[笔记] n/v + -ly → 形容词

lively 活跃的

daily 日常的

weekly 每周的

lovely 可爱的

3. harmless 无害的

[典例13] A little wine will be harmless to your health.  
Just don't think too much.

[笔记] n.+ -less → 否定意义形容词

meaningless 无意义的

helpless 无助的

4. heavily 沉重地

[典例14] The man was breathing heavily and had blood  
on his shirt.

[笔记] adj + -ly → 副词

carefully 细心地

beautifully 美丽地

comfortably 舒服地

cheaply 便宜地

clearly 清楚地

loudly 大声地

seriously 严重地

finally 最终

exactly 正确地

wisely 聪明地

widely 广泛地

especially 特别地

luckily 幸运地

suddenly 突然地

slowly 缓慢地

quietly 安静地

politely 有礼貌地

sadly 伤心地

5. personal 个人的

[典例15] The internet is convenient to us, but our  
personal information is also not safe.

[串记] n+ -al → 形容词

normal 正常的

traditional 传统的

educational 教育的

physical 身体的

general 普遍的

international 国际的

typical 典型的

medical 医疗的

musical 音乐的

national 国家的

natural 自然的

6. seldom 几乎不

[典例6] Sandy likes travelling. She seldom stays at home during holidays.

[串记] 频率副词

always 总是

often 经常

sometimes 有时

almost 几乎

usually 通常

never 从不

hardly 几乎不

7. successful 成功的

[典例7] If you put your heart into studying English, you will be successful in the future.

[串记] vt -ful → 形容词

wonderful 极好的

careful 认真的

awful 讨厌的

harmful 有害的

helpful 有帮助的

painful 痛苦的

thankful 感激的

8. tired 疲劳的

[典例8] Eve felt very tired after a whole day's hard

work.

[串记] v+ -ed → 形容词

talented 有才能的      relaxed 放松的      excited 兴奋的  
surprised 吃惊的      disabled 残废的

#### 四. 代词

1. herself 她自己

[典例1] Deng Ziqi won lots of fans for herself through the TV program I Am a Singer.

[串记] 反身代词

myself 我自己      yourself 你自己      themselves 他(她/它)们自己

himself 他自己      yourselves 你们自己      ourselves 我们自己

2. mine 我的

[典例2] — Is that girl in red skirt your classmate?

— NO, she isn't. Mine is the girl in yellow one.

[串记] 名词所有格

my → mine 我的

her → hers 她的

your → yours 你的

their → theirs 他(她)们的

his → his 他的

our → ours 我们的

3. none 一个没有

[典例3] I turned to bookshops and libraries looking for information and found none.

[串记] 不定代词

both 两者都      all 所有的都      one 一个      another 另一个(三者及以上)

neither 两者都不 either 两者之一 each 每个  
few 几个 little 很少

#### 4. something 一些事情

[典例4] Mum, I've got something important to tell you.

[笔记] 复合不定代词

nothing 没事	anything 任何东西	anything 一切事情
some where 某处	everywhere 到处	anywhere 任何地方
nowhere 没有地方	nobody 没有人	anybody 任何人
some body 有人, 某人		

#### 五. 介词/数词

##### 1. among 在……中间

[典例1] The flowers were beautiful. Bees were flying among them.

[笔记] around 在……周围 against 反对

along 沿着 across (横向) 穿过

through (纵向) 穿过 during 在……期间

##### 2. beyond 超过

[典例2] This problem is far beyond me, I'm afraid I can't work it out.

[笔记] beside 在……旁边 between 在……之间

behind 在……后面 before 在……前面

among 在……中间 besides 除……之外

##### 3. twentieth 第二十

[典例3] open your books and turn to the twentieth page, then read the text together

[串记] twenty; 变y为i加-th; 变成序数词

## 第二节 常考短语总结

### 一、动词短语

1. get off 下车

[典例1] This bus doesn't go to the train station. I'm afraid you'll have to get off at the library and take the A52

[串记] take off 脱下, 起飞      put off 推迟

turn off 关掉      set off 动身

2. look after 照料

[典例2] Li Yan is a helpful girl. She always looks after my little sister while I'm away.

[串记] look for 寻找      look like 看起来像      take after 长得像

run after 追赶      take care of 照顾

3. open up 打开; 开放

[典例3] — IPhones and ipads are so popular these days.

— Yes, they can open up our eyes to the outside world.

[串记] call up 打电话      think up 想出      take up 占据

give up 放弃      stay up 熬夜      grow up 长大

cheer up 使……振奋      look up 查阅      stay up 熬夜

set up 建立

clean up 打扫干净

4. put off 推迟

[典例4] — We can't put off making a plan. Clean-up Day is only two weeks from now.

— Yes, I think so.

[串记] put on 穿上

put up 张贴, 挂起, 搭建

put out 熄灭

put away 把……收起来

5. turn down 调低

[典例5] Would you be so kind as to turn down your music? I am preparing for tomorrow's speech.

[串记] turn off 关闭

turn up 调高

turn on 打开

turn right 右拐

turn left 左拐

## 二、介/副词短语

1. after all 毕竟

[典例1] — I'm afraid the boy can't deal with the problem.

— Me, too. After all, he is only 8 years old.

[串记] in general 总之 above all 首要的是 first of all 首先

2. in common 共同的

[典例2] — The more I get to know Nancy, the more I can realize that we have a lot in common.

— No wonder she is your best friend.

[串记] in style 流行, 时髦

in need 在危险中

in all 总共

in fact 事实上

in public 公众 in danger 处于危险状态

3. together with 和……一起

[典例3] Healthy eating together with regular exercise  
is the best way to keep fit.

[笔记] be strict with 对……严格要求

agree with 同意某人的看法

catch up with 赶上 come up with 想出主意

### 第三节 必考句型总结

1. as soon as — ……就……

[典例1] — Will you please give this message to Helen?

— Sure, I'll give it to her as soon as she arrives here.

2. find + it + 宾语不足语 + 不定式

[典例2] I find it necessary to learn about the customs  
of a country before you go there.

3. have + sth + done 请人做某事

[典例3] — Tom, Why are you in such a hurry?

— Oh, my bike is broken, I'm going to have it repaired.

4. It is (not) + 形容词 + for/of sb to do sth.

[典例4] It's kind of you to help me with my English.

5. it takes sb ..... to do sth. 做某事花费某人一些时间

[典例5] It only took me half an hour to get to school  
every day last term.

6. not ... until 直到……才

[典例6] The students can't go home until they finish cleaning the classroom, for it's their duty.

7. tell sb (not) to do sth. 告诉某人(不)要做某事

[典例7] — what did Mr Green say to his son?

— He told him not to smoke.

8. thank (sb) for doing sth. 为做某事而感谢某人

[典例8] Thanks for thanking of me at this time.

9. the + 比较级..., the + 比较级... 越…越…

[典例9] — It's smoggy these days. That's terrible!

— Yes, I hope to plant trees. The more trees, the less air pollution.

10. there be ... 这有……

[典例10] There is still some milk in the kitchen. We don't need to go to the store.

11. What + a/an + 形容词 + 名词 + 主谓 + 谓语!

[典例11] What a kind girl Nancy is!

12. 祈使句 + and / or + 陈述句

[典例12] Study hard. and you will pass the exam.

13. 倒装句 (so / neither / nor + 助动词 / be动词 / 情态动词 + 主语)

[典例13] — sorry sir, I've made so many mistakes in this paper.

— It's ok. So have other students. This paper is very difficult.

#### 14. 含许条件状语从句的主从复合句

[典例14] — I want to know if maria will join us in the fashion show tonight.

— I believe if she finishes her homework, she will join us.

## 第十四 中考完型填空解题绝技

### 第一节 考场答题六技巧

#### 技巧一 善用语境推断

根据语境确定选项是完形填空解题的主要技巧。在解题时要善用上下文语境，推断句意，然后根据语境、句意及语法等作出判断。

[典例] ... As he watched the mother and daughter leave the 39 (store), he ran to the Candy counter and bought a box of Smarties with his money. Then he ran out after the little girl and her mother, and gave them the 40 ...

40. A. money B. box C. leave D. bike

[分析] 仅从语法角度看，四个选项均合适，但结合语境由上文“他跑到糖果柜台，买了一盒智慧豆”，可知本句意为“他跟着那母女跑出了商店，并给了她们那盒智慧豆”，故选B。

#### 技巧二 审视语法知识

一般情况下，完形填空中较少考查语法，但有的题目也需从语法角度考虑，才能作出正确选择。

[典例] No one may harm the pandas in these areas. The "hallways" let pandas          from one reserve (保护区) to another to look for food.

49. A. moves. B moving C. moved D. move

[分析] 选项中四个单词都是“移动；迁居”的意思，单纯从意思

上很难取舍,但是从语法的角度考虑问题便可迎刃而解。由 let sb do sth 可知应用动词原形,故选D。

### 技巧三 领悟逻辑推理

根据上下文关系设题是完形填空设题的特点,在确定这类题的答案时,要运用上下文之间或并列、或递进、或转折等逻辑关系。

[典例] My earliest memories of writing are only school homework, nothing of any creativity. All that 11(changed) one day, when Mrs. Kumar asked us to write "An autobiography (自传) of a pencil".

For me, it was just another piece of homework. 12 Mrs. Kumar reacted (表现) very differently. Maybe she was just being 13(kind), or maybe she really liked the work. Whatever her 14(reasons), she read it out to the class as an example of "fine writing".

12. A. and. B. though C. so. D. but

[分析] though "虽然,即使",引导让步状语从句; but "但是"; 表示转折关系。and "和又",表示并列关系; so "因此"表示因果关系。分析句意可知,上文"对我而言,那仅仅是一篇习作,"与下文"Mrs. Kumar表现得非常不同"两句话之间是转折关系。因此,应用 but 连接句子。故选D。

### 技巧四 关注词汇复现

词汇复现是命题的一个特点,词汇复现包括词汇前复现、词汇后复现、同义词复现、近义词复现、反义词复现等。

[典例] ... 37(HOW) can we protect our eyes?

On 38(sunny) days when the sun shines brightly, we'd better

Wear sunglasses. When we 39(read), we shouldn't stay too close to the books and the light shouldn't be too bright or too dark. We shouldn't read in bed. It's bad for our 40...

2. A. eyes B. face C. ears D. teeth

[分析] eye 眼睛; face 脸; ear 耳朵; tooth 牙齿; 由 37(How) can we protect our eyes? 可知此处应该是 our eyes; 此处复现 37 题句中的 eyes, 故选A.

### 技巧五 熟记固定搭配

固定搭配也是完形填空题目中常见的考查形式, 平时要注意固定搭配的记下。

[典例1] Even when he was a child, he took a great interest 44 robots. He made his first mini-electrical machine at the age of 8.

44. A. for B. on C. in D. at

[分析] 固定短语 take interest in 意为“对……感兴趣”, 故选C.

### 技巧六 熟知生活常识

在完形填空题中生活常识, 如天气状况、交通规则、人物的喜爱厌恶、时间地点等也可以作为命题角度。

[典例1] ... On her way to school one day, she went to a 33 to get some money.

33. A. school B. bank C. home

[分析] 根据生活常识可推断句意应该是“有一天, 在上学路上, 她去银行取了些钱”故选B.

## 第二节 中考状元教你解题

### 一、完形填空命题特点

1. 考查体裁：主要是记叙文、说明文和夹叙夹议文。
2. 考查内容：结合语境进行分析、判断，主要考查对词义的综合理解、搭配运用与辨析。
3. 设题原则：实词为主，虚词为辅，主要考查动词、名词、形容词和副词。

### 二、失分盲区

- 1.一边读短文，一边从选项中确定答案。
- 2.只重视设题的句子，缺乏对篇对段提示句的利用。
- 3.没认真分析文章结构，缺乏对段落之间逻辑关系的把握。
- 4.没有重视文中词语的重复、替代和复现等，缺乏利用上下文信息来解题的思想。

### 三、典例精析

On Thursday, Richard arrived at school with a big smile on his face.

"Why are you so 1?" asked David.

"Tonight my dad is going to bring home my new dog," answered Richard.

"What are you going to 2 it?" asked David. "I don't know yet," answered Richard.

All day long, Richard 3 about dog's names. During the math lesson, he thought about the name "zero". During the English lesson, he thought about the names "Mary" and "Jim". At the 4 of the day, he still did not know what to name his dog. So he was really 5.

As soon as school was over, Richard van 6. When he opened the door, a little ball came running toward Richard. Richard 7 the little dog. He told the dog close to his 8. Immediately, Richard sneezed. (打噴嚏), "Ah choo!" and again, he sneezed, "Ah choo!" His nose started to run.

"Oh no!" said Richard's dad, "You must be allergic (过敏) to the 9. He will have to stay at your uncle's house."

"Ugh!" said Richard 10. "I was going to name him Sneezy!"

1. A. early B. happy C. unfriendly

2. A. give B. describe C. name

3. A. thought B. talked C. wrote

4. A. beginning B. bottom C. end

5. A. worried B. surprised. C. excited

6. A. outside B. everywhere C. home

7. A. put down B. picked up C. woke up

8. A. heart B. feet C. face

9. A. ball B. dog C. nose

10 A. sadly B. cheerfully C. nervously

## 答题步骤

### 第一步：通读全文 把大意

本篇文章是一篇记叙文。讲述了一个叫Richard的男孩的故事。他因即将得到一只狗而兴奋不已，就在课堂上也在想着给小狗起名，然而回家后他爸爸发现他对小狗过敏，最后只得将小狗送到叔叔家。

### 第二步：研析段落 理逻辑

本文按时间分段：到校→在课堂上→放学回家，主人公情绪在不断变化：一脸幸福、兴奋→忙于起名→遗憾→不情愿。

### 第三步：复读重核 扫障碍

最后将选定的答案代入文章进行复读，扫除疑惑障碍，检查答案是否与文章叙述的“基调”“首尾意思”“内在逻辑关系”等一致，确保全文文章流畅连贯。

## 解题思路

### 1. [考查角度] 形容词辨析

#### [解题方法] 语境推断

[推理过程] early早的；happy快乐的；unfriendly不友好的。根据前文Richard arrived at school with a big smile on his face. 可知Richard非常开心故选B.

### 2. [考查角度] 动词辨析

#### [解题方法] 逻辑推理

[推理过程] give给，describe描述；name起名。根据下文All day long, Richard \_\_\_\_\_ about dog's name, 可知此处David可能是Richard要给小狗起什么名字，故选C.

### 3. [考查角度] 动词辨析

#### [解题方法] 汇总复现

[推理过程] thought 想；talked 谈论；wrote 写。由后面两句中的 thought about 可得到提示。该句意为：Richard 整天都在考虑小狗的名字。故选 A.

### 4. [考查角度] 名词辨析

#### [解题方法] 罗辑推理论证

[推理过程] beginning 开始；bottom 底部；end 结尾。由上文“他一整天都在考虑小狗的名字”和后面“他仍然不知道要给小狗起什么名字”可知，此处是指“这一天结束的时候”，故选 C.

### 5. [考查角度] 形容词辨析

#### [解题方法] 罗辑推理论证

[推理过程] worried 担心的，发愁的；surprised 惊奇的；excited 兴奋的。他想了一天也没有想到给小狗起什么名字，因此是感到发愁而不是惊奇或兴奋，故选 A.

### 6. [考查角度] 副词辨析

#### [解题方法] 语境推断

[推理过程] outside 外面；everywhere 到处；home 家。由下一句 When he opened the door, ... 可知，他一放学就跑到了家，故选 C.

### 7. [考查角度] 动词短语辨析。

#### [解题方法] 语境推断

[推理过程] put down 放下；picked up 拿起；woke up 叫醒。根据下一句 He held the dog close to his \_\_\_, 可知，此题选 B.

### 8. [考查角度] 名词辨析

[解题方法] 逻辑推理

[推理过程] heart 心; feet 脚; face 脸。由下文 Richard 打喷嚏可知, 他将小狗贴近了他的脸引起了过敏。故选 C.

### 9. [考查角度] 名词辨析

[解题方法] 语境推断

[推理过程] ball 球; dog 狗; nose 鼻子。根据下句 He will have to stay at your uncle's house. 可知, he 所指代的名词是狗。故选 B.

### 10. [考查角度] 副词辨析

[解题方法] 逻辑推理

[推理过程] sadly 难过地; cheerfully 高兴地; nervously 紧张地。由文章开头 Richard 非常开心得到小狗可知, 此时他肯定难过。故选 A.

## 四. 中考状元说阅读技巧(议论文)

1. 读懂第一段, 尤其是文章第一句话。抓好首段, 首句是做好议论文完形填空的基本原则。英语中 60% 到 90% 的议论文的主旨句都是段落首句。

2. 理清文章的“三论”。论点, 论据和论证之间关系密切, 因而使得文章浑然一体。因此, 理清“三论”是做好议论文完形填空的关键。

3. 重视逻辑关系。议论文在表达观点或陈述论据时尤其富有逻辑性。常用的逻辑关系有: 转折关系, 让步关系, 因果关系, 递进关系, 比较关系等。抓住这些关系, 有些问题会迎刃而解。

• "The grass looks greener on the other side of the fence." That's an old 1 in English. It means other places often look better, more interesting than the place 2 you live. Some people worry 3 young Chinese are beginning to feel that way. They see young Chinese ignoring Chinese culture and instead, 4 Japanese cartoon books, watching Korean soap operas and even celebrating western holidays.

Foreign books and soap operas are good, 5 Chinese writers and actors are just as good. As for holidays, Christmas is nice, but it can 6 have the meaning for Chinese that Spring Festival has, and the West has nothing to compare with Mid-Autumn Festival. And let's not forget the part of Chinese culture I like best: 7 friendliness. Not all countries are as 8 as China. It's good to enjoy other side of the fence, but 9 you take a good long look, you will find that the grass isn't always greener on the other side of the fence.

- 1. A. saying      B. words      C. voice      D. talk
- 2. A. why      B. when      C. where      D. how
- 3. A. if      B. that      C. what      D. whether
- 4. A. buy      B. refusing      C. refused      D. buying
- 5. A. but      B. so      C. or      D. because
- 6. A. always      B. ever      C. still      D. never
- 7. A. it      B. they      C. its      D. their
- 8. A. warmer      B. warm      C. cold      D. colder

9. A. from B. with C. to D. over
10. A. make up B. make sure C. make up of D. be sure to
- [参考答案] 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. A  
6. D 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. B.

### 五. 完形填空核心词汇必备

1. Wechat n. 微信 19. global 全球的
2. fire v. 解雇 20. aggressive 具有攻击性
3. gardener n. 园艺师 21. attack 攻击
4. destruction 破坏 22. including 包括
5. coach n. 教练 23. contest. 比赛
6. bear 结婚 24. ashamed 羞愧的
7. at once. 立刻马上 25. believe. 相信,信任
8. send for 派人去请 26. courage 勇气
9. destroy 破坏 27. discouraged 气馁的.
10. reach v. 到达 28. harmony n. 协调,和睦
11. volcano n. 火山 29. contract. n.契约.
12. transport 交通工具 30. law 法律
13. smelly. 发出难闻气味的 31. resource. n 资源
14. recline 使向后倾斜 32. be short of 缺乏
15. vanity n. 虚荣心 33. prevent v. 阻止
16. radar 雷达 34. crime. n. 犯罪行为
17. go with the wave 随波逐流 35. blue. 忧愁的
18. violence. n. 暴力 35. in addition 另外

# 笔记十五 中考阅读理解解题绝技

## 第一节 阅读理解命题特点

1. 选材广泛：内容包罗万象，如有关动植物、人物传记、历史文化、环境、资源、交通、医学、经济、信息等方面。
2. 体裁多样：记叙文、说明文、议论文、夹叙夹议文。
3. 考查方式：
  - ①选择型阅读理解；
  - ②任务型阅读理解。
4. 考查角度：
  - ①细节理解题；
  - ②推理判断题；
  - ③词义猜测题；
  - ④数字推算题；
  - ⑤主旨大意题；

## 第二节 中考状元破题技巧

### 一、失分盲区

1. 没有通读全文，一边读问题，一边在文中盲目找答案。
2. 凭“感觉”做题，没有真正读懂作者的脉络和写作意图。
3. 时间分配不合理，没有根据文章的难易程度合理分配时间，把时间浪费在一两处没弄懂的地方，导致后面会的题目没有时间作答。

### 二、考场答题技巧

#### 1. 带题通读全文

首先带着文章后面的问题通读全文，从整体去领会文章大意，理解文章结构层次及细节。例如：五个W (Who, which, when, where, what) 和一个H (how)；数字、日期、时间等；注意加强语境的词。

## 2. 理清文章脉络。

寻找文章的逻辑思路，核对问题中各选项与文章中有关词句的联系。

## 3. 清除词汇障碍。

正确理解题意，从短文中找到相关的词、短语或句子，根据特定的语境来猜测理解，推敲甚至斟酌并确定生僻词汇的含义。

## 4. 合理推理判断

灵活运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等方法；通过字里行间的阅读，作出合理的判断。此类题目中文章中没有明确的答案，需要考生在理解全文的基础上进行推理和判断。

## 5. 把握主旨大意

分析文章的主旨，分清文章的主要思想及次要思想，准确理解文章的话题及中心思想。有时这要求对作者叙述的意图和观点进一步剖析，甚至推测作者的语言和态度等。

一般来说，文章的段落中常有概括中心思想的主题句，且多位于段首或段末，也有也会出现在中间。对于主题句篇章，考生应对文章进行分析和归纳，然后概括中心思想。

## 6. 复读验证答案

在选出全部答案后，应将答案代入问题中重读全文，看前后意思是否连贯，有无矛盾，若前后不一致或意思矛盾，则要考虑重选答案。

## 第三节 常见阅读理解题型分类

### 一. 细节理解题解题技巧

1. 排除干扰项，突出主题。排除某一细节的错误论述。

- 根据体裁特征，寻找相关的信息词，直接就题找答案。
- 集中精力，快速跳读，找到细节后再次慢速度进行核对比较。
- 注意识别指代词，分清同义词、近义词和代词等。

例句：I would look the person in the eye, smile and say, "May I help you?" Usually that worked, but sometimes, someone would run off with something. The first time, I ran after the thief but my father shouted, "Martin, stop! There is no need to do that." It is true that safety is more important than money.

63. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- The author ran after thieves many times.
  - The author thanked his father a lot.
  - The author's father worked very hard.
  - The author's father made some money.

此题为细节理解题，题干意为：根据文章下列哪一项不正确？A项“作者多次追赶小偷。”根据文中The first time, I ran after the thief but my father shouted, "Martin, stop! There is no need to do that." 可知A错误，故选A。

## 二. 数字推算题解题技巧

- 先理解文章的大意，然后再通过对比、分析、计算等最终得出正确答案。
- 对有两个或两个以上的数字信息试题，考生要注意数字信息之间的紧密联系，运用正确的计算公式和换算单位，计算出的正确答

案是一个“新数字”。

例句：So far, more than 200,000 drivers have shown their support. "We can't control the weather, but we can choose not to drive," said Wu Zonghua, a car club chairman. Beijing is trying to have 238 blue sky days this year. In the first quarter of 2012, Beijing only had 52 blue sky days. This was 11 days less than the number for the same period the year before.

64. How many blue sky days did Beijing have in the first quarter of 2011?

- A. 63 B. 52 C. 41 D. 238

此题为数字推断题。题干意为：在2011年的前三个月北京有多少个“晴日”？由第四段的In the first quarter of 2012, Beijing only had 52 blue sky days. This was 11 days less than the number for the same period the year before.可知，在2012年的前三个月北京有52个“晴日”，比前一年的同一时期少11天，可推出2011年的这个数为 $52 + 11 = 63$ ，故选A。

### 三、词义猜测题答题技巧。

1. 通过构词法来猜测词义。

2. 通过同义词、近义词、反义词和对比关系等线索猜测词义。

3. 通过因果关系来猜测词义。

4. 通过上下文提供的信息来猜测词义。

5. 通过代词所指代的内容来猜测词义。

**例句:** The students around me always took a card board folded (折叠) in half, wrote their names in bold with the most eye-catching color; and then placed the card board on the seat. So when the speaker needed the answers from the students, he could see and call a listener's name directly.

64. What does the underlined word "eye-catching" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. 引人注目的 B. 眼睛疼痛的 C. 目光呆滞的 D. 泪眼朦胧的

此题为词义猜测题。eye-catching 是“名词+现在分词”构成的复合形容词，现在分词与名词之间具有动宾关系。翻译时可采取倒译法。根据构词法，结合短文大意，可推出学生想要演讲者注意自己，给自己更多的机会，就会用“引人注目的”颜色写自己的名字。

#### 四、推理判断题解题技巧。

1. 留意作者的语言和态度。
2. 留心特定细节，包括事实根据、名字（人物或地点）、数字（日期或统计数据）、关键词语的表达方式（同义词、近义词、反义词等）
3. 注意文章的体裁和出处。

**例句:** A neighbor of mine, Jackie, while visiting his mother in Boston, took her to a shoe store to buy a new pair of shoes. When she was trying on different styles (款式), Jackie took the manager aside. "When she picks out a pair she likes," he said, "Just tell her the price is 12 dollars."

I'll pay the regular (regular) price. I don't care how much it is. I only want to make her happy.

"That's not it" answered the manager. "The problem is that your mother is bringing all her friends in and for all those at the price of 12 dollars."

53. Which of the following is true?

- A. Jackie wanted to please his mother.
- B. Jackie wanted to help his manager.
- C. Jackie wanted to cheat his mother.

54. Why did Jackie's mother bring all her friends to the store?

- A. Because she thought the shoes were very cheap.
- B. Because the shoes were very beautiful.
- C. Because her friends were in trouble.

53. 此题为推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句 "I only want to make her happy." 可知他想让他母亲高兴，故选A。

54. 此题为细节理解题。由最后一段的最后一句话可知：他母亲带所有的朋友来这个鞋店买鞋，说明她自己认为鞋的价格非常便宜，故选A。

## 五、主旨大意题解题技巧

1. 首先找主题句。主题句的作用在于帮助我们正确理解文章，然后经过分析，推理得出正确答案。

2. 注意文中出现频率高的单词。这些关键词常常是表达主题的

主要措辞。

3. 从选项内容判断答案。那些能根据全文，含义深刻，说明道理的选项就是答案。

例如：most people want to be happy, but few know how to find happiness. Money and success alone do not bring lasting happiness. Happiness depends on ourselves. In other words, we make our own happiness.

66. The passage gives us three pieces of advice on \_\_\_\_.

- A. how to solve problems
- B. how to find happiness
- C. how to enjoy life
- D. how to succeed.

此题主旨大意题。题干意为：文章给我们提供了三条关于...的建议。选项A“怎样解决问题”；选项B“怎样发现幸福”；选项C“怎样享受生活”；选项D“怎样成功。”根据文章大意，由第一段的描述及关键词happiness可知应选B。

## 六、任务型阅读

### 1. 还原句子答题技巧。

(1) 把握文章整体，了解文章大意。首先把握文章整体意义，特别是前后内容上的联系，以保持文章的内容的连贯性和结构的合理性作为填回句子的依据。

(2) 分析选项，瞻前顾后。认真分析选项及文章，尤其是文章填空处前后两句话中的代词究竟指的是什么，还根据根据上句的信息推断下句的信息，通过下句的信息推断上句的信息。

(3) 根据空格位置，判断选项特征。

④重读短文，验证答案。

Peter lost his friend's book. He felt very sad. Kate broke her mom's favorite cup. 60. She was so sorry for her mistake.

We all make mistakes because we're human. And it's not always easy to get on well with everyone all the time. Sometimes we hurt people's feelings although we don't do it on purpose. Sometimes we hurt people's feelings on purpose. Sometimes we hurt people's feelings on purpose.

61. So we apologize(道歉)

An apology tells someone that we're sorry for our mistakes. It's a way to show that we'll try to do better in future.

Apologies are one of the tools to build good friendships and relationships. When you say "I'm sorry", you probably feel bad because what you did or said hurt another person. 62, you're also saying that you respect the other person and care about his or her feelings. Apologizing shows you have empathy(同感).

After apologizing, you might feel a little better. 63. When you apologize in a caring way, you might feel good because you are trying to make things right again.

A. Then she cried

B. but we feel bad better.

C. When you say "I'm sorry"

D. and you want to return his book

E. The other person will probably feel better, too

60. A 61. B 62. C 63. E

## 2. 回答问题答题技巧

(1) 首先通读全文，了解内容。把短文读懂以后才答题，读懂题目要求，把握问题的关键所在。

(2) 然后，按要求寻读全文，提取要点，整合信息。

(3) 最后，正面、完整、连贯地组织语言，进行答题。

How much do you know about "Taobao"? Do you often buy goods (商品) online? During every big festival hundreds of millions of dollars is spent online. "Who needs a shopping mall (商场) if you have Taobao (淘宝)? I am a Taobaoer," says Wang Fang, 28, a writer in Beijing. Taobao, China's largest online shopping site (场所), has become an important part of Wang Fang's life. She spends half of her salary (薪水) on Taobao.

A growing number of Chinese Internet users like Wang have found the pleasure of online shopping. Most online shoppers are students and young workers. People can find almost everything they need online, from clothes to books, from candy to DVD players. And clothing and household (家用的) products are the most popular goods bought online.

The biggest attraction (吸引) for buyers is the low prices of online goods. Buyers can also check the information easily.

They can compare the prices of the same kind of goods from different sellers, and choose the cheapest one. When someone asks her about the safety of online shopping, Wang Fang said, "It's very safe and easy. If you can't receive the goods from the sellers or are not satisfied with them, the shop owners will not get the money. You can also get a refund (退款) if you give the goods back."

根据短文内容,回答下列各题.

61. What do people like to choose online best?
62. Which is cheaper, buying goods online or buying them from shopping malls?
63. Can you get a refund if you give the goods back online?
64. How much does Wang Fang spend on shopping online?
65. What does the passage mainly talk about?

答案:

61. Clothing and house hold products./ They like to choose clothing and household products online best.
62. Buying goods online./ Buying goods online is cheaper.
63. Yes, I can. / Yes.
64. She spends half of her salary (on shopping online)
65. Online shopping. / The passage mainly talks about online shopping. / Shopping online.

# 笔记十九 中考英语写作总结

## 第一节 连接词大全

### 一. 顺序词原则

(1) first, second, third..., 首先, 第二, 第三……

(2) firstly, secondly, thirdly, finally 首先, 第二, 第三, 最后

(3) to begin with, then, furthermore, finally, 首先, 然后, 其次, 最后

(4) to start with, next, in addition, finally, 首先, 然后, 其次, 最后,

(5) first of all, besides, last but not least, 首先, 其次, 最后

(6) more important of all, moreover, finally, 最重要的, 其次, 最后

(7) On the one hand, On the other hand, 一方面, 另一方面

(8) for one thing, for another 一方面, 另一方面. (7)(8) 为适用于两点的情况.

### 二. 优先原则

写作时, 尤其是在考试时, 如果使用短语, 有两个好处: 其一, 用短语使文章增加亮点, 如果老师们看到你的文章太简单, 必然会看不起你的文章低一点。相反, 如果发现文中有关彩的短语, 那么你的文章会得高分。其二, 减字数, 用短语是一个办法。例如:

I Cannot bear it. 我无法忍受它了。

可以用短语表示: I cannot put up with it 我无法忍受它了。

It's important. 这个很重要。

可以用短语表达: It's of great importance. 这个很重要

### 三、过渡句原则

#### 1. 并列用语

as well as 也 not only... but (also) 不仅... 还 including 包括。

#### 2. 对比用语

on one hand - 方面 on the other hand 另一方面 on the contrary 相反而 for one thing - 方面 for other 另一方面 compared to 与 ... 相比 though / in spite of 尽管

#### 3. 递进用语

even 甚至 what's more 还有 beside 还有 as for 至于 so... that 如此...以至于 moreover 而且 but for 要不是 worse still = what's worse = to make matter worse 更糟糕的是

#### 4. 例证用语

in one's opinion 某人看来 that is to say 也就是说  
as a matter of fact / in fact 事实上  
for example / for instance 例如

#### 5. 时间用语

as early as 早...的时候 in no time 不一会儿 after a while 一会儿 to begin / start with 首先 in before long 不久 ever since 自从 meanwhile = at the same time = In the same time 同时

#### 6. 强调用语

especially 特别是 at least 至少 Particularly 特别地  
at most 最多 not at all 根本不 indeed 确实

## 7. 因果用语

thanks to 多亏 as a result 结果 owing to 多亏  
for this reason 由于这个原因

because of / as a result of / account of / due to 因为

## 8. 总结用语

in short 总之 generally speaking 一般来说  
briefly / in brief 总之 as far as I'm concerned 我认为  
in my opinion / view 在我看来  
as you know 正如你所知道的

## 9. 方向用语

on the right / left 在右/左边 at the edge of 在…的边上  
in the middle of 在中间 on the top of 在…的顶部  
at the bottom of 在底部 opposite to 与…相对  
across 在…的另一边 against 靠着, 抵着  
further on 再往前

## 10. 目的用语

for this purpose 目的是……

in order that... = in order to do 为了...

so as to do 为了...

## 11. 转折用语

by the way 顺便说 I am afraid 我恐怕  
to be honest 诚实地说 to tell the truth 说实话

## 第二节 英语作文过渡语分类总结

1. 表起始的过渡语：first of all, to begin with, in my opinion, according to, so far, as far as 等。
2. 表时间的过渡语：first, at first, then, later, in the end, finally after that, since then, for the first time, at last, as soon as, the next moment, meanwhile, later on, soon 等。
3. 表空间的过渡语：on the right/left, to the right/left of, on one side of..., on the other side of..., at the foot/top/end of, in the middle/centre of, next to, far from, in front of 等。
4. 表因果的过渡语：for, because of, one reason is that..., another reason is that..., thus, so, as a result (of) 等。
5. 表转折的过渡语：but, yet, however, after all, in fact, while, on the contrary, instead of, unlike, although, otherwise, nevertheless, in spite of, after all 等。
6. 表列举的过渡语：for example, such as, that is, like, as follow, in other words and so on 等。
7. 表推进的过渡语：what's more, on the hand..., on the other hand..., in addition to, as well, still, also, in other words, not only... but also..., besides, further, moreover 等。
8. 表总结的过渡语：In short, In a word, in general, in brief, in all, on the whole 等。

## 第三节 英语作文高分开头段首万能句

1. Nowadays, it is generally / commonly believed that..., but I wonder that...

“如今，人们普遍认为...，但是我很怀疑...”

2. Like a coin has two sides, there is a positive aspect and a negative aspect to...

“如同硬币的正反面，...也有积极的一面和消极的一面。”

3. Currently, the issue of... has been brought to public attention.

“近来，...的问题已经成为人们注目的焦点。”

4. Along with the rapid growth of..., ... has become increasingly important in our daily.

“随着...的快速增长，...在日常生活中已经变得越来越重要。”

5. Air pollution and noise pollution caused by automobiles do harm to our health

“由汽车(或XX)引起的空气和噪音污染对我们的健康造成危害。”

#### 第四节 英语作文高分结尾万能句式

1. Accordingly / consequently / As a result, it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that “因此,不难得出结论...”

2. “综上所述, 我们能得出如下结论...”

From what has been discussed above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that ...

3. The dilemma is something no one can avoid. Properly handled,

however, we will ...

“这一难题，是任何人都不可能避免的。但只要处理得当，我们就会 ...”

4. All in all, the whole society should pay close attention to the problem of ... Only in this way can we ...

“总之，全社会都应该密切关注 ...，只有这样才能 ...”

5. Taking into account all of these factors, we have reached the realization that ...

“考虑到所有的因素，我们意识到 ...

## 第五节 英语作文黄金句型套用

1. It's adj for sb to do 做 ... 对某人来说 ...

2. ... so ... that ... 如此 ... 以至于 ...

3. ... too ... to do ... 太 ... 而不能 ...

4. Such ... that ... 如此 ... 以至于 ...

5. not ... until ... 直到 ... 才 ...

eg: I didn't go to bed until my mother came back.

6. The reason why + 句子 is that + 句子 ... 而原因是 ...

eg: The reason why he got angry was that she told him a lie. 他生气的原因是她对他说了谎。

That is why + 句子 那是 ... 的原因

7. That is because + 句子 那是因为 ...

8. It is said that + 句子 据说

It is reported that + 句子 据报道 ...

9. There is no doubt that + 句子 答无疑问
10. It goes without saying that + 句子 不言而喻, 答无疑问
11. There is no need to do 没必要做…
12. There is no point in doing 做某事毫无意义.

## 第六节 英语写作必备词组

### 1. 提建议

had better (not) do 最好(不)做

how about / what about doing … 怎么样

think you should do 我认为你应该…

I suggest that you should do 我建议你做

If I were you, I would do … 我要是你的话, 我会做…

It's best to do 最好做…

why not do / why don't you do ...? 为什么不…

### 2. 表示喜欢和感兴趣

like / love doing

enjoy doing

be fond of doing 喜欢做…

be keen on / doing 喜欢做…

prefer to do A rather than do B 宁愿做A也不愿做B.

be interested in doing = show / take great interest in / doing 感兴趣.

### 3. 努力做…

try one's best to do = do one's best to do 竭尽全力做...

make efforts to do = make every effort to do 尽力而为...

do what sb can (do) to do 尽力而为...

spare no effort to do 不遗余力而为...

do what/everything sb. can to do 尽某人全力而为...

4. 打算做... / 计划做...

intend / plan to do 打算做...

be going to do 打算做 / 计划做...

decide to do 决定做

determine to do 决定做

be determined to do 决定做...

make up one's mind to do 下定决心做...

5. 表示想 / 希望

want to do = would like to do 想做 ...

hope to do 希望做 ...

expect to do 期待着做 ...

wish to do 希望做

consider doing 考虑做 ...

6. 只加 doing 作宾语而动词

finish 完成 suggest 建议 mind 介意

practise 练习 consider 考虑 enjoy doing 喜欢

7. 固定搭配

look forward to ... 盼望做 ...

keep on doing 坚持做 ...

dream of doing 梦想做...

can't help doing 情不自禁地做...

keep/stop/prevent sb from doing 阻止某人做...

be busy (in) doing be busy with + 名词 忙于做...

spend time/money (in) doing spend time/money on + 名词

在...时间/钱上...

have fun/have a good time/enjoy oneself doing 玩得开心

have trouble/have problem/have difficulty (in) doing 或  
with + 名词 做...有困难

## 第七节 英语作文经典名言警句

1. Actions speak louder than words. 事实胜于雄辩。

2. A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难朋友才是真正的朋友。

3. A good beginning is half done. 良好的开端是成功的一半。

4. Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

5. All roads lead to Rome. 条条大道通罗马。

6. Easier said than done. 说起来容易，做起来难。

7. Easy come, easy go. 来得快，去得快。

8. Every man has his weak side. 人都有缺点。

9. Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。

10. Look before you leap. 三思而后行。

11. Nothing in the world is difficult if you set your mind to it.

世上无难事，只怕有心人。

12. A life without a friend is a life without a sun.  
人若无友，就如同生命中没有太阳。
13. All things are difficult before they are easy. 万事开头难。
14. Always prepare for a rainy day. 未雨绸缪。
15. As you sow, so shall you reap. 种瓜得瓜，种豆得豆。
16. I might say that success is won by three things = first, effort; second, more effort; third, still more effort.  
成功要靠三件事才能赢得：努力，努力，再努力。
17. Don't put off till tomorrow what should be done today.  
有事莫推明天。
18. practise makes perfect. 熟能生巧。
19. Bad news has wings. 好事不出门，坏事传千里。
20. Honesty is the best policy. 做人以诚信为本。
21. You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success.  
你必须相信自己，这是成功的关键。
22. Don't judge a man by his looks. 不可以貌取人。

## 笔记十七 中考英语作文加分句型

1. 不用说.....?

It goes without saying that... = (It is) needless to say  
(that)... = It is obvious that...

例：不用说早睡早起是值得的。

It goes without saying that it pays to keep early hours.

2. 在各种... ...之中， -

..... Among various kinds of ..., ... / Of all the ..., ...

例：在各种运动中我尤其喜欢慢跑。

Among various kinds of sports, I like jogging in particular.

3. 就我的看法.....； 我认为.....

In my opinion, ... = To my mind, ... = As far as I am concerned, ... = I am of the opinion that ...

例：In my opinion, playing video games not only takes much time but is also harmful to health.

就我的看法打电动玩具既花费时间也有害健康。

4. 随着人口的增加.....

With the increase/growth of the population, ...

随着科技的进步.....

With the advance of science and technology, ...

例：With the rapid development of Taiwan's economy, a lot of social problems have come to pass.

随着台湾经济的发展许多社会问题产生。

5. ....是必要的 It is necessary (for sb) to do / that ...  
....是重要的 It is important / essential (for sb) to do / that ...  
....是适当的 It is proper (for sb) to do / that ...  
....是紧急的 It is urgent (for sb) to do / that ...

例: It is proper for us to keep the public places clean.  
It is proper that we (should) keep the public places clean.  
我们应当保持公共场所清洁。

## 6. 花费 spend... on sth / doing sth ...

例: 我们不应该在我们不感兴趣的事情上花太多的时间。  
We shouldn't spend too much time on something we aren't interested in.

## 7. how 引导的感叹句

例: 那至少可以证明你很诚实

At least it will prove how honest you are.

## 8. 状语从句

(1) 如果你不....., 你就会 ..... If you don't ..., you'll ...

例: If you don't keep working hard, you'll lose the chance.  
如果你不坚持努力工作, 你就会失去这次机会。

(2) 如此....., 以至于... so ... that ...

例: At the moment, I was so upset that I wanted to give up.  
当时, 我非常伤心, 最后都想放弃了。

(3) 每当我听到... 我就忍不住感到兴奋。

Whenever I hear ..., I cannot but feel excited.

每当我们做... 我就忍不住感到悲伤。

Whenever I do..., I cannot but feel sad.

每当我想到...我就忍不住感到悲伤。

Whenever I think of ..., I cannot but feel nervous.

每当我遭遇...我就忍不住感到害怕。

Whenever I met with..., I cannot but feel frightened.

每当我看到...我就忍不住感到惊讶。

Whenever I see..., I cannot but feel surprised.

例: Whenever I think of the dear brook near my home, I can not but feel sad. = Every time I think of the dear brook near my home, I cannot help feeling sad.

每当我想到我家附近那一条清澈的小溪我就忍不住感到悲伤。

#### 9. 宾语从句

我认为..... / 我不认为..... I think / I don't think, that ...

我想知道是否..... I wonder whether ...

例: He doesn't think I should stop him joining the club.

我认为我不应该阻止他参加这个俱乐部。

#### 10. Since + S+过去式, S+现在完成式.

例: Since he went to senior high school, he has worked very hard.

自从他上高中,他就一直很用功。

## 笔记十八 经典英语谚语、俗语

1. No rose without a thorn. 玫瑰都有刺。(没有十全十美)
2. Content is happiness. 知足常乐。
3. Happiness is always around us. 幸福都在我们周围。
4. Love, give me happiness. There is still a long way for me to run. I believe that working hard will bring me a bright future. We will be the happiest people. 爱,给我幸福。我还有很长的路要走。我相信努力工作能给我带来光明的前途,我们将是最幸福的人。
5. Our happiness from everything in life. 我们的幸福来自于生活中的每一件事。
6. Our world is full of happiness, feeling so well being of everyone. The supreme happiness of life is the conviction that we are love parents. 世界上充满了幸福,人人都在感受幸福,生活中最高的幸福就是拥有对父母的爱。
7. This is a small thing, but in my heart it is a big happiness. 这虽然只是一件小事,但是在我心里却是一个很大的幸福。
8. Two brains storming can usually think better than one and faster, too. 三个臭皮匠赛过诸葛亮。
9. Mother's love is like a circle, it has no beginning and no ending. 母爱像一个圈,它没有起点也没有终点。
10. Failure is the mother of success. 失败是成功之母。
11. Time waits for no man. 时间不等人。

12. Laugh and the world laugh with you, Weep and you weep alone. 笑，全世界陪你一起笑。哭，你一个人哭。

13. It is easier to say things, but it is difficult to do them./ Easier said than done. 说起来容易做起来难。

14. What's more 更多的是...

15. No pains, no gains. 没有付出，就没有回报。

16. There are many beautiful flowers in the world, but in parent's eyes, their children are the most beautiful of all. 世界上有许多漂亮的花，但是在父母的眼里，他们的孩子是最漂亮的。

17. As the saying goes, you don't know that happiness is until you lost it. 俗语说：直到失去了，你才知道幸福是什么。

18. Bacon said: "Knowledge is power!" 培根说：“知识就是力量。”

19. Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

20. If you take a nap now, you will only have a dream. If you study hard now, you will achieve your dream. (Your dream will come true). 如果你此时打盹，你将做噩梦。如果你此刻努力学习，你将梦想成真。

21. Time is valuable, we should cherish time.

时间是宝贵的，我们应该珍惜时间。

22. I just couldn't believe my eyes. 我只是不能相信我的眼睛。

23. Never give up during the difficult days and better time are sure to come some day. 在困境中绝不放弃，美好的日子总会到来。

24. If winter comes, can spring be far behind?

冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

25. Nobody is perfect, but everyone is different from others.  
人无完人，但每个人又有不同。

26. Parents are our first teachers, they teach us usually lessons of life. 父母是我们的第一任老师，他们教我们人生的课程。

27. Life is like a piece of white paper, on which we may draw the newest and finest pictures.

生活就像一张白纸，我们可以画出最新最漂亮的图画。

28. Hope is always around us. 希望总会有。

29. Happiness is always around you if you put your heart into it. 如果你用心感受，幸福就在我们周围。

30. As an old saying goes: "it's never too late to learn."  
老话说：“活到老学到老。”

31. The man who laughs last laughs best.

笑到最后的才是笑得最好的。

32. Thought is the key which opens the door of the world.  
想像是打开时间之门的钥匙。

33. How time flies! 光阴似箭。

34. Time is money. 一寸光阴一寸金。

35. No one can call back yesterday. 没有人能让昨日重现。

36. Nothing is impossible in the world if you put your heart on it. 世上无难事，只怕有心人。

37. Nothing is impossible if you work hard. 如果你努力学习，一切皆有可能。

## 笔记十九 英语经典高级句式

以下是短文写作中使用率最高、覆盖面最广的基本句式，每组句式的功能相同或相似，考生可根据自己的情况选择其中的1~2个，做到能熟练地仿写或套用。

### 1. 表示原因

- (1) There are three reasons for this.
- (2) The reasons for this are as follows.
- (3) The reason for this is obvious.
- (4) The reason for this is not far to seek.
- (5) The reason for this is that
- (6) We have good reason to believe that..

### 2. 表示好处

- (1) It has the following advantages.
- (2) It goes us a lot of good.
- (3) It benefits us quite a lot.
- (4) It is beneficial to us.
- (5) It is of great benefit to us.

### 3. 表示坏处

- (1) It has more disadvantages than advantages.
- (2) It does us much harm.
- (3) It is harmful to us.

### 4. 表示重要、必要、困难、方便、可能

- (1) It is important/necessary, difficult, convenient, possible

for sb to do sth.

(2) we think it necessary to do sth.

(3) It plays an important role in our life

5. 表示措施

(1) We should take some effective measures.

(2) We should try our best to overcome (conquer) the difficulties.

(3) We should do our utmost in doing sth.

(4) We should solve the problem that we are confronted(faced) with.

6. 表示变化

(1) Some changes have taken place in the past five years.

(2) A great change will certainly be produced in the world's communications.

(3) The computer has brought about many changes in education.

7. 表示事实, 现状

(1) We cannot ignore the fact that...

(2) No one can deny the fact that...

(3) There is no denying the fact that...

(4) This is a phenomenon that many people are interested in.

(5) However, that's not the case.

8. 表示比较

(1) Compared with A, B...

(2) I prefer to read rather than watch TV.

(3) There is a striking contrast between them.

#### 9. 表示数量

(1) It has increased (decreased) from ... to ...

(2) The population in this city has now increased (decreased) to 800,000.

(3) The output of July in this factory increased by 15% compared with that of January.

#### 10. 表示看法

(1) People have (take, adopt, assume) different attitudes towards sth.

(2) People have different opinions on this problem.

(3) People take different views of (on) the question.

(4) Some people believe that ... others argue that ...

#### 11. 表示结论

(1) In short, It can be said that ...

(2) It may be briefly summed up as follows.

(3) From what has been mentioned, we can come to the conclusion that ...

#### 12. 套语

(1) It's well known to us that ...

(2) As is known to us, ...

(3) This is a topic that is being widely talked about.

(4) From the graph (table, chart) listed above, It can be seen that ...

## 第一节 中考英语万能作文模板——题型篇

### 一、提纲作文

#### 万能模板1 问题描述型

\_\_\_\_\_ is very important to us. We can't live without it. But some people \_\_\_\_\_ (具体问题). They \_\_\_\_\_. (具体阐述问题) As a result, \_\_\_\_\_ (问题带来的结果). We should \_\_\_\_\_. (具体做法) If everyone can do so, we are sure to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 万能模板2 观点表达型

As is known to all of us, \_\_\_\_\_ should \_\_\_\_\_. But do you know now? First of all, we should \_\_\_\_\_. (做法一) Besides, it is also important for us to \_\_\_\_\_. (做法二) What's more, we should \_\_\_\_\_. (做法三)

In my opinion, we should \_\_\_\_\_. Only in these ways can we \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 万能模板3 利弊分析型

In recent years, \_\_\_\_\_ (具体事物) have gained more and more popularity. It is no doubt that \_\_\_\_\_. (阐明现象) For one thing, \_\_\_\_\_. (优点一) For another, \_\_\_\_\_. (优点二)

However, as every coin has two sides, \_\_\_\_\_ also have some disadvantages. For example \_\_\_\_\_. (举例说明缺点)

Weighing up the pros and cons, I think \_\_\_\_\_.

My best/favorite \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_. (人物) He/she is \_\_\_\_\_, who is \_\_\_\_\_. (性格) He/she is always \_\_\_\_\_. (性格) He/she has lots of interest, such as \_\_\_\_\_. (爱好) Being good at all the subjects, he/she often \_\_\_\_\_. (事例)

We are going to leave school. I'll \_\_\_\_\_. (要做的事情). And I hope that \_\_\_\_\_ (自己的希望) and we can keep in touch with each other.

## 二. 图表作文

Recently, I did a survey on \_\_\_\_\_. (引出调查对象) The survey was based on \_\_\_\_\_. According to the graph, we can see that \_\_\_\_\_. (揭示图表反映的主要问题)

It showed that the number of \_\_\_\_\_ increased from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. (具体数据) Compared with A, \_\_\_\_\_. Besides these problem, the number of \_\_\_\_\_ increased by \_\_\_\_\_.

All the facts suggest that it's time for \_\_\_\_\_ to do something to \_\_\_\_\_.

## 三. 图画作文

The picture shows us a serious problem \_\_\_\_\_. (图片反映出的问题) It makes us in deep thought.

This reminds me of something in our daily life. People \_\_\_\_\_. (人对环境的破坏) Factories \_\_\_\_\_. (工厂对环境的破坏) All of these caused some serious problem. For example, \_\_\_\_\_. (举例子说明问题) So the earth is shouting for help now.

What must we do to save it? My suggestion is that we should . (我的建议) In all, . We should do everything to , or we'll regret it.

#### 四. 开放作文

Why is (事情) fun? Here are two reasons.

First, it is a good way to : (原因一) Both my parents are very busy. So . After they return, we sit together and enjoy . I can .

Second, it is a kind of creation. I always . (原因二) When , I feel .

I like . (具体事情) It brings me a lot of fun.

## 第二节 中考英语万能作文模板——体裁篇

### 一. 记叙文

#### 万能模板1 写人型

I have made many good friends. (引出人物) is one of them. She is . (总体给人的感觉) She is tall and . (身材) Her hair is . (头发) She always wears . (表情) and gives us the impression that . (给人的印象)

She is always willing to . (性格) She is good at . (特长) Whenever I have problems I . Once . (引出事例) To my surprise, .

We will , but I hope . (表达愿望)

(时间) (人物) had a basketball match with

The match began at . (比赛开始时间) At first, .

Whenever we scored, I . (我观看比赛时的表现) In the last quarter, our team . In the last minute . (我

球队的表现) Our class the match. (比赛结果)

The exciting match gave us a lot of fun.

## 二、议论文

### 万能模板1 观点态度型

Many student think that , because .

But as to me, I am not in favour of this point of view. I think , so . (我的看法) First of all, . (原因一)

Secondly, . (原因二) Thirdly/ Most important of all, .

. (原因三)

All in all/ In a word, I hold the opinion that . (总结观点) And I hope . (提出愿望)

### 万能模板2 说明利弊型

Nowadays, like to . (社会现象) About this different people have different opinions.

On the one hand, some people think . (优点一) Moreover . (优点二) But every coin has two sides. Firstly, . (缺点一) Besides, . (缺点二)

I think . (我的观点)

### 万能模板3 解决方法型

In recent days, we have to face a problem: that is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(问题) For example, some \_\_\_\_\_. (例一) some \_\_\_\_\_. (例二) some  
\_\_\_\_\_. (例三) and still some \_\_\_\_\_. (例四)

Faced with this, we should take a series of effective measures to deal with it. For one thing, we should \_\_\_\_\_. (解决方法一)  
For another thing, we'd better \_\_\_\_\_. (解决方法二) Besides  
we should \_\_\_\_\_. (解决方法三)

In my opinion, if \_\_\_\_\_, we will \_\_\_\_\_.

### 三. 说明文

#### 万能模板1 时间顺序型

My hometown used to be \_\_\_\_\_, because \_\_\_\_\_, where \_\_\_\_\_.  
(过去家乡的形象) People lived a \_\_\_\_\_ life. (过去家乡人们的生活)  
while in recent years, with the development of society, my hometown has been greatly changed. Now the roads \_\_\_\_\_. There  
are \_\_\_\_\_. Trees and flowers \_\_\_\_\_. They can provide us with \_\_\_\_\_. So  
the sky becomes \_\_\_\_\_. (现在家乡的形象) What's more, \_\_\_\_\_.  
and the living conditions \_\_\_\_\_. People are enjoying a comfortable  
life now. (现在家乡人们的生活)

Welcome to our hometown to have a visit!

#### 万能模板2 空间顺序型

\_\_\_\_\_ is located in \_\_\_\_\_ (位置), covering \_\_\_\_\_ square meters. (面  
积) It is a \_\_\_\_\_ open space surrounded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
On the northwest side stands \_\_\_\_\_. (西北边的建筑) On the  
northeast is \_\_\_\_\_. (东北边的建筑) \_\_\_\_\_ lies on the south. (南

在中间的建筑。In the middle of the square, there is \_\_\_\_\_. (中间的建筑) Not far away \_\_\_\_\_. I hope \_\_\_\_\_.

### 万能模板3 逻辑顺序型

More and more students \_\_\_\_\_. today, (引出一种现象) so it is very important to \_\_\_\_\_.

First, \_\_\_\_\_. Don't \_\_\_\_\_. while \_\_\_\_\_. (第一种解决方法)  
Second, \_\_\_\_\_. It is really bad for \_\_\_\_\_. (第二种解决方法)  
Third, \_\_\_\_\_. It will help you \_\_\_\_\_. Can also help you \_\_\_\_\_. (第三种解决方法)

In a word, you should pay more attention to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 四. 普通书信

Dear \_\_\_\_\_, (称呼)

Haven't seen you for ages. Glad to hear from you.

You asked me \_\_\_\_\_. (事件) Here are my plans. At the beginning, I \_\_\_\_\_. (做法一) Then I \_\_\_\_\_. (做法二) After that I \_\_\_\_\_. (做法三) I am sure that \_\_\_\_\_.

I am looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_. (期望) I hope you can \_\_\_\_\_.

Sincerely yours  
(落款)

#### 五. 感谢信

Dear \_\_\_\_\_, (称呼)

How is your life / study / work recently? In this letter I would like to thank you for your \_\_\_\_\_. (原因) / I'm writing to express my \_\_\_\_\_.

heartfelt gratitude.

I am writing to you because . (所做之事) Thanks to your help, I . Without your help, I couldn't . It's so kind of you to .

Thank you again for what you have done. I hope to have the chance to express my thanks. I hope I can meet you sometime and express my thanks in person. (愿望)

All the best!

Yours sincerely,

(落款)

## 六. 申请信

Dear ,

I am writing the letter to ask the possibility of (工作、职位等). / I write to express my interest in (工作、职位等). / In reply to your advertisement in (地方), I write the letter.

My name is . One of my reasons for applying is that . (原因一) The other reason is that . (原因二) Besides, . (原因三)

I hope you will be kind enough to consider my application.

Best regards for your health and success.

Sincerely yours,

(落款)

## 七. 通知

万能模板 书面通知

Notice

All the students,

There is going to be a meeting on Saturday. We are having a(n) at on . It will begin at (具体时间). Everyone can . You can (可进行的活动). Welcome to take part in on time! Please come on time. Thanks (落款) (时间)

## 万能模板二 口头通知

### Announcement

Boys and girls / Ladies and gentlemen.

May I have your attention, please? Now I've got a piece of good news to tell you. We're going to . (事件) We'll walk/ ride/go by bus to . (交通工具) It's about away from . (距离) As we'll be away for the whole day, please remember the following things - . The most important thing is . (注意事项) I think we'll .

That's all. Thanks for your attention.

### 八、日记

Day of the week	Date	Weather
Today is .	I did some meaningful things .	
In the morning, I . (事件一)	In the afternoon, I . (事件二)	
After that, I . (事件三)		

What a warm and meaningful day! I will never forget the memorable day! (Although I was very tired, I felt very happy because .)

## 九. 便条

### 万能模板1 请假条

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I am sorry that I shall be unable to \_\_\_\_\_ (做某事), because \_\_\_\_\_ (原因). So I beg to apply for \_\_\_\_\_ (几天) day's / weeks' leave from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ (从哪天到哪天). I would like to ask for \_\_\_\_\_ (几天) days' leave. I hope you can approve. I shall be very grateful if you can grant my leave. Thanks.

Yours faithfully,  
\_\_\_\_\_ (落款)

### 万能模板2 留言条

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

You were not when I visited just now, so I had to leave you a message.

\_\_\_\_\_ (人物) visited/ called you at about 10:00 in the morning saying that \_\_\_\_\_ (事件). Please call her/him when you come back.

\_\_\_\_\_ (落款)

## 十. 发言稿

### 万能模板1 演讲稿

Boys and girls/ Ladies and gentlemen.

Good morning/afternoon/evening. I am \_\_\_\_\_. (自我介绍)  
It is a great honor for me to make a speech on \_\_\_\_\_.  
(演讲题目) Thank you for giving me the opportunity to make

a speech on . the topic of my speech is . (主题)  
In my opinion, as , is important. First, we should .  
. (做法一) Then, we'd better . (做法二) What's more, . (做法三)

I hope I have made myself understood. Thank you for your listening.

## 万能模板2 倡议书

Dear schoolmates,

It is known to us all that . Let's do something to . (倡议内容)

As students, we should . First, we had better .  
(做法一) Second, we should . (做法二) Third, we hope that .  
(做法三) Fourth, we should . (做法四)

In sum, we should do much more things, so that . (结果)  
\_\_\_\_\_(落款)

## 十一. 调查报告

The (主题) of the student is getting . Here are the result of a survey from a middle school in 2010 and 2015.

In 2010, (比例) of the students were , but in 2015, the percentage is (比例). In 2010, nearly (比例) of the student , but in 2015, the number rises to (比例). This is because they (原因), so they . (结果)

I think student should . (建议) Only in this way can students . (目的).

中考英语写作很容易在短时间内有很大的飞跃，要做的就是积累一些经典的句型、高级的表达方式，可以背诵优秀的作文范文，把精彩的段落和句子记下来并仿写，最后整理出最常用、最精彩的表达法，写作之时有意地想一想，用上几个，作文满分不再是难题。

### •话题1 环境保护

2015年1月上旬，全国中东部地区17省市持续雾霾，陷入大范围的重度污染。造成这一现象的主要原因是工厂排出的废气和汽车尾气等。请你“Let's Do something to Save Our Environment”为题写一篇80—100词的短文。

#### Let's Do Something to Save Our Environment

The earth is our home. We have only one earth, so we must take good care of it. If we harm it, it will destroy our life in return. One big problem about the earth is pollution.

To live happily and comfortably, we should do something to protect our environment. For one thing, we can plant more trees, flowers and try our best to protect them from being destroyed. It is well known that trees can help clean our air and reduce pollution. For another, we should ask our government to control the pollution from factories too.

If everyone makes a contribution to protect the environment, our earth will become much more beautiful.

## • 话题2 人物介绍

我国有许多体育明星，像刘翔、姚明等。他们的成绩令世人瞩目，他们的精神值得我们学习。在众多明星中，你最喜欢谁？为什么？请以“*My Favorite Sports Star*”为题写一篇短文。

### *My Favorite Sports Star*

I am a basketball fan. Although Yao Ming is not playing in NBA now, he is still my favorite sports star, my hero.

I admire Yao Ming because he is not just a great sportsman; he is also a man full of love. He is now very active in charity work. He is concerned about children and their education.

He never forgets to lend a helping hand when they are in need of help.

I admire Yao Ming because he is full of care for wild animals. He says if humans stop purchasing animals, no animals will be killed.

Yao Ming has retired from NBA and left behind great footprints. He is still advancing and creating even greater glory.

## • 话题3 日常生活

在日常生活中，国际互联网起着越来越重要的作用。请根据以下提示以“*On the Internet*”为题写一篇100词左右的短文。

### 国际互联网的主要用途

信息	看国内新闻，获取其他信息
通讯	发 e-mail

学习	阅览各种书籍，自学英语
娱乐	欣赏音乐，观看体育游戏，玩棋牌游戏
生活	购物

### on the Internet

As we all know, the Internet plays an important part in our daily life. Here are some benefits we can get from the Internet.

First, the Internet can bring us the latest news and information at home and abroad conveniently and quickly. Second, we have fun communicating with our friends by sending e-mails. Third, we can read all kinds of books and even ourselves English through the Internet. Besides, we can enjoy music, play games or watch sports matches for amusement. And also, there are varieties of goods for us to choose from it even without going out of home.

In a word, the Internet is a wonderful tool. We'd better make good use of it, but we shouldn't become addicted to it!

#### • 话题4 学校教育

最近,你校就学生英语阅读情况做了一次调查,结果令人满意(见下表)。请你根据表格内容用英语写一篇短文,并提出一些建议。

英语阅读情况	建议
• 阅读兴趣不浓;	
• 作业多,阅读时间少;	.....
• 合适的阅读材料不多。	(至少两条)

Recently, our school has done a survey of students' English reading situation, but the results are not pleasing. Some students aren't very interested in English reading. The students think that now many teachers leave too much homework, which troubles them. They can hardly have time for English reading because of the heavy burden of the school work. In addition, the number of suitable books is difficult to meet their demands.

I hope we should take part in more English reading. For one thing, we can get knowledge from it. For another, it can meet our mental world. Besides, our teachers had better provide more suitable materials and learning methods for us. Only in this way will we be able to learn much more in our reading.

#### • 话题五 旅游交通

Write a composition in at least 80 words about the topic "A Bullet Train Trip to Nanjing." (以“坐高铁去南京”为题写一篇不少于80词的短文。

参考词汇 bullet子弹; unique独特的; memorable令人难忘的

#### A Bullet Train Trip to Nanjing

During the Spring Festival we were invited to spend several days at my uncle's in Nanjing.

We decided to take the bullet train. It was the first time for me to travel by train. It was even more wonderful to

take a bullet train. When the train started, it seemed as if we were not moving. It was so smooth. I pushed my face against the train window and watched the beautiful scenery outside quickly passing by. Travelling fast was really great. The train reached Nanjing station before we knew it. It only took us about one and a half hours.

The bullet train made our trip a unique and memorable experience.

### • 话题6 梦想志向

每个人都有梦想，你的梦想是什么呢？请以“*My Dream*”为题写一篇词数为100左右的短文。

#### *My Dream*

Different people have different dreams. Some people dream of making a lot of money. Some people dream of being famous. Some people dream of going abroad, and so on. But my dream is different.

I have a wonderful dream in my heart. It's to speak English very well, because English means everything to me. English is my best friend. English is my power. Without English, I'm nothing at all. Now, I can think in English and write in English. But I speak English awfully. If I could speak English as good as an American, my future would be brilliant. So I am working very hard to practice speaking English well.

### • 话题7 新闻热点

假如你是李华，是一名中学生。随着科技的发展，iPad 已成为中学生的新宠。用 iPad 既可以听音乐，阅读纯文本电子书，又可玩游戏。请你用英语给某英语报社写一封信，谈谈中学生使用 iPad 的情况。信的内容必须包括以下几点：

1. 使用 iPad 对学习的好处；
2. 对课堂纪律和学习可能产生的负面影响；
3. 提出自己的建议并说明理由。

Dear Editor,

I'm a middle school student named Li Hua. Now many students have iPads and think it's a fashion to use them. Using an iPad, we can listen to music, download a lot of learning materials and read them on the screen. Obviously, it's helpful to our study, especially to our English listening.

Some students, however, bring their iPads to the classroom and listen to loud music, which makes the teacher and other students greatly annoyed. Some of them even waste precious time in class playing video games.

In my opinion, as students, we should make good use of iPads. The classroom is a place for students to study. Therefore, the school should make a rule to guide the students to use iPads in a proper way.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua.

## • 话题8. 运动健康

有些学生不爱吃学校的午饭，常到校外去吃他们所喜欢吃的食物。但有些食物并不利于他们的身体健康。英语角打算针对这个问题展开讨论。请你一篇80词左右的文章，谈谈你的看法和建议。

参考词汇 not like, go out of school, be afraid, be back, more delicious, offer

We know that some of our students do not like eating lunch at school because the food isn't delicious. So they often go out of school to buy something that they like to eat. But I'm afraid that it's bad for their health to eat lunch outside the school, because some of the food they buy isn't healthy enough.

In my opinion, if our school wants more students to be back and enjoy lunch inside, they should make the food more delicious, and they should offer our students a wider choice of food as well.

## 笔记二十二 中考满分范文背诵

### • 范文范例

大千世界，无奇不有。相信同学们也遇到过这类谎言、骗局或谣言。假设你叫李明，是红星(Hong Xing)中学九(1)班的学生，请你写一篇发言稿。内容包括：

1. 自我介绍；
2. 描述你一次类似的经历，并说说你当时的感受；
3. 以后再经历这样的事，作为学生，我们该怎么做？请提出两个建议或做法。

Good morning, everyone! Let me introduce myself first. My name is Li Ming, a student from Class One, Grade Nine, Hongxing Middle School. Yesterday afternoon, the student on duty said that he had to see the doctor. I offered to do the cleaning for him. However, I found him playing basketball on the playground. I was quite unhappy. He didn't tell the truth. I talked with him, and he said that he wouldn't tell lies any more.

As students, we should always tell the truth even if others might not agree with us. When others tell lies, we'd better make them understand that honesty is the best policy. We can talk with them or ask our parents for advice.

That's all. Thank you.

[范文记忆线索]

第一步：自我介绍 (Let me introduce myself first. My name...)

第二步：具体讲述事件的过程 (Yesterday afternoon..., I offered to do the cleaning for him. However, ... He didn't tell the truth. I talked with...)

第三步：表达自己的观点 (As students, we should... when others tell lies, we'd better...)

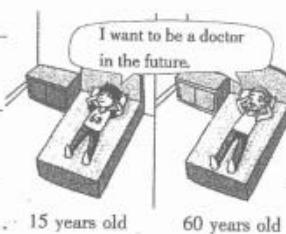
#### • 范文二

每个人都拥有梦想，而实现梦想需要行动。请你根据所给图片写一篇题为“Take action to realize our dreams”的英语短文。

你的短文应包含以下内容：

1. 描述图片内容，如情景、人物 (Frank)、动作等；并简要表达你的观点；

2. 谈谈你的梦想，及如何实现。



#### Take action to realize our dreams

All of us have dreams, but how can we realize our dreams?

From the pictures, we know that Frank dreamed to become a doctor when he was 15 years old. However, 45 years later, he is 60 years old and he still dreams to be a doctor lying in bed. It is clear that he lives in the dream without any action. This is the reason why he has failed to realize his dream.

I also have a dream. I wish to work as an engineer when I grow up. I will study hard every day and improve my abilities to get ready for my future job. So that I can make my dream come true.

### [范文记叙文续集]

第一步：点明主题 (All of us have dreams, but now... realize...)

第二步：描述图片，引出观点 (From the pictures, we know that... to become a doctor when... 15 years old. However, ... 60 years old... It is clear that...)

第三步：具体到个人 (I also have a dream. I wish... I will study hard... so that... come true.)

### • 范文范例

初中的生活即将结束，一项调查结果显示很多同学想在考试后去旅游，但也有同学不喜欢旅游。请以“Traveling is \_\_\_\_\_”为题写一篇约为100词的英语作文，谈谈你的看法。

#### Traveling is boring

Traveling is boring.

I don't like traveling because traveling not only costs money but also wastes our time. We must keep walking when we travel, for the time is limited and the schedule is fixed. Sometimes we even have no time to enjoy the scene carefully, because we have to go to many places in a short time, which makes us tired. Besides, I don't like traveling because many places of interest are crowded with people, and most of the

time we have nothing to do but wait. At the same time, we often can't eat well during traveling.

Therefore, I prefer to stay at home rather than go traveling after the examination.

### [范文记忆线索]

第一步：提出自己的观点（Traveling is boring.）

第二步：具体阐释旅游乏味的原因（... because traveling not only ... but also ... we must keep walking..., ... have no time to enjoy the scene ... Besides, ... crowded with people... At the same time, we often can't eat well...）

第三步：总结全文，呼应开头（Therefore, I prefer to stay at home...）

### • 范文分析

假设你是赵铭，你班来自美国的交流学生Robert患病住院已有三周，请你用英文给他发一封电子邮件，主要内容包括：

1.询问病情；

2.介绍班级近期活动或学校情况

3.表达祝愿。

Dear Robert,

It's three weeks since you were ill.

How is it going now? In the past three weeks, we have had two main activities. The Tuesday before last, there was a speech contest in our school. Our class won. I think the news must make you excited. And last Friday, our class went to clean up the city park. While we were cleaning, some people

also joined us. Quickly, the park became cleaner and more beautiful. All the people praised us. more beautiful. All the people praised us. Everyone felt happy. I wish you will feel very well soon and come to us. Don't worry about your lessons. we will help you.

Best wishes

Yours,

Zhao Ning

### 〔范文记忆线索〕

第一步：询问病情 (How is it going now?)

第二步：活动情况 (... we have had ... The Tuesday before last, there was... And last Friday, our class went to clean up...)

第三步：表达祝愿和安慰 (I wish you will feel... Don't worry about...)

### • 范文5

难忘的初中生活即将结束，同学们在老师的帮助下取得了很大进步。此时此刻，你一定有许多心里话要对老师说。请你给你的老师写一封60-80词的感谢信，表达你的心情。

Dear Teacher,

How time flies! I have to say goodbye to you now. Thank you my dear teacher.

You are one of the best teachers in our school. You teach us so well. You often help me with my studies. When I'm in trouble, you always give me good advice. It's with your help

that I have made much progress in my studies.

I am so lucky to be your student. I will never forget you.  
No matter where I am going, we will be together forever.  
Best wishes!

Yours

Robert.

### [范文记忆线索]

第一步：点明主题，表达感谢 (I have to say goodbye to you now.  
Thank you...)

第二步：具体描述老师的表演和“我”对老师的印象 (You are one  
of the best teachers..., ... you always give me good advice.)

(It's with your help...)

第三步：表达感想和祝愿 (I am so lucky... I will never  
forget you... Best Wishes!)

### • 满分范文 6

为了进一步增强中学生的安全意识，提高自我保护能力，某校开展  
了以“安全”为主题的英语演讲比赛。请你根据以下要点提示写一  
篇演讲稿。

1. 慎重交友

How to  
Keep safe?

2. 遇险报警

3. 安全饮食

4. 其他 (1-2 点)

How to keep safe?

As teenagers we should always keep safety in mind. But

how can we keep safe? Here are some of my suggestions.

First, we should be careful when we make friends, especially online. Second, if we are in danger, we must call the police for help in time so that we can keep ourselves safe. Also, we ought to eat healthily and safely. Eating food that goes bad will do harm to our health. Last but not least, summer is coming, and we must remember it's dangerous to swim in the river.

In short, safety must come first!

【范文记忆线索】

第一步：引出话题 (But how can we keep safe? Here are some of my suggestions.)

第二步：详细介绍安全措施 (First, we should be careful... second, if we are in danger, we must..., Also, we ought to eat healthily and safely... Last but not least...)

第三步：总结全文 (In short, safety must come first!)

• 范文范文 7

学校自实行“减负 (alleviate the burden on students)”以来，学生的课业负担有了明显的下降，因此，Hanks 对九年级同学一学期来的学习生活情况做了一个调查。请你根据调查内容写一篇英文报道，并提出个人观点。

20% 的同学认为	80% 的同学认为	你的观点
学习仍有压力；	习惯九年级学习；	
课后作业太多；	课程更有趣，活动更丰富；	
睡眠不足，无时间锻炼 .....	睡眠充足，每天锻炼一个 小时 .....	....

Recently, a survey has been made in our school whether the students have been used to the life in Grade 9 since we alleviated the burden on students. 20% of the students think they are still too stressed out. What's more, they have too much homework to do. They can't get enough sleep. They have less time for exercise. Most students — about 80% of them think they are used to their life. The lessons are more interesting and they can take part in more after-school activities. They are able to get enough sleep and they can exercise for an hour every day. In my opinion, less homework makes us have more time to do what we like. It makes us more relaxed. Which makes us more interested in study and other activities.

### [范文记忆线索]

第一步：引出话题 (Recently, a survey has been made in our school...)

第二步：描述调查结果 (20% of the student think... most students — about 80% of them think...)

第三步：发表“我”的看法 (In my opinion, less homework makes us...)

## 笔记二十三 必须拿下的3类热考英语作文

### 类型1 活题作文

网络购物这一新消费模式近几年在中国迅猛发展，甚至已经成为我们日常生活的一部分，相信同学们身边一定有不少同学已经通过网络进行购物了，但网络购物让人欢喜让人忧。网络购物究竟有何利弊呢？

请以 Shopping online 为题写一篇不少于80词的短文，谈谈你的观点。

#### ● 满分作文

#### Shopping Online

These years, shopping online develops very fast. But people never stop talking about its advantages and disadvantages.

I like shopping online very much. I think it's very convenient for us to go shopping on the Internet. The shops on Internet are open for almost 24 hours a day, so we can buy something we want at any time if we like. What's more, we needn't wait in line, so we can save lots of time.

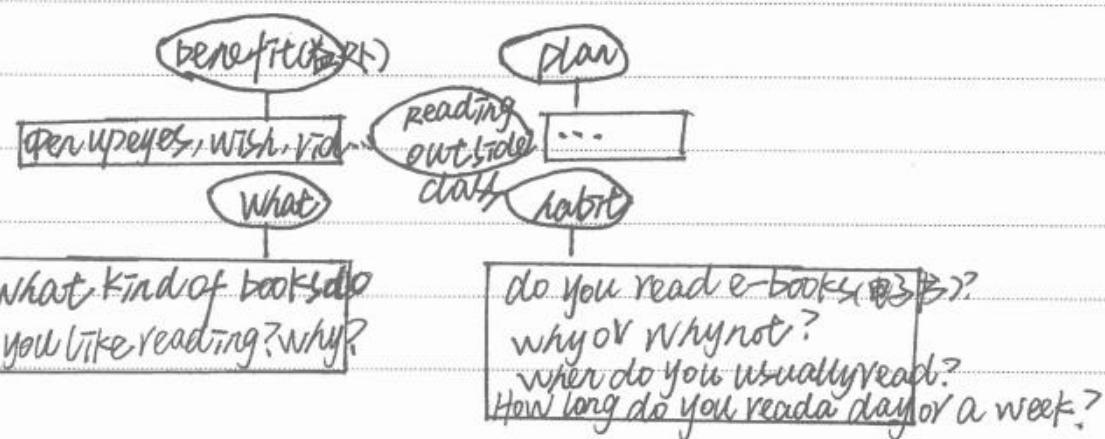
Of course, everything has its disadvantages. We can't see the real things while we are shopping online. So we are not sure whether they are good or not. But I believe there will be more rules to help the owners of the shops online more honest.

In a word, I'm sure we can enjoy shopping online in the future.

## 类型二 图表作文

某英文报为了了解中学生课外阅读情况，向广大中学生做调查。请根据下面图表信息写一篇短文，介绍课外阅读的益处，你的课外阅读情况及你的阅读计划。

提示：1. 短文应包括图表中的全部信息，条理清晰，行文连贯；  
2. 词数不少于80个，开头已给出，不计入总词数



### • 范文

### Reading outside class

As we all know, reading has a lot of benefits. It can open up our eyes because books are full of knowledge, and it makes us wiser and richer in life. I like reading newspapers and magazines, from which I get lots of fun and learn about what's going on around the world. I also read story books and novels in my spare time which make me relaxed and happy. I seldom read e-books because they're bad for eyes. On weekends, I usually spend a whole afternoon reading in the library. And I also read for about half an hour before going to bed every night.

to bed every night.

Summer vacation is coming. I plan to do more reading. I am going to read more classics and more English books to improve my language skills. I'm sure reading can make a difference to my life.

### 类型3 应用文

在初中即将毕业之际，请你以张明的名义给英国的笔友 Brian 写一封信（感谢信）要点提示如下：

三年前	你来到新的班级，没有朋友，感到孤独
三年后	Brian 多次给你写信，他在信中：鼓励你多交朋友，告诉你学好英语的方法；和你分享快乐，你变得……

近年来天津发生很大变化，你邀他来天津游玩。

参考词汇：分享快乐 Share happiness

#### • 满分作文

Dear Brian,

How time flies! We have been friends for three years. I'm writing to thank you for your help!

Three years ago, I came to a new class, and I had no friends so I felt lonely. You wrote to me many times. In your letters, you encouraged me to make more friends and told me how to learn English well. During these three years, you shared happiness with me. And I became happy.

Great changes have taken place in Tianjin. Welcome  
to visit Tianjin!

Hope to see you soon.

Yours

Zhang Ming

## 笔记二十四 英语学习技巧：顺口溜和小窍门

### 1. 英语学习方法

动词归纳“滚雪球”难易编组抓循环；  
同类归纳印象深，图示介词最直观；  
混淆多因形音义，反义词语培成对念；  
构成为法不可忘，习惯用语集中练；  
词不离句法最好，课外阅读莫间断。

### 2. be 动词用法口诀

我是 am，你是 are，is 连着他、她、它；  
单数名词用 is，复数名词全用 are；  
变疑问，往前推，句末问号未丢弃；  
变否定，更容易，be 后 not 真忘记；  
疑问否定任你变，句首大写莫迟疑。

### 3. 时间名词前用介词的速记歌

年月周前要用 in，日子前面却不行；  
遇到几号要用 on，上午下午又是 on；  
要说某日上午下件，用 on 换 in 才能行；  
午夜黄昏用 at，黎明用 it 也不错；  
at 也用在明天前，说“三”可用 on to；  
说“过”又用 Past，多说多练牢牢记。

#### 4. 巧记f(e)结尾的名词复数

妻子持刀去宰狼，小偷吓得发了小荒；  
躲在架后保己命，半片树叶才遮目光。

#### 5. 巧记48个国际音标

单元音共十二，四二六前中后；  
双元音也好背，合口集中八个整；  
辅音共计二十八，有声无声清辅音，  
有声无气浊辅音，发音特点应掌握。

#### 6. 后只接动名词作宾语的一些常用特殊动词

特殊动词接“动名”：  
“放弃”“享受”可“宽恕”，  
“坚持”“练习”似“完成”，  
“介意”“延期”可“避免”，  
使用它们要认清。

#### 7. 现在分词形式及在句子中的作用（包括过去分词的作用）

现在分词真好记，动词后面加ING。  
它的作用真不浅，可以充当定状表。  
还有宾语补足语，忘记此点不可以。

#### 8. 分词作定语的位置及其他

“定分”位置有两条，词前词后定分明，

单个分词在词前，有时此规则有颠倒到。

分词短语在词后，“定从”和它互对照。

“现分”动词进行时，“过分”动作完成了。

(注：“定分”：作定语的分词；“定从”：定语从句；“现分”：现在分词；  
“过分”：过去分词)

9. 分词作状语在句子中所表示的意义

分词作状语，根本没有意义：

“时间”和“原因”，“结果”与“目的”；“方式”加“伴随”，“条件”常出席；  
欲要记住它，必须常练习。

10. 独立主格结构

独立主格结构要认清：名、代之后副或形；

或是分词或“介宾”，W<sub>1</sub>W<sub>2</sub>结构不可轻；

名代二词是其“主”，句子结构不可轻；

独立结构好掌握，句子作用只一个：千变万化皆作“状”，其中意义也不多。

“时间”“条件”和“原因”，“方式”“伴随”没别的。

“状从”和其前三个，可以互变不难学。

11. 英语分数法则

英语分数不费事，“母序子基”四字。分子若是大于一，分母还须加S。

12. 名词所有格用法歌诀

英语名词所有格，表示某物是“谁的”。

所有格构成有方法，多数要把-'s 加。

复数名词后加-'s，或加单数's'也可以。

名词若为无生命，我们常把of 用。

时间、地点和距离，所有格也可用-'s'。

### 13. 零冠词的用法歌诀

下列情况不用冠词：名词之前代词限，复数名词表泛指，球类学科和三餐。

专有名词不可数，星期月份季节前，交通工具和节日，河流称谓和头衔。

### 14. Whether与if用法区别歌诀

主从句从同位从，if不用whether用；discuss 和介词后，whether只能显神通；意从如是否定句，if发挥其功能；避免歧义要慎重，其他情况可换用。

### 15. 巧记运动词的种类

英语运动词分四种，行为连系助运动。

动作状态为行动，充当谓语有作用。

连系动词有词义，不能独立作谓语。

须与表语在一起，常用look, become, be。

### 16. 巧记助运动词的用法

助运动词无词义，不能独立作谓语，

时态、疑问和否定，do, be, will 最常用。

### 17. 感官使役运动词用法歌诀

感使动词真奇怪，均在句中像女妖怪；  
主动句里均走开，被动句里均回来。  
动词let要除外，均词可来可不来。

#### 18. There be句型的用法歌诀

“有”字放前面，有“啥”放中间；地点(时间)放在后。  
单数is复数are，be动变化记心间。

#### 19. 巧记接动词不定式和动名词作宾语的动词

一旦开始莫后悔，爱憎分明要切记。继续努力有打算，三个需要由你选。

#### 20. 巧记动词不定式作宾补省略to的歌诀

注意观察两听看，只得最好加意愿，感觉两使一个让，宾补省去记心上。

#### 21. 感观使役动词的用法歌诀

不带to，作宾补，下列词后省to；  
四看二听一感觉，have, let与make。

#### 22. 英语构词法记忆歌诀

英语构词法，不用搬和捺；词根前后缀，构词数量大；  
添加前后缀，派生新词法；两词相叠加，称为合成法；  
改变其词性，称其词性变，称其为转化；  
望文能生义，词汇易于扩。

## 笔记二十五 初中不规则动词表总结大全

原形	过去式	过去分词
am / is 是	was	been
are 是	were	been
awake 醒	awoke	awoken
bear 感受	bore	boren
beat 打	beat	beaten
become 成为	became	become
begin 开始	began	begun
blow 吹	blew	blown
break 打碎	broke	broken
bring 带来	brought	brought
broadcast 广播	broadcast	broadcast
build 建筑	built	built
burn 燃烧	burn / burned	burnt / burned
buy 买	bought	bought
can 能	could	
catch 抓住	caught	Caught
choose 选择	chose	chosen
come 来	came	come
cut 割	cut	Cut
deal 分配, 处理	dealt	dealt

cost 值, 花费	cost	cost
dig 挖, 挖	dug	dug
drive 驾驶, 潜水	drove / (美) dove	drove
do / does 做	did	done
draw 拉; 绘画	drew	drawn
dream 梦想.	drew	drawn
drink 喝, PR	drank	drunk
drive 驱赶, 营救	drove	driven
eat 吃	ate	eaten
fall 跌落, 降	fell	fallen
feed 喂	fed	fed
feel 感觉; 触摸	felt	felt
fight 战斗; 打架	fought	fought
find 发现, 找到	found	found
fly 飞	flew	flown
forbid 禁止	forbade / forbade	forgotten
froze 结冰	froze	frozen
get 得到	got	got / (美) gotten
give 给	gave	given
go 去	went	gone
grow 生长	grew	grown
hang 悬挂	hung	hung
hang 绞死	hanged	hanged
have / has 有	had	had

hear 听见	heard	heard
hide 隐蔽/藏	hid	hidden
hold 捆住, 拳击	held	held
hit 打击, 碰撞	hit	hit
keep 保持	kept	kept
know 知道, 认识	knew	known
lay 放置, 产卵	laid	laid
lead 学习	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
let 让	let	let
lie 躺; 位于	lay	lain
lie 撒谎	lied	lied
light 点燃, 照明	lighted/lit	lighted/lit
lose 失去	lost	lost
make 制造, 使得	made	made
may 可能	might	
mean 意思是	meant	meant
meet 遇见, 会晤	met	met
mistake 误会, 弄错	mis took	mistaken
pay 支付	paid	paid
put 放	put	Put
read 读	read	read
ride 骑, 乘	rode	ridden
ring 喊, 叫	rang	rung
rise 升起	rose	risen.

say 说	said	said
see 看见	saw	seen
sell 卖，销售	sold	sold
send 送，派遣	sold	sold
set 安置	set	set
shake 摆动	shook	shaken
shine 发光	shone	shone
shine 擦亮	shined	shined
shoot 射击	shot	shot
shall 将，应该	should	
show 展示	Showed	shown / showed
shut 关	shut	shut
sing 唱	sang	sung
sink 下沉	sank	sunk
sit 坐	Sat	sat
sleep 睡	slept	sleep
smell 嗅，闻	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled
speak 讲话	spoke	spoken
speed 加速	sped / speeded	sped / speeded
spell 拼写	spelt / spelled	spelt / spelled
spend 花费	spent	spent
spit 吐痰	spat / spit	spat / spit
spread 敷布	spread	spread
stand 站立；忍受	stood	stood

steal 偷	stole	stolen.
stick 粘; 坚持	struck	stuck
strike 打击; 罢工	struck	struck/stricken
sweep 扫除	swept	swept
swim 游泳	swam	swum
swing 摆摆	swung	swung
take 带走	took	taken
teach 教	taught	taught
tear 拉, 撕	tore	torn
tell 告诉	told	told
think 想, 认为	thought	thought
throw 扔	threw	thrown
understand 理解	understood	understood
upset 使不安	upset	upset
wake 醒	woke	woken
wear 穿, 摩损	wore	worn
will 将; 愿	would	
win 获胜, 赢	won	won
wind 缠绕	wound	wound
write 写	wrote	written

## 笔记二十六 中考英语经典单选集锦

1. There is — pen on the desk and — pen is new.
- A. a; an B. an; the C. a, the D. a, a
2. Who is — young lady with curly blonde hair?
- A. a B. an C. the D. /
3. I think English is — useful language, and it's — important language.
- A. an; a B. a; an C. an D. /
4. I had — unusual day on my last school trip.
- A. a B. an C. / D. the
5. Li Na started playing — tennis at the age of six.  
She is one of — best women tennis players in the world.
- A. the; the B. a; / C. /; the D. the; /
6. My cousin went abroad at — age of eighteen.
- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填
7. That 6-year-old girl is good at playing — piano.
- A. an B. a C. / D. the
8. The 2014 Summer Youth Olympic Games will be held — August in Nanjing.
- A. in B. on C. by D. at
9. Mr Green's office is — the 26th floor. You can take the lift there.
- A. at B. in C. on D. for

10. - would you please tell me the way to the Pacific Hotel?  
- Go — the post office, and you'll find it on the left.
- A. pass B. Past C. to pass D. Passed
11. Gina, what's this — English?
- A. by B. for C. in D. to
12. Can you tell me what happened — him just now?
- A. with B. for C. to D. at
13. — it is raining hard, they are still working in the open air.
- A. Because B. When C. Though D. Before.
14. It was raining heavily, — we decided to stay at home and watch TV.
- A. but B. or C. because D. so
15. Mr Smith is popular with students — he always makes his class interesting
- A. until B. while C. because D. although.
16. - How do you like the two pairs of shorts?  
- They don't fit me well, they are — too long — too short.
- A. not only; but also B. both; and  
C. neither; nor D. either; or
17. My father bought two — when he came back from Guizhou
- A. milk B. bread C. watch D. dictionaries
18. - Where are you going?  
- There isn't any — in the fridge, I'll go and buy some.

A. vegetables B. beef C. eggs D. money.

19. Mr. Black is a teacher of \_\_\_. She and her classmates like him very much.

A. my sister B. my sister's C. my sisters D. my sisters'

20. This is \_\_\_ dictionary. Where is \_\_\_?

A. my; yours B. my; you C. mine; your D. me; you.

21. - Moving class, I'll be here today?

- No, Sir. Tom is absent, he is ill at home.

A. anybody B. everybody C. nobody D. somebody.

22. We decide to make \_\_\_ a rule for us room-mates to turn off the lights at 10:30 pm.

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

23. - What \_\_\_ news! The Chinese women's Badminton Team won the Uber Cup again.

- Really? That's great!

A. interesting B. interested C. exciting D. excited

24. This movie wasn't \_\_\_. He fell asleep half way through it.

A. interesting enough B. enough interesting

C. interested enough D. enough interested.

25. Of all the teachers I love the ones who are ones who are \_\_\_ because they treat students as their family members.

A. the strongest B. the friendliest C. the most experienced.

D. the funniest

26. Take care when you are driving, \_\_\_ in a summer storm

like this.

- A. immediately B. especially C. probably D. recently
27. - I hear your pen pal is visiting Wuhan again. Is it the  
— time for him?  
- Yes, and he will come for a third time next spring.
- A. first B. second C. third D. fourth
28. About — of the earth — covered with water, but we  
have less and less available fresh water
- A. three-fourths; is B. three-fourths; is  
C. three-fourths; are D. three-fourths; are
29. - Your trainers — colourful.  
- Yes. And they are popular among young people.
- A. feel B. smell C. taste D. look
30. - Frank will have his birthday party tomorrow.  
- It — be! He had it yesterday.
- A. can't B. must C. may D. needn't
31. - Smart phones are more and more popular now.  
- So they are. But they still — too much.
- A. pay B. cost C. take D. spend
32. - Have you watched the TV show "Dad, Where Are We  
Going?"  
- Yes. I have. In the show all the fathers and children  
have to — many difficulties.
- A. use up B. come over C. get over D. run out

33. I'm busy now. I — to you after school this afternoon.

- A. talk B. talked C. will talk D. have talked.

34. He — in this factory for 20 years already.

- A. will work B. works C. has worked D. is working.

35. He is very surprised that all the houses in the village — white.

- A. paint B. painted C. are painting D. are painted.

36. Please be quiet. An important meeting — in the hall.

- A. is holding B. is held C. holds D. is being held.

37. — Food safety is very important.

— So some rules — to stop people from polluting food.

- A. must make B. must be made C. must made D. be made

38. — Mary was heard — just now. What happened?

— Joe was telling her some jokes.

- A. cry B. laugh C. to laugh D. to cry

39. — Must we take out the trash now?

— —. You can do it after class.

- A. Yes, you must B. No, you can't

- C. Yes, you may D. No, you needn't

40. Here is my phone number. You — call me any time you like

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

41. — Is the man over there Mr. Brown?

— It — him. He has gone to Brazil to watch the 2014

FIFA World Cup.

A. may not B. can't be C. shouldn't D. mustn't

42. — Do you need more time to complete the task?

— Yes. Another ten years — enough.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

43. Look! The police — the food onto the bank of the river.

A. am carrying B. is carrying  
C. are carrying D. are carried.

44. Neither Tony nor I — interested in playing Weibo

A. am B. is C. are

45. — I called you at 5:00 yesterday afternoon, but no one answered.

— Sorry. I with my parents — at that time.

A. was shopping B. were shopping  
C. are shopping D. went shopping

46. — honest markets!

A. what B. What an C. How. D. How an

47. — Carefully, Michael! There's a school ahead

A. DRIVE B. To drive C. drove D. driving

48. — We are not allowed to bring any snacks at the sports meeting.

—

A. Neither are we B. Neither do we  
C. so are we D. so do we.

49. — Excuse me, could you please tell me ?

- Sure. It's about ten minutes' walk.

A. how long it takes to go to the zoo.

B. how far it is from here to the zoo.

C. how far is it from here to the zoo.

50. - Alan! Why are you so late?

- Sorry! When I home, I met one of my old friends.

A. went B. am walking C. has gone D. was walking.

51. After Mandela was free in 1990, he chose to shake hands with the people wanted to kill him.

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

52. - Your pencil case looks really beautiful.

- . But in fact, Gra's looks better than mine.

A. Of course B. Not at all C. I'm afraid not D. Thank you.

53. - Would you mind if I turn on the radio?

- . The baby is sleeping in the next room.

A. No, I don't mind B. Not at all

C. Better not D. That's all right

54. - The documentary A Bite of China II is quite popular around China recently. How do you like it?

- .

A. I think so B. pretty good

C. It's my pleasure D. All right.

参考答案：

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C. 6. C 7. D 8. A  
9. C 10. B 11. C 12. C 13. C 14. D 15. C 16. D  
17. D 18. B 19. B 20. A 21. B 22. C 23. C 24. A  
25. B 26. B 27. B 28. B. 29. D 30. A 31. B 32. C  
33. C 34. C 35. D 36. D 37. B 38. C 39. D 40. B  
41. B 42. A 43. C 44. A 45. A 46. B 47. A 48. A  
49. B 50. D 51. D 52. D 53. C 54. B