

成考高起专、高起本 英语

黄金考点汇编

考点 1: 名词

1、名词(n.): 表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。如: boy, morning, bag, ball, class, orange.

2、名词由单数变复数的基本方法如下:

①在单数名词词尾加 s。

如: map → maps, boy → boys, horse → horses, table → tables.

②s, o, x, sh, ch 结尾的词加 es.

如: class → classes, box → boxes, hero → heroes, dish → dishes, bench → benches.

[注]: 少数以 o 结尾的词,变复数时只加 s。

如: photo → photos, piano → pianos.

③以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加 es。

如: family → families, city → cities, party → parties.

④以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,变 f 或 fe 为 v,再加 es。

如: shelf → shelves, wolf → wolves, life → lives, knife → knives.

所有格

名词中表示所有关系的形式叫做名词所有格,意为“……的”,一般在名词后加是's。如 Grandma's house 奶奶的房子 my teacher's car 我老师的车

(1) 如果名词代表的事物是有生命的,加“'s”

(2) 如果名词代表的事物是**没有生命的**,常与 of 组成短语来表示其所有格,表示前者属于后者,格式为“A of B”翻译为“B 的 A”。当然,of 也可以表示**有生命的所属关系**。

It's a map of China 这是一张中国地图。意思就是这是一张中国的地图。

(3) “of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词”,称为双重所有格

如: a friend of my father's(我父亲的一位朋友)。

考点 2: 冠词

1. 什么是冠词?

冠词是一种虚词,它置于名词前,帮助说明名词的含义。本身没有意义,不可单独使用,只能和名词连用。英语中的冠词分不定冠词 a/an 和定冠词 the 两种。

2. 不定冠词的含义和主要用法

不定冠词 a/an 通常泛指同类事物中的某一个(位、块、片……)。

其中, a 用在**辅音**音素开头的单词前,如 a book;

an 用在**元音**音素开头的单词前,如 an orange.

不定冠词主要有以下四种用法:

(1)指人或事物的某一类别。

It's a basketball.

A horse is a useful animal.

This is an interesting movie.

(2)表示“一”这个数量,但数的概念没有强烈。

She has a small nose and long hair.

(3)指某人或某物,但不具体说明是何人或何物。

His grandfather is an old man. There is an eraser on the desk.

(4)用于一些固定短语中,如: a few, a little, a lot of 等。

重点: a 和 an 的区别!

①在以元音(见国际音标表的 20 个元音音标)开始发音的单词前用 an,

如 an apple, an example, an idea, an orange, an umbrella 等;

②在以辅音开始发音的单词前用 a,

如 a man, a bike, a dog;

③但是必须注意,一般情况下以元音字母 a, e, i, o, u 开头的单词是以元音开始发音,如上面的 apple, example, idea, orange, umbrella 等,但是,不是所有的以元音字母起头的单词都以元音为起始发音,如 university, 虽然以 u 开头,但起始音不是元音,而是/ju:ni'vɜ:siti/, 故要用 a university。

④但是部分不以元音开头的单词,如 hour, 开头却是以元音发音/'aʊə/, 则要用 an hour。

3. 定冠词的含义和主要用法

定冠词 the 通常对所修饰的名词有指定作用, 表示“这(那)个”, “这(那)些”。

定冠词主要有以下用法:

- (1) 特指某(些)人或某(些)事物

The girl in an orange dress is my sister.

- (2) 指谈话双方都知道的人或物

Please look at the blackboard.

- (3) 指上文提过的人或物

I went to the People's Park yesterday. The park is beautiful.

- (4) 指世界上独一无二的事物

The sun is bigger than the earth.

- (5) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前

Gao Shan lives on the fifth floor.

- (6) 用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前

the Great Wall, the Palace Museum

- (7) 用在江、河、湖、海等专有名词前

the Changjiang River 或 the Yangtze River (长江), the Yellow River

- (8) 用在姓氏的复数形式前指一家 The Browns are very friendly.

- (9) 用在乐器名称前 Can Tom play the violin?

- (10) 用在一些习惯用语中 in the morning,/afternoon/evening, in the end

4. 什么叫**零冠词**? 什么情况下不用冠词? 有些情况下, 名词前面可以不用冠词。

- (1) 专有名词前 He went to Nanjing three days ago.

- (2) 月份、周日、节日、季节前 He was born on July 1st, 1990.

- (3) 三餐名词前 Liu Tao has lunch at school.

- (4) 球类运动名称前 Mr. Brown plays tennis very well.

- (5) 职位、头衔和称呼语等名词前 Mum! Where are my shoes?

- (6) 复数名词表示一类人或事物时 I like potatoes.

- (7) 语言、学科等名称前 We have Math four times a week.

- (8) 两个词义相同或相近的名词连用时 He works hard day and night.

- (9) 名词前已经有作定语的指示代词、物主代词和不定代词时

This book is interesting.

- (10) 泛指人类时 Man can't live without air.

- (11) 用在固定词组中 go to school, by train, by bus, in hospital (住院), at night.

考点 3: 代词

1. 什么是代词? 如何分类?

代词是用来代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、分句和句子的一类词。按其指代作用不同可分为人称代词、物主代词、疑问代词、指示代词、反身代词、不定代词、关系代词、相互代词八类。

2. 人称代词

- (1) 人称代词的概念

人称代词是为了避免重复, 用来代替前面提到的人或事物的名称的一类代词。

Jim and Liu Tao, Miss Li is waiting for you!

Pick up your books and put them away.

- (2) 人称代词的人称、数和格

人称代词是表示“我”、“你”、“他”、“她”、“它”、“我们”、“你们”、“他们”的词

- (3) 人称代词的基本用法

人称代词**主格**在句中作**主语**, 是动作的**执行者**。

She likes playing volleyball very much.

人称代词**宾格**在句中作**动词或介词的宾语**, 是动作的**承受者**。

Mr. Brown teaches us English.

You must look after them.

3. 物主代词

(1) 物主代词的概念

物主代词是表示所有关系的一类代词。

This isn't my Walkman(随身听). It's hers.

(2) 物主代词分类：形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。

(3) 物主代词的基本用法

形容词性物主代词和形容词有相似之处，用来**修饰名词**，不可以单独使用。

These are their books.

Her name is Cheng Jie.

名词性物主代词相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”，后面不必再加名词。

This is my pen .

That is your pen/yours.

4. 疑问代词

(1) 疑问代词基本用法

疑问代词在句中起名词词组的作用，常被用来构成疑问句，置于句首。

Whose book is this?

What are you reading now?

(2) 常见的疑问代词有：what, which, who, whom, whose 等。

① 指人的是 who, whom, whose;

② 指物的是 what;

③ 既可指人又可指物的是 which。

Which do you like better, tea or milk? (茶或牛奶，你更喜欢哪一个?)

What's your brother? (你哥哥是做什么的? 表示职业)

Whose books are these on the desk? (桌上的这些书是谁的?)

5. 指示代词

This (这个), these (这些) 指较近的事物;

that (那个), those (那些) 指较远的事物。

6. 反身代词

(1) 反身代词的构成：myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, herself, himself, itself, themselves, oneself

(2) 反身代词的用法

反身代词可以作宾语、表语、同位语等。

We enjoyed ourselves very much.

I bought a new coat for myself.

He himself did it.

7. 不定代词

常见的不定代词有：

all (全部，可指人，也可指物)，each (每个，可指人，也可指物)，both (都，只限于两者)，either (两者间的任意一个)，neither (两个都不)，little (很少，几乎没有，表否定，修饰不可数)，few (很少，几乎没有，表否定，修饰可数)，many (许多，修饰可数)，much (许多，修饰不可数)，other (其他的，修饰可数不可数都行)，another (另一个)，some (一些，修饰可数不可数都行)，any (一些，用于否定句和疑问句)，somebody (某人)，anybody (任何人，用于否定句和疑问句)，nobody (没人)，everybody (每个人)，someone (某人)，anyone (任何人)，no one (没人)，everyone (每个人)，something (某事或某物)，anything (任何事，用于否定句和疑问句)，everything (每件事或每个东西)，none (没有)。

考点 4：数词

数词分为基数词(表数目，如 one, ten)和序数词(表顺序，如 second, fifth)。

一、基数词

1、形式

1-19 为特殊形式 (one, eleven 等)；20-90 整十数 (twenty, thirty 等)；100 以上有 hundred, thousand 等。

两位数加连字符(如 34→thirty-four);三位数加 and (如 127→one hundred and twenty-seven);千以上加逗号分隔(如 45,208)。

hundred, thousand 等表具体数量时用单数,接 of 时用复数(如 two hundred; hundreds of);基数词复数可表年龄/年代(如 in his fifties)。

2、用法

可作主语、宾语、表语、定语、同位语(如 Thirteen is unlucky; Give me five)。

二、序数词

1、构成

1-19 多为特殊形式(first, twelfth 等);整十数变 y 为 i 加 -eth(如 twenty→twentieth);两位数“基数词+序数词”(如 21st→twenty-first)。

缩写为“数字+后两字母”(如 1st, 3rd)。

2、用法

前常加 the, 可作主语、宾语、表语、定语(如 The tenth is Teacher's Day)。

表日期(日用序数词)、时间(如 8:15→a quarter past eight)、

倍数(A is 3 times bigger than B)、百分比(50%→fifty percent)等。

考点 5: 形容词

1.什么是形容词?

形容词是用来修饰或描述名词或代词,以说明人或事物的性质、状态或特征的一类词。

Jane is a beautiful girl.

Is there anything wrong with your MP4?

2.形容词在句中的位置是怎样的?几个形容词连用时,如何排序?

(1)形容词作定语一般放在被修饰的名词之前,系动词和不定代词之后。

She is a good girl.

I am tall and thin.

There is something important to tell her.

提示:有的形容词只能作表语,如:afraid 害怕, alone 独自的, asleep 睡着的, awake 醒着的, alive 活着的, well 健康的, ill 病的

(2)某些形容词加上定冠词可以泛指一类人或整体的东西,谓语动词用复数。

The Chinese have long history. We should help the old

(3)多个形容词修饰名词时,音节少的形容词在前,音节多的在后。

She bought herself a new silk skirt.

I have long straight golden hair.

提示:多个形容词和其他词修饰名词时,其顺序是:限定词(冠词、指示代词、形容词性物主代词、数词)+描绘词(大小、长短、形状、新旧、长幼、颜色)+出处+材料性质+类别+名词

3.什么是形容词的比较级?

绝大多数形容词有三种形式:原级、比较级和最高级。

Liu Hai is as tall as me. (tall 是原级)

It is warmer today than it was yesterday. (warmer 是比较级)

She is the best student in her class. (best 是最高级)

4.形容词比较等级的几种用法

(1)形容词的原级可用于两个人或事物的比较,常用的有两种结构:

肯定结构: as +形容词的原级 + as, 意为“和……一样”。

She is as careful as her mother.

否定结构: not as /so +形容词的原级+as, 意为“不如……”。

This dish is not as nice as that one.

(2)形容词的比较级用于两个人或事物的比较,常用的有四种结构:

①“比较级+than”,表示“……比……”。

This film is more interesting than that one.

②“比较级 and 比较级”,表示“越来越……”。

My sister is getting taller and taller.

③“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”, 表示“越……越……”。

The more, the better.

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make.

④“the + 比较级 + of the two”, 表示“两者中较……的一个”。

Tom is the cleverer of the twins.

提示: 比较级前可以加表示程度的副词 much ,even, a little 等来修饰。

He is much stronger than Mike.

I'm a little taller than him.

He did very well, but she did even better than him.

(3) 形容词的最高级用于三个或三个以上的人或事物的比较, “the + 最高级 + 名词+of/in”结构, 意为“……中最……的”。

He is the busiest boy in our class.

Yao Ming is one of the most famous basketball players in NBA.

提示: 形容词的最高级前要加 the, 但如果形容词的最高级前有物主代词时, 不需要加 the。 如:

Today is my happiest day. 这是我最开心的一天。

He is my best friend. 他是我最好的朋友。

This is the best student in our class. 这是我们班最好的学生。

考点 6: 副词

1.什么是副词?

副词是一种用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句的词, 以说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

We should listen to our teachers carefully.

In spring, I can see flowers everywhere.

2.副词的种类有哪些?

(1) 方式副词, 如 quickly, neatly, happily

(2) 地点、方位副词, 如 here, away, outside, west

(3) 时间副词, 如 yesterday, already, just, now, before, later, often, sometimes

(4) 强调副词, very, too, even, only,

3.副词在句中的位置和排列顺序

(1) 时间、地点副词, 小在前, 大在后。

He comes from New York, America.

(2) 方式副词, 短在前, 长在后。

Please write slowly and carefully.

(3) 方式+地点+时间

The old woman runs very slowly along the river at 6:00 every morning.

4.副词同形容词一样也有比较级和最高级形式。

考点 7: 介词

1.什么是介词?

介词是一种用来表示词与词或词与句之间的关系的一种虚词。不能单独做句子成分。介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类或从句作它的宾语。

It's about nine o'clock now.

Helen is like her mom.

2.介词的用法

(1) 表示时间的介词

at	at noon, at night,
on	on Sunday, on Monday morning, on March 8th
in	in next week, in November, in 2008, in summer, in the afternoon
before	Wei Hua got up before 7 o'clock this morning.

after	after that, no one played with him.
by	By the time I arrived, she had already gone.
for	The workers often work for twenty-four hours without rest.
during	Did you have a good time during the holiday?
through	Through his life, he kept on learning new things.
from	The workers were made to work from 7 in the morning to 7 in the evening.
since	He has taught here since 1992

(2) 表示地点或方位的介词

at	at school , at home, at 330 Heping Road, at the station
in	She will arrive in Shanghai at ten.
on	on the table
above	above the head
over	There is a bridge over the river.
under	under the tree
below	The Dead Sea is below sea level.
near	My home is near the school.
=not far	= My home is not far from the school.
by	He walks by the side of the sea every day.
between	Sue sits between Judy and Nancy.
among	There are some Americans among us.
around	They sat around the table.
in front of	There is a car in front of the house.
behind	He put his bike behind the tree.
to	Jack got to school at 8:00 a.m yesterday.
from	How far is it from London to New York?

(3) 表示手段和材料的介词

with	a. She lives with her son. b. The girl with long hair is my classmate. c. My American friend is learning to eat with chopsticks.
in	What's this in English? The woman in a red coat is Lucy's mom.
by	What do you mean by the word "island"? I like traveling by train.

(4) 动向介词

into;	He jumped into the swimming pool.
out of	We looked out of the window and saw many flowers.
up;	The little monkey climbed up the tree quickly.
down	Walk down the street and you will see a bookshop on the right.
across;	Be careful when you walk across the bridge.
through;	We walked through the woods.
along	He is walking along the river.

考点 8: 连词

一、概说

连词是一种虚词，用于连接单词、短语、从句或句子，在句子中不单独用作句子成分。连词按其性质可分为并列连词和从属连词。并列连词用于连接并列的单词、短语、从句或句子，如 and, but, or, for 等；从属连词主要引出名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等)和状语从句(时间状语从句、条件状语从句、目的状语从句等)，引出名词性从句的连词如 that, whether 等，引出状语从句的连词如 when, because, since, if 等。

二、并列连词的用法

◆ 1. 表示**转折**关系的并列连词有 **but, yet , however** 等。如：

I like apples, but my sister likes oranges.
= I like apples, however, my sister likes oranges.
He said he was our friend, yet he wouldn't help us.
他说他是我们的朋友， 但却不肯帮助我们。

◆ 2. 表示**因果**关系的并列连词。这类连词主要有 **for, so** 等。如：

The child had a bad cough, so his mother took him to the doctor.
这孩子咳得很厉害， 所以他妈妈带他去看医生。
You are supposed to get rid of carelessness, for it often leads to serious errors. 你们一定要克服粗枝大叶, 因为粗枝大叶常常引起严重的错误。
注意： for 表示结果通常不能放句首， 也不能单独使用。

◆ 3. 表示**并列**关系的并列连词。这类连词主要有 **and , or , either...or, neither...nor , not only...but (also) , both...and , as well as** 等。如：

He didn't go and she didn't go,either. 他没去， 她也没去。
The weather is mild today; it is neither hot nor cold.
今天天气很温暖， 不冷也不热。
Both New York and London have traffic problems.
纽约和伦敦都存在交通问题。
It is important for you as well as for me. 这对你和我都很重要。
People who are either under age or over age may not join the army.
年龄不到或者超龄的人都不得参军。

三、从属连词的用法

◆ 1. 引导**时间状语从句**的从属连词

(1) 表示“当...时候”或“每当”的时间连词。主要的 **when, while, as, whenever**。如： Don't talk while you're eating. 吃饭时不要说话。
Vegetables are best when they are fresh. 蔬菜新鲜时最好吃。
He came just as I was leaving. 我正要走时他来了。
(2) 表示“在...之前(或之后)”的时间连词。主要的有 **before, after**。如：
Try to finish your work before you leave. 离开前设法把工作做完。
After we have finished tea, we will sit on the grass.
喝完茶之后我们将坐在草地上。
(3) 表示“自从”或“直到”的时间连词。主要的有 **since, until, till**。如：
She's been playing tennis since she was eight. 她从八岁起就打网球了。
He didn't leave until the rain stopped.
Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you. (谚)不要无事惹事。
(4) 表示“一...就”的时间连词。主要的有 **as soon as**， 如：
I'll let you know as soon as I hear from her. 我一收她的信就通知你。

考点 9： 动词

动词的类型可分为及物动词、不及物动词、助动词、情态动词。及物动词最主要的语法特点是能带受事宾语， 还能作定语。不及物动词经常单独作谓语， 一般不带受事宾语。助动词就是辅助性动词， 处于谓语动词或谓语形容词之前， 表示可能、意愿、应该及被动意义并对动词进行限定。

1) 实义动词

实义动词有完全的词义， 并能独立作谓语动词。如：
The sun shone brightly this morning.今天早晨阳光灿烂。

及物动词和不及物动词

从是否能直接跟宾语来分， 实义动词又有及物动词和不及物动词两类。

及物动词	后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的实义动词， 叫做及物动词(transitive verb)。 如： I believe that the committee will consider our suggestion.
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	我相信委员会将会考虑我们的建议。
不及物动词	本身意义完整后面不须跟宾语的实义动词，叫做不及物动词(intransitive verb)。 如：It happened in June 1932.这件事发生于一九三二年六月。

- 2) 连系动词
- 连系动词在句中作谓语动词，后面跟表语。英语连系动词有 be(是), seem(似乎), look(看来), keep(保持), become(变成), get(变得), grow(变得), feel(感到), turn(变得, 变成), appear(显得), remain(仍旧是)等。
- It was a close game.那场球赛比分很接近。
- 3) 情态动词
- 情态动词有 can (能), may (可以, 也许), must(必须)等，表示能力、义务、必要、猜测等说话人的语气或情态。情态动词只能和主要动词一起构成谓语动词。
- 4) 助动词
- 助动词有 shall, will, have, be, should, would, do 等。它们只能和主要动词一起构成各种时态、语态、语气等动词形式，以及否定和疑问等结构中的谓语动词。

考点 10：时态

时态是表示行为、动作和状态在各种时间条件下的动词形式。

1. 一般现在时 (do/does; is/am/are)

- ①表示现在的情况、状态和特征。
- 例：He is a student.他是一个学生。
- ② 表示经常性、习惯性动作。
- 例：He always helps others.他总是帮助别人。
- ③ 客观事实和普遍真理。
- 例：The earth moves the sun.地球绕着太阳转。
- ④ 表示一个按规定、计划或安排要发生的动作。
- (常用于列车、客车、飞机或轮船时刻表)
- 例：The next train leaves at 3 o'clock this afternoon.
- 下一趟火车今天下午 3 点开车。
- ⑤ 主将从现：在时间、条件和让步状语从句中经常用一般现在表示将来的事情。
- 例：If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.
- 如果明天下雨，我们会待在家里。

2. 一般过去时 (did; was/were)

- 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或情况。
- 例：I bought some fruits yesterday.
- 我昨天买了一些水果。

3. 一般将来时

- ①基本结构是 will do。
- 例：We will send her a glass hand-made craft as her birthday gift.
- 我们将送给她一个玻璃的手工制品，作为给她的生日礼物。
- ②表示“打算...，要...”时，可用 am/is/are going to do。
- 例：This is just what I am going to say.这正是我想说的。
- ③ 表示“即将、正要”时，可用 am/is/are about to do。强调近期内或马上要做的事。
- 例：Don't worry, I am about to make a close examination on you.
- 别担心，我马上就给你做一次仔细的检查。
- ④"be to do"的 2 种用法：
- a) 表示“按计划、安排即将发生某事或打算做某事”。
- 例：She is to be seen in the lab on Monday.星期一你准会在实验室见到她。
- b) 该做或不该做的事情（语气上接近于 should, must, ought to, have to），表示一种命令、规劝性语气。
- 例：You are to go to bed and keep quiet, kids. Our guests are arriving in less than 5 minutes.
- 孩子们，你们必须 上床睡觉，不准吵闹。我们的客人 5 分钟之内就要到了。

4. 现在进行时(am/is/are doing)

①表示此时此刻正在发生的事情。

例: He is listening to the music now.他现在正在听音乐。

②表示目前一段时间内一直在做的事情,但不一定此时此刻正在做。

例: I am studying computer this term.这个学期我一直在学习计算机。

③现在进行时可以表示将来的含义。

瞬时动词的进行一定表将来。

例: I am leaving.我要离开了。

持续动词的进行只有有将来的时间状语或有将来语境中才表将来。

例: I am travelling next month.下个月我要去旅行。

④现在进行时与频度副词连用,表示说话者或褒义或贬义的感情色彩。

例: He is always helping others.他总是帮助别人。(褒义)

5. 过去进行时(was/ were doing)

①表示在过去一个具体的时间正在发生的动作。

例: Mary was listening to light music 10 minutes ago.

10分钟前,玛丽正在听轻音乐。

②表示过去某个时间段内一直在发生的事情。

例: I was travelling in London last summer vacation.去年暑假我在伦敦旅行。

③过去进行时可以表示过去将来的含义。

瞬时动词的过去进行时一定表示过去将来的含义。

例: Then she said she was leaving.然后她说她要离开了。

持续动词的过去进行时只有在有过去将来的时间状语或过去将来的语境下才能表示过去将来。

例: She said that she was travelling the next day.她说她第二天要去旅行。

④过去进行时和频度副词连用可以表示说话者或褒义或贬义的感情色彩。

例: When he lived in country, he was always helping the poor.

住在乡下时,他总是帮助穷人。

6. 将来进行时(will be doing)

强调在将来的某个具体时间正在发生的动作或存在的状态。

例: Don't worry, you won't miss her. She will be wearing a red T-shirt and a white skirt at that time.

别担心,你不会认不出她的。她到时会展一件红色的T恤衫和一条白色的短裙。

7. 过去将来时(would do)

表示从过去的某个时间看将要发生的事。

例: I said on Thursday I should see my friend the next day.

我星期四说我将于第二天拜访我的朋友。

8. 现在完成时(have/has done)

①表示动作到现在为止已经完成或刚刚完成,强调对现在产生的影响。

例: I bought a new house, but I haven't sold my old one yet, so at the moment I have two houses.

我买了一所新房子,但是还没有卖掉旧的,所以现在我有两所房子。

②表示从过去某时刻开始,持续到现在的动作或情况,并且有可能会继续延续下去。此时经常用延续性动词。

时间状语常用 since 加一个过去的时间点,或 for 加一段时间,或 by 加一个现在时间。

例: Great as Newton was, many of his ideas have been challenged today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.

虽然牛顿是个伟大的人物,但他的许多见解直到今天还在受到挑战,并且被现代科学家的工作所修正。

9. 过去完成时(had done)

①表示在过去的某个时间或动作以前已经完成的动作或已经存在的状态。就是我们常说的"过去的过去"。

Until then, his family hadn't heard from him for six months.

到那时为止,他家里已经有六个月没得到他的消息了。

②表示从过去的过去开始,持续到过去的动作或情况,并且有可能会继续延续下去。此时经常用延续性动词。

By the time I left the school, he had taught the class for 3 years.

到我毕业时,他已经教那个班三年了。

10. 将来完成时(will have done)

①表示一个动作到将来某个时间为止已经完成, 强调对将来那个时间产生的影响。

例: Pick me up at 8 o'clock, I will have had breakfast by then.

早上 8 点钟你来接我,到时我已经吃完早饭了。

②表示一个动作延续到将来某个时间, 并且有可能继续延续下去。

例: The conference will have lasted a full week by the time it ends.

会议从开始到结束将持续整整一个星期。

考点 11: 被动语态

被动语态由“助动词 be + 动词的过去分词”构成。助动词 be 有时态、人称和数的变化。“动词+间接宾语+直接宾语”改为被动时,可以用间接宾语做被动句的主语。

十种常见时态的被动语态:

1. 一般现在时---主动语态: do

被动语态: am /is /are done

We clean the classroom every day. 我们每天打扫教室。

The classroom is cleaned by us every day. 教室每天都由我们打扫。

2. 一般过去时---主动语态: did

被动语态: was /were done

We cleaned the classroom yesterday. 昨天我们打扫了教室。

The classroom was cleaned by us yesterday. 昨天教室被我们打扫了。

3. 一般将来时---主动语态: will /shall do

被动语态: will /shall be done

We will clean the classroom soon. 我们很快要打扫教室。

The classroom will be cleaned soon. 教室很快要被打扫了。

4. 过去将来时 --- 主动语态: would do

被动语态: would be done

We told him that we would clean the classroom soon.

我们告诉他我们马上就打扫教室。

We told him that the classroom would be cleaned soon.

我们告诉他教室很快就会被打扫的。

5. 现在进行时---主动语态: am/is/ are doing

被动语态: am/is/ are being done

We are cleaning the classroom now. 我们现在正在打扫教室。

The classroom is being cleaned now. 教室现在正在被打扫。

6. 过去进行时---主动语态: was /were doing

被动语态: was /were being done

We were cleaning the classroom this time yesterday.

昨天这个时候我们在打扫教室。

The classroom was being cleaned this time yesterday.

昨天这个时候教室正在被打扫。

7. 现在完成时---主动语态: has/ have done

被动语态: has/ have been done

The classroom looks tidy. We have cleaned it.

教室看起来很整洁. 我们已经打扫了。

The classroom looks tidy. It has been cleaned.

教室看起来很整洁. 它已经被打扫了。

8. 过去完成时---主动语态: had done

被动语态: had been done

The classroom looked tidy. We had cleaned it.

教室看起来很整洁. 我们已经打扫过了。

The classroom looked tidy. It had been cleaned.

教室看起来很整洁。它已经被打扫过了。

被动语态中常用的介词：by 表示动作的执行者或施加者

By whom is the book written 这本书是谁写的？

The children were driven indoors by the rain. 孩子们被雨赶进了室内

考点 12: 非谓语动词

如何判定本题该使用谓语动词还是非谓语动词：判断句子是否缺少谓语。

①当句子**缺少谓语**时，该动词就用**谓语动词形式**。一般情况下，动词作谓语放在主语之后，如“I love you.”中，love 就是谓语动词。

②当句中**已有谓语动词**又没有并列连词与所填动词并列时，该动词就用**非谓语动词形式**。非谓语动词可以在句子中作除谓语以外的任何成分，如主语、宾语、宾语补足语、表语、定语、状语及插入语。

1、动词不定式

动词不定式基本形式由“不定式记号 to+动词原形”构成。

否定形式只要在“to” 前面加上“not”。

疑问形式是：“wh-疑问词+to+动词原形”。

***被动形式：“to be +过去分词”。**

***完成形式：“to have +过去分词”。**

动词不定式可以放在谓语前句子作主语。

动词不定式作主语时,常用 it 作形式主语,而将真正的主语放在句末,避免句子头重脚轻。其结构为 **It+be+adj.+to do sth.**

To learn English well is useful. =It is useful to learn English well.

2、动名词

动名词由动词原形加词尾“ing”构成。动名词有动词的特征,可以跟宾语,可以被状语修饰;它也有名词的特征,在句子中可以作主语、宾语(包括介词宾语)等。动名词加相关词语(宾语或状语等)构成动名词短语。

作主语时:

单独作主语时, 谓语动词用**第三人称单数**形式; 如果并列的**动名词(短语)**作主语, 谓语动词用**复数**形式。如:

Reading in bed is not good for your eyes. 在床上看书对你的眼睛不好。

Reading and writing are necessary for us. 读书和写作对我们很有必要。

--- 常跟动名词作宾语的动词有:

enjoy 喜欢	mind 介意	finish 完成	keep 持续
suggest 建议	practice 练习	consider 考虑	miss 错过
imagine 想象	avoid 避免	can't help 忍不住	go on 继续
be worth 值得			

--- 某些动词后接不定式和动名词的区别

forget to do sth. 忘记要做某事 (未做)	I forget to bring my homework. 我忘记带作业了。
forget doing sth. 忘记做过某事	I forget bringing my homework. 我忘记已把作业带来了。
remember to do sth. 记得去做某事 (未做)	Please remember to post my letter. 请记得把我的信寄走。
remember doing sth. 记得做过某事	I remember posting your letter. 我记得把你的信寄出去了。
try to do sth. 尽力做某事	Please try to do better next time. 下次请设法做得更好些。
try doing sth. 尝试做某事	He tried speaking in English. 他试着用英语讲。

1. 现在分词

现在分词一般有主动的意思或表示动作正在进行的意思; 现在分词可以作状语, 表示伴随情况。

2. 过去分词

过去分词有被动或动作已经完成的意思。

--- 现在分词与过去分词的区别

1. 在语态上, 现在分词表示主动意义, 过去分词表示被动意义。

the surprising news 令人惊讶的消息

a surprised man 一个感到惊讶的人

a moving film 一部感人的电影

the moved people 被感动的人们

2. 在时间上, 现在分词表示正在进行的动作, 过去分词表示已经完成的动作。

the developing country 发展中国家

the developed country 发达国家

the rising sun 正在升起的太阳

the risen sun 升起来的太阳

考点 13: 句子

1、句子的成分

句子成分包括主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语等，其中主语和谓语是主要成分。

(1) 主语：句子描述或说明的人或物，是句子的主体。可由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、名词化的形容词或分词、短语或从句等充当。例如：

She likes singing. (代词作主语)；

Rap music has become more and more popular. (名词作主语)。

(2) 谓语：用来说明主语的动作或状态，由动词担任，位于主语之后，分为简单谓语和复合谓语。例如：

She speaks Chinese. (简单谓语)；He can play the piano. (复合谓语)。

(3) 表语：说明主语的性质、特征、身份等，可由名词、形容词、短语等充当。例如：I am a student. (名词作表语)；The leaves have turned yellow. (形容词作表语)。

(4) 宾语：表示谓语行为的对象，有直接宾语和间接宾语之分。可由名词、代词、数词、动词不定式、动名词、名词化的形容词或分词、从句、短语以及复合结构等充当，一般放在谓语动词或介词后面。例如：

You should show passport. (名词作宾语)；

They didn't promise him anything definite. (代词作宾语)。

(5) 定语：修饰名词，说明其性质、特征、数量、所属等，常为形容词或物主代词，也可以是相当于形容词的其他短语或从句。例如：

I am an English teacher. (形容词作定语)；

This is my bag. (物主代词作定语)。

(6) 状语：修饰动词或全句，可表示时间、地点、方式、目的、原因、条件、结果等意义，常由副词、介词短语或名词短语充当，也可以是相当于副词短语的其他短语或从句，位置较灵活。例如：

I was born on June 9, 1982 in Guangxi. (时间和地点状语)；

In order to catch up with my classmates, I must study hard. (目的状语)。

2、句子的种类

(一) 按功能划分

1、陈述句：陈述事情、讲明情况，语调为降调，有肯定句和否定句两种。

基本结构：主语 + 谓语（或系动词） + 句子的其他成分。例如：

She is fond of music.

否定结构：谓语动词是“be”或谓语中有助动词、情态动词，在其后加“not”；句子中没有上述词时，加助动词 do not（第三人称单数用 does not）或 did not，再加动词原形。例如：I have not said such foolish words before.

Linda does not go to school at half past seven.

否定句和疑问句常用**非肯定词**（any, anyone 等），肯定句用肯定词（some, someone 等）。例如：

I don't think there's anything wrong with anybody else.

2、疑问句：用于提出疑问，分为一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、反义疑问句和选择疑问句。

(1) 一般疑问句：需用 yes 或 no 回答，句末多用升调。谓语是“be”、有助动词或情态动词时，将其提到句首；无上述词时，句首加助动词 do（第三人称单数用 does）或 did，动词用原形。其否定形式用于提出请求或表示看法、惊奇，有两种形式（如 Is he not a doctor? 或 Isn't he a doctor?）。例如：Can you help me? Do they speak English?

(2) 特殊疑问句：对句中某部分提问，句首是疑问词（who, what 等），语调为降调。对主语及其定语提问用陈述语序，对其他成分提问用倒装语序；疑问词作介词宾语时，介词可置于句末或疑问词前（正式语体）；部分介词与疑问词关系密切，不可分开。疑问词后可加 ever 等表达感情色彩。例如：

Who would like to go for a game of tennis?

What do you think of the project?

(3) 反义疑问句：附在陈述句后，对陈述事实提出相反疑问，由两部分组成，前肯定后否定，前否定后肯定，人称和时态一致。陈述句 + 一般疑问句；感叹句和祈使句的反义疑问句较灵活；答语根据实际情况用 yes 或 no。例如：

The foreigner can't understand what you mean, can she?

Let's sit under the tree, shall we?

(4) 选择疑问句：提供两个或以上答案供选择，最后一个答案用降调，其他用升调。例如：Did you go away or did you stay at home?

3、祈使句：表示命令、要求、请求等语气，**谓语动词用原形**，句末用句号或感叹号，用降调，主语一般是 you，通常

省略。

肯定式：例如：Go to my office, please.

否定式：句首加 Do not/Don't, 例如：Do not make noise!

4、强调：强调谓语在动词原形前加 **Do**；强调主语不省略 you, 并重读主语。例如：Do sit down. You stay here!

5、感叹句：表示强烈感情，句末用感叹号，语调为降调。

结构：What + a/an + (形容词 +) 单数可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语！

What + (形容词 +) 可数名词复数或不可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语！

How + 形容词 / 副词 + 主语 + 谓语！

例如：What hot weather we are having!

How beautiful it is!

(二) 按结构划分

1、简单句：有五种结构。

①主语 + 谓语（谓语是不及物动词）。例如：Time flies.

②主语 + 连系动词 + 表语。例如：This is an English dictionary.

③主语 + 谓语 + 宾语。例如：Who knows the answer?

④主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语（谓语是可接双宾语的及物动词）。

例如：She passed him a new dress.

⑤主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语。例如：We keep the table clean.

2、并列句：用并列连词（and, but, or 等）将两个以上简单句连接在一起，构成：简单句 + 连词 + 简单句，连词不同，句子关系不同。

并列关系：He didn't listen to the radio or he didn't read the newspaper.

承接关系：He studied hard and he passed the examination.

选择关系：Either you stay with your teacher or you go with your father.

转折关系：He was hungry but he couldn't find anything to eat.

递进关系：Wang Nan is not only good at English but also good at history.

因果关系：He got up early, so he caught the first bus.

考点 14: 复合句

一、名词性从句

名词性从句在复合句中能作主语、宾语、表语、同位语等，根据在句中的语法功能可分为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。

(1) 主语从句

定义：在复合句中，作主语的句子称为主语从句。

常见的连接词：（连接词在句中不能省略）

that, whether, who, what, whatever, whoever, where, when, why, how 等。

用法：

1. ①连接词 that 引导

That we should learn English well is very important.

主语从句中 we should learn English well 句子完整，不缺成分，用 that 引导，that 不能省

②连接词 whether, if 引导

whether 引导的主语从句可放句首，也可放句中，表“是否”

if 引导的主语从句只能引导动词后的宾语

Whether I will go or not depend on the weather.

It remains to be seen whether / if they can finish the task in time.

2. 连接代词 what, who, which, whose, whatever, whichever, whoever 等引导

What matters most is your attitude.

3. 连接副词 when, where, why, how 等引导

How he made it is still unknown.

4. it 作形式主语

为了避免句子头重脚轻，通常把形式主语 it 放在句首，真正的主语放在句子后面。

常见句型：

① It is + n. + that + 句子

It is + (a pity / a shame / a fact ...) + that ...

② It is + adj. + that + 句子

It is + (true / clear / important ...) + that ...

③ It is + 过去分词 + that + 句子

It is + said / announced / expected / believed / hoped... + that ...

④ It seems / appears / happens / turned out that + 句子

⑤ It hit sb. / occurred to sb. that + 句子

(2) 宾语从句

定义：在复合句中，作宾语的句子称为宾语从句。

常见的连接词：

that, whether, if, who, whose, which, when, how, what, why 等。

用法

1. that 引导的宾语从句

当一个动词后有两个或两个以上宾语从句时，第一个 that 可省略，第二个和第二个以上的 that 不可省略。

I think (that) he is intelligent and that he is willing to help others.

2. whether / if 引导的宾语从句

Nobody knows whether / if she will go abroad.

(3) 表语从句

定义：在复合句中，放在 be 动词或系动词后的句子称为表语从句。

常见的系动词：

look / feel / sound / taste / smell / become / turn / get / grow / come / go / fall / seem / appear / look / remain / keep / stay / stand / prove

常见的连接词：

that, whether, because, what, who, which, whom, whose, whoever, whatever, as if / as though, when, where, why, how, however, wherever, whenever 等。

用法：

(1) The problem is that I don't know where to go.

(2) because 引导表语从句，不能和 reason 一起出现。

His teacher was angry. It's because he was late again.

(4) 同位语从句

定义：在复合句中充当同位语的句子。

同位语从句用来对其前面的抽象名词进行解释说明，被解释说明的词和同位语在逻辑上是主表关系。

同位语常见名词：fact, suggestion, advice, idea, decision, news, thought, hope, belief, truth, doubt, promise, possibility, truth, warning, message, reason, report, question, explanation, wish, problem 等。

常见的连接词：that, whether, what, who, how, when, where 等。

用法：

The thought that I want to buy my mother a birthday gift makes me excited.

that 引导的同位语从句，解释说明 thought，从句不缺成分

There is some doubt whether he will come.

whether 引导同位语从句，if 不能引导同位语从句

二、定语从句

在复合句中修饰名词、代词的从句叫定语从句。

1.先行词

先行词指人 who /that

先行词指物 which/ that

定语从句一般紧跟被修饰的名词或代词（即先行词）后

2.关系代词

关系代词代替先行词在句子中担当成分，所以从句中不可再出现其他代替先行词的代词

3.翻译方法 “.... 的”

Whom: 先行词指人，则代替先行词在定语从句中充当宾语（包括介词的宾语），与 who 的区别是如果前面带介词则必须用 whom

1. This is the teacher whom\who we like best.

2. I don't like the boy to whom you are talking.

Whose: 指人或物，作定语，表示 “...的”

eg: Harry is the boy whose mother is our math teacher.

关系代词只能 that 的特殊情况:

1.先行词前有序数词修饰时:

This is the first gift that my parents bought me.

2.先行词前有形容词最高级修饰时:

This is the most exciting film that I have ever seen.

3.先行词是不定代词 something, anything 等时.

e.g. Is there anything that you want in this shop

4.先行词是人和物时, 用 that.

e.g. He talked about some writers and books that were unknown to us all.

5.先行词被 all, little, the only, the very(就是, 正是), the last 等词修饰时,只能用 that

e.g. This is the last place that I want to visit.

6.特殊疑问句以 who 或 which 开头, 只能用 that 引导.

Who is the girl that is making a speech on the platform?

当关系代词前使用介词时:

物+介词+which; 人+ 介词 + whom

当关系代词前使用介词时:

e.g.

1. This is the train by which we went to Beijing.

2. This is the teacher to whom my mother is talking.

三、状语从句

在复合句中由从句表示的状语称作状语从句，它可以用来修饰谓语（包括非谓语动词）、定语或状语，或是整个句子。

状语从句一般分为八大类

时间状语从句 地点状语从句 原因状语从句 目的状语从句

结果状语从句 条件状语从句 方式状语从句 让步状语从句

1. 时间状语从句

(1) When --- 当.....时候, 通常指某一特定的时间点, 主句与从句的动作同时发生。

When I opened the window, I saw him come up.

(2) While ---在.....期间, 往往指一段时间。

While we were in America, we saw him twice.

(3) As --- 一边.....一边, 随着

She was doing her homework as she was listening to the music.

(4) The moment --- 一.....就..... =as soon as, immediately,

---Did you remember to give Mary the money you owed her?

---Yes, I gave her the moment I saw her.

(5) Not... until --- 直到.....才

He didn't leave the office until he finished the work.

(6) Before --- 在.....之前

The passengers should arrive at the airport an hour before the flight departs.

(7) After --- 在.....之后

The customer left the ticket counter after he had a quarrel with the ticket agent.

(8) Since ---自从....., 通常主句用现在完成时

I have never been there again since I graduated from the university.

It is just a week since we arrived here.

(9) As soon as --- 一.....就.....

Jack went to school as soon as he got well.

No sooner than --- 一.....就.....

(10) no sooner... than... 用于句首要求倒装

Hardly ...when...

Scarcely ...when...

No sooner had he arrived than he went away again.

(11) Once --- 一旦.....就.....

Once you see him, you will never forget him.

(12) Every time, each time 每次 whenever 每当

Each time he came to town, he would visit our school.

2. 条件状语从句

引导状语从句的连接词有: If 如果, unless 除非, as long as 只要, As (so) far as 据.....所知, in case 万一, provided that 假如, on condition that 若是, 以...为条件

(1) If ---如果

If you don't hurry up, you will miss the plane.

(2) Unless --- 如果不, 除非=if not

We can't get there on time unless we book the earliest flight

(3) As long as --- 只要

We will succeed as long as we keep on trying.

(4) As (so) far as --- 据.....所知

As far as I know, he speaks English very well.

(5) In case --- 假使, 如果

The plane cannot take off in case it rains.

(6) Provided that --- 如果,有时省略 that

The plane will be in good condition provided that it is taken care of carefully.

(7) On condition that --- 条件是...

He said that he would come to the meeting on condition that no one asked him to speak.

注:主从句的动作发生在将来时, 则主句用将来时, 从句用一般现在时。

If he arrives tomorrow, I will be waiting for him at the airport.

3. 地点状语从句

地点状语从句只有两个连词: Where, wherever

(1) Where --- 在.....地方

Where there is a will, there is a way.

(2) Wherever --- 无论哪里

Wherever you are, I will be right there waiting for you.

4. 原因状语从句

because, as, since, now that, 和 considering that, seeing that 这六个连词都用于表示原因,但在语气上一个比一个弱.

(1) Because --- 因为,通常从句放在主句后.

Mr Smith was very upset because he couldn't find his luggage.

(2) As --- 因为,通常放在句首

As he is honest and modest, all his friends like him.

(3) Since --- 既然 因语气较弱,常译为既然(众所周知的原因)

Since everybody has come, we can set off.

(4) Now that --- 既然

Now that you are here, you can join us.

(5) considering that --- 顾及到

Considering that they are just beginners, they are doing quite a good job.

(6) seeing that --- 由于

Seeing (that) quite a few people were absent, we decided to put the meeting off.

5. 结果状语从句

引导结果状语从句的连词有: that, so that, so...that..., such...that

(1) So... that --- 太.....以至于 so 后面应用形容词或副词,有时省略 so 只用 that

Boeing 747 is so large that people like to call it jet bomb 喷气炸弹.

(2) So that --- 因而,以便,为了 有时 so 可以省去

Speak louder please so that the people at the back can hear you.

(3) Such ...that... ---太.....以至于

用法与 so...that 相同,但 such 后面应用名词。

The foreign visitor was such a fast speaker that nobody could understand him.

6. 目的状语从句

引导目的状语从句的主要连词有: that, so that, in order that, for fear that, lest

(1) (So) that --- 以便,从句中常常使用一些情态动词,如: can, could, may, might, should 等

Let's take the front seats (so) that we may see more clearly.

(2) in order that --- 为了,与 so that 相同从句中常常使用一些情态动词,如: can, could, may, might, should 等

School was closed early in order that the children might go home ahead of the storm.

(3) for fear that --- 生怕; 为了防止(某事发生)

He took the name down for fear that he should forget it.

(4) in case --- 万一

You should bring a dictionary in case you need it.

(5) Lest --- 以防万一

The man decided to tell his boss the fact lest he would be angry with him.

7. 让步状语从句

引导让步状语从句的连词有: Although, though, as, even if, even though, no matter, however, whatever, while, whether.

(1) Although, though --- 虽然 although 和 though 可以互换,但 although 常放在句首。Though 可以用于倒装。

Although it was raining, the plane managed to take off.

Though he did his best, he didn't succeed.

(2) As --- 尽管 as 引导让步状语从句时,句子通常倒装。可与 though 互换。

Busy as he is, he never misses a football match.

(3) Even if / even though --- 即使

Even if you don't like your boss, you should do your work.

(4) However --- 不论, however 引导让步状语从句时,句子通常倒装

He couldn't get there on time however fast he drove.

(5) No matter (what, when, where, how) --- 无论(什么,何时,何地,怎样)

He wouldn't forgive me no matter how hard I begged him.

8. 方式状语从句

方式状语从句常由: as, as if, as though

(1) as --- 与..... 一样

Do in Rome as the Romans do.

(2) as if, as though --- 仿佛, 由 as if 或 as though 引导的从句中可用虚拟语气

She stood at the door as if (=as though) she were waiting for someone.

考点 15: 虚拟语气

1, 与现在的事实相反:

从句用过去式, 主句用 would/could/might/should/+动词原形

例如: If I had time, the classroom would be so clean

如果我有时间, 教室将会更加干净。

2. 与过去的事实相反:

主句用 would/could/should/might/+have+ done, 从句中过去完成时

例如: If I had finished my homework, I would have passed that test

如果当时我完成了我的做, 我就能够通过我的考试了。

3. 与将来的事实相反:

主句用: should/could/would/might/+动词原形, 从句用 should do (可能性最大), 过去式 (可能性一般), were to do (可能性最小)

If it should snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman.

如果明天下雪, 明天我将堆一个雪人

--- 虚拟语气的倒装形式

If I had worked hard, I would have finished it

如果当时我努力工作, 我就已经完成它了。

=Had I worked hard, I would have finished it

If it should snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

如果明天下雪, 我将会堆雪人

=Should it snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

If it were to snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

=Were it to snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

--- 虚拟语气在各类从句中的用法

1. 在主语从句中:

用来表示惊奇、惋惜、理应如此等, 其谓语形式是“(should) + 动词原形”, 常用于下列句型中:

It is necessary (vital, important, natural, strange, wonderful, proper, right, good, wrong, impossible, etc.) + that 从句

2. 在宾语从句中:

①用于 wish 后的宾语从句中, 表示未实现的或不可能实现的愿望, 汉语可译为“可惜”、“.....就好了”、“悔不该.....”, “但愿.....”等。

②用于 command (命令), insist (坚持要), suggest (建议), propose (建议), order (命令) 以及 request (恳求), desire (希望) 等之后的宾语从句中, 表示“要求、请求、建议、命令等, 其谓语形式是: “should + 动词原形” (should 可省, 但不可换用 would)。

例如 I suggest that he (should) be sent to hospital as soon as possible.

常见动词: 一坚持, 二命令, 四建议, 九要求。即:

1. insist

2. order, command

4. advise, suggest, propose, recommend

9. ask, claim, demand, desire, decide, instruct, require, request, urge

3. 在表语从句中:

表示间接的命令、要求、请求、建议、决定等, 主句中的主语通常是: suggestion, proposal, request, orders, idea 等, 从

句谓语形式是 (should 可省, 但不可换用 would)。

His suggestion is that we (should) hold another meeting to discuss the question.

注: as if 引导的从句也可作表语从句, as if 从句用虚拟语气, 如:

She felt as if she were going to die.

4.在同位语从句中:

在 suggestion, proposal, order, idea 等名词后面的同位语从句中, 通常用(should) + 动词原形。

They received orders that the work (should) be done at once.

考点 16: 主谓一致

一、主谓一致的类型

主谓一致需遵循三种原则:

语法一致: 单数主语配单数谓语, 复数主语配复数谓语。

逻辑意义一致: 主语形式与实际意义不一致时, 谓语随实际意义变化 (如单数形式表复数意义时, 谓语用复数)。

邻近一致: 谓语动词与紧靠它的名词或代词的数保持一致。

二、常见的主谓一致情况

1. 由 and 连接的并列主语。

指不同人或物时, 谓语用复数, 如

“The woman and her husband work in the same office.”

指同一人或概念时, 谓语用单数, 如

“The poet and writer has made a report.” (诗人兼作家为同一人)。

2. 主语后接修饰短语

主语后有 as well as, with, together with 等短语时, 谓语与第一个主语一致, 如 “A woman with two children is sitting at the gate.”

3. “数量词 + 名词” 作主语

plenty of, most, all 等 + 名词作主语时, 谓语随名词的数变化, 如

“Half his time is spent reading.” (time 为不可数名词, 用单数);

“Half his weekends are spent in the country.”

(weekends 为可数名词复数, 用复数)。

4. 特殊名词作主语

以 s 结尾的单数名词 (如 politics, maths, news), 谓语用单数, 如

“The news is inspiring.”

只用复数形式的名词 (如 goods, scissors, trousers), 谓语用复数, 如

“Your scissors are sharp.”

5. 集合名词作主语

army, class, family 等集合名词, 视为整体时谓语用单数, 视为个体时用复数, 如 “My family is large.” (整体);

“The family are sitting at the table.” (个体)。

6. 单复数同形名词作主语

deer, sheep 等单复数同形名词, 根据实际意义判断谓语单复数, 如

“A deer is in the centre.” (单数);

“Lots of deer are in the centre.” (复数)。

7. 不定代词作主语

anyone, everybody, nothing 等不定代词作主语时, 谓语用单数, 如 “Someone is knocking at the door.”

8. 并列连词连接主语

either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also 等连接主语时, 谓语与最近的主语一致, 如 “Either you or I am going to pick her up.”

9. there/here 引导的句子

主语不止一个时, 谓语与最近的主语一致, 如

“There is a farmer, a cow and three sheep in the field.”

10. 复数名词作书名

复数名词作书的名称时, 谓语用单数, 如 “The Arabian Nights is a popular book.”

考点 17: 特殊句型**一、倒装****(一) 全部倒装**

由 here, there 及 up, down, out 等副词引导, 谓语全部置于主语前, 如 “Here comes a bus.” “There goes the bell.”
以地点状语开头的句子, 如 “At the foot of the hill lies a lake.”

(二) 部分倒装

only + 状语位于句首, 如 “Only in this way can you learn English well.”

否定词 / 短语位于句首 (hardly, never, not until 等), 如

“Never have I read such an interesting book.”

so/neither/nor 表 “也 / 也不”, 如

“I can speak English. So can my brother.”

“I have never been there. Neither has he.”

as/though 引导让步状语从句, 如 “Child as he is, he speaks English well.”

虚拟语气中省略 if, 将 were, had, should 提前, 如

“Were I you, I would go at once.”

二、强调句

助动词 do 强调: 用于肯定句, 加强语气, 如 “Do be quiet. I have a headache.”

强调句型 “It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...”:

被强调部分可为主语、宾语、状语等, 如

“It was they that cleaned the classroom yesterday.” (强调主语);

“It was in the street that I met her father.” (强调地点状语)。

去掉句型结构后, 句子仍完整。

三、反意疑问句

基本结构: 陈述句 + 简短疑问句, 前肯后否、前否后肯, 人称和时态一致, 如 “Jim is doing his homework, isn't he?” “He can hardly swim, can he?” (hardly 表否定, 后用肯定)。

特殊情况: 陈述部分含 never, few, little 等否定词时, 疑问部分用肯定, 如 “They have never visited his home, have they?”

祈使句的反意疑问句: Let's 开头用 “shall we?”; 其他祈使句用 “will you?”, 如 “Let's go, shall we?” “Please sit down, will you?”

考点 18: 语音知识**元音:**

1)[i:] sea, he, see, piece, ceiling

2)[ɪ] sit, build, miss, myth

3)[e] bed, desk, head

4)[æ] bad, land, bank, stamp

5)[ɑ:] car, fast, class, plant, calm, aunt

6)[ɒ] hot, want

7)[ɔ:] door, more, sport, ball, warm, author, court, bought, caught

8)[u:] good, who, blue, soup

9)[ʊ] look, put, women, could

10)[ʌ] cup, come, blood, rough

11)[ɜ:] girl, work, serve, nurse

12)[ə] cadre, ago, forget, polite, dollar, doctor, famous, Saturday

13)[eɪ] cake, they, play, eight, great,

14)[aɪ] bike, die, neither, light, try, find, height, eye

15)[əʊ] phone, cold, boat, soul, grow

16)[aʊ] house, town

17)[ɔɪ] boy, oil

18)[ɪə] dear, idea, deer, here, fierce

19)[eə] pear, care, there, fair

20)[ʊə]tour,poor

辅音：

1)[p] pen,	2)[b] bed, comb
3)[t] tell,	4)[d] day, played, wanted
5)[k] cold, sky, quick, school, back, accept, box	6)[g] big, go, guess, language
	7)[m] man
	8) [n] nine, knife,autuan
	9)[ŋ] bank, uncle, English, sing,
	10)[l] land, world
	11)[r] read, write,
12)[f] five,cough,laugh	13)[v] voice, of
14)[θ]think,	15)[ð] this,bathe
16)[s] sit, miss, science, case, scarf	17)[z] zoo,close,
18)[ʃ] sure, she, social, nation	19)[ʒ] pleasure,
20)[h] hot, zho,hour	
	21)[w]wall,what,answer
	22)[j] yes
23)[tʃ] child, teach, catch	24)[dʒ] joke, bridge,
25)[ts]boats	26)[dz] goods
27)[tr]tree	28)[dr]dream

考点 19：情景对话解题关键

首先，排除干扰选项：对于问题与答案选项之间的联系，分析哪些选项与问题不相关，将其排除。
然后，观察语意：仔细研究上下文和提问的形式，留意选项中的关键词与上下文的关键词相关程度。
最后，使用排除法：通过排除掉明显错误的选项，再从剩下的选项中选择最合适的答案。

考点 20：情景对话注意事项

- 1.注意礼貌用语:情景交际中非常重要的是使用得体的礼貌用语，注意礼貌用语的搭配和用法。
- 2.了解文化差异:不同的国家和地区可能有不同的文化习惯和礼仪，学会适应不同的情景并恰当地回答问题。
- 3.合理运用所学知识:利用你所学过的语言知识，用适当的表达方式回答问题。

考点 21：阅读理解各种问题类型

掌握阅读理解高频提问的 7 种类型有：

- 1) 根据上下文猜测某个词或词组的具体含义；
- 2) 对文中某句话的释义或言外之意的理解；
- 3) 根据短文内容判断陈述的真伪；
- 4) 寻找文中重要具体信息（如数字、人名、地名等）；
- 5) 概括短文或段落的中心思想、话题或合适的标题；
- 6) 判断短文作者的态度，观点意图或者写作目的；
- 7) 根据短文的内容进行推断。

考点 22：完形填空解题关键

- 1、情境适当：选入的词要符合该场合的情境。如文意讲述的特定的文化、习俗传统和礼貌等等。
- 2、把握脉络：每篇文章都有一个脉络，这个脉络就是文章一直围绕铺陈的主题。要把握文章的整体结构和主题，再根据主题判断正确的答案。
- 3、瞻前顾后：根据前面已知的信息来判断某个空该填什么。但有时候，即使前面理解得很好，信息还是没有多到可以选出某个空，这个时候就要结合后面一句甚至几句的信息。
- 4、复现解题法:这种题多见近义词、同义词和反义词的复现或近义词、同义词和反义词异型复现的方式。
- 5、语法结构法：这种题必须牢固的记住英语语法基本知识，能从句式的结构上鉴别出须填有关的关联词语、连词、介

词、动词或相对的形容词，当然也要充分考虑主谓一致的联系等英语的语法知识要点。

6、逻辑性语气解题法：这种题主要是根据分掌握原文的角色、时长、地址等信息以后，再分析句子与语句相互关系，语段与文章段落相互关系来解题。

考点 23：议论文引出论题写法

写作模式：

第一句描述现象；

第二句解释这种现象产生或存在的原因；

模板句型：

Nowadays/Recently, _____.

Nowadays, there is a hot debate on _____.

There are various reasons accounting/responsible for _____.

考点 24：议论文论点写法

分别论述人们对此问题或现象的看法及原因；

表明自己的观点并简要给出理由

模板句型

As for such a question, different people hold different views.

Some people believe that _____ mainly because _____.

While others argue that _____.

As for me, I am in favor of _____.

As far as I'm concerned, it is high time that _____.

As can be told from its symptoms, the Post-holiday Syndrome has exerted negative impacts upon our daily life, work, academic study as well as our health.

考点 25：议论文结尾总结写法

写法：总结全文，使用特定句型强调采取措施或方法的重要性。

特定句型

From what has been discussed/mentioned above, we may conclude that...

Therefore, it is not difficult to draw/come to the conclusion that...

It is high time that something was done about...

From all the reasons/considerations above, it is evident/clear/obvious that...

Taking all these factors into account, we may reach the conclusion that...

Given the reasons I have just outlined/discussed/presented, I strongly recommend that...

From what has been discussed/mentioned above, we may conclude that internships are extremely beneficial in more than one way. Yet, college students should be very careful in choosing an appropriate internship due to the fact that some companies just want cheap labor in the name of internship.

考点 26：邀请信

掌握邀请信应用文写作常见结构。

Dear _____,

I am greatly honored to formally invite you to participate in at/in _____ on _____. It's a long time since we have had the pleasure of seeing you and we do hope you can come.

As you are a close friend of us, we would very much like you to attend the _____. I am sure that you will be interested in _____. To begin with, _____. In addition, _____. Enclosed is the details of _____. Your participation is very important because _____.

If you do not have any prior appointment on _____. We do hope that you can make it. If not, would it be possible for you to drop us a line before _____? Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

XXX

考点 27: 感谢信

掌握感谢信应用文写作常见结构。

Dear _____,

I am writing this letter to express my sincere gratitude for _____. Had it not been for your assistance in _____, I fear that _____ may not have _____. I'd like you to know that your help _____. It not only _____, but also _____. I shall always remember _____.

I hope that I will have the opportunity of returning your hospitality by inviting you to _____. Will you kindly let me know whether you _____? I am looking forward to seeing you soon!

Again, I would like to express my thanks to .

Please accept my appreciation and pass my best wishes on to _____. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely,
XXX

考点 28: 通知

掌握通知写作常见结构。

Good afternoon, everyone. May I have your attention, please?

I'm the chairman of the Students' Union. As _____ is around the corner, we are going to hold a _____ for you, which is intended to enable you to have a better understanding of _____.