

中考状元笔记

◀ 英语 ▶



微信：初中跟谁学

微博：初中跟谁学好课



初中学霸提升成绩的 16 个习惯

1、记忆习惯。一分钟记忆，把记忆和时间联系起来，这里还含有注意的习惯。一分钟写多少字，读多少字，记多少字，时间明确的时候，注意力一定好。把学习任务和时间联系起来，通过一分钟注意、记忆来培养学习习惯。

2、演讲习惯。让自己会整理、表达自己的思想，演讲是现代人应该具有的能力。

3、读的习惯。读中外名著或伟人传记，与高层次的思想对话，每天读一、两分钟，与大师为伍，很多教育尽在不言中，一旦形成习惯，自己会终生受益。

4、写的习惯。写日记，有话则长，无话则短，通过日记可以看出一个人有没有能力，有没有思想，有没有一以贯之的品质。

5、定计划的习惯。凡事预则利、不预则废。后进生毛病都出在计划性不强，让人家推着走，而优秀的自己长处就在于明白自己想要干什么。

6、预习习惯。让自己学进去，感受学习、探索、增长能力的快乐。所以请各位同学一定要培养自己预习的习惯。

7、适应老师的习惯。自己同时面对各学科教师，长短不齐、在所难免。自己要适应老师，与老师共同进步，不要稍不如意就埋怨环境。

8、大事做不来，小事赶快做的习惯。这也是非常要紧的一个习惯。尖子自己做尖子的事，后进自己别盲目攀比。大的目标够不到，赶快定小的目标。难题做不了，挑适合你的容易做的题去做。人生最可怕的就是大事做不来，小事不肯做，高不能成，低不肯就，上得去、下不来。所以要让我们自己永不言败。

9、自己留作业的习惯。老师留的作业不一定同时适应所有同学。同学们要让自己做到脚踏实地、学有所得，从自己的实际出发，为自己布置作业。

10、错题集的习惯。每次考试之后，90 多分的、50 多分的、30 多分的同学，如何整理错题？扔掉的分数就不要了，这次 30 分，下次 40 分，这就是伟大的成绩。找到可以接受的类型题、同等程度的知识点研究一下提高的办法。整理错题集是很多同学公认的好习惯。

11、出考试题的习惯。自己应该觉得考试不神秘。高中自己应该会出高考试题，初中自己会出中考试题。

12、筛选资料、总结的习惯。自己要会根据自己实际，选择学习资料。

十二个习惯，不要求齐头并进，每个同学要有自己的特点，让老师以教书为乐，让自己以学习为快乐。这快乐要建立在养成这些良好习惯的基础上。祝大家更多地享受到学习的快乐！

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Nº.

Date . . .

词汇归纳整理笔记

中考英语必备词组

初中英语教材中共出现近 500 个词组,一部分为常用词组,要求能熟练运用。英语的学习本身就是不断的积累,尤其要注意词组(介词词组和短语动词)的积累。对固定词组的意义,切不可望文生义。例如,动词 look 原意为“看”,但 look after 意为“照料”, look up (a word in a dictionary) 意为“(在词典中)查找(单词)”。

要十分注意固定词组中冠词的使用。有时冠词可引起词义的变化,例如, go the school 意为“上学”,而 go to the school 意为“到学校里去”; take place 意为“发生”,而 take the place 意为“取代”。有些词组中须用冠词,而另一些则不用。例如, in the evening, at night.

一. 动词词组(包括短语动词)、介词词组和其他词组

(一) 由 be 构成的词组

1) be back / in / out 回来 / 在家 / 外出

2) be at home / work 在家 / 上班

3) be good at 善于, 擅长于

4) be careful of 当心、注意、仔细

5) be covered with 被... 覆盖

6) be ready for 为... 做好准备

7) be surprised (at) 对... 感到惊讶

8) be interested in 对... 感兴趣

9) be born 出生

10) be on 在进行, 在上演, (灯) 亮着

11) be able to do sth. 能够做...

12) be afraid of (to do sth. that...) 害怕... (不敢做..., 恐怕...)

- 13) be angry with sb. 生(某人)的气
- 14) be pleased (with) 对...感到高兴(满意)
- 15) be famous for 以...而著名
- 16) be strict in (with) (对动作、对人)严格要求
- 17) be from 来自..., 什么地方的人
- 18) be hungry / thirsty / tired 饿3 / 渴3 / 累3
- 19) be worried 担忧
- 20) be (well) worth doing (非常)值得做...
- 21) be in (great) need of (很)需要
- 22) be in trouble 处于困境中
- 23) be glad to do sth. 很高兴做...
- 24) be late for ... 迟到
- 25) be made of (from) 由...制成
- 26) be satisfied with 对...感到满意
- 27) be free 空闲的, 有空
- 28) be (ill) in bed 卧病在床
- 29) be busy doing (with) 忙于做... (忙于...)

(=) 由 come, do, get, give, go, have, help, keep, make, look, put, set, send, take, turn, play 等动词构成的词组。

- 1) come back 回来
- 2) come down 下来
- 3) come on 快, 走吧, 跟我来
- 4) come in 进入, 进来
- 5) come out 出来
- 6) come out of 从...出来
- 7) come up 上来

8) come from 来自...

9) do one's lessons / homework 做功课 / 回家作业

10) do more speaking / reading 多做口头练习 / 朗读

11) do one's best 尽力

12) do some shopping (cooking, reading, cleaning)

买东西 (做饭菜、读点书、大扫除)

13) do a good deed (good deeds) 做一件好事 (做好事)

14) do morning exercises 做早操

15) do eye exercises 做眼保健操

16) do well in 在...某方面干得好

17) get up 起身

18) get everything ready 把一切都准备好

19) get ready for (= be ready for) 为...作好准备

20) get on (well) with 与...相处 (融洽)

21) get back 返回

22) get rid of 除掉、去除

23) get in 进入, 收集

24) get on / off 上 / 下车

25) get to 到达

26) get there 到达那里

27) give sb. a call 给...打电话

28) give a talk 作报告

29) give a lecture (a piano concert) 作讲座 (举行钢琴音乐会)

30) give back 归还, 送回

31) give... some advice on 给...一些忠告

32) give lesson to 给...上课

- 33) give in 屈服
- 34) give up 放弃
- 35) give sb. a chance 给...一次机会
- 36) give a message to... 给...一个口信
- 37) go ahead 先走, 向前走, 去吧, 干吧
- 38) go to the cinema 看电影
- 39) go to bed 睡觉 (make the bed 整理床铺)
- 40) go to school (college) 上学 (上大学)
- 41) go to the hospital 去医院看病
- 42) go over 过一遍, 复习 / go over to 朝...走去
- 43) go fishing / skating / swimming / shopping 去钓鱼 / 滑冰 / 游泳 / 买东西
- 44) go home (there) 回家 (去那儿)
- 45) go round 顺便去, 绕道走
- 46) go up 上去
- 47) go out for a walk 外出散步
- 48) go on (doing) 继续 (做...)
- 49) go on with one's work 继续某人的工作
- 50) go upstairs / downstairs 上 / 下楼
- 51) (the lights) go out (灯) 熄了
- 52) have a lesson (lessons) / a meeting 上课 / 开会
- 53) have a football match (basketball match) 举行一场足球 (篮球) 赛
- 54) have dictation 听写
- 55) have a try 试一试
- 56) have a good / wonderful time 玩得很高兴
- 57) have a lecture (a piano concert) 听讲座 (听钢琴音乐会)

- 58) have a report (talk) on 听一个关于...的报告
- 59) have a glass of water (a cup of tea) 喝一杯水 (-杯茶)
- 60) have a breakfast / lunch / supper 吃早饭 / 午饭 / 晚饭
- 61) have a meal (three meals) 吃一顿饭 (三餐饭)
- 62) have a dinner 吃正餐
- 63) have bread and milk for breakfast 早饭吃面包和牛奶
- 64) have (have got) a headache 头痛
- 65) have a fever 发烧
- 66) have a cough (a cold) 咳嗽 (感冒)
- 67) have a look (at) 看一看...
- 68) have a rest (a break) 休息一会儿 (1 间或课间休息)
- 69) have a talk 谈话
- 70) have a swim / walk 游泳 / 散步
- 71) have a sports 进行体育锻炼
- 72) have a sports meet (meeting) 开运动会
- 73) have something done 让人 (请人) 做
- 74) have a test / an exam 测验 / 考试
- 75) have an idea 有 3 个主意
- 76) had better do sth. (not do sth.) 最好做... (最好不要做...)
- 77) have a word with 与...谈几句话
- 78) help sb. with sth. / help sb. do sth. 在...方面帮助... / 帮助...做
- 79) help oneself to some chicken / fish / meat 请随便吃点鸡 / 鱼 / 肉
- 80) help each other 互相帮助
- 81) keep up with 跟上..., 不落后至...
- 82) keep silent / quiet 保持沉默 / 安静
- 83) keep sb. doing sth. 使...一直做...

84) keep one's diary 记日记

85) make a noise (a lot of noise, much noise, noises)

吵闹(十分嘈杂, 响声)

86) make a living 谋生

87) make sb. do sth. 迫使某人做...

88) make faces (a face) 做鬼脸

89) make friends (with) 与...交朋友

90) make a mistake (mistakes) 犯错误

91) make room / space for 给...腾出地方

92) make a sentence (sentences) with 用...造句

93) make a fire 生火

94) be made from / of 由...制成

95) be made in 在...地方制造

96) look out of (outside) 在外看(看外面)

97) look up a word (in the dictionary) 查字典

98) look up 往上看, 仰望

99) look after 照管, 照看, 照顾

100) look for 寻找

101) look like 看上去像

102) look fine / well / tired / worried 看起来气色好 / 健康 / 疲劳 / 忧虑

103) look out 当心, 小心

104) look on ... as ... 把...当作...看待

105) look around 朝四周看

106) look at 看着...

107) put on 穿上(衣服), 戴上(帽子), 上演(戏剧)

108) put into 使进入, 输入

- 109) put up 建造, 搭起, 挂起, 举起, 张贴
- 110) put one's heart into 全神贯注于
- 111) put... down... 把... 放下
- 112) put... into 把... 译成...
- 113) set up 竖起, 建起
- 114) set off 出发, 动身
- 115) set out 出发
- 116) set an example for 为... 树立榜样
- 117) send for 派去请(叫)
- 118) send out 放出, 发出
- 119) end up 把... 往上送, 发射
- 120) take one's advice 听从某人劝告
- 121) take out 拿出, 取出
- 122) take down 拿下
- 123) take place 发生
- 124) take one's place 坐... 的座位, 代替某人职务
- 125) take the place of 代替...
- 126) take a walk / rest 散步 / 休息
- 127) take it easy 别紧张
- 128) take sth. with sb. 随身带着
- 129) take sb. to a park / London for one's holidays
带某人去公园 / 伦敦度假
- 130) take care of 关心, 照顾, 保管
- 131) take a look (a last look) at 看一看(最后看一眼)
- 132) take an exam 参加考试
- 133) take away 拿走

134) take back 拿回

135) take hold of 抓住...

136) take off 脱下(衣、帽、鞋等) 拿掉

137) take (an active) part in (积极) 参加活动

138) take photos 拍照

139) take some medicine 服药

140) take a bus / train, boat / 乘公共汽车, 火车 / 船

141) turn on 开, 旋开(电灯, 收音机等)

142) turn off 关上(电灯, 收音机等)

143) turn in 交回, 上交

144) turn... into... 变成

145) turn to 翻到, 转向

146) turn down (把音量) 调低

147) turn... over 把... 翻过来

148) play basketball 打篮球

play football 踢足球

play volleyball 打排球

149) play games 做游戏

150) play the piano (the violin) 弹钢琴(拉小提琴)

151) play with snow 玩雪

152) play a joke (on) 对... 开玩笑

二、动词短语、介词短语和其他词组

1) ask for 向... 要..., 请求

2) ask for leave 请假

3) send for 派人去请(叫)

- 4) pay for 付...的款
- 5) wait for 等候
- 6) thank for 为...感谢
- 7) apologize to sb. for sth. 为某事向某人道歉
- 8) look for 寻找
- 9) leave...for 离开...去...
- 10) fall off 跌落
- 11) catch cold 着凉, 伤风
- 12) catch up with 赶上
- 13) agree with sb. 赞成, 同意某人的意见
- 14) filled...with 把...装满
- 15) tell sb. about sth. 告诉某人某事
- 16) talk about 谈论...
- 17) think about 考虑...
- 18) worry about 担忧...
- 19) look after 照料
- 20) run after 追赶, 跟在后面跑
- 21) read after 跟...读
- 22) smile at 对...微笑.
- 23) knock at 敲(门、窗)
- 24) shout at 对...大喊(嚷)
- 25) throw away 扔掉
- 26) work hard at 努力做...
- 27) wait in line 排队等候
- 28) change...into... 变成
- 29) hurry into 匆忙进入

- 30) run into 跑进
- 31) hear of 听说
- 32) think of 认为, 考虑
- 33) catch hold of 抓住
- 34) instead of 代替...
- 35) hand in 交上来
- 36) stay in bed 卧病在床
- 37) hear from 收到...来信
- 38) at once 立刻
- 39) at last 最后
- 40) at first 起先, 首先
- 41) at the age of ... 在...岁时
- 42) at the end of ... 在...之末
- 43) at the begining of ... 在...之初
- 44) at the foot of ... 在...脚下
- 45) at the same time 同时
- 46) at night / noon 在夜里 / 中午
- 47) with one's help 在某人的帮助下, 由于某人的帮助
- 48) with the help of ... 在...的帮助下
- 49) with a smile 面带笑容
- 50) with one's own eyes 亲眼看见
- 51) after a while 过了一会
- 52) from now on 从现在开始
- 53) from then on 从那时起
- 54) for example 例如
- 55) far away from 远离

56) from morning till night 从早到晚

57) by and by 不久

58) by air mail 寄航空邮件

59) by ordinary mail 寄平信

60) by the way 顺便说

61) by the window 在窗边

62) by the end of ... 到... 底为止

63) little by little 逐渐地

64) in all 总共

65) in fact 事实上

66) in one's twenties 在某人二十几岁时

67) in a hurry 匆忙

68) in the middle of 在... 中间

69) in no time (in a minute) 立刻, 很快

70) in time (on time) 及时

71) in public 公共地、公开

72) in order to 为了...

73) in front of 在... 前面

74) in the sun 在阳光下

75) in the end 最后, 终于

76) in surprise 惊奇地

77) in turn 依次

78) of course 当然

79) a bit (of) 一点儿

80) a lot of 许多

81) on one's way to 某人在去... 的路上

82) on foot 步行, 走路

83) a talk on space 一个关于太空的报告

84) on the other hand 另一方面

85) at/on the weekend 在周末

86) on the left (right) 在左(右)边

87) on the other side of 在...另一边

88) on the radio 通过收音机(无线电广播)

89) to one's joy 使...高兴的是...

90) to one's surprise 使...惊讶的是...

三. 量词词组和其他词组

(一) 量词词组

1) a bit - 一点儿

2) a few (of) - 一些(可数), 几个...

3) a little - 一些(不可数)

4) a lot of (lots of) 许多

5) a piece of - 一张(-片、块)

6) a cup of - 一杯...

7) a glass of - 一杯...

8) a pile of (piles and piles of) - 一堆(-堆堆的)...

9) a box of - 一盒

10) a copy of - 一份, 一本

11) a bowl of - 一碗

12) a basket of - 一篮

13) a plate of - 一盘

14) a bottle of - 一瓶

15) a basin of - 脸盆

16) a set of - 一套

17) a kind of - 一种

18) a type of - 一种类型的

19) a great deal of 非常多, 大量的 (不可数名词)

20) a large (great) number of 非常多, 大量的 (可数名词)

21) a great many 大量, 许多 (可数名词)

22) a different type of - 一种不同型号的

23) a group of - 一队, 一组, 一群

(二) 其他词组

1) all kinds of 各种各样的

2) all over the world / the country 全世界 / 全国

3) all over 遍及每一部分, 浑身

4) all one's life - 一生

5) one after another 顺次

6) the Children's Palace 少年宫

7) day after day 日复一日

8) up and down 上上下下

9) the day after tomorrow 后天

10) the day before yesterday 前天

11) the last / past two years (or so) 最近两年 (左右)

12) the whole country / the whole world 全国 / 全世界

13) a moment ago 刚才

14) just now / then 刚才 / 那时

15) half an hour's walk 步行半小时的路程

16) late on 过后, 后来

中考易混淆英语词组详细解析

1. clothes, cloth, clothing

clothes 泛指各种衣服, 谓语动词永远是复数, cloth 指布, 为不可数名词, clothing 是服装的总称, 指一件衣服用 a piece of, an article of.

2. incident, accident

incident 指小事件, accident 指不幸的事故.

He was killed in the accident.

3. amount, number

amount 后接不可数名词, number 后接可数名词. a number of students.

4. family, house, home

home 家, 包括住处和家人; house 房子, 住宅; family 家庭成员.

My family is a happy one.

5. sound, voice, noise

sound 自然界各种各样的声音, voice 人的嗓音, noise 噪音.

I hate the loud noise outside.

6. photo, picture, drawing

photo 用照相机拍摄的照片, picture 可指相片、图片、电影片, drawing 画的画. Let's go and see a good picture.

7. vocabulary, word

vocabulary 词汇, 一个人拥有的单词量; word 具体的单词.

He has a large vocabulary.

8. population, people

population 人口, 人数; people 具体的人.

China has a large population.

9. weather, climate

weather - 天内具体的天气状况; climate 长期的气候状况.

The climate here is not good for you.

10. road, street, path, way

road 具体的公路, 马路; street 街道; path 小路, 小径; way 道路, 途径

take this road; in the street; show me the way to the museum.

11. course, subject

course 课程 (可包括多门科目), subject 科目 (具体的学科).

a summer course.

12. custom, habit

custom 传统风俗, 习俗, 也可指生活习惯, 后接 to do.

habit 生活习惯, 习惯成自然, 后接 of doing.

I've got the habit of drinking a lot.

13. cause, reason

cause 指造成某一事实或现象的直接原因, 后接 of sth. / doing sth.

reason 用来解释某种现象或结果的理由, 后接 for sth. / doing sth.

the reason for being late.

14. exercise, exercises, practice

exercise 运动, 锻炼 (不可数); exercises 练习 (可数);

practice (反复做的) 练习. Practice makes perfect.

15. class, lesson

作“课”解释时, 两者可以替换。指课文用 lesson; 指班级或全体学生用 class. Lesson 6; Class 5.

16. speech, talk, lecture

speech 指在公共场所所做的经过准备的比较正式的演说;

talk 指日常生活中的一般的谈话、讲话;

lecture 指学术性的演讲、讲课.

A series of lecture on ...

17. officer, official

officer 指部队的军官; official 指政府官员. An army officer.

18. work, job

二者均指工作, work 不可数; job 可数, a good job.

19. couple, pair

couple 主要指人或动物; pair 多指由两部分组成的东西.

a pair of trousers.

20. country, nation, state, land

country 侧重指版图, 疆域; nation 指人民, 国民, 民族;

state 侧重指政府, 政体; land 指国土、国家.

The whole nation was sad at the news.

21. cook, cooker

cook 厨师; cooker 厨具. He is a good cook.

22. damage, damages

damage 不可数名词, 损害, 损失; damages 复数形式, 赔偿金. \$900 damages.

23. police, policeman

police 警察的总称, 后接复数谓语动词; policeman 指某个具体的警察.

The police are questioning everyone in the house.

24. problem, question

problem 常和困难联系, 前面的动词常为 think about, solve, raise;

question 常和疑问联系, 多和 ask, answer 连用.

25. man, a man

man 人类; a man 一个男人. Man will conquer nature.

26. chick, chicken

二者均可指小鸡, chicken 还可当鸡肉. The chicken is delicious.

27. telegram, telegraph

当电报解时, telegram 指具体的, telegraph 指抽象的。

a telegram, by telegraph.

28. trip, journey, travel, voyage

travel 是最常用的, trip 指短期的旅途, journey 指稍长的旅途,

voyage 指海上航行. a three-day trip.

29. sport, game

sport 多指户外的游戏和娱乐活动, 如打球, 游泳, 打猎, 赛马等;

game 指决定胜负的游戏, 通常有一套规则. His favorite sport is swimming.

30. price, prize

price 价格, prize 奖, 奖品, 奖金. Win the first prize. The price is high/low.

31. a number of, the number of

a number of 许多, 谓语动词用复数。the number of ... 的数目, 谓语动词用单数。The number of students is increasing.

32. in front of, in the front of

in front of 范围外的前面, in the front of 范围内的前面。

In the front of the room sits a boy.

33. of the day, of a day

of the day 每天的, 当时的, 当代的。of a day 暂时的, 不长久的。

a famous scientist of the day.

34. three of us, the three of us

three of us 我们(不止三个)中的三个; the three of us 我们三个(就三个人)

The three of us — Tom, Jack and I went to the cinema.

35. by bus, on the bus

by bus 表手段, 方式, 不用冠词; on the bus 表范围。

They went there by bus.

36. for a moment, for the moment

for a moment 片刻, 一会儿; for the moment 暂时, 一时;

Thinking for a moment, he agreed.

37. next year, the next year

next year 明年, 将来时间状语; the next year 第二年, 过去将来时间状语.

He said he would go abroad the next year.

38. more than a year, more than one year

more than a year 一年多; more than one year 超过一年(两年或三年等)

39. take advice, take the (one's) advice

take advice 征求意见; take the advice 接受忠告.

He refused to take the advice and failed again.

40. take air, take the air

take air 传播, 龙漏; take the air 到户外去散步.

We take the air every day.

41. in a word, in words

in a word 总之, 一句话; in words 口头上. In a word, you are right.

42. in place of, in the place of

in place of 代替; in the place of 在...地方.

A new building is built in the place of the old one.

43. in secret, in the secret

in secret 秘密地, 暗自地, 偷偷地, 一般用作状语;

in the secret 知道内情, 知道秘密, 一般用作表语.

My mother was in the secret from the beginning.

44. a girl, one girl

a girl 可泛指所有女孩, one girl 一个女孩.

Can one girl carry such a big box?

45. take a chair, take the chair

take a chair 相当于 sit down 坐下; take the chair 开始开会.

46. receive, accept

receive 收到某东西, 但不一定接受; accept 接受.

I received a gift, but I didn't accept it.

47. wear, put on, dress

wear 和 dress 表状态, wear 穿衣服等, 可用进行时; dress 接人,

be dressed in, put on 表动作. It's cold outside; Put on your warm clothes.

48. listen, hear

listen 强调动作; hear 强调结果. I listened, but I heard nothing.

49. throw to, throw at

throw to 扔到...; throw at 朝...扔. He throw a stone at me.

50. in charge of, in the charge of

in charge of 管理, 负责照料; in the charge of 由...照料.

He is in charge of the matter. The matter is in the charge of her.

51. in class, in the class

in class 在课上; in the class 在班级里.

He is the best student in the class.

52. on fire, on the fire

on fire 着火; on the fire 在火上.

Put the food on the fire. The house is on fire.

53. out of question, out of the question

out of question 毫无疑问的; out of the question 不可能的.

54. a second, the second

a second 又一, 再-; the second 第... He won the second prize.

55. by day, by the day

by day 白天; by the day 按天计算. The workers are paid by the day.

56. the people, a people

the people 指人, a people 指民族. The Chinese is a peace-loving people.

57. it, one

it 同一物体, one 同类不同. I lost my pen. I have to buy a new one.

58. that, this

that 指代上文所提到的, this 导出下文所要说的.

I was ill. That's why...

59. none, nothing, no one

none 强调有多少, nothing, no one 强调有没有, nothing 指物, no one 指人.

—How many... / How much...? — none

60. anyone, any one

anyone 指人, 不能接of; any one 指人、物均可, 可接of. any one of you.

61. who, what

who 指姓名或关系, what 指职业或地位.

What is your dad? He is a teacher.

62. what, which

what 的选择基础是无限制的, which 在一定范围内进行选择.

Which do you prefer, bananas or apples?

63. other, another

other 后接名词复数, another 后接名词单数. other students, another student.

64. not a little, not a bit

not a little 非常, not a bit 一点也不.

I'm not a bit tired. 我一点儿也不累.

65. many, much, a lot of

many 和可数名词连用, much 和不可数名词连用, a lot of 可数.

但不用于否定句. I haven't many books.

66. much more... than, many more... than

much more... than 后接形容词或不可数名词, many more... than 后接可数名词 many more people, much more water, much more beautiful.

67. no, not

no = not a/any no friend = not a/any friend no water = no any water

68. no more than, not more than

no more than 相当于 only, 仅仅, 只有; not more than 至多, 不超过.

69. majority, most

majority 只能修饰可数名词, most 可数、不可数均可.

the majority of people.

70. by oneself, for oneself, to oneself, of oneself

by oneself 单独的, 独自的; for oneself 为自己, to oneself 供自己用的, of oneself 自行的, 自动的. The door opened of itself.

71. at all, after all

at all 根本, 全然; after all 到底, 毕竟. After all he is a child.

72. tall, high

tall 常指人或动物, high 常指物体. He is tall.

73. fast, quickly

fast 侧重于指人或物体具有运动速度快的特点, quickly 侧重指某事完成或发生的快. run fast, answer the question quickly.

74. high, highly

high 具体的高, highly 抽象的高, 高度的. think highly of.

75. healthy, healthful

healthy 健康的, 强壮的; healthful 有益于健康的. healthy exercise.

76. sleeping, asleep, sleepy

sleeping 正在睡觉; asleep 睡着, 熟睡, 只能做表语; sleepy 困的.

a sleeping baby: The baby is asleep. I'm sleepy.

77. gold, golden

gold 指真金制品, golden 指金色的, 但金鱼用 gold fish, a gold ring.

78. most, mostly

most 用于表感受的肯定句中, 相当于 very, 当大部分, 大多数解时是形容词或名词; mostly 大部分, 是副词. most people, the people are mostly

79. just, very

just 表强调时是副词, 作状语; very 表强调时是形容词, 用作定语. the very man, just the man.

80. wide, broad

wide 侧重于一边到另一边的距离, broad 侧重于幅面的宽. broad shoulders.

81. real, true

real 真的, 真实的, 指的是事实上存在而不是想象的; true 真的, 真正的, 指的是事实和实际情况相符合. real gold, a true story.

82. respectful, respectable

respectful 尊敬, 有礼貌的; respectable 可敬的, 值得尊敬的. be respectful to the aged.

83. outwards, outward

二者均可用作副词, 表示向外, 外面; outward 还可用作形容词. an outward voyage.

84. pleasant, pleased, pleasing

pleasant 常用作定语, pleased, pleasing 常用作表语, pleased 主语常为人, pleasing 主语常为物. a pleasant trip. The trip is pleasing.

85. understanding, understandable

understanding 明白事理的, 能体谅的; understandable 可理解的, 能懂的. an understanding girl. an understandable mistake.

86. close, closely

close 接近, 靠近; closely 紧紧地, 紧密地.

closely connected, stand close

87. ill, sick

ill 做表语, sick 定、表均可. a sick boy.

88. good, well

good 形容词, well 副词, 但指身体状况是形容词. He is well again.

89. quiet, silent, still

quiet 安静的, 可以发出小的声音; silent 不发出声音, 但可以动; still 完全不动, 完全无声响. He stand there still. 他站在那儿, 一动不动, 也不说话.

90. hard, hardly

hard 努力, hardly 几乎不. work hard, I can hardly believe it.

91. able, capable

able 与不定式 to do 连用, capable 与 of 连用. He is capable of doing...

92. almost, nearly

二者均为“几乎, 差不多”和否定词连用用 almost. almost nobody.

93. late, lately

late 迟, 晚; lately 最近, 近来. I haven't seen him lately.

94. living, alive, live, lively

living, alive, live 均为活着的; living 定、表均可; alive 定、表均可, 定语后置; live 只能做定语; lively 意为活泼的.

all the living people = all the people alive.

95. excited, exciting

excited 使人兴奋的, exciting 令人兴奋的.

I'm excited. The news is exciting.

96. deep, deeply

deep 具体的深; deeply 抽象的深, 深深地: deeply moved, dig deep.

97. aloud, loud

aloud 出声地; loud 大声地. read aloud (出声地读)

98. worth, worthy

二者均为值得, worth 后接 doing, worthy 后接 to be done.

99. catch a cold, have a cold

catch a cold 不能和表示“一段时间”的状语连用, 而 have a cold 可以.

She has have a cold for a week.

100. change for, change into

change for 调换成, change into 变成.

Change the shirt for a bigger one. Water changes into ice.

101. continue, last

二者均为持续, continue 主动被动均可, last 只能用主动.

The war continued / lasted five years. The story is to be continued.

102. feed, raise

feed 喂养, 养活, 饲养 (to give food to); raise 饲养, 养育 (cause to grow, bring up children) raise the family.

103. go for a doctor, go to a doctor

go for a doctor 去请医生, go to a doctor 去看病

104. notice, observe, catch sight of

notice 注意到; observe 观察, 仔细地看; catch sight of 突然看到.

observe the stars.

105. insist on, stick to

insist on 坚持要求, 后常接 doing; stick to 坚持, 后常接 sth.

stick to the plan.

106. look, seem, appear

look 指从外表上看, seem 指内心的判断; appear 指给人以表面的印象.

appear wise, look like his father.

107. gather, collect

gather 把分散的东西集中到一起, collect 指精心地、有选择地进行收集.

collect stamps.

108. mean to do, mean doing

mean to do 打算, 想要做某事; mean doing 意思是, 意味着.

By this I mean giving the students more practice.

109. die from, die of

die from 表示死于(枪)伤, 虚弱, 过度劳累, 饮食过度等. die of 表示死于疾病、饥饿、寒冷、年老、忧愁、失恋等精神因素. die of hunger and cold.

110. pay for, pay back, pay off

pay for 为... 付钱; pay back 还钱, 但不一定还清; pay off 还清.

pay for the book, pay off the debt.

111. divide, separate

divide 把一个整体分成几部分, separate 把连在一起的个体分开.

divide the apple, separate the houses.

112. arrive, get, reach

arrive 不及物动词, 后接 in (大地点), at (小地点); get 不及物动词后接 to; reach 及物动词. arrive in Beijing. get to Beijing. reach Beijing.

113. grow, plant

grow 使某种植物在某地生长着或使其发展下去; plant 移植. 移栽已经长成秧苗的植物. Plant the trees, trees are growing.

114. manage, try

manage to do 设法做成了某事; try to do 尽力去做某事, 但不一定成功.

He tried to pass the exam, but he failed.

词类总结笔记

一. 词类和句子成分

1. 词类: 英语词类分十种:

名词、形容词、代词、数词、冠词、动词、副词、介词、连词、感叹词。

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

2). 代词 (pron.): 主要用来代替名词。如: who, she, you, it.

3). 形容词 (adj.): 表示人或事物的性质或特征。如: good, right, white.

4). 数词 (num.): 表示数目或事物的顺序。如: one, two, first, second, fourth.

5). 动词 (v.): 表示动作或状态。如: am, is, ate, have, see.

6). 副词 (adv.): 修饰动词、形容词或其他副词, 说明时间、地点、程度等。

如: now, very, here, often, quietly, slowly.

7). 冠词 (art.): 用在名词前, 帮助说明名词。如: a, an, the.

8). 介词 (prep.): 表示它后面的名词或代词与其他句子成分的关系。如: in, on, from, above, behind.

9). 连词 (conj.): 用来连接词、短语或句子。如: and, but, before.

10). 感叹词 (interj.): 表示喜、怒、哀、乐等感情。如: oh, well, hi.

2. 句子成分: 英语句子成分分为七种:

主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语、表语、宾语补足语。

1). 主语是句子所要说的的人或事物, 回答是“谁”或者“什么”。通常用名词或代词担任。如: I'm Miss Green. (我是格林小姐)

2). 谓语动词说明主语的动作或状态, 回答“做(什么)”。主要由动词担任。如: Jack cleans the room every day. (杰克每天打扫房间)

3). 表语在系动词之后, 说明主语的身份或特征, 回答是“什么”或者“怎么样”。通常由名词、代词或形容词担任。如: My name is Pingping. (我的名字叫萍萍)

4). 宾语表示及物动词的对象或结果, 回答做的是“什么”。通常由名词或代词担任。

如: He can spell the word. (他能拼这个词) 有些及物动词带有两个宾语, 一个指物, 一个指人。指物的叫直接宾语, 指人的叫间接宾语。间接宾语一般放在直接宾语的前面。

如: He wrote me a letter. (他给我写了一封信) 有时可把介词 to 或 for 加在间接宾语前构成短语, 放在直接宾语后面, 来强调间接宾语。

如: He wrote a letter to me. (他给我写了一封信。)

5.) 定语修饰名词或代词, 通常由形容词、代词、数词由数词等担任。

如: Shanghai is a big city. (上海是个大城市)

6.) 状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词, 通常由副词担任。

如: He works hard. (他工作努力。)

7.) 宾语补足语用来说明宾语怎么样或干什么, 通常由形容词或动词充当。

如: They usually keep their classroom clean. (他们通常让教室保持清洁)

He often helps me do my lessons. (他常常帮我做功课。)

The teacher wanted me to learn French all by myself.

(老师要我自学法语。)

★ 同位语通常紧跟在名词、代词后面, 进一步说明它的情况。

如: Where is your classmate Tom? (你的同学汤姆在哪里?)

二、名词

1. 英语名词可分专有名词和普通名词两大类

(1) 专有名词是个别的人、地、物、团体、机构等的专用名称。

第一个字母要大写。

如: Beijing, Tom, the People's Republic of China (中华人民共和国)。

专有名词若含有普通名词的短语, 则必须使用定冠词 the。

如: the Great Wall (长城)

姓氏名如果采用复数形式, 则表示该姓氏一家人(复数含义)。

如: the Greens (格林一家人)

(12) 普通名词是许多人或事物的共有名称.

如: pupil, family, man, foot. 普通名词又分为可数名词和不可数名词.

可数名词是可以用简单的数词进行计数的名词.

如: box, child, orange.

不可数名词是不可以用简单的数词进行计数的名词.

如: water, news, oil, population, information.

2. 英语可数名词的单复数

英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式.

(1) 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.

② s, o, x, sh, ch 结尾的词加es.

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

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.

(12) 不规则变化: man → men, woman → women, sheep → sheep, tooth → teeth,

fish → fish, child → children, ox → oxen, goose → geese 不可数名词一般没有复数形式, 说明其数量时, 要用有关计量名词.

如: a bag of rice → two bags of rice, a piece of paper → three pieces of paper, a bottle of milk → five bottles of milk.

3. 名词所有格

表示所属关系,相当于物主代词,在句中作定语、宾语或主语。其构成法如下:

(1) 表示人或其他有生命的东西的名词常在词尾加's.

如: Children's Day (儿童节), my sister's book (我姐姐的书)

(2) 以s或es结尾的复数名词,只在词尾加'.

如: Teachers' Day (教师节).

(3) 有些表示时间、距离以及世界、国家、城镇等无生命的名词,也可在词尾加's.

如: today's newspaper (今天的报纸), ten minutes' break (十分钟的休息),

China's population (中国的人口).

(4) 无论表示有生命的东西的名词,一般均可用介词of短语来表示所有关系.

如: a fine daughter of the Party. (党的好女儿)

注解:

① 's 还可以表示某人的家或者某个店铺.

如: my aunt's (我阿姨家), the doctor's (诊所).

② 两人共有某物时,可以采用 A and B's 的形式.

如: Lucy and Lily's bedroom. (露西和丽丽合住的卧室.)

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)

a friend of mine (我的一位朋友.)

4. 名词或代词作主语时和谓语之间的单复数的一致问题

(1) 谓语和主语基本保持单复数的一致, 即: 主语是可数名词或不可数名词时,

谓语动词用单数形式: 如: The computer was a great invention. (计算机

是个了不起的发明). The water in the glass is very cold. (玻璃杯里的水很冷.)

(2) 集体名词 (如, family, class, team, group, row, police, school 等) 做句子主

语时, ① 如果表示整体概念, 则谓语用单数形式. 如: Class Three is a

very good class. (三班是好班.); ② 如果表示其中的所有成员时, 则谓语

用复数形式, 如: Class Three have a map of China. (三班有张中国地图.)

(3) Chinese, Japanese, fish, sheep, people 等表示单个时, 谓语用单数, 表示许多时, 谓语用复数。

如: There is a sheep in the yard. (院子里有一只绵羊。)

There are some sheep in the yard. (院子里有一些绵羊。)

(4) math, news 等虽然有s结尾, 但不是复数, 因此谓语仍用单数:

如: The news is very exciting. (这个消息令人兴奋。)

(5) glasses, shoes, socks, trousers, gloves 等名词往往用复数形式, 故谓语用复数。如: The trousers are very cheap and I want to take them.

(裤子很便宜, 我想买。)

(6) a lot of 后跟名词复数时谓语用复数形式, 跟不可数名词时谓语用单数形式。

如: A lot of students are playing baseball now. (现在有许多学生在打垒球。)

A lot of time was wasted on that work. (大量时间花在了那个工作上。)

(7) and 连接两个名词做主语时, 谓语原则上用复数, 但是两个名词若构成一个整体事物时, 谓语则用单数。

如: The teacher and his son are picking apples now.

(老师和他的儿子在摘苹果。)

Fish and chips is very famous food. (鱼和薯条是一种出名的食品。)

(8) there be 句型中的be的单复数一般由靠近的名词决定。

如: There is a table and four chairs in the room.

(房间里有一张桌子和四把椅子。)

(9) 用 both... and... 连接两个事物做主语时, 谓语一般用复数。

如: Both you and I are required to be here tomorrow.

(你和我明天要求都来。)

(10) 主语中含有 with 的短语时, 谓语单复数由 with 之前的人物决定。

如: A woman with a 7-year-old child was standing at the side of

the road. (一名妇女带着一个七岁的孩子站在路边).

(11) either... or... 或者 neither... nor... 连接两个人物做句子主语时, 谓语

采用就近原则. 如: Either you or he is right. (要么是你对, 要么是他对.)

Neither you and I am going there. (你和我都不打算去那里.)

(12) 表示一段时间或长度概念的复数名词做主语时, 谓语一般用单数.

如: Two months is not a short time. (两个月不是个短时间)

Two thousand kilometers is quite a long distance.

(两千米是相当长的一段距离.)

(13) 主语中含有 half of... / (three quarter) of... / all (of) the... 等词语时,

谓语的单复数由名词确定. 如: Over three quarters of the information on the Internet is in English. (英特网上四分之三以上的信息是用英文写的.)

A third of the students were playing near the lake.

(三分之一学生(当时)正在湖边玩耍.)

All of the water in these rivers has been polluted.

(这些河流中的水已经被污染了.)

但是, population 一词又有特殊情况:

What's the population of China? (中国人口是多少?) (句子用单数)

Three quarters of the population in the city are Arabs.

(这个城市四分之三的人口是阿拉伯人.) (句子用复数.)

5. 部分名词用法辨析

(1) sport, game, match, race 的区别:

sport 通常指“户外运动”, 以锻炼为主, 概念较大;

game 意思是“运动、比赛”, 不管户内户外, 脑力体力, 指以胜负为主的运动.

match 意为“竞赛、比赛”, 多指正式比赛;

race 主要表示“赛跑、赛马、赛车”.

如: People all around the world enjoy sports. (全世界的人都喜爱运动.)

Our school football team won the league match (联赛).

(我们学校足球队取得了联赛冠军.)

They were strong and won the boat race.

(他们很棒, 赢得了划艇比赛.)

(2) festival, holiday, vacation 的区别:

festival "节日", 指喜庆的日子或持续一段时间的文艺活动.

holiday "假日, 休息日", 指法定假日或风俗习惯, 复数可表示一个较长假期.

vacation "假期", 指学习或工作中一段长时间的休息.

如: The Shanghai Television Festival will be held next month.

(上海电视节将在下个月举行.)

Sunday is a holiday and most people do not work.

(星期天是个假日, 多数人不工作.)

What are you going to do during the summer vacation/holidays?

(在暑假你打算做什么事情?)

(3) journey, tour, trip, travel 的区别:

journey 指在陆地上(或海上或空中)进行的长途旅行, 不知终点, 很辛苦.

tour 指途中作短期逗留的巡回旅行, 强调游览多处, 常用来指观光等.

trip 通常指往返定时的短途旅行, 如出差, 度假等.

travel 多指长期或长途的观光旅行, 尤其指到国外, 没有明确目的地, 也作不可数名词, 指旅行这一行为.

如: He made up his mind to make the journey to Dunhuang.

(他拿定主意要去敦煌旅行.)

He has gone on a walking tour. (他步行观光去了.)

He took several trips to Shanghai last year. (去年他去上海好几次)

Did you go to Santiago (圣地亚哥) during your travels?

(旅行期间你去圣地亚哥了吗?)

Travelling through thick forests is dangerous. (在密林里边穿行是很危险的.)

(4) sound, noise, voice 的区别:

sound 指各种声音; noise 主要指“噪音”; voice 指人的“嗓音”。

如: The noise of the street kept me awake in the night.

(街上的喧嚣声让我彻夜难眠.)

All of a sudden there was the sound of shots and a cry.

(突然间传来几声枪响和一声尖叫.)

The singer has lost her ringing voice as a result of a bad cold.

(因为感冒的缘故, 这个歌唱家失去了她银铃般的嗓音.)

(5) fish 的问题

指许多条鱼且不管种类时, 用 fish, 单复数相同; fishes 指许多种类; 的鱼;

fish 指“鱼肉”时是不可数名词。

如: There are many kinds of fishes in the pool.

(池子里有很多种类; 的鱼.)

I prefer fish to meat.

(与肉相比, 我更喜欢鱼.)

三、代词

1. 代词的分类: 英语中代词分为: 人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、关系代词、疑问代词、连接代词和不定代词等等。

2. 人称代词: 人称代词代替人和事物的名称, 分为主格和宾格两种形式。

	第一人	第二人	第三人称单数			第一人	第二人	第三人
	称单数	称单数	阳性	阴性	中性	称复数	称复数	称复数
主格	I (我)	you (你)	he (他)	she (她)	it (它)	we (我们)	you (你们)	they (他们/她们/它们)
宾格	me (我)	you (你)	him (他)	her (她)	it (它)	us (我们)	you (你们)	them (他们/她们/它们)

(1) 主格用来作句子的主语、表语。

如: I often go shopping on Sundays. (星期天我常去购物)

Are they from Brazil? (他们是巴西人吗?)

Where have they gone? (他们上哪儿去了?)

That's it (就那么回事) / It's he! (是他!)

(2) 宾格用作及物动词或者介词的宾语。

如: Who teaches you English this year? (今年谁教你们的英语?)

Help me! (救救我!) We often write letters to her. (我们常给她写信)

(3) 人称代词作表语或者放在比较状语从句连词 than 或 as 之后时, 可以用主格形式, 也可以用宾格形式, 口语中大多数用宾格。

如: —Who is it? (是谁?) —It's I / me. (是我。)

(4) 三个不同人称同时出现, 或者主语中包含“我”时, 按照“you → he → I”的顺序表达。

如: Both he and I are working at that computer company.

(我和他都在那家电脑公司上班。)

—Who will go there? (谁要去那儿?) —You and me. (你和我)

(5) 人称代词 it 除了可以指人指物之外, 还可以表示“时间、天气、温度、距离、情况”等含义, 此外还可以作“非人称代词”使用, 替代作主语或者宾语的不定式, 动名词或者名词性从句。

如: —What's the weather like today? (今天天气怎样?)

—It's fine. (天气晴好。)

—What's the time? (几点啦?) —It's 12:00. (12点)

It took him three days to clean his house. (打扫屋子花了他三天时间)

It is very clear that the public want to know when these men can go into space.

(很显然, 公众想知道这些人什么时候能进入太空。)

We found it very difficult to learn a foreign language well.

(我们发觉要学好一门外语是很困难的。)

3. 物主代词: 说明事物所属关系的代词, 分为形容词性和名词性两种。

	第一人 称单数	第二人 称单数	第三人称单数			第一人 称复数	第二人 称复数	第三人 称复数
			阳性	阴性	中性			
形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their (他/她/它的)
名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs (他/她/它的)

(1) 形容词性物主代词只能作句子中名词的修饰语, 后面要跟名词。

如: Is that your umbrella? (那是你的伞吗?)

I often go to see my aunt on Sundays. (我常在星期天去看望阿姨。)

They are their books. (是他们的书。)

(2) 名词性物主代词相当于名词, 既代替事物又表明所属关系, 在句子中往往独立地作主语、宾语或者表语, 后面千万不可以跟名词。

如: This is your cup, but where is mine?

(这是你的杯子, 可我的在哪儿?)

Your classroom is very big, but ours is rather small.

(你们的教室很大, 我们的相当小。)

(3) "of + 名词性物主代词" 称为双重所有格, 作定语时放在名词的后面。

如: A friend of mine came to see me yesterday.

(我的一个朋友昨天来看我了。)(指若干朋友中有一个来看我。)

[试比较:]

My friend came to see me yesterday.

(我的朋友昨天来看我了。)(指我的那个特定的朋友来看我。)

4. 反身代词: 表示谓语的动作与主语有关或者宾语补足语的动作与宾语有关。

第一人 称单数	第二人 称单数	第三人称单数			第一人 称复数	第二人 称复数	第三人称复数
		阳性	阴性	中性			
myself (我自己)	yourself (你自己)	himself (他自己)	herself (她自己)	itself (它自己)	ourselves (我们自己)	yourselves (你们自己)	themselves (她/ 他/他们自己)

(1) 反身代词在句子中作宾语表示反射(指一个动作回到该动作执行者本身。)

如: Don't play with the knife, you might hurt yourself.
(不要玩刀, 那会割伤你的。)

(2) 在句子中作同位语表示强调(即用来强调名词或代词的语气。)

如: The story itself is good. Only he didn't tell it well.
(故事本身是好的, 只是他没有讲好。)

5. 指示代词: 指示说明近处或远处、上文或下文、以前或现在的人或事物。

单数	复数	含义
this (这个)	these (这些)	指较近的人和物
that (那个)	those (那些)	指较远的人和物
such (这样的人/物)		指上文提过的人和物
same (同样的人/物)		指和上文提过的相同的人和物
it (这人/这物)		指不太清楚是谁或者是什么事

指示代词既可以单独使用做句子的主语、宾语或表语,也可作定语修饰名词。

如: What's this? (这是什么?)

That model plane is made of plastic. (那只模型飞机是塑料做的。)

Remember never to do such things. (记得永远不要做这样的事情。)

Do the same as the teacher tells you. (按老师说的做。)

— Who is it? (是谁?) — It's me! (是我!)

6. 关系代词: 用来引导定语从句的代词叫关系代词, 参见后面的定语从句。

(1) 关系代词 who, which, that, whom 等, 将定语从句和主句连接起来。英语中的关系代词一方面在从句中担任一定的成分, 另一方面又起连接作用。

如: The student who is drawing a picture in the Grade one.

(正在画画的学生是一年级的。)

(2) 关系代词 who / whom 指人, 如果作从句的宾语, 则有时省略。

如: Do you know the man who is wearing a red hat?

(你认识那个戴红帽子的男人吗?)

(3) 关系代词 which 指物, 如果作从句的宾语, 则有时省略。

如: Have you found the book which you lost several days ago?

(你找到几天前丢失的那本书了吗?)

(4) 关系代词 that 既可指人也可指物, 如果作从句的宾语, 则有时省略。

如: Can you see the man / dog that is running along the river bank

(你看得见顺着河跑的男 / 狗了吗?)

7. 连接代词: 用来引导宾语从句、主语从句或表语从句的连接词称连接代词。英语中连接代词主要有: what (什么), who (谁), whom (谁), which (哪个), whose (谁的)。

8. 不定代词: 代替或修饰不特指的人或事物的代词叫不定代词。

单数			/	/	each	one	either	so	to other	复合不
含义			/	/	(every)		neither		another	定代词
不可数	some	no	much	little		/	/		/	
含义	any	none		a little	all			/		/
复数			many	few		ones	both	/	others	
含义				a few					the others	

注: 复合不定代词有12个: something (某事), someone (某人), somebody (某人), anything (任何事), anyone (任何人), anybody (任何人), nothing (没事), nobody (没有人), no one (没有人), everything (一切), everyone (每个人), everybody (每个人)。

(1) some 和 any 的用法: some 一般用于肯定句中, 意思是“几个”、“一些”、“某个”作

定语时可修饰可数名词或不可数名词。

如: I have some work to do today. (今天我有些事情要做。)

They will go there some day. (他们有朝一日会去那。)

some用于疑问句时, 表示建议、请求或希望得到肯定回答。

如: Would you like some coffee with sugar? (你要加糖的咖啡吗?)

any一般用于疑问句或否定句中, 意思是“任何一些”, “任何一个”, 作定语时, 可修饰可数或不可数名词。

如: They didn't have any friends here. (他们在这里没有朋友。)

Have you got any questions to ask? (你有问题要问吗?)

any用于肯定句时, 意思是任何的。

如: Come here with any friend. (随便带什么朋友来吧。)

(2) no和none的用法: no是形容词, 只能作定语表示, 意思是“没有”, 修饰可数名词(单数或复数)或不可数名词。

如: There is no time left. Please hurry up. (没有时间了, 请快点。)

They had no reading books to lend. (他们没有阅读书可以出借。)

none只能独立使用, 在句子中可作主语、宾语和表语, 意思是“没有一个人(或事物)”, 表示复数或单数。

如: None of them is/are in the classroom. (他们当中没有一个在教室里。)

I have many books, but none is interesting.

(我有很多书, 但没有一本是有趣的。)

(3) all和both的用法: all指三者或三者以上的人或物, 用来代替或修饰可数名词; 也可用来代替或修饰不可数名词。both指两个人或物, 用来代替或修饰可数名词。all和both在句子中作主语、宾语、表语、定语等。

如: I know all of the four British students in their school.

(他们学校里四个英国学生我全认识。)

— Would you like this one or that one? — Both.

(你要这个还是那个? 两个都要。)

all和both既可以修饰名词(all/both+(the)+名词),也可以独立使用,采用"all/both+of the+名词(复数)"的形式,其中的of可以省略。

如: All (of) (the) boys are naughty. (是男孩都调皮)

(4) every和each用法: every是形容词,只能作定语修饰单数名词,意思是“每一个”,表示整体概念; each是形容词、代词,可用作主语、宾语、定语等,意思是“每个”或“各个”,表示单个概念; each可以放在名词前,可以后跟of短语,与动词同时出现时要放在“be”动词、助动词、情态动词之后或行为动词之前, every和each都用作单数理解,但下文中既可以用单数的代词(如 he/him/his)也可以用复数的代词(如 they/them/their)替代。

如: Every one of the students in his class studies very hard.

(他班上每个学生学习都很用功。)

They are very busy. Each of them has something to do.

(他们很忙,人人都有事干。)

(5) either和neither的用法: either意思是“两个中间的任何一个”; neither是either的否定形式,意思是“两个都不”。neither和either在句子中可作主语、宾语和定语等,都用作单数。

如: I don't care much for what to drink. Either of the two will do.
(我不介意喝些什么,两个之中随便哪个都行。)

— Will you go there by bus or by car?

— Neither. I will go there by train.

(你坐公车去还是坐轿车去? 一个都不坐,我坐火车去。)

(6) other, the other和another的用法: other意思是“另-”、“另一些”,有复数形式。在句子中可作主语、宾语和定语。another意思是“另外”、“又一个”,表示增加,在句中可作宾语和定语。

如: Some girls are singing under the big apple tree and others are sitting on the grass talking. (有些女孩在大苹果树下唱歌, 别的就躺在草地上说话.)

You have had several cakes. Do you really want another one?
(你已经吃了好几块饼干了, 你真的还要一块?)

I want another four books. (我还要四本书.)

another (另外的, 再一, 又一) 与 the other (另外的一个) 主要从数量上区分, 只有两个时, 用 the other, 在原先基础上增加用 another.

如: This is one of your socks. Where is the other one?
(这是你的一只袜子, 还有一只呢?)

I have eaten 4 cakes, but I still want another.
(我已经吃了4块蛋糕, 但是我还要一块.)

others 与 the others 的主要区别: others 指“剩余的人/物” (指大部分); the others 指“其余的人/物”, (指全部).

如: A few students are playing soccer while others are watching them. (有几个学生在踢足球, 其他一些人在观看.)

Two of the ten boys are standing and the others are sitting round them. (十个男孩中有两个站着, 其他人都围着他们坐着.)

(7) many 和 much 的用法: many 意思是“很多”, 与可数名词复数连用; much 意思是“很多”, 与不可数名词连用。它们在句中可作主语、宾语和定语等。

如: I don't have many friends here. (在这里我没有很多的朋友.)

Many died in the bus accident. (许多人在公交车祸中丧生.)

We can learn much with the help of him.

(在他的帮助之下我们能学到很多.)

many 和 much 一般用于否定句, 肯定句中通常用 a lot of 或者 lots of; many / much 用于肯定句时可以在前面加上 so, very 或 too.

如: There are a lot of people on the playground. (操场上有许多的人.)

They haven't got much work to do. (他们没有多少事情可做.)

They are too many people in the room. (房间里人太多了.)

(8) few, little, a few, a little 的用法: few, little 意思是“很少几个”、“几乎没有”, 有否定的意思, a few, a little 意思是“有几个”、“有些”, 有肯定的意思; few, a few 与可数名词连用或代替可数的事物, little, a little 与不可数名词连用或代替不可数的事物。它们在句中可作主语、宾语和定语。

如: He is very poor and he has little money.

(他很穷, 几乎没有什么钱.)

Don't worry, There is still a little time left.

(别着急, 还有一点时间呢.)

In that polar region there live few people.

(在那个极地地区几乎不住人.)

You can get a few sweets from him.

(你可以从他那儿弄到一些糖果.)

(9) 复合不定代词. somebody, something, anything, nothing, everything.

everybody 等是由 some, any, no, every, 加上 body, thing 构成的, 叫做复合不定代词, 在句子中当单数使用。 somebody, something, someone 一般用于肯定句中; anything, anybody, anyone 一般用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句中。修饰复合不定代词的定语, 应放在它们的后面。

如: Hey, Lily. There is someone outside the door. (嗨, 丽丽, 门外有人.)

Did you meet anyone when you came to school last Sunday?

(上个星期天你来学校时见到什么人了吗?)

He has nothing much to do today. (他今天没有多少事情做.)

(10) one 与 ones 用来代替上文的一个或多个人或事情, 前面可以加冠词、形容词

词、指示代词、which等。

如: Which jacket would you like, this one or that one?

(你要哪件夹克, 这件还是那件?)

I don't like the green ones. (我不喜欢绿色的那些。)

(11) so 可以代替一件事情, 作句子的宾语或表语。

如: I don't think so. (我认为不是这样的。)

He lost a book. So did I. (他丢失了一本书, 我也是。)

(12) a lot of, lots of, a number of (/ large numbers of), a great deal of, plenty of 的区别: 五个“名词+介词”短语都表示“大量、许多”, a lot of (或 lots of) 既可以修饰不可数名词也可以修饰可数名词的复数形式, 可以相应地换为 much 和 many; plenty of “足够、大量”, 既可以修饰不可数名词, 也可以修饰可数名词的复数形式。a number of / large number of 只可以修饰可数名词复数形式 (它修饰的词作主语时谓语用复数形式) 可以换为 some, many, a lot of, plenty of, a great deal of 只可以修饰不可数名词 (它修饰的词作主语时谓语用单数形式) 可以换为 much。

如: A lot of people think that time is money. (许多人认为时间就是金钱。)

I don't have to do it in a hurry because I have plenty of time.
(我用不着着急, 因为我有充足的时间。)

I have a number of letters to write today.
(今天我有好多信要写。)

I spend a great deal of time / money on shopping.
(在购物方面我花费了大量的时间/金钱。)

(13) none, no one, nobody 的区别: no one 和 nobody 都表示“没有人”, 仅指人, 后面不跟of短语, 作主语时谓语用单数形式; none 表示“没有一个人/物”, 可指人也可指物, 后面可跟of短语, 作主语时谓语可用单数

也可用复数。

如: No one knows how he managed to get the ticket.

(没有人知道他是怎样搞到那张票的。)

Nobody handed in his / their composition(s) yesterday.

(昨天没有一个人交作文。)

None of my friends came to see me that day. (那天没有一个朋友来看我。)

9. 疑问代词: 用来提出问题的代词称为疑问代词。

(1) who、whom、whose、what、which、whoever、whatever、whichever 主要用于特殊疑问句中, 一般放在句首。口语中也常用 who 代替 whom 作宾语, 但在介词后则只能用 whom。

如: Who(m) did you invite to your birthday party?

(你都邀请了谁参加你的生日聚会的?)

What does she want to be when she grows up?

(她长大了想干什么?)

(2) who 和 whom 只能独立使用, 其中 who 可以做句子的主语、表语或动词的宾语, whom 只能作谓语动词的宾语; 而 what、which、whose 等既可以独立使用作主语、表语和宾语, 也可以与名词构成疑问短语。

如: Who is that man? (那个男的是谁?)

What colour are their hats? (他们的帽子是什么颜色?)

Which car was made in Germany? (哪辆车是德国造的?) (被动句)

注意这个提问: The man in the car is my father. (车里的男人是我父亲。)

→ Which man is your father? (哪个男人是你的父亲?)

(3) which 除了可以询问指代的情况之外, 还可以针对说明人物的时间、地点、岁数、颜色、大小、状况等进行提问。

如: People there live a very sad life. (那里的人生活凄惨。)

→ Which people live a sad life? (哪些人生活凄惨?)

—Which hotel have you booked for your holiday?

(为度假你预订了哪家旅馆?)

—The biggest one in Haikou. (海口那家最大的旅馆。)

(4) 疑问代词不分单复数, 视它所替代的人或事物决定单复数, 但是通常用单数; 如果修饰名词, 则以名词的单复数为准。

如: Who is (are) in that playhouse? (谁在游戏房里?)

What is that? (那是什么?)

What are those? (那些是什么?)

What colours do they have? (它们有哪些颜色?)

10. 相互代词: 表示相互关系的词叫相互代词。

each other, one another 是相互代词, 译为“互相”, 可以通用。each other 表示两者之间, 而 one another 表示许多人之间。它们有所有格形式: each other's, one another's.

如: We must help each other when we are in trouble.

(我们身处困境时要互相帮助。)

They sat there without talking to one another / each other.

(他们坐在那儿, 互相都不说话。)

四. 数词

1. 分类: 数词有基数词和序数词两种。英语的数词可作句子的主语、宾语、表语和定语。

2. 基数词: 表示数目的词。

1 one	5 five	9 nine	13 thirteen	17 seventeen	30 thirty
2 two	6 six	10 ten	14 fourteen	18 eighteen	40 forty
3 three	7 seven	11 eleven	15 fifteen	19 nineteen	50 fifty
4 four	8 eight	12 twelve	16 sixteen	20 twenty	60 sixty

70 seventy	80 eighty	90 ninety	100 one (a) hundred	101 one hundred and one
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3. 序数词: 表示顺序的数词。

1 st first	9 th ninth	17 th seventeenth	21 st twenty-first
2 nd second	10 th tenth	18 th eighteenth	22 nd twenty-second
3 rd third	11 th eleventh	19 th nineteenth	23 rd twenty-third
4 th fourth	12 th twelfth	20 th twentieth	35 th thirty-fifth
5 th fifth	13 th thirteenth	30 th thirtieth	101 st one hundred
6 th sixth	14 th fourteenth	80 th eightieth	and first
7 th seventh	15 th fifteenth	90 th ninetieth	
8 th eighth	16 th sixteenth	100 th one hundredth	

4. 数词的用法:

1) 表示年份: 2002: twenty thousand and two; 1976: nineteen seventy-six.

2) 表示日期: 12月1日: Dec. 1st 或 the first of December;

2002年11月8日: Nov. 8th, 2002.

3) 表示时刻: 5:15 → five fifteen 或 a quarter past five;

8:30 → eight thirty 或 half past eight;

10:45 → ten forty-five 或 a quarter to eleven.

4) 表示编号: Room 105 → Room one O five; Bus No. 13 → Bus Number Thirteen;

P. 5 → Page Five; Tel. No. 7658659 → Telephone Number seven-six-

five-eight-six-five-nine.

5) 小数的读法: 5.7 → five point seven; 0.6 → zero point one six.

6) "半"的表达: $1/2$ → half; 半小时 → half an hour; 1.5小时 → one and a half hours 或 one hour and a half.

7) 序数词前面加 the 时, 表示顺序, 加 a/an 时表示"再-又-". 如: The third lesson is rather difficult. (第三课相当难) / Shall we read the text a third time? (我们把课文读第三遍, 好吗?)

五. 冠词

1. 冠词分类及读法: 英语中冠词有不定冠词和定冠词两种, 常放在名词的前面, 用来限定名词的意义, 起泛指或特指的作用。定冠词 the 的读法: 在句子中常发 [ði:] (元音之前) 或者 [ðə] (辅音之前); 不定冠词 a/an 的读法: 在句子中常发 [ə] / [ən]。

2. 不定冠词 a/an 的用法: 不定冠词 a/an 用在单数名词的前面, a 用在辅音开头的词前面; an 用在元音开头的词的前面。不定冠词的基本用法:

(1) 表示某一个人或东西, 但不具体说明何人或何物。

如: There is a dog lying on the ground. (有一只狗躺在地上。)

(2) 表示某类人或事物, 以区别于其他种类。

如: A elephant is much stronger than a man. (大象比人强壮多。)

(3) 表示某类人或事物中的任何一个。

如: He is a teacher of English. (他是英语教师。)

(4) 表示“-”这个数量。

如: There is a table and four chairs in that dining-room.
(在那个餐厅里有一张桌子和四把椅子。)

(5) 12个用不定冠词的习语:

a bit (一点), a piece of (一张, 一片), a little (一点), a few (几个),

half an hour (半小时), have a good time (玩得开心), a lot (许多)

have a cold (感冒), a kind of (一种), make a noise (发出嘈杂声),

a pair of (一副, 一双), have/take a rest 休息一会儿。

3. 定冠词 the 的用法: 定冠词 the 用在可数名词的单数或复数或不可数名词前面。定冠词的基本用法:

(1) 表示特指的人或事物, 如: The man with a flower in his hand is Jack.
(手拿着一朵花的男人是杰克。)

(2) 指谈话双方都熟悉的人或事物。如: Look at the blackboard, Lily.

(莉莉, 请看黑板。)

(3) 复数前面提到过的人或事物。如: There is a man under the tree. The man is called Robert. (树下有个人, 那个人叫罗伯特。)

(4) 表示世界上独一无二的事物。如: The earth turns around the sun. (地球绕太阳旋转。)

(5) 用在表示方位的名词前面。如: There will be strong wind to the south of the Yangtze River. (长江以南地区将会刮大风。)

(6) 在序数词和形容词最高级的前面。如: Who is the first one to go? (谁第一个去?) / Of all the stars, the sun is the nearest to the earth. (在所有的恒星之中, 太阳离地球最近。)

(7) 常用在乐器名词的前面, 如: He began to play the violin at the age of 5. (五岁时他开始拉小提琴。)

(8) 用在含有普通名词的专有名词的前面。如: He is from the United States of America. (他来自美利坚合众国。)

(9) 用在江河、海洋、山脉等名称的前面。如: I have never been to the Himalaya Mountains. (我从来没有去过喜马拉雅山。)

(10) 用在姓氏之前表示一家人。如: The Greens are going to Mount Emei next month. (下个月格林一家要去峨眉山。)

(11) same 之前一般用 the。如: Lucy and Lily look the same. (露西和莉莉看上去长得一样。)

(12) 几个定冠词的习语: at the same time (与此同时), make the bed (铺床), in the end (最后), all the time (一直), by the way (顺便说一下) 等等。

4. 一些不用冠词的情况:

(1) 专有名词和 (第一次使用) 一些不可数名词时前面通常不用。

如: China is a very large country. (中国是个大国。)

(2) 名词前已有指示、物主或不定代词作定语时不用。

如: My pen is much more expensive than yours. (我的笔比你的贵多了.)

(3) 周名、月名和季节名前一般不用。

如: He was born on Monday, February 18, 1995. (他出生在1995年2月18日, 星期一.)

(4) (第一次使用)复数名词表示人或事物的类别时不用。

如: Men are cleverer than monkeys. (人比猴聪明.)

(5) 三餐饭前不用

如: We have breakfast at home and lunch at school.

(我们在家吃早饭, 在校吃午饭.)

(6) 节假日前一般不用。

如: On Children's Day, the boys often get presents from their parents.
(在儿童节, 这些男孩经常得到父母的礼物.)

(7) 球类名词前不用。

如: The children play football on Saturday afternoons.
(孩子们星期六下午踢足球.)

(8) 城市的重要/主要建筑物名称前不用。

如: They are now at People's Cinema. (他们此刻在人民电影院.)

(9) 一些习惯用语中不用。

如: ① at / to / from / out of / after / for school; ② on top of;
③ in / to / for / after class; ④ in / to / out of / into bed;
⑤ after / at / from / out of / to work; ⑥ go to school / bed;
⑦ on show / display / duty / watch; ⑧ in front of;
⑨ at / to sea; ⑩ in / out of hospital;
⑪ in / from / down / to town; ⑫ at all;
⑬ at / from home; ⑭ on / in time; ⑮ at first / last / once;
⑯ at / for / to breakfast / lunch / supper; ⑰ take care of;

⑱ at night / noon / midnight; ⑲ in Chinese / English, etc.; ⑳ on foot.

六. 形容词、副词

[1.] 形容词: 用来说明或修饰名词、代词的词。

1. 形容词的句法作用: 作句子中名词的定语、句子的表语以及宾语补足语。

2. 形容词在句子中的位置:

(1) 作定语时放在名词的前面, 且音节少的词放在音节多的词之前。

如: a big yellow wooden wheel. (一个黄色的大木轮.)

(2) 作表语时放在连系动词之后。

如: The price sounds reasonable. (这个价格听起来算是合理.)

(3) 作宾语补足语时放在宾语之后。

如: We must try our best to keep our environment clean.

(我们必须尽力保持我们的环境清洁.)

(4) 后置的情况:

① 修饰复合不定代词时放在代词之后。如: Something serious has happened to him. (他发生了严重的事情.)

② 与表示“长、宽、高、重、老、远”的词连用时形容词后置。如: He's 1.8 metres tall. (他身高1.8米.)

3. 有关形容词的用法解析:

(1) whole 与 all: 记住两个词序: ① the whole + 名词 ② all (of) the + 名词

如: He was busy the whole morning. (整个早晨他都很忙.)

He can remember all the words he learns. (他能记住学过的所有词.)

(2) tall 与 high, short 与 low: 指人的个子时用 tall 与 short; 指其他事物时一般用 high 与 low. 如: He's very tall / short. (他个子很高 / 矮.)

Tall trees are standing on both sides of that avenue.

(大道的两侧有高大的树木.)

A few people live on high mountains. (少量的人住在高山上.)

(13) real 与 true: real 一般指东西的真假, 译为“真的”; 而 true 则指事情或消息的可靠性, 译为“真实的”。

如: This is a real diamond (钻石) and it's very expensive.

(这是货真价实的钻石, 非常贵。)

—Is that true? —Yes. I heard it with my own ears.

(那真实吗? 是的, 我亲耳所听。)

(14) interested 与 interesting 的区别: interesting 指人或东西“有趣的”, 作定语或表语, 而 interested 则表示人对别的事物“感兴趣的”, 只能作表语。

如: The man is very interesting and all the children like him.

(这个人很有趣, 孩子们都喜欢他。)

This book is interesting and you can really enjoy yourself.

(这本书很有趣, 你会真正获得享受。)

I am interested in science. (我对自然科学感兴趣。)

(15) such 用法: such + a(n) + 名词(单数) (+ that 从句)

如: I have never seen such a foolish (愚蠢的) boy.

(我从来没有见过这么蠢的男孩。)

He had such a terrible accident that he could never forget it.

(他遭遇了这么可怕的事故, 他永远也不会忘记。)

(16) good 与 well: 表示“好”时, 作定语或表语用 good, 状语用 well; 表示“(身体)好”时用 well。

如: Doing sports is good for us. (进行运动对我们有益。)

Study well and make progress every day. (好好学习, 天天向上。)

—How are you? —I am very well. (你吗? 我很好。)

(17) nice 与 fine 的区别: nice 表示令人愉快的, 可以指东西、人物外表等; fine 一般指身体或天气好。

如: Let's go and share the nice cake. (我们去分享那块美味的蛋糕吧.)

She is a nice girl. (他是个漂亮的姑娘.)

What a fine day! (多好的天气!) He's fine recently. (近来他身体不错.)

(8) too much 与 much too: too much 表示“太多的”, 修饰事物数量; much too 表示“太过、过分”, 修饰形容词或副词。

如: I am full because I have had too much rice. (我饱了, 因为我吃了太多饭.)

That coat is much too dear. (那件大衣太贵了.)

(9) quick, fast 与 soon: quick 与 fast 基本同义, quick 往往指反应速度快, fast 往往指运动速度快, 而 soon 表示时间上很快即将发生。

如: After a quick breakfast, he hurried to school leaving his bag at home. (匆匆地吃过早饭, 他朝学校赶去, 却把书包忘在家.)

A train is much faster than a bus. (火车比公共汽车快得多.)

His father will be back to China very soon. (他父亲很快就要回中国.)

(10) lonely 与 alone: lonely 是表示心理活动的形容词, 意思是“孤独的”

作定语或表语: alone 的意思是: “独自的, 单独的”, 指无人陪伴, 仅作表语。

(作为副词的 alone 可作状语。)

如: He lives alone but he doesn't feel lonely. (他一人独住但不感到孤独.)

He is lonely person. You can not easily get on well with him.

(他是个孤独的人, 你要和他相处好实在不易)

(11) other 与 else 的区别: 两个词都可作形容词, 但用法不同, other 放在名词前; else 修饰不定代词、疑问词、little, much, 后置。另外, or else 表示“否则”

是连词。如: The other students are on the playground. (其他学生在操场.)

Who else can work out this maths problem? (还有谁能解出这道数学题.)

This is nobody else's money. It's mine. (这不是别的什么人的钱, 是我的.)

Do you have anything else to say for yourself? (你还有什么要为自己说的吗?)

(12) special 与 especial 的区别: 表示事件不同寻常、过分或特殊时, 两个词可互换。

但 special 较为常用。另外, special 还可表示特别的目的。

如: She pays special attention to clothes. (她非常注重着装。)

These are special chairs for small children. (这些是专门给小孩子的椅子。)

(13) gone、lost、missing 的区别: gone 表示“丢了, 没了”, 含一去不复返的意思, 也可以表示“死了”, 作表语或宾补, 不可以作定语; lost 表示“丢失”, 含难以找回的意思, 可作定语、表语或宾补; missing 表示“失踪了, 不见了”, 强调某人物不在原处, 可作定语、表语或宾补。

如: My fever is gone, but I still have a cough. (发烧退了, 但我们咳嗽。)

The parents found the lost child at last. (家长终于找到了迷路的孩子。)

My dictionary is missing. Who's taken it away? (我的字典不见了, 谁拿走了?)

(14) living、alive、live、lively 的区别: 四个词都来源于动词 live “生活、居住”。

living ['lɪvɪŋ] 有三个意思: ①“活着的、现有的”, 作表语或定语; ②“一模一样的、逼真的”; ③相当于 lively, “强烈的、活泼的”。

live [laɪv] 指东西“活的”, 可替换为 living。

alive [ə'laɪv] 作表语, 指人“活着的”, 如作定语, 则放在名词后。

lively [ˈlaɪvli] 有三个意思: ①有生气的、活泼的、快活的; ②(色彩)鲜艳的; ③生动的、真实的。

如: A living language should be learned orally. (活的语言应从口头上学)

We have a living hope that you will succeed. (我们强烈希望你能成功。)

Is she still alive? (她还活着吗?)

This is a live fish. (这是条活鱼。)

She is as lively as a kitten. (她像小猫一样可爱。)

He gave a lively description of the football match.

(他生动地描述了那场足球赛。)

(15) sick 与 ill 区别: sick 和 ill 都表示“生病的”, 但是 sick 可做定语、表语, 而 ill 只能做表语。

如: He has been ill/sick for a long time and he is very weak now.

(他病了很久, 现在非常虚弱.)

Vets help treat sick pets and most of the pets' owners like them.

(兽医帮助诊治患病的宠物, 很受宠物主人人们的喜爱.)

(1b) the poor (穷人们) / the rich (富人们) 等用法: "the + 形容词" 这一结构可表示一类人物, 复数含义。

如: We must try our best to help the poor. (我们应尽力帮助穷人们.)

The rich never know how the poor are living. (有钱人哪知穷人怎么过日子.)

[II.] 副词: 用来说明事情发生的时间、地点、原因、方式等含义或说明其它形容词或副词的程度的词。

1. 副词的分类: (见下表)

时间副词	频度副词	地点/方位副词	程度副词	方式副词	疑问/连接副词	其他副词
today tomorrow yesterday now	once	here, there	very, too	well	how	too, also
then, early late	twice	home, below	enough	hard	where	not, so
once, soon just	always	anywhere	rather, quiet	alone	when	as, on, off
usually	above, outside	how, so	fast	why	either	
tonight, long already, yet, before	often	in, inside, out	much, just	together	whether	yes, no
ago, later, ever since	sometimes	back, up down	nearly, only	suddenly	however	not, neither
never	away, off, far	almost				maybe
after, whenever	(seldom)	near, nearby	as long as		where	perhaps
first, someday	ever	wherever	even, all		why, how	certainly
sometime, last		everywhere	a little		when	

2. 副词在句子中的位置及作用:

1) 作状语: ① 时间副词: 一般放在句首或句尾, 注意: early, late, before.

later, yet 等一般放在句尾, already, just 一般放在动词的前面。

如: We will visit the Great Wall tomorrow. (我们明天要去参观长城)

They have already been to the UK twice. (他们去过英国两次)

Soon the lost boy found his way back home.

(不久, 迷路的孩子找到了回家的路)

② 频度副词: 一般放在 be 动词之后或助动词主要动词之间, 但 sometimes, often 等还可放在句首或句尾, usually 可放在句首, once 可放在句尾, twice, three times 等一般放在句尾。

如: Sometimes I get up early. (我有时起得早。)

The workers usually have lunch at the factory. (工人们通常在厂里吃午饭。)

Take this medicine twice a day. (这种药一天吃两次)

③ 方式副词: 一般放在行为动词之后, suddenly 可放在句首, 句尾或动词前。

如: Old people can hardly walk as quickly as young people.

(老年人几乎不可能走得和年轻人一样快)

Suddenly he saw a light in the dark cave.

(突然, 在黑漆漆的山洞里, 他看见了一丝亮光。)

④ 地点副词: 一般放在句尾, 但 here, there 还可放句首。

如: There you can see thousands of bikes running in all directions.

(在那里, 你可以看到成千上万的自行车朝各个方向流动。)

⑤ 程度副词: 修饰动词时, 放在动词之前; 修饰形容词或副词时, 放在形容词或副词前。但注意, enough 总放在被修饰的形容词或动词后面; only 位置比较灵活, 总是放在被修饰的词的前面。

如: I nearly forgot all about it if he did not tell me again.

(如果他不再次告诉我, 我几乎把那事全忘了)

She got to the station early enough to catch the first bus.

(她早早地赶到车站赶上了首班车)

⑥ **疑问副词**: 用于对句子的状语进行提问, 位置总在句首。

如: When and where were you born? (你何时何地出生?)

How do you do! (你好!)

⑦ **连接副词**: 用来引导主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句, 在从句中作状语。

如: That is why everyone is afraid of the tiger.

(那就是人人都害怕老虎的原因)

He wondered how he could do it the next day.

(他不知道第二天怎样做那事)

⑧ **关系副词**: 用来引导定语从句, 在从句中作状语。

如: This is the place where Mr. Zhang once lived.

(这就是张先生曾经住过的地方)

Please tell me the way how you have learned English so well.

(请告诉我, 你的英语是怎样学得这么好的方法)

⑨ **其它副词**: too "也", 用在句尾; also 放在动词前; either "也不", 放在句尾;

not "也不", 放在句首; so "如此, 这样", 放在形容词、副词前; on/off "开/关" 放在动词之后; not 放在 be 之后、助动词之后、不定式或动名词之前;

maybe / perhaps 放在句首; certainly 放在句首或动词之前。

如: He went to the Palace Museum and I went there, too.

(他去了故宫博物院, 我也去。)

Maybe your ticket is in your inside pocket.

(也许你的票就在你的里边衣袋里)

(2) **作表语**: 地点副词一般可以作表语, 放在 be 等连系动词之后, 说明人物所处的位置。

如: I'm very sorry he isn't in at the moment. (很抱歉, 他此刻不在家)

Jim is over there. (吉姆就在那边)

(3) **作定语**: 时间副词 (如 now, then) 以及许多地点副词都可以作名词的定

语,放在名词的后面.

如: People now often have their festival dinners at restaurants.

(现在的人们经常在餐馆里吃节日晚餐.)

(4) 作宾语补足语: 地点副词一般可作宾语补足语.

如: Put your dirty socks away, Jim! They are giving out bad smell!

(吉姆, 把你的脏袜子拿开, 它们在散发着臭气.)

Father kept him in and doing his lessons. (父亲把他关在家里做作业)

✓ [注意] “动词+副词”的宾语如果是代词, 则该副词应该放在代词之后.

如: He wrote down the word. (他写下了那个词)

→ He wrote it down. (他把它写了下来)

七. 介词

介词表示它后面的名词或相当于名词的其他结构与句中其他成分的关系.

1. 介词和种类

(1) 简单介词, 常用的有 at, in, on, about, across, before, beside, for, to 等.

(2) 复合介词, 如 by means of, along with, because of, in front of, instead of 等.

2. 介词和其他词类的习惯搭配关系

(1) 和动词的搭配, 如 agree with, ask for, belong to, care about 等.

(2) 和形容词的搭配, 如 afraid of, angry with, good at 等.

(3) 和名词的搭配, 如 answer to, key to, reason for, cause of 等.

3. 表示地点位置的介词

(1) at, in, on, to

at ① 表示在小地方; ② 表示“在...附近”. He is sitting at the desk.

in ① 表示在大地方; ② 表示“在...范围内”. He arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

on 表示毗邻, 接壤. Russia lies on north of China.

to 表示在...范围外, 不强调是否接壤. Fujian is to the south of Jiangsu Province.

(2) above, over, on 在...上

above 指在...上方, 不强调是否垂直, 与 below 相对。

The bird is flying above my head.

Over 指垂直的上方, 与 under 相对, 但 over 与物体有一定的空间, 不直接接触。

There is a bridge over the river.

on 表示某物体上面并与之接触。He put his watch on the desk.

(3) below, under 在...下面

Under 表示在...正下方。There is a cat under the table.

below 表示在...下, 不一定在正下方。Please write your name below the line.

4. 表示时间的介词

(1) in, on, at 在...时

in 表示较长时间, 如世纪、朝代、时代、年、季节、月及一般(非特指)的早、中、晚。

如: in the 20th century, in the morning, in the 1950s, in 1989,

in the night, in summer, in one's life, in January.

on 表示具体某一天及其早、中、晚。

如: on May 1st, on a cold night in January, on a fine morning.

on Monday, on New Year's Day, on Sunday afternoon.

at 表示某一时刻或较短暂的时间, 或泛指圣诞节、复活节等。

如: at 3:20, at the end of..., at this time of year.

at the age of..., at the beginning of, at Christmas.

✓ [注意] 在 last, next, this, that, some, every 等前面一律不用介词。

如: We meet every day.

(2) in, after 在...之后

in + 段时间表示将来的一段时间以后。

My mother will come back in three or four days.

after + 段时间表示过去的一段时间以后。He arrived after five months.

after + 将来点时间 表示将来的某一时刻以后。

She will appear after five o'clock this afternoon.

(3) from, since 自从...

from 仅说明什么时候开始, 不说明某动作或情况持续多久。

He studied the piano from the age of three.

Since 表示某动作或情况持续至说话时刻, 通常与完成时连用。

They have lived here since 1978.

(4) after, behind 在...之后

after 主要用于表示时间。We shall leave after lunch.

behind 主要用于表示位置。Lucy is hiding behind an old house.

5. 表运动方向的介词: across, through 通过、穿过

across 表示横过, 即从物体表面通过, 与 on 有关。She swam across the river.

through 穿过, 即从物体内部穿过, 与 in 有关。He walked through the forest.

6. 表示“在...之间”的介词: between, among

between 指在两个人或两个事物之间。

There is a football match between Class 1 and Class 2 on the playground.

among 指三个或三个以上人或事物之间。The teacher is standing among the students.

7. 表示其他意义的介词

(1) on, about 关于

on 表示总本书。这篇文章或演说是严肃的, 或学术性的, 可供专门研究这一问题的人阅读。

about 表示内容较为普通, 不那么正式。

There will be a lecture on economics this afternoon.

He told me a lot about his life in the summer vacation.

(2) by, with, in 表示方法、手段、工具

by 以...方法、手段或泛指某种交通工具。

He makes a living by selling newspapers.

With表示用...工具、手段,一般接具体的工具和手段,

He broke the window with a stone.

in表示用...方式,用...语言(语调、笔墨、颜色等).

The foreigner spoke to us in English.

(3) except 和 besides

except 除...之外,不包括在内;

Except Mr. Wang, we went to see the film. (王先生没去)

besides 除...之外,包括在内;

Besides Mr. Wang, we also went to see the film. (王先生也去了)

8. 易错点

(1) beside, besides

beside 意为“在...旁边”. He sat beside me. 而 besides 意为“除...之外”.

如: What do you want besides this?

(2) in the tree, on the tree

in the tree 指动物或人在树上; 而 on the tree 指果实、树叶长在树上.

(3) on the way, in the way, by the way, in this way

on the way 指在路上; in the way 指挡道; by the way 指顺便问一问;

in this way 用这样的方法.

(4) in the corner, at the corner

in the corner 指在拐角内, at the corner 指在拐角外

(5) in the morning, on the morning

in the morning 是一般说法; on the morning 特指某一天的早晨.

(6) by bus, on the bus

by bus 是一般说法; on the bus 特指乘某一辆车

八. 连词

连词是用来连接词、短语、从句或句子的词，连词不作成分。

1. 表示并列关系的连词有：and、both... and...、not only... but also... 和 neither... nor... 等。

(1) and：和，并且

A. 基本用法："and"表示"和"、"并且"的意思，用来连接对等关系的词和词、短语和短语，句子和句子。

I enjoy basketball, football and table tennis.

The weather becomes colder and colder.

B. 特别用法：和连词后连接and，有条件句作用，此时and = if you..., you'll...

Go straight on, and you'll see the library.

= If you go straight on, you will see the library.

(2) both... and... 既...也...，(两者)都...

A. both... and...

构成的词组作主语时，谓语动词用复数。Both Jim and Kate are from England.

B. both... and...

否定句表示部分否定。You can't speak both German and English.

(3) neither... nor... 既不...也不

连接两个并列主语时，谓语动词靠近哪个主语就与哪个主语保持"人称"和"数"的一致，即采取就近原则。

Neither I nor he has been to the play before.

(4) not only... but also... 不但...而且...

连接两个主语后的谓语动词也遵循就近原则。

Not only the mother but also the children are ill.

2. 表示转折关系的连词有：but, however, yet, still, while 等。

Mary was a nice girl, but she had one short coming.

Your composition is fairly good, however, there is still some room for improvement.

Tom got up early, yet he failed to catch the train.

He was very tired, still he kept on walking.

Jane is hard working, while her sister is quite lazy.

3. 表示选择关系的并列连词有: or, either... or..., whether... or... 等.

(1) or: 或、否则.

A. 基本用法

or 表示“或”的意思, 使用于两者之中选择一个的时候.

He doesn't like dumplings or noodles.

B. 特别用法

or 便向后连接 or, 表“如果... 否则...”, 有转折的意思, 此时 or = if you don't..., you'll...

Hurry up, or you'll be late. = If you don't hurry up, you'll be late.

(2) either... or...: 或者... 或者...; 不是... 就是...; 要么... 要么...

A. either... or... 连接两个并列主语时, 谓语动词靠近哪个主语就与哪个主语保持“人称”和“数”的一致, 即就近原则.

Either you or I am right. Does either she or they like English?

B. 由 either... or... 引导的否定句是完全否定.

She isn't either a student or a teacher.

(3) whether... or... 不管... 还是...

She is always cheerful, whether at home or at school.

4. 表示因果关系的并列连词有: for (因为), so (所以).

He is not at school today, for he has a bad cold.

It was late, so I went home.

5. 引导时间状语从句的从属连词有:

before, after, when, while, as, till, untill, since, as soon as, hardly.

(1) when, while, as 都表示“当...时”, when 从句谓语动词既可以是瞬间动词也可以是延续性动词,可用于主从句动作同时发生或从句动作先于主句动作发生。while 从句谓语动词只能是延续性动词,侧重主从句动作同时发生。as 引导一个持续性动作,多用于主从句动作同时发生,强调“一边...一边”。

(2) until 用法: 当主句谓语动词是延续性动词时,主从句都用肯定式,译为“直到...为止”;当主句谓语动词是瞬间动词时,主句用否定式,从句用肯定式,即 not...until, 译为“直到...才”。

Mr. Green waited until his children came back.

(格林先生一直等到他的孩子们回来。)

Mr. Green didn't go to bed until his children came back.

(格林先生直到他的孩子们回来才睡觉。)

6. 引导条件状语从句的从属连词有: if (如果), unless (除非, 如果...不) 等。

If you don't go soon, you'll be late. = Unless you go soon, you'll be late.

7. 引导原因状语从句的从属连词有 because, as, since 等。

because “因为”语气最强, 回答 why 提问时只能用 because, 其引导的从句可放在句首或句末; as “由于”, since “既然”语气不如 because 强, 引导的从句常置于句首; for 是并列连词, 语气最弱, 对前面分句加以解释或补充说明, 其引导的分句常置于句末, 且用逗号隔开。

[注意] because 与 so 不能同时使用。

8. 引导让步状语从句的从属连词有: although / though (虽然, 尽管), even though / if (即使)

Although / Though it is a very young country, it is very rich.

Even if / though you were here yesterday, you couldn't help him.

[注意] although / though 引导的从句不能与 but 连用, 但可与 yet, still 连用。

9. 引导目的状语从句的从属连词 so that 和 in order that (以便, 为了) 等。

The teacher spoke loudly so that / in order that we could hear him clearly.

10. 引导结果状语从句的从属连词有: so that (结果是) 和 so/such... that... (如此... 以至于) 等.

It was very cold, so that the water in the bowl froze.

It is such a heavy box that nobody can move it.

11. 引导比较状语从句的从属连词有: as... as (与... 一样), not as/so... as... (不及, 赶不上), 和 that (比) 等.

I know you better than she does.

He works as carefully as she.

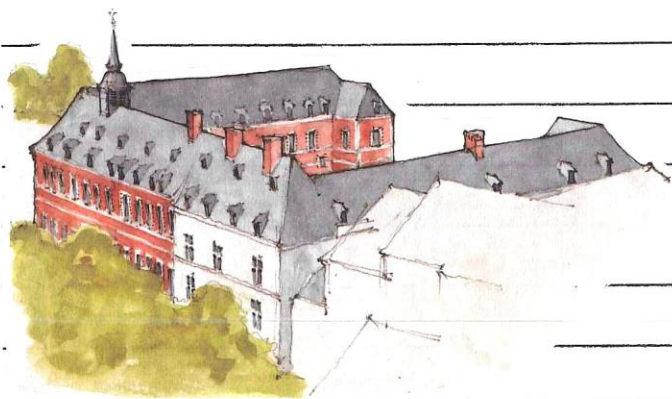
I can't run as/so fast as you.

12. 引导名词性从句的从属连词有: that 和 if/whether (是否) 等.

We know that the earth goes around the sun. (宾语从句)

Whether he'll go there hasn't been decided. (主语从句)

[注意] 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中, 如果主句是将来时, 从句要用一般现在时.



中考完形填空备考笔记

历年中考阅读完形核心单词

achievement	n. 完成, 成绩, 成就	bomb	v. 轰炸 n. 炸弹
act	v. 行动, 表演	bother	v. 打扰
affect	vt. 影响, 感动	breathe	v. 呼吸
agreement	n. 协定, 协议, 同意	bully	n./v. 欺负
aim	n. 目标, 目的	cage	n. 笼
allow	vt. 允许, 准许	calculation	n. 计算
amazing	a. 令人吃惊的	camera	n. 照相机, 摄影机
ambulance	n. 救护车, 野战医院	cancel	v. 取消
amount	n. 总数, 数量, 总和	cancer	n. 癌症
application	n. 请求, 申请, 施用	captive/caged	adj. 俘虏的
aquarium	n. 水族馆	captivity	n. 囚禁, 被关
Arctic	a. 北极的	cause	n. 原因, 理由
article	n. 文章, 条款, 物品	celebration	n. 庆祝, 祝贺
ashamed	adj. 羞愧的	chain	n. 链条, 项圈
assume	vt. 假定, 承担, 呈现	challenge	n. 挑战
astronaut	n. 宇航员	cheer	v. 欢呼
at least	至少	chest	n. 胸膛, 箱子
athletic	a. 运动的	claim	v. 认领
average	n. 平均数 a. 平均的	close	adj. 亲密的
battery	n. 电池	comfortable	a. 舒适的
battle	n. 战役 vi. 作战	command	vt. 命令, 指挥
blame	vt. 责备	common	a. 普通的
blind	a. 瞎的, 盲目的	community	n. 社区
bloodshed	n. 流血事件	compare	vt. 比较

confuse	迷惑	discover	vt. 发现
complain	v. 抱怨, 投诉	discuss	vt. 讨论
complaint	n. 抱怨, 控告	disorder	n. 混乱, 骚乱
complete	v. 完成 adj. 完整的	distance	n. 距离
connect	vt. 连接, 联系	distract	v. 分散注意力
continue	vt. 继续	documentary	a. 有文件的
control	vt. 控制, 克制	double	a. 两位的, 双的
counter	n. 柜台	earth-orbiting	adj. 围绕地球轨道的
countless	a. 无数的	effect	n. 效果, 效力
courage	n. 勇气, 胆量	elbow	n. 肘部
course	n. 课程	emotionally	ad. 在情绪上
crash	vi. 碰撞, 坠落	encourage	vt. 鼓励, 支持
creature	n. 生物	energy	n. 活力
crossing	n. 十字路口	enhance	vt. 提高, 增加, 夸张
cube-shaped	adj. 立方体形状的	exactly	adv. 确切地
culture	n. 文化	exit	n. 出口, 退场 vi. 退出
dairy	n. 牛奶场	expect	vt. 预料, 预期, 等待
dangerous	a. 危险的	experience	v. 经历 n. 经验
dare	v. 敢	experienced	adj. 经验丰富的
deaf	a. 聋的	experiment	n. 实验
degree	n. 程度, 学位	expert	n. 专家
diet	n. 饮食, 食物	explanation	n. 解释, 说明
direction	n. 方向, 指导	exploration	n. 探索
directly	ad. 立即	explorer	n. 探索者
disappoint	v. 使...失望	expression	n. 词句, 表达
disastrous	a. 灾难性的	extremely	ad. 非常

fake	n. 假货 a. 假的	include	vt. 包括
fireworks	n. [pl.] 爆竹, 烟花	inexpensive	a. 廉价的
flutter	v. 扑腾	injury	n. 伤害
follow	vt. 跟随, 结果是	instruction	n. 命令, 教学, 教训
free	v. 释放	intellectual	n. 知识分子 a. 智力的
freedom	n. 自由	international	a. 国际的
fridge	n. 电冰箱	interview	n. 接见, 面谈
friendship	n. 友谊	introverted	adj. (性格) 内向的
gadget	n. 小器具, 小配件	invite	v. 吸引
get-together	n. (使) 聚集	item	n. 提子, 条款
giant	n. 巨大, 巨物	journey	n. 旅行
government	n. 政府	judge	v. 判断
gradually	ad. 逐渐地	laptop	n. 手提式个人电脑
grain	n. 谷物	latest	a. 最近的
hand	v. 递给	leading	adj. 最主要的
handout	n. 分发	lens	n. 镜头
head	n. 首领, 头目	light	v. 点燃
head phone	n. 耳机	location	n. 位置, 场所
height	n. 高度	lower	v. 低下
high-fat	adj. 高脂肪的	major	a. 主要的
highway	n. 高速公路	manager	n. 经理
honesty	n. 诚实	martyr	vt. 娶, 嫁 vi. 结婚
honor	v. 纪念 n. 荣誉	measure	vt. 量 n. 测量
human-powered	adj. 人力的	middle-aged	adj. 中年的
ice-covered	adj. 冰封的	mockingbird	n. 模仿鸟
improve	vi. 改善, 提高	mop	v. 拖(地板)

murder	n. 谋杀	pollute	vi. 污染
native	a. 本土的	powder	n. 粉末, 火药
naturally	ad. 自然地	power	n. 力量
nerous	a. 紧张的	powerful	a. 强有力的
nerousness	n. 神经过敏	practice	v. 练习, 实践
nomads	n. 游牧部落	prefer	v. 更喜欢
nut	n. 坚果	president	n. 总统, 校长
nutritious	a. 有营养的	pressure	v. 向...施压力 n. 压力
obstacle	n. 障碍	private	a. 私人的
operation	n. 操作; 经营; 手术	produce	vt. 生产
orbit	n. 运行轨道 vt. 环绕	producer	n. 生产者
organize	v. 组织	production	n. 产品, 产量
ornithologist	n. 鸟类学者	progress	n. 进步
outgoing	adj. 友善的, 将离去的	prompt	n. 提示
overacted	adj. 行为夸张的	protect	vt. 保护
partnership	n. 合作	protein	n. 蛋白质
patient	a. 耐心的 n. 病人	prove	vt. 证明 vi. 结果是
peacefully	ad. 和平地	psychologist	n. 心理学家
peanut	n. 花生	punish	v. 惩罚
perfect	vt. 改善 a. 完美的	purpose	n. 目的
perform	vt. 执行, 演出	radio	v. 用无线电发射
phone	n. 电话 vt. 打电话	rainforest	n. 雨林
photography	n. 摄影	rate	n. 比率, 速度 vt. 评价
physically	ad. 体格上	raw	a. 生的, 未加工的
picture	v. 描绘	reference	n. 证明人
poison	n. 毒药 vt. 毒害	refuse	v. 拒绝

regulat	a. 规则的	sledge	n. 雪橇
relatively	ad. 比较...地	special	a. 特殊的
relaxation	n. 松弛, 松懈	sponsor	n. 发起者 v. 赞助
relaxed	a. 放松的	start-up	n. 启动
remove	v. 移动, 搬迁	stomach	n. 胃
requirement	n. 需要, 需求	strategy	n. 策略
respond	v. 回应, 反应	stressful	a. 有压力的
result	n. 成果 v. 导致	strict	a. 严格的
reward	n. 报答 v. 酬金	structure	n. 结构
roasted	a. 烤好的	subway	n. 隧道, 地铁
rubber	n. 橡皮 a. 橡胶的	suffer	v. 遭受...痛苦
rush	v. 冲, 奔, 闯	suggest	v. 建议, 暗示, 启发
safety	n. 安全	sunglasses	n. 太阳眼镜
sandbox	n. 沙盒	system	n. 系统, 制度
satellite	n. 卫星	talent	n. 天才, 才能
satisfy	v. 满足	technology	n. 工艺, 技术
scare	v. 恐吓	teenager	n. 青少年
scientific	a. 科学的	telegram	n. 电报
screen	n. 触屏	temperature	n. 温度, 体温
seed	n. 种子	tent	n. 帐篷
separation	n. 分开	theory	n. 理论, 学说
shape	n. 形状 v. 形成	thumb	n. 大拇指
share	v. 分享 n. 股份	troop	n. 军队
sickness	n. 疾病, 恶心	underground	a. 地下的; 秘密的
signal	n. 信号	underlined	adj. 划线子下的
similar	a. 相似的	unexpected	a. 意外的

universal	a. 宇宙的	victory	n. 胜利, 战胜
unlit	adj. 未点燃的	videophone	n. 可视电话
unusual	a. 不平常的	webcams	n. 网络摄像头
vacuum	n. 真空	well-being	a. 安宁, 福利
value	n. 价格, 价值	wizardry	n. 巫术
vehicle	n. 车辆	worldwide	adj. 全世界

历年中考完形填空核心短语

turn into = change into	把... 变成...
when it comes to ...	当提到..., 当谈到...
knock out	出局
make a wish	许诺
the finish line	终点线
up and down	上下地, 到处, 前前后后
come over	走过去
stay healthy	保持健康
no more than	仅仅, 只是
have a lot to do with	与... 有很大关系
be home to	是... 所在地, 栖息地
the rest of	其余的
agree with	同意
come true	实现
learn from	听说
mental illness	精神病
little by little	逐渐地
over time	随着时间的流逝

volunteer group	志愿者小组
from then on	从那时开始
sb's face lit up	(使)变得容光焕发或振奋
depend on	依赖, 依靠
North Pole	北极
put up = set up, build up	建立, 设立, 挂起
belong to	属于
think highly of	高度赞扬
in the form of	以... 的形式
first aid	急救
check for a pulse	号脉
heart attack	心脏病
fall into place	依序排列, 依序出现
make one's way through	穿过, 走过
take action	采取行动
junk food	垃圾食品
bar codes	条形码
let down	使... 失望
slow down	慢下来, 停下脚步
lottery ticket	彩票
book the flight	订机票
rush through	快速通过, 赶紧做
advantage degree	高学历
come up with	提出, 想出 (看法, 观点)

完形填空解题技巧

初中英语完形填空解题技巧,通常做题者从总体上把握文章主旨,接受作者所传达的信息与情感,针对完形填空,提出了各种多层次,全方位的理解技法,其中以总体把握法、词语搭配法、语法判定法、语境联想法、举例对比法最为重要。

首先讲解以下四种解题法:

1. 总体把握

要通读完形填空的短文,跳过空格快速阅读,了解全篇的主要内容,切不可把宝贵的时间浪费在个别字句推敲上。

2. 弄清体裁

文章体裁通常分为四种,论述文、记叙文、说明文和应用文。中考选文以叙事性文章为主,如:幽默故事、科普知识、童话、简短新闻、名人轶事、社会热点问题等。读这类文章,要大体上了解故事所涉及的时间、地点、人物、事件及前因后果。

3. 重视主题句

完形填空所用的短文一般不给标题,但短文的主题句,往往在每段文章的首句,有时也出现在文章的中段或结束处。主题句提供全篇的性质、大意等,这是深入了解全文的“窗口”,甚至能以该句为立足点,从该句的时态、语气等推测全文的主要内容。

4. 语境联想

利用上下文的提示,用学过的知识和已有的生活经验,扫清部分词汇理解上的障碍。

一般说来有以下三种解题技法:

1. 词语搭配

(1) 从语法角度来说,句子不是词的序列,而是词组的序列。

(2) 因搭配关系而产生的一般性词汇。如: see a film

(3) 词序和意义皆以固定的复合词和动词短语。如: push ahead with (奋力前行)

(4) 因同组而构成的常见的句式: It feels + 形容词 + 不定式。在搭配判断时注意:

要区别外形相近而意义不同的搭配。

如: look for, look over, look out, look for, look after, look up 等。

要区别形不相似而意义相近的搭配

如: I paid 12 pounds for the dictionary.

The book cost me a lot.

It took three men to lift the box.

句中都有“付出、花费、需要”的意思,译成汉语时相通,但要注意它们之间的搭配变化:

要注意单个词组的多义性:

如: take off 有“脱下(衣服), (飞机)起飞, 匆匆离开, 取下, 休假等多种含义。

2. 语法判定

(1) 要注意出现频率较高的词类题, 依次为动词、介词、代词、连词、形容词、副词。选择各类词时, 要注意以下几个方面:

a. 名词的选择, 应联系文章主题及空格前后出现的有关词, 注意其性和数一致。

b. 动词的选择, 要注意词义与惯用搭配, 还要区分近义词之间的用法差异及所给词的形式。

c. 选择介词, 应注意其惯用法, 特别是与动词或其他词组成的固定搭配。

d. 选择代词, 要注意性、数、格是否准确。

e. 选择连词, 要注意分析前后句或上下文的逻辑关系。

f. 选择形容词和副词, 要注意词义的区别, 用于比较时, 还要注意词形变化。

(2) 要注意句法题, 搞清句子的种类、类型、省略和倒装。

a. 句子的种类包括陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。一般以考查疑问句、感叹句的词序为多见, 其次是祈使句的零时态等。

b. 句子的类型有简单句、并列句、复合句和并列复合句。中考考查要点是在复合句里的状语从句、宾语从句和直接/间接引语,也考查简单的定语从句。

c. 句子的省略与倒装很少考查,却要看懂,不能引起对文章的曲解。

(3) 在语法适用方面,可用择优法和排除法

a. 择优法是把各选项代入短文中,选出在词义上符合要求,且在语法上又没有语病的答案。

b. 排除法是在代入选项时如发现选项单词意义不对,或词与词搭配不妥,或存在语法错误,或与上下文有矛盾,则迅速排除不合适的选项,剩下的就是正确答案。

3. 例举对比

在完形填空的多项选择中,常常会遇到难以选择的题目,需要调动头脑里的知识“储备”,例举熟知的的语言现象与之相比较,再做出明智的选择。

一般的解题过程是:

(1) 通读全文,掌握大意。结合选项初步弄清短文写了些什么内容。

(2) 瞻前顾后,分析先行。在理解全文意思的基础上,结合文章内容对空缺句子作合乎逻辑的推理。必须弄清空缺词句的确切含义,空缺词句与其前后句的意义衔接必须自然、合理,不可出现意义断层或说东道西的情况,必须从空缺句的内部结构入手,从语法、词语固定搭配、词形变化等角度考虑,务必使所填的单词准确无误。

(3) 反复推敲,攻克难关。如果做不出来的话,可能要改变一下思路。如实词多与文章的内容直接相关,虚词多与文章的连贯性或句子结构直接相关,如果从内容上实在看不出要填哪个单词的话,应考虑是否需要填介词、连接等。

(4) 验证答案,修正错误,着重注意这几点:

a. 文章是否顺畅 b. 所填单词是否是最佳单词 c. 所填单词是否有拼写错误

题型特点:

- (1) 完形填空是一种测试学生的外语语言知识以及运用这种语言的综合能力的试题。
- (2) 完形填空所选的短文长度在250个词以内,难度并不大,但涉及的范围广。文体多以记叙文为主,考查内容集中在考生对名词、动词、形容词和副词等实词的理解上。
- (3) 考点层次从小到大分为四类:单词层次,词组层次,句子层次与语篇层次。
- (4) 选项中的干扰项设置与语法结构错误无关,重在文意的干扰。

试题要求:

- (1) 巩固、扎实、熟练的英语语法知识和丰富的英语知识。
- (2) 文章阅读能力和技巧,特别是快速阅读理解能力,甚至是跳过一些词语的能力。
- (3) 扎实的英语词组、短语,惯用法等固定搭配的知识,词语意义和句法的辨析能力。特别是以动词为中心的词组。
- (4) 逻辑思维能力,特别是理解文章整体内容,主题思想的能力和推理判断的能力。
- (5) 根据试题捕捉相关信息的能力。

应试技巧:

1. 快速通读全文,掌握主旨大意。答题时不要急于看选项、找答案,应通篇浏览短文,掌握文中时间、地点、人物及事件。短文开头的第一、二句通常是主题句,或告诉我们文章所讲的主要内容是什么。完形填空首句一般不留空白,因此认真阅读短文开头的几句,有利于准确地预测主旨。
2. 抓住结构、语义及逻辑三条线索,推断和预测选项。完形填空是人为地切断短文的思路,让学生依据自己对文章的理解恢复短文思路的题型。我们答题时,首先要注意所选的答案填入空白后,整个句子语法结构是否合理;其次,看语义是否通顺,上下文是否连贯,呼应;第三,如果几个选项填

入空白处,结构和语义没有问题,那么就要在逻辑上看哪个选项填入最合理。

3. 要特别注意词组、习语和句型的积累、同义词的辨析以及生活常识的运用。完形填空是考查学生熟练地掌握词组、习语和句型的有效题型,因此我们平时要注意词组、习语和句型的积累,特别是《教学大纲》和《考试说明》中要求掌握的那一部分词组、习语和句型;在答题过程中,我们如能迅速地判断词组、习语和句型,不仅提高了答题的准确率,而且可以节省答题时间;辨别同义词的不同含义是考查学生对词汇掌握的重要途径,很多词语在不同的上下文中会有不同的意思,因此我们一定要在认真读懂短文的基础上作答;运用生活常识也是正确答题的有效手段。

4. 选项填完后,通读短文,仔细检查连词、副词的使用。我们在选项填完后,一定要通读短文,从整体上检查结构、语义及逻辑是否一致,上下文衔接是否合理;另外,连词、副词也是常考的词,我们选择后要特别注意上下文的语气、语态,避免出现逻辑混乱。

5. 解答试题的时候,可利用直接法、排除法和比较法等选择正确答案。

完形填空题的常设考点

由于完形填空以考查文意为主,注重考查考生的逻辑判断能力,所以常设考点主要集中在:

1. 注重对实词的考查,特别是对动词、动词短语、名词、形容词、副词等的考查。
2. 注重在具体的语境中考查词语(特别是名词、形容词)的用法;
3. 对连词的考查,考查考生对行文逻辑的掌握及对关联词的正确运用。

要做好完形填空必须始终注意对文章的理解和注意上下文的呼应,这是完形填空的做题原则。绝大多数完形填空题,只看单个的句子,有时所提供的四个选项从语法角度来看都讲得通,但具体的语篇中只能有一个正确答案。

因此,看一空做一空的做法是不可取的,必须从语篇的角度来考虑所填

答案。做题时一定要联系上下文，从字里行间寻找隐藏信息，同时要善于根据四个选项的设置特点来进行选择：

1. 所给选项是不同的名词，则要根据上下文的意思来判断要用哪个名词的形式或是否涉及固定搭配等来考虑；
2. 所给选项是形容词、副词，则要根据上下文的意思或在句中的作用来确定，形容词修饰名词、副词修饰动词和形容词；
3. 所给选项是同一动词的不同形式，则要考虑空白处要求用什么时态、语态或哪种非谓语动词形式；
4. 所给选项是不同的动词，考查的是语境中动词的用法及意义，这时要从上下文来判断或从固定搭配方面来考虑；
5. 所给选项是连词，可从上下文的意思、连词的用法以及习惯搭配入手进行选择，and 表并列，but 表转折，because、so、therefore 表因果，though、although 表让步；
6. 所给选项是代词；则要从上下文的指代关系以及代词的用法来考虑。

完形填空题的题型特点

完形填空是一项考查学生英语阅读理解能力和语言运用能力的综合性题型。对考生的要求较高，不但要有扎实的英语基础知识，还要有较强的分析和判断能力。出题形式是将一篇短文按一定的间隔删掉若干词语，要求考生通过把握文章的整体意思，补全空缺部分，使其恢复原貌。具体说来，完形填空题有以下特点：

1. 不是一般的单选题，它要求考生不仅掌握词语在特定语境中的使用，而且要能理解全文、照顾文章的前后逻辑关系。
2. 完形填空检测的面广、量大，不仅从词汇、语法方面考查，还可能涉及到一些文化背景知识，所以一定要全面考虑。
3. 文章传达的是作者的观点、思想情感，做题时不能把自己观点想当然。

的带入,一定要从文章本身的语境去考虑。

4. 体裁各不相同,有议论文、说明文、记叙文等,考查的知识也包括很多方面,有日常生活的,社会文化的和自然科学的等,所以考生平时一定要有较强的阅读面和知识面。

5. 完形填空一般不给标题,但有主题句,往往在开头,有时也在中间或结尾。主题句是了解文章的“窗口”,抓住了主题句,就能更好了解文章大意。

完形填空的解题技巧

一、跳读空格,了解大意

解题时先跳读空格,通读短文,了解全篇的内容和主旨。要重视首句,善于以首句的时态、语气为立足点,理清文脉,推测全文主题及大意。

二、复读短文,判断词形

把握大意后再认真复读短文,利用语境,结合所学知识,先确定空格处所需词语的意义,再根据空格在句子中位置,判断充当的成分,从而确定所填词的词性,再依据词语搭配和语法规则,判断所填词的正确形式。

三、三读短文,验证答案

在每一空白处填上一个词后,将短文再读一遍,上下参照,连贯思考。把所填的答案放入文中检验,看上下文内容是否协调一致,语法结构是否正确无误等进行综合验证,凡有疑问必须重新推敲考虑。

英语完形填空的五个注意点

1. 完形填空的短文通常没有标题,且文章首句和尾句,一般不设空,要特别注重对首、尾句的理解,因为它们往往提示或点明文章的主题,对理解全文有较大帮助。

2. 第一遍通读带有空缺单词的短文时可能一时把握不住短文内容,弄不清头绪,这是很正常的。此时要注意克服畏难情绪和急躁心理,应稳定

情绪,再将短文读一、二遍,直到明确大意为止。

3. 做题时切勿一看到一个空格就急选答案,这样往往只见树木,不见树林,由于缺乏全局观念,易导致连续选错。因为完形填空不同于单个句子的选词填空,其空白处是位于一篇文章中,因此必须纵观全文、通篇考虑。

4. 所设的空多以实词为主,所提供的四个备选项中只有一个是正确的,其他三项均为干扰项。而干扰项也多与前、后的句子或词组可以形成某种搭配,即如单从语法角度判断则无法确定,还必须从语篇意义上加以鉴别。

5. 动笔时先易后难,先完成容易、有把握的答案,这样可以增强自信心;然后再集中精力解决难点。对于实在无法确定的,可以从文中同样结构或类似结构中寻找提示,大胆地作出猜测。

Fashion not only in Clothes

For most people, the word "fashion" mean "clothes". But people may ask the question, "What 1 are in fashion?" And they use the adjective "fashionable" in the same way: "She was wearing a 2 coat." "His shirt was really a fashionable color".

But of course there are fashions 3 many things, not only in clothes. There are fashions in holidays, in restaurants, in films and books. There are 4 fashions in school subjects, jobs... and in languages. Fashions 5 as time goes. 6 you look at pictures of people or things from the past, you will see that fashions have always changed. An English house of 1750 was different 7 one of 1650. A fashionable man in 1780 looked very different from his grandson in 1850.

Today fashions change very quickly. We hear about things 8 more quickly than in the past. Newspapers, radios, telephones and televisions send information from one country 9 another in a few hours. New fashions mean that people will 10 new things,

so you see, there is money in fashion.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. color | B. clothes | C. food | D. money |
| 2. A. nice | B. beautiful | C. expensive | D. fashionable |
| 3. A. at | B. by | C. in | D. with |
| 4. A. even | B. just | C. only | D. already |
| 5. A. change | B. changes | C. are changed | D. changed |
| 6. A. Where | B. When | C. If | D. As |
| 7. A. on | B. with | C. from | D. from |
| 8. A. very | B. much | C. too | D. quite |
| 9. A. in | B. to | C. to | D. with |
| 10. A. buy | B. sell | C. get | D. use |

[答案与解析]

1. B. 根据首句“时髦意味着衣服”，很容易推测出要问的是“衣服”。
2. D. 根据上文“用同样的方法使用形容词fashionable”，下文自然是含有fashionable的句子。
3. C. 根据下文中的in holidays, in restaurants等，运用语感感知法立刻能锁定正确选项。
4. A. 上句“假期时髦、餐馆时髦”和本句的“学科时髦、工作时髦”之间是进一步说明的关系，因此，要选表示递进关系的副词。这四个副词中只有even表示递进关系。
5. A. “时髦随着时间的推移发生变化”，属于客观事实和普遍真理，因此，要用一般现在时。
6. C. “看过去的照片或物品”和“看到时髦总是在变化”是条件与结果的关系，因此，本句应选引导条件状语从句的连词。
7. D. 表示“与...不同”，要用固定词组be different from。根据下句中的different from，也能立即锁定选项。

8. B. 从句子结构方面来看, 这是一个表示两者进行比较的句型。根据语法规则“修饰比较级时要用程度副词 much”, 就可排除其他选项。

9. C. 此处是指“从一个国家, 到另一个国家”。表达这一意思时, 要用连词词组 from... to...。

10. A. 根据后半句“明白钱的时髦”, 运用科学推理法可知“只有买东西才能知道”, 因此, 选“买新东西”。

中考阅读理解备考笔记

阅读训练的六种方法

1. 讲究阅读方法

(1) 依据主题句定短文的中心: 任一篇文章通常是围绕一个中心展开并且由段落组成的; 段落间有内在的紧密联系, 而表达段落主题的句子叫主题句, 通常置于段落的开头, 有时在末尾和中间; 其它的句子是用来说明和阐述主题句的; 若把一个个主题句加以整理, 可以悟出中心思想, 同时也可回辨、排除个别生词、难句(等困难信号)所带来的干扰, 但也有些文章的中心思想常贯穿在全文中, 因而要综观全文, 对全文有透彻的理解才行。如:

My friend Matt and I arrived at the Activity Centre on Friday evening. The accommodation wasn't wonderful, but we had everything we needed (beds, blankets, food), and we were pleased to be out of the city and in the fresh air.

On Saturday morning we met the other ten members of our group. Cameron had come along with two friends, Kevin and Simon, while sisters Carole and Lynn had come with Amanda. There were some other members I didn't know. We had come from different places and none of us knew the area.

We knew we were going to spend the weekend outdoors, but

none of us was sure exactly how. Half of us spent the morning caving while the others went rock-climbing and then we changed at lunchtime. Matt and I went to the caves first. Climbing out was harder than going in, but after a good deal of pushing, we were out at last. Though we were covered with mud, we were pleased and excited by what we'd done.

This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the writer's friends at the Activity Centre
- B. the writer's experience at the Activity Centre
- C. outdoor sports at the Activity Centre
- D. how to go rock-climbing and caving

[参考答案B] 短文的中心是说明"the writer's experience at the Activity Centre". 作者及朋友, 还有组上的其他一些成员一起在活动中心度周末的一些活动及感受。

(2) **掌握具体事实和重要细节**: 阅读文章时, 要求学生养成辨认和记忆具体事实、重要细节的习惯。因为这些是主题句的扩展、补充、说明或例证, 是用来支持和说明中心思想的。如:

If someone asks me: "Do you like music?" I'm sure I will answer him or her: "Of course, I do." because I think music is an important part of our lives.

Different people have different ideas about music. For me, I like rock music because it's so exciting. And my favorite rock band, the "Foxy ladies" (酷妹) is one of the most famous rock band in the world. I also like pop music. My classmate LiLan loves dance music, because she enjoys dancing. My best friend, Jane, likes jazz music. She thinks jazz is really cool.

"I like dance music and rock very much." says my brother, "because they are amazing."

But my mother thinks rock is boring. "I like some relaxing music", she says. That's why she likes country music, I think.

① The writer likes music because he thinks _____.

A. it's an exciting part of our lives

B. it's an amazing part of our lives

C. it's an important part of our lives

② What kind of music does the writer like?

A. Rock and pop music B. Rock and dance music C. Jazz and country music

③ Who like dancing?

A. The writer

B. Lilan

C. Jane

④ The writer's mother thinks that country music is _____.

A. amazing

B. boring

C. relaxing

⑤ How many people's ideas about music are talked about in this passage?

A. 4

B. 5

C. 6

这是几道重要事实和细节的辨别题，全是围绕短文的主题句 "Different people have different ideas about music" 来展开的，起补充举例作用。

答案：① C ② A ③ B ④ C ⑤ B

(3) 运用构词法、语境线索等帮助来推测关键词义：在阅读文章的过程中，常遇到生词，不懂词义就会妨碍理解，但大部分生词的词义可根据上下文，结合构词法、借助文章中的语境线索帮助在理解基础上猜测其词义，这有助于加快阅读速度，提高阅读能力。如：

Water is all around us. Water is in the ocean. Water is in the lakes and rivers. Water is in the air. There is more water than land on the earth. All living things must have it. We must have it, too.

We cannot live without drinking water. Sometimes, we do not have all the water that we need. The land will dry up without water. Sometimes, there can be too much water in the land. If it rains very, very hard, the rain water will run down the hill. It takes some of the land with it when it runs down the hills. It is called erosion when the water takes the land away.

"Erosion" in the passage means _____.

A. 地震 B. 雪崩 C. 侵蚀 D. 霜冻

根据前面的语句 If it rains very, very hard, the rain water will run down the hills. It takes some of the land with it when it runs down the hills. 解释可推 erosion 是一种自然地理现象, 即“侵蚀”, 选 C.

2. 训练阅读速度

在阅读中, 或多或少会碰到生词和不熟悉的短语, 这些生词和短语会妨碍我们对文章中心的理解, 但查阅词典会影响阅读速度。为了不查词典又能破解生词词义, 并理解文章中心, 要求考生根据构词法判断词义。如: This material is unreadable. 中 unreadable 是生词, 可根据词根 read 知道 un 和 able 分别为前缀和后缀, 那么意义就不难猜测了; 还可以根据生词与上下文的关系来猜测意义。生词所在的句子、段落会提供很多暗示和线索, 依据这些也可理解生词的词义。如: 同义词反义词线索; 解释性线索; 例证性线索; 标点符号线索等。如:

A. The herdsman, who looks after sheep, earns about 650 yuan a year.

定语从句中的 looks after sheep 解释了 herdsman 的词义为“牧人”。

B. Like her younger sister who is gregarious, Alice also likes to make friends. 句首的 like (像) 这个语境线索说明: 句中的 gregarious 与 like to make friends 意义相近。

通过这些方式可帮助我们加快阅读速度, 提高阅读正确率。

3. 改进阅读方式

(1) **预测**: 培养学生依据文章标题、插图以及相关的背景知识和社会生活经验, 对文章大致内容预测以及可能涉及到的词汇, 然后阅读文章第一段, 并对预测进行验证、纠正, 同时抓住主题句、关键词, 从而更好地从整体上去理解和把握文章中心。

(2) **略读**: 指导学生快速浏览全文, 领会文章大意, 辨析文体, 掌握篇章结构, 进而抓住文章中心。

(3) **查读**: 在浏览全文基础上进行查读, 以回答个别事实细节性的问题。有些细节性的问题不能直接在短文中找到答案, 要进行综合、归纳、转换才能获得, 也就是要在直接可获得的事实和细节的基础上经过综合、归纳、转换, 间接获得所需的事实和细节。它通常涉及数据、时间、人称、代词的指代、动作的行为的关联, 动作行为者与承受者、地点和空间、表态方式、因果、条件、内涵与外延等。如:

One day Mrs Wilson went shopping with Tracy and Ben. They went to the supermarket in the new shopping center.

"Why do you buy things here?" Tracy wanted to know. "Because they are cheaper here than at the corner store near our home," Mrs Wilson said. "Help me check the prices, please."

The Wilsons were not rich and Mrs Wilson was always careful with her money. She looked carefully at the prices of things. She bought lots of things in the supermarket. When they got home, the children said, "We don't think you saved money by going to the supermarket." "Of course I did," Mrs Wilson said. "Everything was cheaper."

"We know," the children said, "but we came home by taxi because we had too much to carry. The taxi fare was more than the money that you saved!"

Mrs. Wilson added everything up. Her children were right.

"Well done," she said. "Next time we'll do the shopping nearby."

① The things at the corner store were _____ than those in the supermarket.

A. cheaper B. nicer C. more expensive D. better

② Mrs. Wilson _____ in the end.

A. spend more money

B. paid less money

C. lost some money

D. saved a little money

这两个问题都是细节性问题,但又不能直接从文中得出答案,要经过分析和计算间接地获得事实细节。①选C。由Mrs. Wilson的话"Because they are cheaper here than at the corner store near our home."分析可知

the things at the corner store were more expensive. ②选A。Mrs.

Wilson在超市买的东西便宜,但返回时由于东西多,打的士回家,这个费用摊进去就高于节省的费用了,因此可知, Mrs. Wilson spent more money in the end.

4. 扩大英语阅读量

目前初中英语教科书所提供的阅读量较以前有较大幅度的增加,在题材、体裁的选取,功能与话题的设计方面均注意多样化和广泛性;内容贴近学生实际。我们通过课内课外广泛的阅读不仅有利于扩大词汇量,丰富语言知识,开阔视野,开拓思路,还有利于了解英美等国的文化背景、生活风俗、思维习惯及英语特有的语言表达方式,从而提高阅读理解能力。

5. 强化阅读训练

(1) 指定阅读范围: 根据不同的英语水平选择相适应的英语读物,自行安排时间,带着问题快速阅读。

(2) 进行阅读咨询: 在阅读过程中遇到的疑难,及时咨询老师,以帮助阅读顺利完成。

(3) 检查阅读效果: 阅读后通过口头练习和笔试的形式检查阅读完成

的情况。

6. 加强评估指导

通过评估测试可以检测阅读理解实际能力,从而为进一步培养阅读能力提供依据。

测试文章选材要广泛多样,难易适中,在题型上做到主观和客观性题型兼顾。客观性测试题要能通过文章直接找到答案;主观性测试题是要在阅读后通过上下文,运用联想、比较、归纳、分析判断文章的隐含意义。测试后要认真进行分析和总结,做到发现问题及时解决,以便进一步提高。

做阅读理解的五点注意

注意一: 试题各小题提供的几个选项,有的是语法、结构上有错误,有的是与短文意思不相符。解题时要把有结构、语法错误的先排除,再考虑是否符合短文内容。

注意二: 对文中的生词或看不懂的句子,大胆根据构词法及上下文意思进行猜测,尤其对涉及文中某个词或某个句子含义的选择题,要根据文章阐述的主要内容及上、下文内在逻辑关系,大胆分析推断,去伪存真选出正确答案。

注意三: 对于涉及文章主旨、大意、作者意图及短文标题等选择题,虽然短文中没直接说明,可纵观全文,提供的材料中或联想材料以外的常识,如结合学过的自然、社会科学知识加以综合理解、分析推测或按作者思路推理,从而推断正确答案。

注意四: 做选择题时一般先做在文中能直接找到依据的细节题,后做主旨题、推理题。这样在对语篇有更多领悟的基础上再进行推理判断和概括总结,把握性就更大。

注意五: 阅读的顺序一般先读短文,再看题目,然后作答。若文章较长,可先将题目通览一遍,然后带着问题读文章。这样对答题有关的段落、句子反应

敏感,而对其他答题无关部分可不花太多时间,阅读速度就可加快些。

"先题后文"阅读方法说明

关于"先题后文",运用时要注意:

1. 先读题时只能是读其问题或题干,而不能读问题后的选项,否则不仅浪费时间,而且也无法记住众多答案所表达的众多信息。

2. 在读3题之后,要把这些问题记在心里,并带着问题去阅读,关于这一点是要经过反复训练才能形成能力的,因此短文后的这些问题本身所表达的信息并不象短文那样连贯,所以在开始试用这种方法时,往往先读了3题之后(尤其是问题较多时)再读短文时,又忘记是什么问题了。

3. 带着问题读短文时,对文中出现的与问题有关的语句,可以用笔作记号,以便为下一步选择作做好准备,但也要注意不要每读到一个与问题有关的信息点就停下来去对照后面的问题,因为这样会耽误时间,另一方面有些问题往往要通过短文的全面了解才能作出结论,而不能仅仅从一、二个信息点作出判断。

4. 带着问题读完短文后,接着便是选择理解题的答案,虽然是带着问题去阅读短文的,但也并不是在阅读时带去的问题全部得到了答案,也可能有些还没有把握,这时同样要带着这些"疑题"去跳读短文。

阅读简答的答题技巧

做"阅读简答"这样的题目时,普遍觉得不难,而考试结果一出来,却发现得高分的不多,原因就在于这种题型不仅要求考生读懂文章,还要求他们用自己的语言简练地回答问题;既考查了阅读理解能力,也考查了英语表达能力和概括能力,另外,对回答的拼写、语法的正确性的要求,使做简答题有一定难度,加上解答几乎没有猜题技巧可言,做题难度更大。要想取得较好成绩,好的解题步骤和技巧非常重要。

1. 通读全文。首先要通读全文,弄清段落大意及文章中心,以及作者的基本观点,态度,正确理解语境。

2. 按题查读,即根据问题去寻找答案。认真阅读问题,充分理解问题,准确理解所问的内容,确定要在文章中查找的对象,避免答非所问。

3. 简练作答。在基本确定每题回答内容后,用简练、准确的英语表达出来。注意要切中要点,不要画蛇添足。组织答案时,注意避免语言错误,如:时态、主谓一致、句子结构和拼写等。如需引用原文,要适当改动,最好别整句照搬。

4. 认真核查。完成所填的答案后,再将原短文和补全后的短文和句子放在一起,再读一遍,上下对比参照,逐一检查所填的词是否符合原文主旨和细节,是否答非所问,是否仍存在语法、词汇拼写等错误,另外有一点要注意:如有字数要求,是否符合要求。

5. 答案形式要符合提问方式。不同类型的问题要求有不同形式的回答,不能仅仅为了答案的简洁而忽略了问题与回答在形式上的对应。如原文中提问为“why”,那就要用“because”引导的从回来回答。

如何应对阅读理解中的细节题和推理题

一. 做细节事实题的方法

在阅读理解题中,有相当一部分是考查细节和事实的题目。这类题相对容易一些。这类题有两个共同特点:

(1) 凡属针对细节的考题,正确答案大都可以在阅读材料中找到对应的文字部分作为验证,可能是一个词或短语,也可能是一个句子或若干句子。

(2) 干扰项往往是主体思想与细节混杂,正确答案细节和非正确答案的细节混杂,甚至真假混杂。因此一要在文中找出相应的信息点,二要排除干扰项。

二. 做推理题的方法

所谓推断,是根据材料中提供的信息,推断出未知信息。即把有关

的文字作为已知部分,从中推断未知部分。据以推断的有关文字可能是词或句子,也可能是若干句子,甚至是全文。中考英语中推断题主要有以下几种:

1. 事实推断

这种推断常常针对某一个或几个具体细节,是比较简单的推断,进行这种推断,首先在文章中据以推断的有关文字找出来,加以分析,悟出意思。

如: According to the passage, which of the following can you most possibly watch on TV?

A. You often play football with your friends after school.

B. Your teacher has got a cold.

C. A tiger in the city zoo has run out and hasn't been caught.

D. The bike in the front of your house is lost.

在阅读材料中,有这样一段文字:

Secondly, a news story has to be interesting and unusual. People don't want to read stories about everyday life. As a result, many stories are about some kind of danger and seem to be "bad" news.

根据这段文字,我们可以推断:电视报道的新闻故事必须是有兴趣和平常的。答案选 C。

2. 指代推断

确定代词的含义和指代对象是阅读理解常见题。要确定指代词所指代的对象,关键在于对所上下文的正确理解。指代名词的指代词,其单复数形式英语被指代的词一致,因此数的形式可作为识别指代对象第一个辅助标志。

3. 逻辑推断

这类题目往往是根据文章所提供的背景,人物的表情,动作和语言来推断出人物的态度或感觉。

4. 对作者的意图和态度的推断

这类题大都要求考生就作者对论述对象持什么样的态度做出推断,如作者对所陈述的观点是赞同、反对,还是犹豫不定,对叙述或描写的人物或事件是赞颂、同情、冷漠,还是厌恶。作者的这种思想倾向和感情色彩不一定直接表述出来,而往往隐含在字里行间。因此,进行这种推断时,我们既要依靠短文的主题思想作为推力的前提,又要注意作者的措辞,尤其是形容词一类的修饰语。

如何猜测阅读理解中的生词词义

词汇是阅读理解的基础。我们必须掌握教材中所学所有的单词和词组;了解构词法知识,如熟记一些常见的前缀、后缀,以及词语的合成和转化等;并且要进行大量的课外阅读扩大自己的词汇量。

要阅读需要一定的词汇量,同时在大量阅读的同时不仅可以复习学过的词汇而且还可扩大自己的词汇量,尽管如此,在阅读中还是不可避免会遇到生词或熟词生义,在阅读理解试题中猜测词义也是必不可少的题目,因此,须学会如何猜测词义。猜测词义时,可从以下几个方面考虑:

一、根据定义或解释猜测词义

A bag is useful and the word "bag" is useful. It gives us some interesting phrases (短语). One is "to let the cat out of the bag". It's the same as "to tell a secret"...

Now when someone lets out (泄漏) a secret, he "lets the cat out of the bag." John "lets the cat out of the bag" means he _____.

A. makes everyone know a secret B. the woman about a cat

C. buys cat in the bag

D. sells the cat in the bag

在这篇文章里,"let the cat out of the bag"虽然是一个新出现的短语,但紧接着后面就给出解释:It's the same as "to tell a secret"根据这

一、解释, 可判断答案选A.

二、根据情景和逻辑进行判断

As they go around town, the police help people. Sometimes they find lost children. They take the children home. If the police see a fight, they put an end to it right away. Sometimes people will ask the police how to get to a place in town. The police can always tell the people which way to go. They know all the streets and roads well.

In the text, "put an end to" mean "_____".

A. stop B. cut C. kill D. fly

根据文章提供的情景, 如果警察看到有人在打架, 他们肯定会去制止。因为制止打架斗殴是警察的职责。选A。

三、根据并列或同位关系猜测词义

There is a place on our earth where hot water and steam come up under the ground. It is on a large island in the Pacific Ocean. The island is North Island in New Zealand.

What does the word "steam" mean in Chinese?

A. 自来水 B. 大气 C. 冰川 D. 蒸汽

从语法上看, steam和hot water是并列关系, 就从断意两者相关, 是同一类物质, 在所给第四个选项中只有“蒸汽”有这种可能。

四、根据背景和常识判断

The following morning when I went to see how my captive (caged) bird was doing. I discovered it on the floor of the cage. I was terribly surprised! What had happened! I had taken extremely care of my little bird. Arthur Wayne, the famous ornithologist, who happened to be visiting my father at the time, hearing me crying,

over the death of my bird, explained what had happened. "A mother mockingbird, finding her young in a cage, will sometimes bring it poison berries (毒莓). She thinks it better for her young to die than to live in captivity."

An ornithologist is probably a person who ____.

A. studies birds B. loves creatures C. majors in habit D. takes care of trees

ornithologist 这个词从未见过,但通过他的语言,可判断出这是一个对鸟很有研究的人。我很爱鸟,把鸟装在笼里,细心照料,而且鸟的母亲也飞过来喂这只鸟,但这只鸟却死了,我很不理解。到我家来的这个人给我详细解释了鸟死的原因,说明这个人非常懂鸟。据此,选A。

利用主题句解阅读理解题

最有效的办法是找出主题句。一篇文章通常都是围绕一个中心意思展开的。而这个中心意思往往由一个句子来概括。这个能概括文章或段落中心意思的句子叫主题句。因此,理解一个段落或一篇文章的中心意思首先要学会寻找主题句。主题句一般具有三个特点:

- (1) 概括性强:表述的意思比较概括。
- (2) 结构简单:句子结构较简单,多数都不采用长、难句的形式。
- (3) 受它支撑:段落中其他句子用来解释、支撑或发展该句所表述的主题思想。

在一篇短文或一个段落中,大部分主题句的位置情况有三种:

一、主题句在段首或篇首

主题句在段首或篇首的情况相当普遍。一般新闻报道、说明文、议论文大都采用先总述,后分述的叙事方法。如:

All living things on the earth need other things to live. Nothing lives alone. Most animals must live in a group, and even a plant grow close

together with others of the same kind. Sometimes one living thing kills another, one eats and the other is eaten. Each kind of life eats another kind of life in order to live, and together they form a food chain (食物链). Some food chains become broken up if one of the links disappears.

第一句那是主题句,概括了本段中心:“地球上所有的生物要生存都离不开其他的生物”。后面讲述了大量事实后,作者指出:如果这些食物链中的一个链环消失,所有的食物都会断掉。所有这些事实都是围绕第一个句子展开的。

二、主题句在段末或篇末

用归纳法写文章时,往往表述细节的句子在前,概述性的句子在后,并以此结尾。这种位于段末或篇末的主题句往往是对前面细节的归纳总结或所得出的结论。例如:

If you buy some well-made clothes, you can save money because they can last longer. They look good even after they have been washed many time. Sometimes some clothes cost more money, but it does not mean that they are always better made, or they always fit better. In other words, some less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

这段文章前面列举了两件事实,最后一句是对这两个事实的概括:有些价钱便宜的衣服比价钱贵的衣服更好看,更合身。段末这句是主题句。

三、无主题句

有时,一篇文章里并没有明显的主题句。这时我们应该先找出每一段的中心意思,各段的中心意思,这些中心往往围绕一个中心展开,或是来说明一个问题的,这个中心或这个问题就是这篇文章的主题或中心。

killer bees started in Brazil 1957. A scientist in Sao Paulo

wanted bees to make more honey. So he put forty-six African bees with some Brazilian bees. The bees bred (繁殖) and make a new kind of bees. But the new bees were a mistake. They didn't want to make more honey. They wanted to attack. Then, by accident, twenty-six African bees escaped and bred with the Brazilian bees outside.

Scientists could not control the problem. The bees increased fast. They went to Central America. Now they are in North America. They travel about 390 miles a year. Each group of bees grows four times a year. This means one million new groups every five years.

Why are people afraid of killer bees? People are afraid for two reasons. First, the bees sting (叮) many more times than usual bees. Killer bees can sting sixty times a minute nonstop for two hours. Second, killer bees attack in groups. Four hundred bee stings can kill a person.

Already several hundred people are dead. Now killer bees are in Texas. In a few years they will reach all over the United States. People can do nothing but wait.

这篇文章看起来没有主题句, 那怎样确定它的中心意思呢? 按照上面的说明, 我们先找出每一段的大意: 第一段讲 killer bees 的产生。第二段讲数量急剧增加。第三段讲的是人们害怕 killer bees 的原因。第四段讲的是 killer bees 已经杀死的人数和将来的状况。几段大意始终围绕 killer bees 这一中心展开, 换句话说, killer bees 就是本文主题。

短文改错填空型阅读理解实例分析

一. 实例训练

Robert is fifteen now. Two and a half years ago, he came to the

city and began to study in a middle school. He studies hard and gets on well with his classmates. And he often helps his friends with their lessons. But as he comes from a village, the headmaster who was born in a rich family is bad to him and does his best to make excuse to punish him. The boy knows it and takes precautions against (提防) it.

One afternoon all the students went to have lunch and he bought a piece of bread. He was reading a book under a big tree. While a dog was standing near him. At that moment the headmaster came out and saw it. He became angry and said, "Don't you know we don't let anybody rear (饲养) dogs in the school?"

"Yes, I do, sir," said the boy.

"Why have you brought your dog to school, then?"

"It isn't my dog."

"Why is it following you, then?"

"You're following me now, sir," said the boy, "Can you say you are mine?"

根据以上短文在改写后短文的空白处填入适当的词,使其完整。

Robert is fifteen. He is in Grade — (1) now. He studies hard and his classmates are — (2) to him. And he often helps his friends to — (3) their lessons. But as he was — (4) in a farmer family, the headmaster from a — (5) family is bad to him and does — (6) he can to punish him.

One day in the — (7), all the student went — (8) lunch and he bought a piece of bread, reading a book under a tree. At the moment a dog was standing near him. — (9) the headmaster saw this, he wanted to — (10) him. But he failed that day again.

二. 答题分析

第一步: 快读全文, 掌握大意。

通读原文我们知道文章讲述了Robert和校长的一些情况。Robert是一个初中生, 他出于贫困家庭, 但学习努力与同学相处融洽。校长出生于富贵家庭对Robert很不友好, 总是想尽办法惩罚他, Robert时刻小心提防他。一天下午校长又想趁机惩罚他, 但未得逞。

第二步: 细读改写, 寻找异同。

如原文中说 Two and half years ago he came to the city and began to study in a middle school. 而改写中却是 He is in Grade — (1) now. 由原文中的 Two and half years ago 可知第(1)空要填 Three. 原文中说 He studies hard and gets on well with his classmates. 而改写中却是 He studies hard and his classmates are — (2) to him. 由于“他与同学相处融洽”那么“他的同学一定是对他很友好了”。因此第二空填 kind 或 friendly. 第三空是一个典型的同义句改写, 即 help sb. with sth. 与 help sb. to do sth. 的转换。

第三步: 字斟句酌, 各个击破

比如第4, 5, 7空与原文几乎没有多大差别, 可先填好 (4) born, (5) rich, (7) afternoon. 对于与原文有较大差异的空, 则需字斟句酌。我们要对比改写文中的句子与原文句子差别的前提下, 推测改写文中的句子所要表达的意思, 然后根据我们所学的知识推出要填的词。如:

原文中的 and does his best to make excuses to punish him 正是改写文中的 and does — (6) he can to punish him 要表达的意思。这里的 does 后面是一个宾语从句, 而从句缺少引导词, 因此填入 what 正合适。这一空较难, 因为 can 后面省去了动词原形 do。这句话意为“并且做他所能做的事情来惩罚他。”

而原文中的... all the students went to have lunch 与改写文中

all the students went ____ (8) lunch. went to have lunch 与 went for lunch 同义。故(8) 填 for。

改写中的 ____ (9) the headmaster saw this, he wanted to ____ (10) him. But he failed that day again. 是对原文第二段后面部分的概括, 通过比较我们知道改写中要表达的意思是“当校长看见那种情况时, 他想惩罚他, 但那一天他又失败了”。(9) 填 when, (10) 填 punish.

第四步: 复读改写, 纠正错误。

如: 第1空应大写首字母。

高分作文高分备考笔记

中考英语满分作文必背句型

1. 重点句型

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

2) ... so... that... ... 如此... 以至于...

... too... to do 太... 而不能...

such... that... 如此... 以至于...

3) not... until... 直到... 才...

4) The reason why + 句子 is that + 句子 ... 的原因是...

5) That is why + 句子 那是... 的原因

6) That is because + 句子 那是因为...

7) It is said that + 句子 据说...

8) There is no doubt that + 句子 毫无疑问...

9) It goes without saying that + 句子 不言而喻

10) There is no need to do 没必要做...

2. 提建议

had better (not) do 最好(不)做

how about / what about doing ... 怎么样?

I 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...

3. 表示喜欢和感兴趣

like / love doing

enjoy doing

be fond of doing

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

4. 努力做...

try to do > 努力做...

strive to do

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 尽力做...

do what sb. can (do) to do 尽力做...

5. 打算做... / 计划做...

intend / plan to do 打算做...

be going to do 打算 / 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...

6. 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...

7. 只加doing作宾语的动词

finish 完成 / practice 练习 / suggest 建议 / consider 考虑 / mind 介意 /

enjoy 喜欢 + doing

8. 固定搭配

look forward to doing 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 > 花费时间做...

spend time / money on + 名词

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

考英语作文万能格式佳句

1. We're often told that... But is this really the case?

我们经常被告知...但事实真是这样吗?

2. People used to... however, things are quite different today.

过去,人们习惯...但,今天的情况有很大的不同。

3. some people think that ... Others believe that the opposite is true.

There is probably some truth in both sides. But we must realize that ... 一些人认为...另一些人持相反意见。也许双方的观点都有一定道理。但我们必须认识到...

4. Recognizing a problem is the first step in finding a solution.
认识到问题是找到解决方法的第一步。

5. It is another new and bitter truth we must learn to face.
这是一个我们必须学会面对的痛苦的新情况。

6. In short, we must work hard to make the world a better place.
简而言之,为了把世界变成更美好的地方,我们必须勤奋工作。

7. Lost time is never found again. 岁月既往,一去不回。

8. Everybody should have a dream. 每个人都该有个梦想。

9. Hope for the best, but prepare for the worst.
抱最好的愿望,做最坏的打算。

10. Failure is the mother of success.
失败乃成功之母。

中考必背的作文经典词句

常用的名言警句

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. 条条大路通罗马。

6. Easier said than done. 说起来容易做起来难。

7. Every man has his weak side. 人都有缺点.

8. Look before you leap. 三思而后行.

9. Nothing in the world is difficult if you set your mind to it.
世上无难事, 只怕有心人.

10. A life without a friend is a life without a sun.
人若无友, 就如同生活中没有太阳.

11. All things are difficult before they are easy. 万事开头难.

12. Always prepare for a rainy day. 未雨绸缪.

13. As you sow, so shall you reap. 种瓜得瓜, 种豆得豆.

14. 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.

15. Don't put off still tomorrow what should be done today.
有事莫推明天.

16. Practice makes perfect. 熟能生巧.

17. Bad news has wings. 好事不出门, 坏事传千里.

18. Honesty is the best policy. 做人以诚信为本.

19. 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.

20. Don't judge a man by his looks. 不可以貌取人.

常用过渡语

21. 表起始的过渡语:

first of all, to begin with, in my opinion, according to, so far.

22. 表时间的过渡语:

first, at first, then, later, in the end, finally, afterwards, after that,
since then, for the first time, at last, as soon as, the next moment,

meanwhile, later on, soon.

23. 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.

24. 表因果的过渡语

for, because of, one reason is that... another reason is that..., thus, so, as a result (of).

25. 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.

26. 表列举的过渡语

for example, such as, that is, like, as follows, in other words, and so on.

27. 表推进的过渡语

what's more, on one hand... on the other hand..., in addition to, as well, still, also, in other words, not only... but also..., besides, furthermore, moreover.

28. 表总结的过渡语

in short, in a word, in general, in brief, in all, on the whole

中考英语作文必备的万金油句型

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 ...

例: 就我的看法打电动玩具既花费时间也有害健康

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

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: 随着台湾经济的快速发展, 许多社会问题产生了。

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

5. ...是必要的 It is necessary (for sb.) to do / that ...

...是重要的 It is important 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: 我们应当保持公共场所清洁。

It is proper for us to keep the public places clean.

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

A) 如果你不... 你就会... If you don't ... you'll ...

例: 如果你不坚持努力工作, 你就会失去这次机会。

If you don't keep working hard, you'll lose the chance.

B) 如此... 以至于... so... that ...

例: 当时, 我非常伤心, 最后都想放弃了。

At that moment, I was so upset that I wanted to give up.

C) 每当我听到... 我就忍不住感到兴奋。

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

9. 宾语从句

我认为... / 我认为... 不 I think / I don't think that ...

例: 他认为我不应该阻止他参加这个俱乐部。

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

10. Since + S + 过去式, S + 现在完成式.

例: 自从他上高中, 他学习非常努力。

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

中考英语作文常用句式大全

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, 可根据自己的情况选择其中的1-2个, 做到能熟练正确地仿写或套用。

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 ...

例: There are three reasons for the changes that have taken place in our life. Firstly, people's living standard has been greatly improved. Secondly, most people are well paid, and they can afford what they need or like. Last but not least, more and more people prefer to enjoy modern life.

注: 如果写第一个句子没有把握, 可改写成两个句子。如: Great changes have taken place in our life. There are three reasons for this. 这样可避免套用中的表达失误。

2. 表示好处

1) It has the following advantages.

2) It does us a lot of good.

3) It benefits us quite a lot.

4) It is of great benefit to us.

例: Books are like friends. They can help us know the world better, and they can open our minds and widen our horizons. Therefore, reading extensively 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.

例: However, everything divides into two. Television can also be harmful to us. It can do harm to our health and make us lazy if we spend too much time watching television.

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.

例: Computers are now being used everywhere, whether in the government, in schools or business. Soon, computers will be found in every home, too. We have good reason to say that computers are playing an increasingly important role in our life and we have stepped into the Computer Age.

5. 表示措施

1) We should take some effective measures.

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

3) We should do our utmost in doing sth.

4) We should solve the problems that we are faced with.

例: The housing problem that we are faced with is becoming more and more serious. Therefore, we must take some effective measures to solve it.

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.

例: Some changes have taken place in people's diet in the past five years. The major reasons for these changes are not far to seek. Nowadays, more and more people are switching from grain to

meat for protein, and from fruit and vegetable to milk for vitamins.

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.

例: We cannot ignore the fact that industrialization brings with it the problems of pollution. To solve these problems, we can start by educating the public about the hazards of pollution. The government on its part should also design stricter laws to promote a cleaner environment.

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.

例: Compared with cars, bicycles have several advantages besides being affordable. Firstly, they do not consume natural resources of petroleum. Secondly, they do not cause the pollution problem. Last but not least, they contribute to people's health by giving them due physical exercise.

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.

例: With the improvement of the living standard, the proportion of people's income spent on food has decreased while that spent on education has increased.

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...

例: People have different attitudes towards failure. Some believe that failure leads to success.

注: 一个段落有时很适宜以问句开始, 可以尝试这一写作方法。

例: Do "lucky numbers" really bring good luck? Different people have different views on it.

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 above, we can come to the conclusion that...

例: From what has been mentioned above, we can come to the conclusion that examination is necessary, however, its method should be improved.

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...

5) As a proverb says, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

例: As is well known to us, it is important for the students to know the world outside campus.

中考作文分类总结型模板

一. 解决方法题型

考生要列举出解决问题的多种途径

1. 问题现状

2. 怎样解决 (解决方案的优缺点)

In recent days, we have to face problem —— A, which is becoming more and more serious. First, —— (说明A的现状).

Second, —— (举例进一步说明现状)

Confronted with A, we should take a series of effective measures to cope with the situation. For one thing, —— (解决方法一).

For another —— (解决方法二). Finally, —— (解决方法三).

Personally, I believe that —— (我的解决方法). Consequently, I'm confident that a bright future is awaiting us because —— (带来的好处).

二. 说明利弊题型

这种题型往往要求先说明一下现状,再对比事物本身的利弊,有时也会单从一个角度(利或弊)出发,最后往往要求考生表明自己的态度(或对事物前景提出预测)

1. 说明事物现状

2. 事物本身的优缺点(或一方面)

3. 你对现状(或前景)的看法

Nowadays many people prefer A because it has a significant

role in our daily life. Generally, its advantages can be seen as follows. First ——— (A的优点-). Besides ——— (A的优点-2)

But every coin has two sides. The negative aspects are also apparent. One of the important disadvantage is that ——— (A的第一个缺点). To make matters worse, ——— (A的第二个缺点).

Through the above analysis, I believe that the positive aspects outweigh the negative ones. Therefore, I would like to ——— (我的看法).

(From the comparison between these positive and negative effects of A, we should take it reasonably and do it according to the circumstances we are in. Only by this way, ——— (对前景的预测).)

三. 议论文的框架

(1) 不同观点列举型(选择型)

There is a widespread concern over the issue that 作文题目. But it is well known that the opinion concerning this hot topic varies from person to person. A majority of people think that 观点- . In their views there are 2 factors contributing to this attitude as follows: in the first place, 原因- . Furthermore, in the second place, 原因二 . So it goes without saying that 观点- .

People, however, differ in their opinions on this matter. Some people hold the idea that 观点二 . In their point of view, on the one hand, 原因- . On the other hand, 原因二 . Therefore, there is no doubt that 观点二 .

As far as I am concerned, I firmly support the view that 观点-或三 . It is not only because ———, but also because ———.

The more _____, the more _____.

(2) 利弊型的议论文

Nowadays, there is a widespread concern over (the issue that) 作文题目. In fact, there are both advantage and disadvantage in 题目议题. Generally speaking, it is widely believed there are several positive aspects as follows. Firstly, 优点一. And secondly 优点二.

Just as a popular saying goes, "every coin has two sides." 讨论议题 is no exception, and in another word, it still has negative aspects. To begin with, 缺点一. In addition, 缺点二.

To sum up, we should try to bring the advantage of 讨论议题 into full play, and reduce the disadvantage to the minimum at the same time. In that case, we will definitely make a better use of the 讨论议题.

四. 议论文模板

1. 正反观点式议论文模板:

导入: 第一段: Recently we've had a discussion about whether we should... (导入话题)

Our opinions are divided on this topic. (观点有分歧)

正文: 第二段: Most of the students are in favour of it. (正方观点)

Here are the reasons. First... Second... Finally... (列出2~3个赞成理由)

第三段: However, the others are strongly against it. (反方观点)

Their reasons are as follows. In the first place... What's more...

In addition... (列出2~3个反对理由)

结论: 第四段: Personally speaking, the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, for it will do us more harm than good, so I support it. (个人观点).

2. "A或者B"类议论文模板:

导入: 第一段: Some people hold the opinion that A is superior to B in many ways. Others, however, argue that B is much better.

Personally, I would prefer A because I think A has more advantages.

正文: 第二段: There are many reasons why I prefer A. The main reason is that.... Another reason is that.... (赞同A的原因)

第三段: Of course, B also has advantage to some extent... (列出1~2个B的优势)

结论: 第四段: But if all these factors are considered, A is much better than B. From what has been discussed above, we may finally draw the conclusion that.... (得出结论)

3. 观点论述类议论文模板:

导入: 第一段: 提出一种现象或某个论点作为议论的话题

As a student, I am strongly in favour of the decision. (表明自己的观点是赞成还是反对.)

The reasons for this may be listed as follows. (过渡句, 承上启下)

正文: 第二段: First of all... Secondly... Besides... (列出2~3个赞成或反对的理由)

结论: 第三段: In conclusion, I believe that... (照应第一段, 构成“总—分—总”结构)

4. "How to"类议论文模板:

导入: 第一段: 提出一种现象或某种困难作为议论的话题

正文: 第二段: Many ways can help to solve this serious problem, but the following may be most effective. First of all... Another way to solve the problem is... Finally... (列出2~3个解决此类问题的办法.)

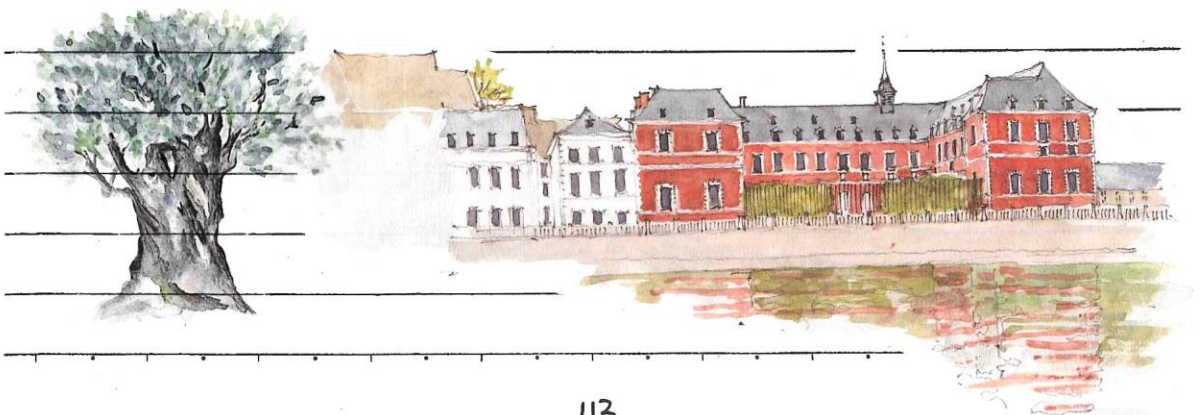
结论: 第三段: There are not the best, but the only two/three measures we can take. But it should be noted that we should take action to... (强调解决此类问题的根本方法)

五. 图表作文的框架

As is shown / indicated / illustrated by the figure / percentage in the table (graph / picture / pie / chart), 作文题目的议题 has been on rise / decrease (goes up / increases / drops / decreases), significantly / dramatically / steadily rising / decreasing from _____ in _____ to _____ in _____. From the sharp / marked decline / rise in the chart, it goes without saying that _____.

There are at least two good reasons accounting for _____. On the one hand, _____. On the other hand, _____ is due to the fact that _____. In addition, _____ is responsible for _____. Maybe there are some other reasons to show _____. But it is generally believed that the above mentioned reason are commonly convincing.

As far as I am concerned, I hold the point of view that _____. I am sure my opinion is both sound and well-grounded.



中考满分作文背诵

Great changes in my hometown

More than twenty years ago, my hometown was just a small, old and poor town. Most of people were farmers. There were few factories. The people didn't have enough food to eat and wore old clothes. They had a hard life.

Great changes have taken place in the past twenty years. The people have found a lot of ways of making money. Now there are many tall buildings. They are very beautiful. Roads are wide and clean. People can take buses or drive their own cars to go to work. Many people have cell phones and personal computers. People's living conditions have improved a lot. Thanks to the government's efforts. My hometown is becoming more and more beautiful.

[译文] 在我的家乡发生了很大的变化

二十多年来,我的家乡只是个又老又穷的小镇。大多数人都都是农民。有几个工厂。人们没有足够的食物吃,把旧衣服穿在身上。他们有一个艰苦的生活。

在过去的二十年,发生了巨大的变化。人们已经发现很多的赚钱途径。现在有许多高大的建筑物,他们很漂亮。道路宽阔,又干净。人们可以搭公车或驾驶自己的汽车上班。许多人有手机和个人电脑。人民的生活条件有了很大的进步。由于政府的努力,我的家乡正变得越来越美丽。



Save the earth

How to protect the environment has become one of the biggest problems in the world.

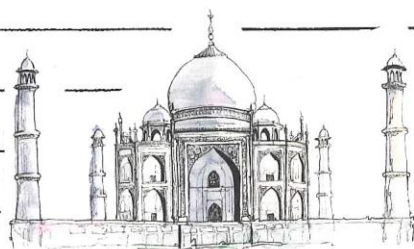
It's our duty to protect our environment. No matter where we live, we should do something to keep our neighborhood clean and tidy. We can collect waste paper or other waste things for recycling. We should plant more trees and we should prevent those factories from pouring waste water into rivers, lakes and fields. We shouldn't leave rubbish everywhere and spit in public places. We mustn't pick the flowers or step on the grass in public. If everyone tries his best to protect the environment, the world will become much more beautiful and our life will be better and better.

[译文]

拯救地球

如何保护环境已成为世界上最大的问题。

保护我们的环境是我们的责任。不管我们居住在哪里，我们应该做些事情保持我们的邻里间整洁。我们可以收集废纸或其他废弃物回收利用。我们应该种更多的树，阻止那些工厂浇注废水流入河流湖泊和土地。我们不应该把垃圾随处丢，不要在公共场所随地吐痰。我们不能摘花、践踏草地在公共场合。如果每个人都尽自己最大的努力去保护环境，世界将变得更加美丽，我们的生活一定会越来越好。



How to learn English well

As we know, English has become an international language. It is more popular than any other language in China. English is widely spoken in the world and it is the most useful language around the world, but how to learn it well?

The best way is to use it all the time. If we can talk in English, think in English we can learn it well. At school, we should learn to hear, speak, read and write carefully. We should spend enough time in practicing English. If we keep on working hard at English, we will be able to be good at it one day.

[译文]

如何学好英语

正如我们所知,英语已成为一种国际语言。在中国,它比其他任何语言更受欢迎。英语在世界上被广泛地使用,是全世界最有用的语言,但是如何学好英语呢?

最好的方法是使用它。如果我们可以一起说英语、用英语思考,我们就能把它学好。在学校,我们应该学会听、说、读、写。我们应该花足够的时间练习英语。如果我们继续努力学英语,在某天,我们将能够做得很好。



I like the Internet

The Internet is playing an important part in our daily life. It's very useful. I often search the Internet for some information. I can read the latest news, do some shopping, and get all kinds of information from it. I can also download the information that I need and I can send e-mails and make telephone calls to my friends on the internet. The most important thing is that I am able to study all my lessons on the Internet.

The Internet makes my life more interesting and colorful and it has a wide effect on my study and daily life. I like the internet very much. How about you? Will you have a try?

[译文]

我喜欢上网

在我们的日常生活中,互联网扮演着重要的角色。它非常有用。我经常在因特网上搜索一些信息。我可以读到最新的消息,买些东西,并从中获得各种信息。我还可以下载我需要的信息,可以发电子邮件,打电话给朋友,在网上聊天。最重要的是,在互联网上,我能学习我的所有功课。

互联网使我的生活更有趣,更丰富多彩,有一个很广的影响我的学习和生活。我非常喜欢上网,你呢?你会尝试吗?



Water

Water is very important for our life. Every day we use water to drink, to cook and to wash. Water is necessary for all plants. They need water to grow. People can't live without water. Plants will die without water. It is important to all living things. However, many people pollute lakes and rivers with waste water, so we must stop some people or some factories from wasting water or polluting water and help keep the water clean.

[译文]

水

在我们的生活中，水是非常重要的。每天我们都用到水，喝水、做饭、洗用。所有的植物都需要水，他们的成长需要水。人们没有水是无法生存的，植物没有水会枯萎。水对于所有有生命的事物来说很重要。然而，许多人污染湖泊和河流，浪费了水。所以，我们必须阻止某些人或者某些工厂浪费水或污染水，将有助于保持水的洁净。



中考英语答题技巧

中考英语要想得高分,就必须讲究答题技巧,下面提供一些答题的方法,供参考。

一、听力应考策略

1. 抓紧时间,提前审题
2. 沉着答题,遇难莫慌
3. 学会速记
4. 仔细检查,理顺关系

二、完形填空应考策略

1. 通读全文,掌握大意

通读全文掌握其大意是正确解答完形填空题的前提和基础。遇到空白处,不要急于纠缠,跳过去。读完全文,文章大意自然会渐趋明朗。要防止未读完全文时,就急于答题,或死死抓住某一空不放,导致“只见树木,不见森林”的错误,甚至从这步起,误入歧途,造成对全文的错误理解。

2. 首尾相顾,易处着手

读完全文,掌握大意后,可凭对全文的理解,选出自己有把握的选项,留下“拦路虎”,攻下容易点。在这一部分要注意文章的首句,又要注意尾句;注意前一句,又要注意后一句。首句、尾句往往对全文起统领或总结作用,而前后句之间互相提示,互相印证,使全文脉络逐渐清晰,逻辑逐渐明朗,从而形成从容易处包围难点,逐个消灭“拦路虎”。

3. 精斟细酌,突破难点

对于难点,需要在前面的基础上,从意义上思考,从词义上辨析,从语法上分析,从搭配上考虑,从前后文的行文来斟酌,从前后文的互相暗示上领悟。

4. 重读全文,核对答案

答案初选完毕,要把相应的选项带入文中再读一遍,看行文是否流畅,

意思是否明了,逻辑是否严密,用词是否准确,再根据情况进行调整。

三、阅读理解备考策略

阅读理解的解题步骤一般分为四步:

1. 粗读思考题,明确考查重点

中考阅读理解的短文一般有五道选择题。浏览一遍试题的好处在于阅读短文时能有的放矢,把重点放在需要考虑的内容上,这样既省时,又提高答题的准确率。

2. 通读阅读材料,掌握材料的主旨大意

通常采用速读法,阅读速度因人而异,关键要尽快掌握全文大意,为寻求正确答案打下基础。

在这一环节上,要快速,阅读时不能因某词受阻而停顿下来。对于一时不能理解的词句,不必担心,读完全文后,这些词句的含义很可能就随之领悟了。此外,停顿的次数越多,对文章的整体印象就越模糊;停顿的时间越长,某些暂时记住的细节和事实也就越易忘。

但正确的快速通读,既不能盲目求快,也不能像精读那样字字句句都要彻底理解,而应在了解大意的前提下,有侧重地尽快读完全文。

3. 仔细审题,分析材料中有关内容

审题的过程便是考生明了试题要求的过程,它是回答问题的前提。解题要先易后难,先答考查具体事情题目,后做考查深层理解的题目。短文中的首段,尤其是开头第一、二句往往包含了文章的中心意思及作者意图,多看一遍这些部分,有助于提高答题速度和准确率。

4. 复读文章,最后确定答案

复读的目的是核对答案与短文的整体是否相符,发现问题,斟酌改正。尤其对于深层理解的题目,原文往往没有提供直接或间接的答案,考生必须仔细斟酌,复读文章,敲定最后答案。

四. 书面表达应考策略:

写作前:

①审: 即审题, 审题要细, 弄清要写的体裁、格式, 所提供的要点, 参考的要素, 要表达的内容, 所限定的字数等。抓住要点, 把握主旨, 形成书面表达的大体思路与脉络。

②编: 指编拟出要点提纲, 做到条理清楚, 层次分明, 中心突出, 要点齐全, 为正式开始写作做好准备。

写作中:

①用有把握的句子。尽量使用自己熟悉的、有把握的句子, 长句不便表达 (或无把握) 时选用简单句。

②用语地道。避免生翻硬译。

③行文要自然流畅, 机动灵活地选用关联词, 防止杂乱无序, 硬邦邦语言。

④中心要突出。防止东拉西扯。

⑤书写工整、规范。

写作后:

①查: 查内容是否完整, 查要点是否齐全; 查词汇、语法、句式是否正确; 查书写是否规范; 查字数是否符合要求。

②改: 防止改得一塌糊涂, 因卷面不整洁而影响得分。

总之, 只要能沉着应战, 冷静思考, 仔细推敲, 认真核查, 一定会考出理想成绩! 加油!



八种时态总结笔记

一. 一般现在时

基本结构: ① 动词原形 ② 主语三单: 动词原形+s/es

三种常考基本用法:

1. 经常性和习惯性动作

I always get up early.

2. 客观事实和普遍真理

The earth goes around the sun.

3. 在时间状语从句及条件状语从句中, 一般现在表将来

If it doesn't rain, we will have a picnic.

第三种用法是“主将从现”原则, 务必掌握, 同时也是中考重要考点。

常见时间状语:

always, usually, often, sometimes, every day, on Sundays, at weekends, once a week, twice a month.

二. 一般过去时

基本结构: 动词的过去式

基本用法:

1. 过去某个时间里发生的动作或状态

I got up late yesterday.

2. 过去习惯性、经常性的动作

When I was in the countryside, I often swam in the river.

常见时间状语:

ago, last week (year, night, month...), in 1986, just now,

at the age of 10. at that time. once upon a time.

三. 一般将来时

基本结构: ① am / is / are going to + do

② will / shall + do

基本用法: am / is / are / going to + do

1. (人) 计划打算做某事

I'm going to go shopping with my mom tomorrow.

2. (事) 即将发生

Look at the clouds, it's going to rain.

will / shall do

1. 将来的动作和状态 (相对较长远)

You'll have your own house in the future.

2. 礼貌询问、客气邀请

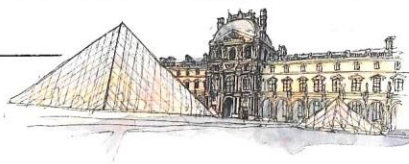
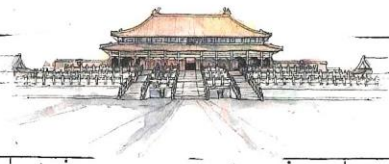
Will you go with me?

3. 意愿

I will do it for you.

常见时间状语:

tomorrow, next day (week, month, year...), soon, the day after tomorrow, in + 时间段 (格外注意).



四. 现在进行时

基本结构: am/is/are + 现在分词

基本用法:

1. 此时此刻正在进行的动作.

I am writing a letter now.

2. 现阶段正在进行的动作.

I am reading a book these days.

常见时间状语:

now, at this time, these days.

五. 过去进行时

基本结构: was/were + 现在分词

基本用法:

1. 过去某时刻正在进行的动作

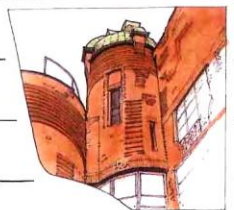
He was playing computer games when his father came home.

2. 过去某时段正在进行的动作

He was doing his homework while his mother was cooking.

常见时间状语:

at this time yesterday, at that time, 或以 when 引导的谓语动词是一般过去时的时间状语等.



六、过去将来时

基本结构: ① was / were / going to + do.

② would / should + do.

基本用法: 从过去时间点看将来, 常用于宾语从句中.

He said that he would marry her.

常见时间状语:

the next day (morning, year...), the following month (week...).

七、现在完成时

基本结构: have / has + 过去分词

基本用法:

1. 过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果.

I have finished my homework.

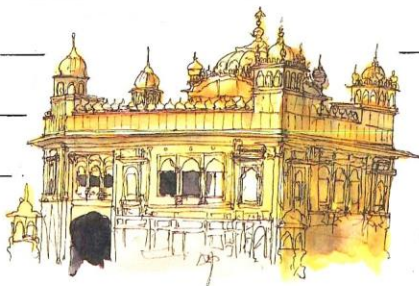
2. 过去已经开始, 持续到现在的动作或状态.

We have waited for her for 2 hours.

常见时间状语:

recently, lately, so far, up to now, since + 时间点, for + 时间段, in the past few years.

现在完成时是考试中的重点也是难点, 需要格外注意!



八. 过去完成时

基本结构: had + 过去分词

基本用法: 以过去某个时间为准, 在此以前发生的动作或行为, 即“过去的过去”。

Just before the English class, I suddenly realized that I had left my English textbook at home.

常见时间状语:

before, after, by the end of last year (month...).

