天府名校
TIANFUMINGXIAO

2007年
初中
总复习

⊙配人教版

成都七中育才学校/主编

★天府名校
★独家授权
★首次面世

英语

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2007 年初中

英语总复习

（配人教版）

成都七中育才学校　编写

出版说明

  2007 年，是四川省全面进入"新课标"中考的第二年，为了帮助广大初中考生优质高效地搞好初中毕业总复习，四川教育出版社组织编写了这套《天府名校 2007 年初中总复习》丛书。

  本套复习辅导丛书的作者是成都育才中学，成都石室联中，成都树德实验中学的一线老师。他们根据自己学校多年丰富的卓有成效的中考经验，把握中考改革动向，以全新的中考信息和训练体系诠释中考新理念，将中考考点、热点、重点、难点尽收于此，力图为考生提供一套切实提升综合素质和应试能力的初中全程总复习辅导丛书。本套复习辅导丛书在编写上大致分为三个步骤。

  第一步，基础知识的梳理。这一步依照教材知识点结合考点进行拉网式复习，注重基础练习。习题形式靠近中考出题形式，尽量新颖，不落俗套。练习题配答案，放在活页试卷后。

  第二步，专项练习，突破重点。这一步就是根据各科的知识体系，分专题复习。具体内容包括：专题讲解；关于此专题的最近全国各地中考试题例解。例题仿真题均配答案，对某些难题举出详细解题思路，适当增加了一些解题思路，帮助学生攻克难题。答案放在活页试卷后。

  第三步，模拟中考，进行实战训练。每科配六套模拟试卷，力图涵盖全部知识点及考点，难度梯次体现分明。均配答案，对难题有详细分析的思路，有些题还增加了解题思路。答案放在前两步答案后。模拟试卷采用八开活页形式，卷面样式模仿全真试卷。

  本套丛书包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学五科，覆盖成都市中考配套教材版本。

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目　录

第一部分　语言基础知识复习与训练

第一节　语法知识复习与训练

一、词　法

（一）名　词

1. 内容提要

名词可分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。专有名词是表示个别的人、事物、地点或机构等专有名称的词,它的第一个字母要大写。普通名词可分为可数名词与不可数名词。可数名词有单数与复数两种形式。

（1）可数名词的复数的变化规则

①规则变化。

a. 一般情况是在词尾加-s。如:book—books。

b. 以 s,x,ch,sh 结尾的加-es。如:glass—glasses,bus—buses;box—boxes;watch—watches;但 stomach 例外, stomach—stomachs。

c. 以 o 结尾的单词有的加-s,有的加-es。如:photos,kilos, zoos,radios,tomatoes,potatoes。

d. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的变 y 为 i 再加-es。如:factory—factories,family—families。

e. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的一般要把 f,fe 变为 v 再加-es。如:leaf—leaves,shelf—shelves。

②不规则变化。

a. 有些名词变复数时改变内部元音字母。如:man—men, woman—women,foot—feet,tooth—teeth,mouse—mice。

b. 单复数同形。如:sheep—sheep,Chinese—Chinese,deer—deer。

c. 在词尾加-en 或-ren。如:ox—oxen,child—children。

d. 合成词只将其主体变为复数形式。如:boy student—boy students,pencil case—pencil cases。

但由 man 和 woman 构成的合成名词,主体和复合部分都要变成复数。

如:man doctor—men doctors, woman teacher—women teachers。

e. 只有复数形式。

如:glasses, pants, thanks, clothes, scissors, trousers 等。

（2）不可数名词

①大部分的物质名词和抽象名词以及语言或学科是不可数名词。

a. 物质名词。如:cream, cheese, meat, tea, hair, bread, beef, sugar, rain, snow 等。

b. 抽象名词。如:practice, information, luck, knowledge, music, advice, business, work 等。

c. 语言或学科。如:English, Chinese, French, Japanese, history, math 等。

②不可数名词的计量。

a. 不可数名词不能和不定冠词 a/an 连用,表特指时可和定冠词 the 连用。

b. 不可数名词不能直接用数目计量,对不可数名词进行量化时,常用一些量词。如:two cups of tea, three pieces of bread, a piece of music, a bottle of water。

（3）名词的所有格

①表示有生命的事物的名词以及表示时间、距离、城镇、国家等的名词常用 's 构成其所有格。

如:Gina's father, my mother's dress, today's newspaper, two hours' walk。

②表示无生命的事物的名词,一般用 of 结构来表示所属关系。

如:a map of China, a leg of the chair。

③并列名词的所有格有两种情况。一种表示共有,则只在最后一个名词的词尾加 's。另一种表示不共有,则在每个名词词尾加 's。如:Jack and Tom's room 杰克和汤姆的房间(共有);Jack's and Tom's rooms 杰克的房间和汤姆的房间(不共有)。

④名词前有不定冠词、不定代词、数词等作修饰语时,一般要用双重所有格来表示部分概念。其构成为:名词＋of＋名词所有格或名词性物主代词。如:a friend of mine, two coats of my father's, some pictures of Mary's, a friend of my sister's — one of my sister's friends。

(4)常用名词辨析

①family，home，house。

这几个词都可指家，其区别在于 family 指组成家庭的成员；house 指的是建筑物、住房；home 则指家庭，包括家人、家居和家园。

②job，work。

这两个词都可译为工作，job 是可数名词，work 是不可数名词。

③journey，trip，travel。

journey 常指陆路旅行，trip 是指时间、距离都比较短的旅行，travel 指"旅行""游历"。

④people，person，man。

people 指"人们""人民""许多人"；而 person 着重指"一个或几个"的概念，有单、复数之分；man 既可指"男人"又可指"人类"。

⑤drawing，painting，picture。

drawing 是指用铅笔、钢笔等工具作的画；painting 是指用颜料画的画；picture 可指 drawing，painting，photo 等。

⑥sound，voice，noise。

sound 是指能听到的任何声音；voice 是指嗓音，noise 是指噪音。

2. 典型例题剖析

(1)There is _____ in the bottle. Will you give me another bottle?

　　　A. few　　　B. a few　　　C. little　　　D. a little

water 是不可数名词，因此选项 A 和 B 都是错误的。从第二句话暗示的情景可知瓶子里几乎没有水了。所以选项 C 是唯一正确的答案。

(2)—Are there any _____ on the farm?

　　—Yes，there are some.

　　　A. ducks　　　B. chicken　　　C. pig

there are 后跟复数名词，只有选项 A 是复数，故选 A。

3. 练习

(1)翻译下列词组。

①一大片面包　　　　②六瓶水

③教师用书　　　　　④许多家庭作业

⑤格林太太的一位朋友　⑥一张中国地图

⑦几箱苹果　　　　　⑧五瓶橘子汁

⑨十分钟步行的路程　⑩少许米饭

(2)选择题。

(　　)①I want to tell you _____.

　　　A. two news

　　　B. two piece of news

　　　C. two pieces of news

　　　D. two pieces of the news

(　　)②This is my bag. That is _____.

　　　A. Kate's　　　　B. Kates

　　　C. Kates'　　　　D. Kate

(　　)③These are some new books in the library. They are _____ books.

　　　A. children　　　B. child's

　　　C. children's　　D. the children

(　　)④_____ is a Young Pioneer.

　　　A. One of the girl　B. One of the girls

　　　C. One of girl　　D. One of girls

(　　)⑤These are my _____.

　　　A. box　　　　　B. a box

　　　C. boxes　　　　D. the boxes

(　　)⑥There are many _____ in our school.

　　　A. woman teachers　B. women teachers

　　　C. women teacher　D. woman teacher

(　　)⑦There is no snow in Chengdu. We can't make _____.

　　　A. snowman　　　B. snowmans

　　　C. snowmen　　　D. snow

(　　)⑧We give our teachers our best wishes on _____ Day every year.

　　　A. Teachers'　　　B. Teacher's

　　　C. the Teachers'　D. the Teacher

（二）冠　词

1. 内容提要

冠词是放在名词前面的虚词，本身无独立意义，但对名词起限定、修饰的作用。冠词分为不定冠词 a（an）和定冠词 the 两种。不定冠词 a 用在辅音音素开头的词前面，an 用在元音音素开头的词前面。

(1)不定冠词的基本用法

①表示"一"这个数量，但数的概念没有 one 强烈。如：He gave me a book.（他给了我一本书。）

②表示一类人或物。如：Mr Green is a teacher.（格林先生是教师。）

③指某人或某物，但不具体说明。如：A policeman wants to see you.（有一个警察想见你。）

④用于某些固定词组中。如：in a hurry，have a try，have a good time 等。

(2)定冠词的基本用法

①特指人或物。如：Can I open the window?（说话人特指的具体的某一窗子）

②用在单数名词前表示一类人或事物。如：The horse is a

useful animal.

③用来指上文提到过的人或事物。如：I bought a book yesterday. The book is very interesting.

④用在世界上独一无二的事物前。如：the sun, the moon, the earth 等。

⑤用于普通名词构成的专有名词前。如：the History Museum, the Great Wall 等。

⑥用于某些固定词组前。如：at the same time, by the way, in the end 等。

⑦用在形容词最高级前和序数词前。如：The First Lesson。

(3)不用冠词的情况

①在专有名词和表示一般概念的不可数名词前不加冠词。如：China, John, water, paper 等。

②在一日三餐的名称和球类运动名称前不加冠词。如：lunch, play football 等。

③当名词前已有 this, that, those, some 等代词时不加冠词。

④在节日、季节、月份、星期等名词前不加定冠词。

⑤在称呼语和表示独一无二的头衔的名词前不加定冠词。如："Doctor, I'm not feeling well." said Mrs Brown.

⑥在某些固定词组中不用定冠词。如：at night，go to bed，take care of 等。

2. 典型例题剖析

(1)单项选择

There is going to be _____ English party _____ this evening.

　A. the　a　　B. an　/　　C. the　an　　D. a　/

evening 前有了 this 就不用冠词。English party 前应加一不定冠词表示"一个"的概念。由于 English 的读音以元音音素开头，它前面应加 an。所以此题的正确答案是选项 B。

(2)冠词填空

_____ girl is usually quieter than _____ boy.

跳过空格观察整个句子，可知这一句话讲的是一般情况，句中的 girl 和 boy 不是特指某一个男孩或女孩，而是指类别。定冠词和不定冠词都可表示类别。因此第一空填 A，第二空填 a；或者第一空填 The，第二空填 the。

3. 练习

选择题。

(　)(1)The boys play _____ basketball after school.

　　A. a　　　　B. the　　　　C. /

(　)(2)We go to _____ bed at ten o'clock in _____ evening.

　　A. /　the　　B. the　the　　C. the　an

(　)(3)A dolphin is _____ kind of animal.

　　A. the　　　　B. a　　　　C. an

(　)(4)Mrs Green is _____ old teacher. She works very hard.

　　A. a　　　　B. an　　　　C. the

(　)(5)I have _____ CD. _____ CD looks very nice.

　　A. a　The　　B. a　A　　C. an　The

(　)(6)Let's have _____ rest. It's time for _____ lunch.

　　A. a　a　　B. a　the 、　　C. a　/

(　)(7)Look at _____ sun. It's shining bright. We can't see it at _____ night.

　　A. a　/　　B. the　/　　C. the　the

(　)(8)There is _____ cat over there. _____ cat is Mrs King's.

　　A. a　The　　B. a　A　　C. the　The

(　)(9)Shanghai is _____ largest city in _____ China.

　　A. a　a　　B. the　the　　C. the　/

(　)(10)Ji Wei is _____ Chinese boy. He was born in _____ farmer's family.

　　A. a　a　　B. the　the　　C. a　the

(　)(11)The boys like skating in _____ winter.

　　A. a　　　　B. the　　　　C. /

(　)(12)This is _____ easy problem and I can work it out in _____ minute.

　　A. a　an　　B. an　a　　C. a　the

三、代　词

1. 内容提要

代词是代替名词或代替起名词作用的短语或句子的词。

代词分为人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、疑问代词和不定代词等。

(1)人称代词

人称代词有人称、单复数和主格、宾格之分，主格用在句中作主语，宾格用在句中作宾语。

单复数 人称	单　数		复　数	
	主　格	宾　格	主　格	宾　格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he	him	they	them
	she	her		
	it	it		

(2)物主代词

	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
物主代词									
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

物主代词由形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词组成。形容词性物主代词在句中相当于一个形容词，置于名词之前，用作定语，如：This is my book. 名词性物主代词具有名词的特性，意义上相当于一个形容词性物主代词加名词，如：This book is mine. (mine＝my book)，在句中可以用作主语、宾语、表语。

（3）反身代词

反身代词用于表示强调或表示动作所及对象是动作执行者本身。反身代词也有人称和数的变化。在句中，反身代词可用作宾语和同位语。如：

The kids could dress themselves at the age of five. (宾语)

He himself went there. (同位语)

The baby in the photo is myself. (表语)

	单　数	复　数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself, herself, itself	themselves

（4）不定代词

不定代词就是不指明特定的人或事物的代词。不定代词有：some, any, all, both, either, neither, each, none, little, few, a little, a few, another, other, others, many, much 等，以及由 some, any, every, no 和 one, thing, body 组成的复合不定代词。这些不定代词大多能作主语、宾语、表语或定语。

常见不定代词的用法：

①some 和 any。

a. some 用来修饰或代替不可数名词或可数名词复数形式。意思是"几个""一些"。常用于肯定句。

如：There's some milk in the glass. (修饰不可数名词)

Some children are playing basketball. (修饰可数名词复数)

b. any 修饰不可数名词或可数名词复数形式。意思是"任何""一些"，常用于疑问句和否定句。

如：Do you have any work to do? (修饰不可数名词)

There aren't any stamps in the album. (修饰可数名词复数)

②few, a few, little, a little 的用法区别。

few 和 a few 与可数名词复数连用，little 与 a little 与不可数名词连用；few 和 little 含有否定意义，a few 和 a little 表示肯定意义。

如：There are few people in the station.

You have little time to do your work now. (你几乎没有时间做你的工作了。)

There're a few apples and a little meat in the fridge.

③all 和 both, none 和 neither。

all 和 none, both 和 neither 是两组反义词。all 和 none 用于表示三个及以上的人或物"都""都不"，both 和 neither 表示两者"都""都不"。

如：Both of us know him a little. But neither of us know(s) where he is from.

All of my friends met both of my parents.

④many 和 much。

many 用于修饰和代替可数名词，much 用于修饰和代替不可数名词。

⑤复合不定代词 everything, everybody, everyone, something, someone, somebody 常用于肯定句；anyone, anybody, anything 常用于疑问句；nothing, no one, nobody 常用于表示否定。

如：There is something new in the newspaper.

I have nothing to say.

Does anybody else know him?

当表示"请求""希望得到肯定答复"时，something, someone, somebody 可用于问句中。

如：Would you like something to eat?

Would you like someone to go with you?

如果被形容词修饰时，形容词要后置。

如：I have something important to tell you.

⑥another, other, the other 和 the others。

other 用于表示两个或两部分中的"另一个（部分）"；another 用于表示三个或三个以上的多数中的"另一个"；the other 特指两个中"另一个"；the others 指"其余全部"。如：

Please show me another pen.

He has two sisters. One is a doctor, the other is a nurse.

May I have a look at other photos?

There're 55 students in my class. 25 are girls, the others are boys.

⑦all, both, each 和 every(含 every 的复合词)等与 not 连用表示部分否定。

如：All of them aren't from Beijing. (他们不是都来自北京。)

Not everyone of us know how to answer the question. (不是我们每个人都知道这个问题的答案。)

（5）指示代词

指示代词 this, that, these 和 those 在句中可以作主语、宾语和定语，也可以作表语。

This boat looks beautiful. (作定语)

Those are their books. (作主语)

(6)疑问代词

表示疑问,一般用于疑问句或名词性从句中。疑问代词有:who,whom,whose,what,which 等。如:

Which do you like better, swimming or playing football?

I don't know whose the book is.

2. 典型例子剖析

(1)—Do you know the woman in a red sweater?

—Certainly. She is Miss Li. She teaches _____ Chinese.

 A. our B. us C. we D. ours

答案为 B。此题考查人称代词作宾语的用法。从语法功能上看,our 最具干扰性,学生容易把 our 当做 Chinese 的定语而误入"陷阱","教某人学习某学科"的习惯表达是"teach sb. ＋某学科名称",即 teach 后面带双宾语。

(2)I asked Tom and Jack some questions, but _____ of them could answer them.

 A. none B. neither C. all D. both

答案为 B。句中 but 暗示后面句意是否定的,而 Tom 和 Jack 两人都不能回答,所以选择 neither。

(3)Be careful with that knife, or you'll cut _____.

 A. himself   B. ourselves

 C. yourself   D. themselves

答案为 C。反身代词作宾语,应与主语保持一致,因此选择 yourself。

(4)Her father is very busy with his work. He has _____ time to watch TV.

 A. little B. few C. a little D. a few

答案为 A。time 是不可数名词,不能选择 B 和 D,而前句暗示后句"几乎没有时间",所以选择 little。

(5)This is not my pen. _____ is in my bag.

 A. I   B. Mine C. Me D. My

答案为 B。根据题意,"这不是我的钢笔,我的(钢笔)在书包里",所有选项中,只有 mine 符合句意。

3. 练习

选择适当的代词填空。

(1)some any

①There isn't _____ milk in the glass.

②He has a nice book with _____ pictures in it.

③I'd like _____ coffee to drink.

④—Do you have _____ red skirts?

 — No, but we have _____ blue ones.

(2)many much

①There are so _____ books to read and there's so _____

work to do.

②How _____ tasks have you finished?

③—How _____ is that shirt?

 —It's about 100 yuan.

(3)little a little few a few

①—would you like some milk?

 —Yes, just _____.

②He's new here, so he has _____ friends.

③Be quick! There is _____ time left.

④There were _____ schools in my hometown before, but now there are quite _____.

(4)either both all

①You can come on Monday or Tuesday, _____ day is OK.

②_____ the teachers in our school are very hard-working.

③There are many trees on _____ sides of the street.

选择题。

( )(1)— _____ is the man under the tree?

  —He is my uncle.

 A. What   B. Who

 C. Whom   D. Which

( )(2)The red pen on the table is _____ and the green on is _____.

 A. mine his   B. my his

 C. hers me   D. her mine

( )(3)—Can you speak French?

  —Yes, but only _____.

 A. few   B. a few

 C. little   D. a little

( )(4)How nice your bag is! Where can I buy _____?

 A. one   B. them

 C. which   D. it

( )(5)People enjoyed _____ at the evening party.

 A. himself   B. themselves

 C. ourselves D. yourselves

( )(6)—Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

  —I'm afraid _____ day is possible.

 A. others   B. another

 C. neither   D. either

( )(7)Hi, Tom. I have _____ to tell you.

 A. anything important

 B. important anything

 C. something important

 D. important something

( )(8)Let's go and get some milk. There _____ at home.

A. aren't any   B. aren't many

C. isn't much   D. aren't much

(　)(9)There is _____ time left. I must go now.

A. few   B. little

C. a few   D. a little

(　)(10)——Who is the best friend of _____?

——I think Jack is.

A. you   B. yours

C. your   D. yourself

(　)(11)_____ of us has seen the movie, so we know nothing about it.

A. Some   B. Both

C. None   D. All

(　)(12)——Do you live alone, Mr Zhang?

——Yes. I have two sons. But _____ of them lives with me. They are in America.

A. neither   B. both

C. none   D. either

(　)(13)This coat is nice, but I don't like the style. Please show me _____ one.

A. another   B. others

C. the others   D. other

(　)(14)We found _____ easy to learn to ride.

A. this   B. that

C. it   D. what

(　)(15)I like that backpack. Can I have _____, mum?

A. one   B. it

C. them   D. which

（四）数　词

1. 内容提要

数词分为基数词和序数词,基数词用于表示数量,序数词用于表示顺序。

（1）基数词

①13—19 后都以-teen 结尾,但注意 thirteen,fifteen,eighteen 的拼写。

②20—90 等十位数的整数都以-ty 结尾。如:30:thirty。

③十位数和个位数之间须用连字号"-"。如:26:twenty-six。

④100 以上的基本的基数词。百 hundred，千 thousand，百万 million，亿 hundred million，十亿 billion，十位与百位之间用 and 连接。如:8,003,052,753 读作"eight billion three million fifty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-three"。

⑤当 hundred，thousand，million，billion 表示确切数目时不能加-s。如:nine hundred。但在表示不确切数目时,要用复数形式。如:hundreds of。

⑥表示"在几十年代"用"in＋the＋表示年份的数词复数"。如:in the 1860s/60's/sixties。

⑦表时间。如:7:00 读作"seven o'clock",8:15 读作"eight fifteen",10:30读作"ten thirty"。

⑧与基数词合成的定语,其中的名词用单数。如:an eight-year-old boy,a five-year plan。

（2）序数词

①1—19 除第一(first),第二(second),第三(third)有特殊形式外,其余都在基数词后加-th;注意 fifth,eighth,ninth,twelfth 的拼法不规则;序数词前面一般要加定冠词 the,如:the fifteenth,the first。

②十位整数的序数词的构成方法是:先把十位整数基数词的词尾 ty 中的 y 变成 i,再加-eth,如:the thirtieth。

③把基数词"几十几"变成序数词时,只把个位数变成序数词,十位数不变。如:the forty-first。

④序数词可缩写,由阿拉伯数字后加上序数词的最后两个字母构成,如:1st,2nd,3rd,24th,37th。

⑤编号有两种表示方法:

a. 事物名词＋基数词。如:Lesson Two,Part Three。

b. 定冠词 the＋序数词＋事物名词。如:the second lesson, the third part。

（3）其他几种数词

①分数:分子为基数词,分母为序数词。分子大于 1 时,分母的序数词要用复数形式。如:1/5 one-fifth,2/5 two-fifths。注意特殊的分数:1/2 one (a)half,1/4 one (a)quarter。

②小数:小数点读作"point",零读作"0 或 zero",小数点后的数字按个位基数词依次读出。如:0.5 读作"zero point five",1.25 读作"one point two five"。

③百分数:用 per cent (percent)表示。如:10% →10 percent。

2. 典型例题剖析

During the seven-day May Day holiday, _____ families went sightseeing.

A. thousand   B. thousands   C. thousands of

五一节七天大假期间,全国成千上万的家庭都外出观光旅游去了。"成千上万"不是一个确切的数字,应用 thousands 并且还必须和介词 of 连用,所以选项 C 才是正确答案。

3. 练习

选择题。

(　)(1)——What's the time?

——It's _____ now.

A. five thirty five   B. five-thirty five

C. five thirty-five

( )(2)There are _____ floors in the building. He lives on the _____ floor.

　A. twelve, the twelfth 　　B. twelve, twelve

　C. the twelve, twelfth

( )(3)The Greens have lived in Chengdu for _____.

　A. one and a half year

　B. one and a half years

　C. one year and half

( )(4)345 should be written in English as _____.

　A. three hundreds and forty five

　B. three hundred and forty-five

　C. three thousand and forty-five

( )(5)An ____ girl sang us a song in English at the party.

　A. eight-year-old 　　　B. eight-years-old

　C. eight-year's-old

( )(6)They have learned more than three _____ English words.

　A. thousand 　　　　　B. thousands

　C. thousand of

( )(7)About _____ of the students in her class are boys.

　A. second thirds 　　　B. two third

　C. two thirds

( )(8)The two great men wrote those letters in _____.

　A. 1870's 　B. the 1870s 　C. 1870s

( )(9)We are going to learn _____ next week.

　A. Lesson Two 　　　　B. second lesson

　C. lesson two

( )(10)You can find him in _____.

　A. Room 201 　　　　　B. 201 Room

　C. the 201 Room

（五）介　词

1. 内容提要

介词一般用于名词或代词前,表示该词与句中其他成分的关系。介词后面的名词或代词(若是人称代词,则要用宾格)称为介词宾语。介词和介词宾语合在一起构成介词短语。

(1)常见介词的种类

①时间介词:in, at, on, before, after, around, between, during, by, for, from, since, over, past, to, till, until, through。

②地点介词:at, in, on, next to, in front of, before, after, above, under, behind, between, to, towards, over, across, along, among, around, near, by, from, below, inside, outside,

beside, next, down 等。此外 in the front of, in the middle of, in/at the corner of, at the back of 等,也是表示地点的介词短语。

③其他介词:about, as, with, without, against, of, besides, but, except, according to, like, unlike, by, for 等。

(2)部分常用介词的用法

①in 的用法。

a. 表时间。表示在……一段时间内(如一天中的某段时间、某个月份、季节、年份、世纪、时期等)。如:in the evening, in the day, in May, in summer, in 2006, in the 21st century, in the holidays 。

b. 表地点。表示在某范围(或大地方或空间)内。如:in China/Chengdu/America, in Class Five, in the corner, in the supermarket, in the school play, in the water, in the classroom。

c. 表穿戴。如:the woman in a skirt , the girl in blue。

d. 用……语言,以……方式。如:in English, in this way。

e. 在某方面。如:be interested in , do well in , take part in。

② at 的用法。

a. 表时间。表示在某一时刻、时段等(如钟点、用餐、节日、年龄、时间、时刻、一天中某段时间)。如:at five o'clock, at lunch time, at Christmas, at the age of 15, at this time, at sunrise , at noon /at night/dawn。

b. 表地点。表示一个点或小地方。如:at the pool, at the airport, at home, at the House of Dumplings, at the top。

c. 向(目标,方向)。如:laugh at, point at, look at, aim at。

d. 处于(某种状态),进行(某种活动)。如:at school, at work。

e. 在……旁边(往往有目的)。如:at table, at his desk。

f. 常见固定搭配:at first, at the end of , at the same time, at times, at once, at the moment, at the beginning of, at last。

③on 的用法。

a. 表示在某一天或某一天的某时段、日期、节日等。如:on Sunday, on Monday morning, on March 1st, on New Year's Day。

b. 表示在与某物相接触的表面上。如:on the beach, on the floor, on the table, on the Center Street。

c. 关于(表有专业水平的)。如:a talk on the environment。

d. 表目的。如:go on a trip , go on business。

e. 表示处于某种状态。如:on show, on duty, on watch, on business。

f. 固定搭配:on time, on the left/right, on one hand, on foot, on one's way to , feed on , live on, get on。

④with 的用法。

a. 表示和……一起。如:She went to the movies with her parents。

b. 表示用……方法或手段。如:Write with a pencil。

c. 表示具有，带有，附有。如：tea with nothing in it，the singer with glasses，a house with a garden。

d. 固定搭配：play with，agree with，be angry with，be filled with，catch up with，go on with，talk with，do with，deal with。

⑤to 的用法。

a. 表示去（某地）、向（某处）。如：take. . . to，get to，go to，come to。

b. 表示时间（到几点差几分）。如：a quarter to eleven，from. . . to. . . 。

c. 表示对象"向，为，对，给（某人，某物）"。如：give to，make a contribution to 。

d. 固定搭配：thanks to，next to，prefer to，listen to，point to，help oneself to，write to，to one's surprise，similar to，pay attention to，be/get used to。

⑥by 的用法。

a. 在……之前，不迟于。如：by ten o'clock，by the end of this year。

b. 用（手段、方法）乘（交通工具），以……为手段。如：by bus/bike/train/subway/ship/sea/boat/taxi。

c. 在……近旁。如：by the window，by the sea。

d. 从……旁经过，路过。如：pass by。

e. 被（常用于被动语态，后接动作的主使者）。如：be used by，by me。

f. 常见固定搭配：by the way，by oneself，one by one。

⑦for 的用法。

a. 为（表目的）。如：fight for，go for a walk，for breakfast。

b. 表动作方向。如：leave for。

c. 表原因。如：thanks for，be famous for。

d. 表对象。如：pay for，buy. . . for，look for，wait for，be good for，make room for，for boys。

e. 表经历……之后（指时间和距离）。如：for ten years，for 3 kilometers /miles。

f. 常见搭配：for ever，for example，ask for，be late for，get ready for。

⑧其他固定搭配介词短语：a lot of，a kind of，a bit of，all by oneself，of course，full of。

2. 典型例题剖析

My father will be back from Beijing _____ a week.

A. for   B. in   C. after

提供选择的三个介词都与表示一段时间有关，但各有区别。after 是以过去某时为起点，表示过去的一段时间；in 则表示以现在为起点的将来一段时间，常用于将来时的句子中；而 for＋一段时间则表示一个动作或状态本身的延续。因此本题的答案应为选项 B。

3. 练习

填空题。

(1)His father is always busy _____ his work _____ Monday _____ Friday.

(2)I want to go _____ the movies. What _____ you?

(3) Does your mother go to work _____ bus or _____ foot?

(4)Thank you _____ helping us. It's kind _____ you.

(5)Go _____ this street and you'll find a bank _____ front _____ a tall building.

(6)Boys and girls, you must wash your hands _____ you have your meals.

(7)Look! The boat is coming _____ us. But it won't get here.

(8)It's bad to be late _____ the meeting. You must go there _____ time.

(9)The children have stayed in the summer camp _____ two weeks. They will be back _____ two days.

(10)Jim spends a lot of time _____ Chinese. He always does well _____ it.

（六）连　词

1. 内容提要

连词是一种连接单词、短语、句子的虚词，在句中不能单独使用。连词分为并列连词和从属连词。并列连词是用来连接语法功能相同的单词、短语或句子；从属连词是用来引导句子。

（1）并列连词的基本用法

常见的并列连词有：and，but，or，nor，for，so，yet，both. . . and. . . ，neither. . . nor. . . ，eitherr. . . or. . . ，not only. . . but also. . . 。

①and 的基本用法。

a. 表并列、列举。如：

English and Chinese are quite different languages.

I like bananas，pears and apples.

b. 表时间顺序。如：

Jim washed his face and went to bed。

c. and 前面一个祈使句表示一个条件，and 后面一个分句表示一种结果。如：

Come early and you will see her.

Hold on to your dreams，and you'll see them come true one day.

d. 连接相同的词，表示强调。

如：The weather in Chengdu became hotter and hotter.

②but 的基本用法。

but 表示转折不能与 although 连用。

如：I think I'll never take this dress. It's good but quite expensive.

My wife thinks that it could be an animal, but I think it must be teenagers having fun.

③or 的基本用法。

a. 表示选择。

如：Would you like some tea or coffee?

b. 在否定句中意为"……和……都不"。

如：He doesn't smoke or drink.

c. 在祈使句后意为"否则"。

如：It's raining outside. Take a raincoat with you, or you'll get wet.

④so 的基本用法。

so 表示结果，意为"因此，所以"，不能和 because 连用。

如：No one was watching TV, so I turned it off.

I was tired, so I went to bed early.

⑤both...and... 的基本用法。

意为"既……又……，……和……都"，它可以连接同等成分（主语、宾语、谓语、表语、定语等）。

如：Both you and I were wrong.

She is both clever and hard-working.

He can speak both English and French.

⑥neither...nor... 的基本用法。

neither...nor... 意为 "既不……也不……，任何一个……都不……"。用于连接同等成分，但连接主语时，谓语动词须与 nor 后的主语一致。

如：Neither she nor her mother knows my address, I haven't told them yet.

I like KFC very much, but neither my father nor my mother likes it.

I have neither time nor money.

⑦either...or... 的基本用法。

意为"或者……或者……，要么……要么……"。用于连接同等成分，但连接主语时，谓语动词须与最近的主语一致。

如：Either my wife or I am going.

I left my Chinese book either on the desk or in the desk.

She is going to the USA either today or tomorrow.

⑧not only...but also... 的基本用法。

意为"不仅……而且……"。用于连接同等成分，但连接主语时，谓语动词与最近的主语一致。

如：Not only you but also he is wrong.

Not only he but also his students are interested in watching football match.

Sally not only sings well but also dances beautifully.

Yao Ming is famous not only in China but also in the world.

not only 置于句首时，其后面的从句结构要使用倒装结构。但连接两个并列的主语时，不用倒装。

如：Not only do I feel good about helping other people, but I get to spend time doing what I love to do.

(2)从属连词的基本用法。

①引导宾语从句：that，if，whether。

如：She said that loud music made her tense.

Could you please tell me if there are any good museums in Newtown?

He asked me whether I would come.

②引导时间状语从句：when，before，after，as，as soon as，not...until，till，while，since。

until 的意思是"直到……才"，当主句的谓语动词是非延续性动词时，应用否定形式。当主句的谓语动词是延续性动词时，应用肯定形式。

如：Go on until you reach the end of the road.

He didn't arrive until I returned.

③引导原因状语从句：because，since，as，for。

because 是回答 why 的问题，倾向于说明事情的因和果，语气最强。since 从句主要是用来表达已知的原因，意思是"既然，由于"，常放于句首。as 倾向于将彼此都已知道的事实当做理由提出，多放于句首，语气较轻，多用于口语。for 是为主句所说的话提供推断的理由，引导的从句置于句末并用逗号隔开。

如：Because the traffic is heavy, I was late this morning.

Since the rain stopped, she has gone for a walk.

As I am leaving tomorrow, I've bought you a gift.

Mr Xu must at home, for the light in his room is on.

④引导让步状语从句：though，although，even though。

though 和 although 之后不能使用并列连词 but。

如：She is generous although she is poor.

She told me that even though my father was no longer with us, he was watching me.

⑤引导条件状语从句：if，unless。

如：If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll have a school trip.

Unless you speak French yourself, it's best to travel with someone who can translate things for you.

⑥引导结果状语从句：so...that，such...that。

如：It was so sad that it made us cry.

He is such a nice boy that all the teachers love him very much.

⑦引导目的状语从句：so that。

I got up early this morning so that I could catch the early bus.

⑧引导比较状语从句：as...as，not as/so...as。

Liu Ying is not as good at sports as her sister.

2. 典型例题剖析

(1) Hurry up, _____ you will miss the early train.

    A. or   B. but   C. and

答案为 A。but 表示转折，and 表示结果，这两个答案的意思都不对，or 在祈使句后意为"否则"。所以选项 A 为正确答案。

(2) He wasn't late for school, _____ he got up late this morning.

    A. but   B. though   C. so

答案是 B。本题是把结果放在句首，首先排除 C。没有转折关系所以也不能选 A。故答案为 B。

(3) They are _____ wonderful books that it's hard to choose.

    A. so   B. such   C. too

答案为 B。首先排除 C 答案，因为 too 后不能跟句子。such 后修饰名词，so 后修饰形容词，that 之前 books 为名词，所以本题答案为 B。

(4) In my family, my mother doesn't like the popular dance "hip-hop", but _____ my father _____ my sister like it a lot.

    A. neither... nor   B. either... or

    C. both... and

答案为 C。如果选 A，那么谓语应该使用就近原则为 likes，故排除 A。如果选 B，也该用就近原则且意思不对。故选 C，意为"但是我父亲和我姐姐都非常喜欢。"

(5) Could you tell me _____ Mr Smith will come to our party? _____ he comes, please let me know first.

    A. whether   Whether   B. whether   If

    C. if   Whether

答案为 B。根据题意，本题的第一个分句表示是否，第二个分句表示条件如果。所以只有选项 B 为正确答案。

3. 练习

选择题。

(   )(1) Most people in France have learnt English, _____ many people don't like to speak English.

    A. but   B. and   C. so

(   )(2) She still went to school this morning, _____ she was ill.

    A. but   B. though   C. so

(   )(3) We'll have a yard sale tomorrow _____ it is fine.

    A. if   B. whether   C. since

(   )(4) — Would you like to drink coffee or tea?

    — _____, I prefer juice.

    A. Either   B. Both   C. Neither

(   )(5) —When shall we go to the aquarium, on Saturday or on Sunday?

    — _____ is OK, I'm not free from Monday to Friday.

    A. Either   B. Both   C. Neither

(   )(6) _____ of us have read the story, but we really know a little about it.

    A. None   B. Both   C. All

(   )(7) —Why do you exercise every day, Jim?

    — _____ it's good for my health.

    A. Since   B. Because   C. For

(   )(8) I'll follow Martin's advice, _____ he is a famous doctor.

    A. since   B. as   C. for

(   )(9) _____ Ann _____ her mother know my telephone number. I have told them before.

    A. Both... and   B. Neither... nor   C. Either... or

(   )(10) I'm doing the washing _____ she is watching TV.

    A. and   B. while   C. but

(   )(11) The children won't come _____ it is dark.

    A. because   B. until   C. as soon as

(   )(12) Lillian is _____ hard-working _____ she often works late into night.

    A. so... that   B. such... that   C. too... to

(   )(13) It is less of a problem to be poor _____ to be dishonest.

    A. then   B. than   C. as

(   )(14) She is saving money _____ she can buy a new computer.

    A. so that   B. in order that   C. because

(   )(15) The picnic won't be put off _____ it rains.

    A. if   B. unless   C. since

(   )(16) The girl was shopping _____ she saw the alien get out.

    A. when   B. while   C. as

(   )(17) Mr Smith has taught in our school _____ he came here in 1999.

    A. when   B. since   C. after

(   )(18) She is popular, because she is good at not only schoolwork _____ dancing.

    A. but also   B. and   C. or

(   )(19) Work hard, _____ you'll pass the exam.

    A. but   B. because   C. and

(   )(20) I like thrillers, _____.

    A. so does he   B. so is it   C. so is he

（七）形容词和副词

1. 内容提要

（1）形容词的定义：形容词是用来描述或修饰名词（或代词）的词，表示人或事物的性质或特征。

形容词常见的句法功能：

①形容词作定语：形容词作定语的位置通常放在被修饰的名词前面。

如：The wind from the north is bringing heavy rains.

Mum cooked delicious food for dinner.

但是，当形容词修饰由 some，any，every，no 等构成的复合不定代词时，应放在不定代词后。

如：Tell me something interesting. There's nothing special.

②形容词作表语：形容词作表语的位置通常放在连系动词后。

如：He looks serious.

That sounds cool.

The rain is heavy today.

有的形容词只能作表语，称之为表语形容词。如：well，afraid，asleep，awake，alone，alive，ill 等。

③形容词作宾语补足语：形容词作宾语补足语的位置在宾语之后。

如：We should keep our classroom clean.

That made me sad.

Have you got everything ready?

（2）副词的定义：副词是用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句的词，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

副词的功用：副词在句中主要用作状语，修饰动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句。

修饰动词。如：The boy threw the ball quickly.

修饰形容词。如：Tom is a very smart boy.

修饰其他副词。如：He drives rather fast.

修饰全句。如：Luckily，no one was hurt.

①副词的构成。

a. 本身就是副词的词：always，usually，often，never，very，now 等。

b. 部分形容词本身也是副词：early，fast，slow，well，late，quick 等。

c. 由"形容词＋ly"转化而来的词：

·一般直接在形容词后＋ly：quick—quickly，careful—carefully，wide—widely 等。

·以"辅音字母＋y"结尾的形容词，变"y"为"i"再加-ly，如：happy—happily，angry—angrily，easy—easily，busy—busily，lucky—luckily，heavy—heavily 等。

注意个别特殊词：true—truly，terrible—terribly，dry—dryly。

②副词的种类。

a. 时间副词：tomorrow，late，then，yesterday，today，just，recently，already，now，before，later 等。

b. 地点副词：everywhere，there，here，outside 等。

c. 频度副词：always，never，usually，sometimes，seldom 等。

d. 程度副词：very，much，even 等。

e. 方式副词：loudly，hardly，angrily，quickly，heavily，strongly 等。

f. 疑问副词：how，when，why，where 等（引导特殊疑问句）。

g. 连接副词：how，when，why，where，whether 等（引导从句）。

h. 关系副词：when，why，where 等（引导定语从句）。

（3）形容词、副词的比较等级：大多数形容词和副词有三个等级：原级、比较级和最高级。

原级即形容词、副词的原形，比较级和最高级变化又分为规则和不规则两种。

①形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成。

a. 形容词比较级和最高级的规则变化。

构成方法		例 词		
		原 级	比较级	最高级
单音节词和部分双音节词	一般在词尾加-er 或-est	tall quiet calm wild	taller quieter calmer wilder	tallest quietest calmest wildest
	以字母 e 结尾的词加-r 或-st	nice large late fine	nicer larger later finer	nicest largest latest finest
	以"辅音字母＋y"结尾的词，变"y"为"i"，再加-er 或-est	funny early easy heavy	funnier earlier easier heavier	funniest earliest easiest heaviest
	以重读闭音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母的词，双写词尾的辅音字母，再加-er 或-est	thin hot big red wet	thinner hotter bigger redder wetter	thinnest hottest biggest reddest wettest
多音节和部分双音节词	在词前加 more 或 most	careful difficult athletic outgoing comfortable	more careful more difficult more athletic more outgoing more comfortable	most careful most difficult most athletic most outgoing most comfortable

b. 副词比较级和最高级的规则变化与形容词相同。凡是以"形容词＋ly"构成的副词的比较级和最高级都只能加 more 或