

IGHAO

H₂O

菜畦(qí)

grandpa

红军长征

SiO₂

重庆谈判

脾(pì)睨

味同嚼(jiáo)蜡

$\frac{x^2-1}{x} - \frac{x}{x+1} = ?$

普通居民楼一层的高

lab

度约为3m

lab

戊戌变法

H₂O

read

七七事变

蒹葭苍苍

when

明月别枝惊鹊

水何澹澹

蒹葭苍苍

木屐(jī)

重庆谈判

二顾茅庐

H₂O

置换反应

西安事变

分解反应

CO₂

2mn+3m-5nm+10

采菊东篱下

抉择 桑椹

味同嚼(jiáo)蜡

踌躇(chóu chú)

明月别枝惊鹊

SiO₂

CO₂

glasses

4HF+SiO₂=SiF₄↑+2H₂O

脾(pì)睨

山不在高

桑椹

H₂O

此事古难全

明月别枝惊鹊

脾(pì)睨

水何澹澹

鱼与熊掌不可兼得

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第一部分 语法专项

概 述

在河北省中考英语考试说明中,明确提出语言知识的综合运用指学生在有意义的语境中运用语音、词汇、语法等语言知识的能力,着重考察学生综合语言知识的运用能力,不单纯考查知识点和机械记忆。因此同学们在初三英语的复习过程中要特别注意运用所学的语言知识合理有效地表达语义。语言的正确运用来自对语言基础知识的理解和记忆,还有对词法和句法的正确理解和分析。

英语初级词法基本包括了常见的实词,如名词、动词、形容词、副词等,以及依附于实词表达语法意义,但不能单独成句,不能单独做语法成分的虚词,如介词、连词、冠词等。句法要求学生掌握简单句的五种基本类型以及简单的区分辨别句子成分。

以 2017 年河北省中考题目为例:

1. Eating dumplings at the Spring Festival is traditional in China.

大家能够识别这是系表结构的句子, is 是系动词,后面的形容词 traditional in China 充当表语部分。而整个主语部分是由动名词短语形成的。那么同学们知道在句中,都有什么词可以充当主语吗?

系动词除了 be (am, is, are) 之外,还有什么词呢? _____

表语部分除了形容词,是不是还有其他表现形式呢? _____

Mr. Liu is a really nice person.

在这个句子中,名词短语 a really nice person 充当了表语。

分析以下两个句子的成分①All he wanted to do was to play basketball with Jim.

②He was surprised to discover that this place was not so bad.

2. Grandfather lives with us.

这是最简洁的主谓结构句子。主语是表示称谓的名词 grandfather,不及物动词 live 表现了动作的状态,通过加上第三人称单数象征的后缀 s 呼应了主语的人称。

3. Tourists like shopping for silk there.

此句主语是_____,谓语是_____。这里的 shopping 动名词不是主语,而是宾语。这句就是主语 + 谓语 + 宾语结构。

4. He searched for a light and found a little one on the desk.

在这句话中,不能单独做语法成分的连词 and 连接了两个谓语动词 searched 和 found,那么后面的 a little one 被发现在桌子上,这个 on the desk 就是宾语 a little one 的补足语。

He saw a book about Michael Jordan on the desk.

此句中的两个介词短语分别起什么作用呢? on the desk 是_____, about Michael Jordan 是修饰名词 a book 的_____语。

5. By spending time with others, you show them how much they mean to you.

这一句的主语是_____,谓语动词 show 是及物动词,它的宾语呢? 仔细分析我们可以看出,它有两个宾语,them 是间接宾语,how much they mean to you 这个从句则是表示 show 这个动作具体内容的直接宾语。这是主语 + 谓语 + 双宾语的简单句。

有了对简单句的基本认知,同学们在做各种题型的试题时可以借助句式分析帮助自己确定答案。例如 2017 年河北省中考题:

Hangzhou _____ as the City of Silk. Tourists like shopping for silk there.

- A. knows B. is known C. was known D. will be known

我们通过观察确定句子缺少谓语部分,选项观察的结果是 B、C、D 三项都是系表结构,A 是及物动词 know,因为及物动词后要接宾语,题干空后 as the City of Silk 显然不能做宾语形式,因此排除。Hangzhou 是地名,the City of Silk 是一种称号,所以应该选择一般现在时的被动语态来陈述一件客观事实,因此答案选择 B。

除了对基础句式的认识,大家还应该注意词性的灵活变化,在各地区的中考试卷中我们发现,越来越多地出现兼类词的用法。如 2017 年河北省中考试卷中的一句话:“And he had never set foot inside a public library.”这其中有一个重点词汇 set,字典中它的解释为:

n. [数] 集合;一套;布景;[机] 装置

vt. 树立;点燃;点缀

vi. (日,月)落沉;凝固;结果

adj. 固定的;规定的;固执的

n. (Set)人名;(瑞典)塞特;(俄)谢特

初中阶段的重点是动词和名词的用法,这一句中 set foot 意为“涉足”。在另一句 Just now I've had a set of large and small talks. 中,set 则变身名词,组成了短语 a set of。

在英语学科的考试说明中特别注明的一句话:为体现在具体语境中学习和使用单词的理念,本词汇表不标注单词的词性和中文释义。这就要求我们在复习单词时要特别注意这些“变化多端”的兼类词,理解了它们的用法,是不是能更好地理解文章的意思呢?

当然,中考不是以考查语法知识为目的,其目的越来越明显地表现在语言的应用上,有了基础句式和词法的认识,我们可以更好地读懂文章,理解上下文,只有这样,大家才能游刃有余地应付中考,为高中英语学习打下坚实的基础。

词 法

专题一 名 词



考点汇总

一、名词的可数(countable)与不可数(uncountable)

1. 可数名词是指能以数目来计算,可以分成个体的人或东西,有单数和复数两种形式。单数形式前常用不定冠词 a/an。当单数形式的名词在句子中做主语时,句子的谓语也应用单数形式。当复数形式的名词在句子中做主语时,句子的谓语也应用复数形式。

不可数名词是指不能以数目来计算,不可以分成个体的概念、状态、品质、感情或表示物质材料的东西,一般没有复数形式,只有单数形式,前面不能用不定冠词 a/an。

请写出以下可数名词的复数形式:

bus _____ dish _____ church _____
 box _____
 potato _____ tomato _____ zoo _____
 photo _____ radio _____
 dictionary _____ baby _____ day _____
 monkey _____ toy _____
 shelf _____ knife _____ wife _____
 life _____ leaf _____
 man _____ foot _____ sheep _____
 woman _____
 tooth _____ fish _____ child _____
 mouse _____ person _____
 deer _____ Chinese _____ Japanese _____

2. 不可数名词可与量词短语搭配使用表示个体意义。

a p _____ of advice, a b _____ of chocolate, a b _____ of rice

类似的还有: information, weather, news, bread, hair, work, cheese, music 等。

3. 总是以复数形式出现的名词: glasses, scissors, trousers, jeans, shorts 等。

4. 有些集体名词指复数的人或动物,谓语用复数。例词: people, police, cattle, media 等。

He didn't know the police _____ for him.

- A. is looking B. are looking
 C. was looking D. were looking

此处 police 表示警察成员,谓语应该用复数形式; didn't know 提示时态是过去时,因此选择 D。

class, family, crowd, couple, team, public 等集体名词做句子的主语时,如表示一个整体,谓语用单数;如表示各个成员,谓语用复数。

His family _____ very poor before.

由语境可知 family 指“家”这个整体,因此要填 was。

5. 有些名词即可用作可数也可用作不可数,语义有所不同。

Nouns	Countable	Uncountable
work		工作
exercise	习题;练习	
chicken		
orange		橙汁
fish		
room		空间
time		

【示例】

1. (2017 · 上海) A seat belt can help protect passengers in many car _____. (accident)

2. (2017 · 上海) For your _____, smoking is not allowed during the whole flight. (safe)

3. (2017 · 上海) Did the policeman give much _____ on how to protect personal information?

- A. note B. tip

C. advice D. book

4. (2017 · 河北) We have different _____ (class) every day.

5. (2017 · 邵阳) —Mom, please give me two _____. I want to make vegetable salad.

—OK. Here you are.

A. tomato B. tomatoes C. tomatos

Keys: 1. accidents 2. safety 3. C 4. classes

5. B

【解析】 1. many 提示后面的名词是复数。

2. your 提示后接名词, safe 的名词形式是 safety (安全)。

3. much 提示后接不可数名词, A、B、D 三项均为可数名词单数, 因此排除, 选 C。

4. different 后接可数名词复数, class 的复数形式是加 es。

5. 数词 two 后接可数名词, C 选项形式错误, 应选 B。

二、名词所有格 (possessive 's)

1. 表示某人拥有某物时, 通常在名词后加 's 形成名词所有格。

This is Tom's desk.

2. 在以 s 结尾的复数名词后加 ' 形成所有格。

The teachers' desk.

3. 无生命的物体用 of + 名词表示所有。

The back of the wall.

4. 表示几个人共同拥有, 最后一名词 + 's。

Mike and John's pen.

5. 表示每个人各自拥有, 在每个名词后 + 's。

Mike's and John's desks.

【示例】

1. (2017 · 陕西) With her _____ help, she is travelling as much as she can. (parents)

2. The dictionary is _____. (Lucy and Lily)

3. The light in _____ (Tom) bedroom was still on at midnight.

Keys: 1. parents' 2. Lucy and Lily's 3. Tom's

【解析】 1. 从关键词 with 可联系短语 with sb's help, 因此所缺空应该填名词所有格, parents 是以 s

结尾的复数名词, 直接加 ' 构成所有格。

2. 由主语 dictionary 是单数形式可知是两人共有的, 所以用复数名词所有格。

仔细研读 2017 年各省市中考题目可以发现: 名词的考查是必考点, 其考查形式更多表现在语境理解下的语义区分, 语法形式的变化考查已经不是重点。做题时应首先读懂语段, 抓住题干关键信息, 结合语境和日常生活常识做出正确答案。建议大家在复习备考的过程中, 应该注重扩充词汇量, 加强名词词汇的语用练习。



中考再现

1. (2017 · 北京) She made a _____ that she would keep her word to Mrs. Blair.

A. promise B. change

C. judgment D. choice

2. (2017 · 天津) Mum always loves her _____ and she wants to take the chance to meet more clients (客户).

A. housework B. garden

C. job D. trousers

3. (2017 · 河南) If you fight hard, know who you are, and are proud of who you are, you've got a good _____ of winning.

A. choice B. chance

C. decision D. direction

4. (2017 · 河南) He walked into a restaurant, where he found a _____ at an empty table.

A. seat B. note

C. waiter D. newspaper

5. (2017 · 安徽) When he finished the work, he received his _____.

A. book B. pay

C. letter D. study

6. (2017 · 山西) You should look into his eyes when you talk to somebody. It shows your _____.

A. shyness B. politeness

C. quietness D. rudeness

7. (2017 · 江西) The Italian city of Venice is a city

- with only a few _____.
A. rivers B. roads
C. tourists D. people
8. (2017 · 河北) Every M _____, I go to the Buddy Club.
9. (2017 · 广东) He does _____ about birds, run a website to teach people about birds.
A. practice B. business
C. instruction D. research
10. (2017 · 福建) — Nowadays more and more foreigners are becoming interested in Beijing Opera.
—That's true. It's an important part of Chinese _____.
A. culture B. invention C. custom
11. (2017 · 福建) To water the trees was a difficult _____ for one man.
A. task B. journey C. condition
12. (2017 · 海南) She knew she'd be really sad if her family lost their _____.
A. food B. money C. home
13. (2017 · 海南) Put the bananas into these five _____, (box) kids.
14. (2017 · 南京) Wild animals which are now in danger need our _____ (protect).
15. (2017 · 杭州) Travelers have posted lots of _____ (photo) on the websites.
16. (2017 · 广州) At the weekend, you may play a computer g _____, but you mustn't play for more than 30 minutes.
17. (2017 · 武汉) —I wonder if you've made a decision on the project, Eric.
—Not yet. I can't make it until I have first-hand _____ on prices.
A. news B. knowledge
C. information D. education
18. (2017 · 武汉) Soap became people's f _____ in the late 1800s.
19. (2017 · 长沙) The young daughter was a little bit tired, so they took a _____ on the bench.
A. walk B. shower C. break
20. (2017 · 成都) He's always wanted a _____ so that he can record every _____ that moves him deeply here in Beijing.

专题二 代 词



考点汇总

一、人称代词

	单数			复数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
主格	I			we	you	
宾格		you				them

主格人称代词在句中充当主语;宾格人称代词在句中做动词或介词的宾语或者表语。

单数人称代词并列做主语时位置顺序为:第二、第三、第一人称。

复数人称代词并列做主语时,位置顺序为:第一、第二、第三人称。

【示例】

1. You, he and I should go there.
2. We, you and they are all students.
3. My brother will come to see me tomorrow. I'll meet _____ at the airport.
4. Thanks for inviting _____ to dinner, Nancy. I really enjoyed it.

【解析】题目3 根据前文 my brother 可确定 meet 的宾语是男性第三人称代词,填 him。

题目4 后面一句 I 提示前文中 inviting 的宾语应该是单数第一人称宾格 me。

二、物主代词

	第一人称		第二人称		第三人称	
	单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数
形容词性	my	our		your	her/his/its	
名词性			yours			hers/his/its

形容词性物主代词在句中位于名词前,用作定语。

名词性物主代词在句中做主语、宾语或表语,后面不需要再跟名词。

【示例】

1. His book is much newer than _____ (me).
2. This is _____ (I) book. That's _____ (he) book.

【解析】题目1 中前后比较的主体应该是书,因此填名词性物主代词 mine,相当于 my book。

题目2 所给词是主格形式,两个空后都有名词,因此需填形容词性物主代词 my 和 his。

三、反身代词

反身代词在句中可以在及物动词或介词之后做宾语;也可以在主语或宾语之后做同位语,起强调的作用;还用在很多固定搭配短语中。

反身代词除第三人称是由人称代词宾格加-self 或-selves 构成以外,其余各人称都是由形容词性物主代词加-self 或-selves 构成。

以下为常考常见的反身代词短语:

help oneself to sth., come to oneself, teach oneself, learn by oneself, enjoy oneself, make oneself understood, make oneself at home

四、不定代词

不定代词是不指明所代替的名词而起到名词或形容词作用的代词,常用的不定代词有: each, every, both, all, either, neither, none, few, little 等以及 some, any, no, every 与 thing, body, one 构成的复合不定代词。

【示例】

1. Joe has a pet dog. It's very lovely. I want to have one like it, too.
2. —Who is standing there? —It must be John.
3. It's sunny today.
4. It's 10 kilometers from my home to school.
5. It seems that they don't like us.
6. I find it easy to get on with him.
7. She has two sons. One is in Beijing. The other is in Shanghai.
8. There are lots of people in the park. Some are dancing, and others are boating.
9. Thirty of the students in our class come to school by bike, the others all walk to school.
10. I don't like this one, please give me another one.

【解析】例句1 中两个画线词 it 都指上文提到的同一事物。One 则指上文提到的同类事物中的一个而非原物。

- the habit of reading back into the public.
- A. who B. that C. what
14. (2017 · 福建)—Michael, could you tell me _____?
—I'd like to join the dancing club.
A. why you like the dancing club
B. which club you are going to join
C. whether there are any clubs in your school
15. (2017 · 福建) Payeng is now in _____ fifties.
He has planted close to 1,400 acres (英亩) of forests.
A. her B. his C. its
16. (2017 · 吉林) *Ode to Joy* (欢乐颂) is a TV play _____ many people like.
A. why B. that C. who
17. (2017 · 南京)—Who threw the empty bottles on the floor?
—I don't know. They're not _____. Ask Max, please.
A. I B. me
C. my D. mine
18. (2017 · 南京) Linda and Kitty will go to Greenery Theme Park by _____ next Sunday.
A. they B. them
C. their D. themselves
19. (2017 · 广州) He put one spoon of sugar and _____ milk in it.
A. many B. any
C. few D. some
20. (2017 · 武汉)—The frozen yogurt tastes like ice cream but has _____ of the fat.
—It suits me fine. I'm on a diet.
A. none B. neither
C. any D. some

专题三 冠 词



考点汇总

冠词作为一种虚词,在英语中只能和名词一起使用。英语中的冠词分为不定冠词和定冠词。

一、不定冠词的用法

不定冠词有两个:a 和 an。a 用在以辅音开头的单词前面;an 用于以元音开头的单词前。如:a book, an apple。

1. 不定冠词用在单数可数名词前表示“某一个”。

There is a policeman at the door.

2. 不定冠词用在单数可数名词之前,表示“任何,每个”。

A soldier must obey orders.

3. 不定冠词用于头一次出现的单数名词之前。

There is a box in the room. The box is heavy.

4. 不定冠词和名词连用做表语或同位语,主要说明某个人或东西所属类别。

She is a teacher.

5. 不定冠词用在价格、速度、比率等短语中。

Six kilometers an hour, three times a day

6. 不定冠词用在专有名词前。

He wants to buy a Kodak.

7. 不定冠词用于某些固定短语中。

have a try, take a break, have a good time, make a living, as a matter of fact, in a word

二、定冠词的用法

1. 定冠词和名词连用,表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

Mother carved the meat into slices.

2. 定冠词用于可数名词前,表示一类人或东西。

The horse is a useful animal.

3. 定冠词用于第二次出现的名词之前。

I got a letter yesterday. The letter was sent by e-mail.

4. 定冠词用于某些名词或者形容词前,表示一类人、一个民族、阶级或阶层。如:the Chinese, the rich, the dead, the deaf

5. 定冠词用于指说话双方都知道的人或事。

Please close the door.

6. 定冠词用于世界上独一无二的事物前。

the sun, the earth, the world

7. 定冠词用于序数词前表示顺序。

the third group 第三组

8. 定冠词用于形容词和副词的最高级前面。

This is the most interesting book.

9. 定冠词在 play 后和乐器连用。

play the piano 弹钢琴, play the flute 吹长笛

10. 定冠词与姓氏的复数形式连用,表示一家人。

The Blacks came to China in 1994.

三、零冠词

1. 表示独一无二的职务、身份前一般不用冠词。

Elizabeth II, Queen of England

2. 表示球类、棋类的运动项目不加冠词。

play football, play chess

3. 在一日三餐名词前不用冠词。

have breakfast/lunch/supper

4. 交通工具名词前不用冠词。

by car, by ship, by plane, on foot

5. 有一些表示地点的名词,如:bed, church, school, hospital, home, work 等。当人们去这些地方做在这些地方应该做的事时,不加冠词。

go home, go to school, go to church, in hospital, go to work

6. 零冠词表达泛指概念。

(1) 不带 the 的不可数名词可以表示泛指。

I like music.

(2) “the + 单数可数名词”可以表示泛指。

The elephant is the largest land mammal (哺乳动物)。

(3) “不定冠词 a/an + 单数可数名词”可以表示泛指。

A dog is a good pet.



中考再现

1. (2017 · 孝感) —What do you usually have for breakfast? ()

—Some bread, _____ egg and a glass of milk.

A. a B. an C. the

2. (2017 · 黄冈) —Hey, Li Ming. Do you have _____ basketball?
—Yes, it's over there, behind _____ door.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a
3. (2017 · 嘉兴) He plans to buy _____ computer with his money but he also wants to go skating with his friends.
4. (2017 · 金华) I told him that our school needed _____ football team.
5. (2017 · 宁波) Dying for water, he found _____ empty house in the desert.
6. (2017 · 扬州) They stopped in _____ beautiful place for camping, near _____ farmhouse of the Smiths.
A. a; a B. the; a
C. a; the D. the; the
7. (2017 · 兰州) There are a lot of _____ on the grass land. _____ sheep-dog is sitting next them.
A. sheep; The B. sheep; A
C. Sheeps; The D. sheeps; A
8. (2017 · 广州) His father was a farmer, and _____ farm they lived on was miles away from anywhere, so there were never any children to play with.
A. a B. an
C. the D. /
9. (2017 · 海南) Those girls practiced playing _____ football every day and they won the match at last.
A. a B. / C. the
10. (2017 · 吉林) —Do you know _____ boy over there?
—Yes, he is my brother, Li Lei.
A. the B. an C. a

专题四 数 词



考点汇总

一、基数词的用法

1. 几十几的基数词的十位数与个位数之间要用连字符“-”连接。

eighty-five 85

2. 三位数的基数词须在百位和十位(若无十位则和个位)之间用 and 连接。

three hundred and sixty-five 365

3. 基数词的复数形式。当基数词 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等词前有具体数词或 several 修饰时,必须用单数。

several hundred years ago

two thousand students

4. 表示“几十年代”或“几十岁”时,用逢十的基数词的复数形式。

in the 1990's, in one's twenties

5. 用在习语中。

in twos and threes 三三两两

二、序数词的用法

1. 多位数的基数词变成序数词时,只须将末位基数词变成序数词,前边的基数词不变。

forty-two = 42 = forty-second

2. 当序数词用阿拉伯数字表示时,必须在数字后加上序数词的最后两个字母。

21st, 32nd

3. 序数词前一般要用定冠词 the,如果序数词前用 a 或 an 时,则表示“又一;再一”(没有具体范围的限制)。

Though he had failed twice, he wanted to try a third time.

三、分数和百分数

1. 分数。

(1)分数的分子用基数词,分母用序数词。分子是1时,可以用 one 也可以用 a。

one fifth, a second = one second

(2)当分子大于1时,分母用序数词的复数。

five eighths

(3)当分母是2和4时,分别可以用 half 和 quarter 代替。

a half, three quarters

2. 百分数。

百分数用 percent 表示。

forty percent, three percent

3. 分数、百分数与主谓一致。

分数、百分数的考查往往和主谓一致相联系。

当分数、百分数修饰可数名词的复数时,谓语动词用复数形式;当分数、百分数修饰不可数名词时,谓语动词用单数形式。

Eighty percent of the students in our school come from Henan.

Two thirds of the water on the earth is sea water.

地球上三分之二的水是海水。

四、倍数的用法

1. 表示“几倍大小(长短;数量)”,由“倍数 + the size (length, amount...)”结构组成。

The earth is forty-nine times the size of the moon.

2. 表示“……比……大几倍”,由“倍数 + 形容词(副词)比较级 + than + 被比较部分”结构组成。

This box is three times bigger than that one.

3. 表示“……是……的几倍”,由“倍数 + as + 形容词 + as + 被比较部分”结构组成。

Our factory is twice as big as theirs.



中考再现

1. (2017 · 嘉兴) They may have _____ (十) weeks to read.

2. (2017 · 金华) It will be _____ (八) weeks before they leave the house.

3. (2017 · 扬州) If you don't have a dream, you've been old, even at _____ (二十).

4. (2017 · 盐城) Yancheng has the _____ (two)

largest population of more than 8 million in Jiangsu Province.

5. (2017 · 成都) It's our _____ (一) Christmas away from home to study here.
6. (2017 · 广州) He was tired of staring at _____ pigs, hens, cows and sheep.
A. hundred B. hundreds
C. hundredth D. hundreds of
7. (2017 · 南京) More than six _____ (百) teams took part in 2017 Nanjing primary and secondary school robot competition in May.
8. (2017 · 海南) _____ people watched the rocket flying up into the sky.

- A. Thousand B. Thousands
C. Thousands of

9. (2017 · 吉林) _____ birds have come back because the environment here becomes better and better.
A. Thousands of B. Thousand of
C. Thousands
10. (2017 · 广东) Two months ago, China tested its _____ aircraft carrier (航空母舰) built completely on its own.
A. one B. first
C. the one D. the first

专题五 介 词



考点汇总

一、表示时间的介词

1. in, after

in + 时间段, 表示从现在起往后推算一段时间。

after + 时间段, 表示过去某时间往后推算一段时间。

He'll come back in two days.

He left on July 2 and returned after three days.

2. in, during

两词都表示在一段特指的时间内。

The work was done in / during the holidays.

表示年份、月份、季节用 in, 如: in 1999, in June, in winter

3. in the last/for the past + 时间段

表示在最近一段时间内, 句中谓语动词常用现在完成时。

I have been in Shanghai in the last few years.

4. for

表示延续一段时间。

I'll study in the U. S for two years.

5. at, on

at 表示某一时刻, on 表示某一天或日期。

at 7:14, on Saturday morning, on the night of May 2

6. before, by

before 表示某一时间之前, 而 by 表示到某一时间为止, 句中谓语动词多用完成时态。

You must get up before six.

By the end of last month the boy had got 4 "A".

7. after, since

after 可以表示过去某一点时间之后, 并不延续说话时间, 和一般过去时连用; 而 since 表示从过去某时间开始的一段时间延续到说话时间, 与现在完成时连用。

My father lived in Shanghai after liberation.

Since the end of last year the lady has given five concerts.

8. from...to..., until/till

from...to...表示从某一时间点到另一时间点的

一段时间, 而 until till/表示某动作或状态延续到某时间点。如:

My mother studied in Beijing University from 1960 to 1964.

My mother entered Beijing University in 1960 and studied there until 1964.

二、表示事物之间位置的介词

1. at, in

在具体的一点上, 不强调其空间常用介词 at, 而表示空间内部用介词 in。

2. in, to

in 表示事物在区域范围内的位置, to 表示事物对区域范围之外另一事物的位置。

Shanghai is in the east of China. Japan lies to the east of China.

in front of 表示在前面, 一般不在范围内, in the front of 表示在前面, 在同一范围内。

3. after, behind

after 指顺序先后, behind 指位置在某事物之后, 相对于 in front of 而言。

He entered the classroom after the teacher.

He hid himself behind the door. 他躲在门后。

4. on, in

on 表示在某事物表面上。如将事物看作空间, 表示在其内部, 用介词 in。

There is a modern painting on the wall.

There is a modern painting in the wall.

5. from, off

两词都表示“离开”。

6. above, over, below, under

over, under 表示垂直的上下关系, 而 above, below 仅表示位置上“高于”或“低于”, 不表示垂直关系。

7. between, among

between 表示两个事物之间, among 表示三个及以上的事物之间。

三、表示运动方向的介词

1. into, inside, in

三个词表示的运动方向是从外到内。

He went quickly into / inside the room.