

中考复习品牌用书
学生用书

中考复习 新导引

马海青 主编

英语 YINGYU
ZHONGKAO FUXI
XIN DAOYIN

基础学习指导 知识梳理 精讲精练 词汇语法 写作点拨

巩固拓展练习 强化提高

新中考模拟卷 冲刺模拟卷

宁波出版社
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模块一 语法专项



专题1 名词



知识梳理

1. 名词的分类

名词是指人或事物的名称。总的来说,名词分为专有名词和普通名词两类。

专有名词主要指人名、地名及某类人和事物专有的名称,如: Gina, China, Central Park, English, May, Saturday。专有名词的第一个字母要大写。

普通名词表示一类人、一类事物或一个抽象概念的名称,它可分为四类:个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。个体名词和集体名词可以用数来计算,称为可数名词,而物质名词和抽象名词一般都不能用数来计算,称为不可数名词。可数名词有复数形式,也可以与 a/an 连用,不可数名词一般没有复数形式,也不与 a/an 连用。

(1) 个体名词:指作为个体而存在的人或东西,可以指具体的人或物,如: book, worker, computer, panda。也可以指抽象的东西,如: year, century, dream, story, idea, problem。

(2) 集体名词:表示由个体组成的集体,如: family, police, army, government。

集体名词有时作单数看,有时作复数看。一般来说,视为整体时作单数看待,视为它的成员时作复数看待,如:

His family isn't large.

His family are all music lovers.

但个别集体名词常作复数看待,如:

The police are looking for the thief.

(3) 物质名词:指无法分为个体的东西,如: air, beef, bread, chalk, cloth, coffee, corn, cotton, gold, ice, juice, meat, metal, milk, oil, paint, paper, plastic, rain, rice, rubbish, salad, salt, silk, snow, soap, soup, steel, sugar, tea, water, wood, yogurt。

一般来说,物质名词是不可数的。但它们在表示种类或一定数量时,可作可数名词,如:

We drank a special tea last night.

I was about to go up when I decided to get a coffee first.

Two small orange juices, please.

(4) 抽象名词:表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念,如: advice, age, beauty, behavior, death, education, energy, environment, experience, freedom, fun, happiness, health, help, history, homework, hope, housework, independence, industry, information, job, joy, love, luck, magic, mistake, money, music, nature, news, peace, pleasure, power, pride, progress, protection, relief, safety, silence, sleep, suggestion, technology, time, trade, training, travel, trust, truth, waste, wealth, weather, work。

一般来说,抽象名词是不可数名词。但有些抽象名词是可数名词,如: job, mistake, suggestion, change, hope, experience。有些抽象名词表示具体的东西时,也可在前面加 a, 如:

Education should be free. (抽象名词,不可数)

A good education is very important. (抽象名词具体化,可数)

名词的可数与不可数是一个复杂问题。有不少词只有查较权威的词典才能弄清有关问题。有些名词既可以充当可数名词,又可以充当不可数名词,如: salad, ice-cream。有些名词在充当可数名词和不可数名词时,意思不同,如:

chicken (“鸡肉”,不可数), chicken (“鸡”,可数);

time (“时间”,不可数), time (“次数”,可数);

work (“工作”,不可数), work (“作品”,可数)。

不可数名词作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式,如:

The milk is on sale now.

不可数名词表示数量时,常与量词连用,并在量词后加 of, 如: a cup of tea, two bowls of rice, three cups of coffee 等。

当有量词出现时,谓语动词根据量词的单复数决定,如:

There is a piece of bread on the table.



There are two pieces of bread on the table.

2. 名词的数

名词的复数形式的部分规则如下:

情况	规则	例词
一般情况	加-s	book—books
以 s, ss, x, ch, sh 等结尾的词	加-es	class—classes box—boxes watch—watches dish—dishes
以 y 结尾的词	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es	city—cities strawberry—strawberries
	以元音字母加 y 结尾的, 直接加-s	toy—toys monkey—monkeys
以 o 结尾的词	加-es 或-s	potato—potatoes tomato—tomatoes hero—heroes zoo—zoos radio—radios photo—photos kilo—kilos
以 f/fe 结尾的词	将 f/fe 变为 v, 再加-es	leaf—leaves thief—thieves wolf—wolves life—lives wife—wives knife—knives scarf—scarves
	直接加-s	belief—beliefs scarf—scarfs

注意:

(1) 少数名词的复数形式是不规则的, 如:

man—men, woman—women, tooth—teeth,
foot—feet, child—children, mouse—mice

由 man 和 woman 构成的合成词也有不规则的复数, 如:

policeman—policemen,
policewoman—policewomen,
gentleman—gentlemen, Englishman—Englishmen,
postman—postmen

(注意: German, human 不是合成名词, 复数仍加-s)

有 man 和 woman 修饰的合成词, 这两个词要连同主体一起变, 如:

man teacher—men teachers,
woman doctor—women doctors

(2) 有个别名词单复数形式一样, 如:

sheep—sheep, Chinese—Chinese, Japanese—Japanese

fish 的复数形式仍是 fish, 如: He caught a lot of fish. 但在表示不同种类的鱼时, 可以用 fishes 形式, 如: The paper is about some fresh-water fishes.

(3) 有些词总是复数的, 如: police, clothes, trousers, shorts, glasses, scissors, people (人们) 等。当它们作主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式, 如:

Where are my glasses?

但有 a pair of 修饰时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

例如:

A pair of glasses is on the desk.

3. 名词的所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加 's 来表示所有关系, 带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格, 如: Tom's pencil-box, the teacher's office.

如果原词已经有复数词尾-s, 则仅仅加撇号('), 如: Teachers' Day, my parents' room.

如果原词是复数, 但不带词尾-s, 则仍然加 's, 如: Women's Day, Children's Day.

名词所有格主要用于表示有生命事物(特别是人或高级动物)的名词, 但也可以用于表示时间、距离的名词, 如: today's homework, five minutes' walk. 还可以表示国家、城市等地方的名词, 如: China's culture, the earth's population.

无生命的名词, 可以与 of 构成短语, 来表示所有关系, 如: the walls of the town, the legs of the chair.

表示有生命的名词, 也可以用 of 引导的短语来表示所有关系, 如: the girl's name = the name of the girl.

of 引导的短语也可转化为名词作前置定语短语, 如: the walls of the town = the town walls, the legs of the chair = the chair legs. 在转化为名词作前置定语的短语时, 作定语的名词常失去复数形式, 如: the products of the factories = the factory products.

但是, 不是所有 of 引导的短语都可以转化为名词作前置定语的短语, 在没有把握的情况下, 最好还是用 of 引导的短语。

应用示例

精练 1 用所给名词的适当形式填空。

- The _____ (monkey) are jumping up and down in the trees.
- I like to visit big _____ (city).
- The tape player on the _____ (teacher) desk looks beautiful.
- This is my _____ (parents) photo taken in Thailand.



5. It's only five _____ (minute) walk from my home to school.
6. The _____ (coffee) cup was made in England.
7. On _____ (woman) Day, Jim made a card for her mother.
8. The _____ (life) of the performers are often made up.
9. Can we make robots look like _____ (human)?
10. He spent 100 _____ (dollar) in buying the coat.
11. The boy has little _____ (homework) to do after school.
12. I'd like some _____ (potato) and _____ (beef).
13. He wants a large bowl of _____ (tomato) noodles.
14. The window is made of _____ (wood) and _____ (glass).
15. I'll stay in America for several _____ (month).
16. Elephants eat _____ (leaf) and _____ (grass).
17. Anna has white _____ (tooth) and big _____ (eye).
18. —What do you think of the _____ (box)?
—They are fashionable.
19. The _____ (tourist) hope to visit the place again.
20. We met two _____ (American) on our trip.
21. Lu Xun is one of the best _____ (writer) in China.
22. Could you please give us some _____ (advice) on how to learn English?
23. Our teacher said some of our _____ (suggestion) were really helpful.
24. Many farmers now leave their homes to look for _____ (job).
25. They had finished most of their _____ (work) by the end of last month.
26. We can see a lot of art _____ (work) in the museum.
27. —How much _____ (bread) do you want?

—I want two _____ (piece) of _____ (bread).

28. —How many _____ (glass) of _____ (milk) do we need?

—Only one.

29. We ate some _____ (chicken) and vegetables in the restaurant.
30. They fed _____ (chicken) and rode horses on the farm.
31. After some _____ (time), my English improved a lot.
32. Mr. Li has been to London for three _____ (time).

精练 2 选择正确的动词填空。

1. Where _____ (is, are) my trousers?
2. A pair of trousers _____ (is, are) on the bed.
3. There _____ (is, are) some coffee on the table.
4. There _____ (is, are) three cups of coffee on the table.
5. The information _____ (sound, sounds) true.
6. The people there _____ (was, were) very friendly to us.
7. Only fifteen percent of the students _____ (exercise, exercises) every day.
8. Eating lots of vegetables _____ (is, are) good for health.
9. No news _____ (is, are) good news.
10. Most police _____ (wear, wears) uniforms.
11. I don't think physics _____ (is, are) difficult to learn well.
12. The population of the earth _____ (is, are) increasing fast.
13. One third of the population of this country _____ (is, are) farmers.
14. The number of foreign players, including Chinese players, in the NBA _____ (has, have) increased.
15. A number of students in our school _____ (enjoy, enjoys) playing basketball.



专题2 冠词



知识梳理

冠词是一种虚词,常放在名词之前,帮助说明名词所表示的人或事物。冠词不能离开名词而独立存在。冠词包括不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词三类。

1. 不定冠词

a/an 是不定冠词,a 用在发音以辅音音素开头的名词前,如:a book, a useful book;an 则用在发音以元音音素开头的名词前,如:an hour, an English teacher。

不定冠词一般只用于单数可数名词前,主要用法有:

(1) 表示“一个”或“某一个”的意思,如:

We can see a tiger in the picture.

I found a small boy crying in the corner.

(2) 表示类别,译为汉语时“一”字不一定出现。正因为这样,我们在表示这类意思时,常常受汉语的影响,忘了加冠词,因此必须特别注意。一般来说,可数名词单数,如果是泛指,前面总要加 a/an, 或以复数形式出现,如:

A horse is a useful animal. (泛指)

Horses are useful animals. (泛指)

不定冠词也可用于某些不可数名词前,主要用法有:

(1) 用于物质名词前,表示“一场(阵),一种,一份”,如:

A heavy rain was falling.

It is a very good cheese.

A large coffee for me.

(2) 用于具体化的抽象名词前,表示“一种(场),一次(例)”,如:

He had a strong dislike for cold weather.

It was a just(正义的) war.

Do you care for a smoke?

2. 定冠词

定冠词 the 通常有明确的所指,即以说话人和听话人已知的人或事物为前提。不论是单数名词还是复数名词,也不论是可数名词还是不可数名词,其前均可用定冠词。主要用法有:

(1) 用在表示特定的人或事物前,如:

Show me the photo of your family.

(2) 用在上文所提到的人或事物前,如:

First, cut up a tomato. Put the tomato on the

bread.

(3) 用在谈话双方都清楚地知道所说的人或事物前,如:

Don't you think the radio is too noisy?

(4) 用在世界上独一无二的事物名称前,如:

the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the sky

(5) 用在江、河、海、洋、山脉、群岛、沙漠等名词前,如:

the Yangtze River, the Nile, the Caspian Sea,

the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas, the Sahara

湖名前一般不加 the,但个别湖名前加 the,如:

the West Lake

(6) 用在乐器名称前,如:

play the piano, play the violin, play the drums

(7) 用在序数词和形容词最高级前,如:

In the first photo, I'm playing basketball at school.

What's the best radio station in your city?

(8) 用在表示方位的名词前,如:

The lake lies in the west of Hangzhou.

(9) 用在姓氏的复数形式前,表示一家人,如:

The Greens are going to have a visit in China.

(10) 用于形容词前,表示“一类人”,如:

The poor get poorer; the rich get richer.

The young should show respect(尊敬) for the elder.

(11) 用在单数可数名词前,表示整个类属,如:

The horse is a useful animal.

The panda lives only in China.

(12) 用在某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前,如:

the Great Wall, the Children's Palace, the

United Kingdom, the United States of America

(13) 用在一些习惯用语中,如:

in the morning, on the left, at the same time

3. 零冠词

英语中,在不少场合下名词前面是不需要使用冠词的。主要用法有:

(1) 复数名词表示泛指时,如:

Trees are very useful to us.

(2) 不可数名词表示泛指时,如:

Water is very important in our lives. (泛指)

The water in the river is not clean. (特指)

(3) 地名、人名前,如:

Asia, America, Paris, Bob

(4) 大部分“市政设施”(包括街道、公园、广场、



桥梁、学校、车站、飞机场等)名称前,如:

Beijing Railway Station, Central Park, Nanjing Road, Tian'anmen Square, Tsinghua University

(5) 学科名词前,如:

I like math and science.

(6) 语言名称前,如:

He can speak English and French.

(7) 季节、月份、星期前,如:

in autumn, in October, on Wednesday

但如果表示某一年的某个季节,则季节前要加 the,如:

In the winter of 2017, a heavy snow hit our area.

(8) 一日三餐前,但名词前加形容词时例外,如:

What do you have for breakfast?

We had a quick breakfast this morning.

(9) 在球类运动的名称前,如:

I can play soccer and basketball.

(10) 在称呼语、头衔和职务等前,如:

My science teacher is Mr. Chen.

(11) 名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, your, some, any, each, every 等代词,如:

Peter is my best friend. ✓

Peter is my the best friend. ✗

(12) 在以 day 构成的节日名称前,如:

New Year's Day, Children's Day, May Day, Christmas Day

以 festival 构成的节日名称前常加 the,如:

the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Spring Festival, the Water Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival

(13) 在表示抽象化的个体名词前,如:

at home, on foot, go to bed, go to school, go to hospital, go to college, by car, after school

(14) 在某些习惯用语中,如:

from morning till night, year after year



应用示例

精练 3 用 a/an 填空。

- _____ orange
- _____ big orange
- _____ egg
- _____ hour
- _____ honest man
- _____ university
- _____ umbrella
- _____ uniform
- _____ unlucky person

- _____ useful book
- _____ UFO
- _____ eraser
- _____ ID card
- _____ island
- _____ expensive toy
- _____ usual woman

精练 4 在必要的地方填上冠词。

- Mr. Smith has bought _____ new car. It's _____ American car.
- Do you have _____ basketball?
— Yes, I do. I play _____ basketball every afternoon.
- What's _____ name of _____ book?
— Tom Sawyer.
- _____ dictionary is _____ useful tool in learning English.
- For lunch, he usually has _____ rice, _____ meat and _____ vegetables.
- What animals do you like?
— I like _____ elephants.
- I don't like _____ music. But I like _____ music in this movie.
- _____ English is spoken all over _____ world.
- Tom lives on _____ ninth floor. He goes to work by _____ car.
- When was _____ telephone invented?
— In _____ 1876.
- The factory was built in _____ 1990s.
- There is _____ elephant on the grass. It is playing with _____ ball.
- Is _____ dictionary on the desk yours?
— No, I don't have such _____ English-Chinese dictionary.
- How do you like _____ London?
— It's _____ most beautiful place I have visited.
- Don't talk to Simon like that. He is just _____ eight-year-old child.
- The doctor told me to get _____ X-ray first.
- It's very important to learn _____ second language.
- Mike, one of my _____ best friends, came to visit me last month.



专题3 数词



知识梳理

数词分为基数词和序数词。基数词表示数目的多少,序数词表示事物的先后顺序。

1. 基数词变序数词

基数变为序数时,一般在词尾加-th,但有特殊情况。

(1) 不规则变化,如:

one—first, two—second, three—third, five—fifth, eight—eighth, nine—ninth, twelve—twelfth

(2) 以ty结尾的词,要先变y为i,再加-eth,如:

twenty—twentieth, forty—fortieth, ninety—ninetieth

(3) 多位数词,要将末尾的单词变为序数词,如:

thirty-four—thirty-fourth,
fifty-one—fifty-first

2. 数词的用法

(1) 在谈编了号的东西时,可以用基数词或序数词表示顺序,如:

the first part=Part One

the second lesson=Lesson Two

但如果数字较长,应避免使用序数词,如:

Room 405, Page 781, Bus No. 202

(2) 日期可以用基数词或序数词表示,写法有多种,如:

March 10, March 10th, March the 10th,

10 March, 10th March, 10th of March

(3) 时刻的读法

① 顺读法,也叫直接读法,先读“小时数”,再读“分钟数”,见数读出,如:

5:15 five fifteen 9:30 nine thirty

10:40 ten forty 20:25 twenty twenty-five

22:00 twenty-two (o'clock)

② 倒读法,先读“分钟数”,再读“小时数”

使用此方法要注意,如果所表述的分钟数在30以内,用“分钟数+past+小时数”来表示,介词past的意思是“过”;如果所表示的分钟数超过30,用“(60—分钟数)+to+(小时数+1)”来表示,介词to的意思是“差”;如果分钟数恰好为30,用“half+past+小时数”来表示;如果所表述的分钟数与15有关,用

“fifteen/a quarter+past/to+小时数/小时数+1”来表示,如:

5:15 a quarter/fifteen past five

8:25 twenty-five past eight

9:30 half past nine

10:40 twenty to eleven

11:45 a quarter/fifteen to twelve

1:58 two to two

20:25 twenty-five past twenty

(4) 序数词往往与定冠词the连用,如:

Today we are going to learn the second lesson.

但有时可加不定冠词a/an,表示“再一,又一”,

如:

It's very important to learn a second language.

He's getting married a third time.

(5) hundred, thousand, million 用于表达确定数目时,不用复数形式,如:

six hundred people, two thousand pounds, ten million people

但当这些词用于表达粗略估计的数目时,必须用复数形式,如:

hundreds of workers, thousands of people, millions of birds



应用示例

精练5 写出下列时间的两种读法。

1. 6:12 _____

2. 7:15 _____

3. 8:30 _____

4. 9:35 _____

5. 5:45 _____

6. 13:50 _____

精练6 用所给数词的适当形式填空。

1. Sunday is the _____ (one) day of a week.

2. There are _____ (four) seasons in a year.

3. I got a lot of presents on my _____ (nine) birthday.

4. December is the _____ (twelve) month of a year.

5. Please turn to page _____ (seven) and look at



- the _____ (three) picture.
6. Technology is developing so quickly in the _____ (twenty-one) century.
7. My uncle and aunt live on the _____ (thirty) floor.
8. The river is about _____ (fifteen) meters wide.
9. Around three _____ (hundred) people were hurt in the accident.
10. The story happened nearly two _____ (thousand) years ago.
11. _____ (million) of tourists come to visit the city every year.
12. There were _____ (thousand) of people in the square last night.



专题4 介词



知识梳理

介词不能在句中独立充当一个成分,而需要和一个名词或与之相当的东西构成介词短语,在句中充当一个成分。和介词构成短语的那个部分称为介词宾语(若是人称代词,则要用宾格)。能充当介词宾语的主要有:

(1) 名词

We usually do sports after class.

(2) 代词

Who will go to the zoo with him?

(3) 动名词(短语)

Mary is interested in playing ping-pong.

(4) 由连接代(副)词引起的从句或不定式短语

We should create an interest in what we learn.

Could you give us some advice on how to learn English?

1. 介词短语在句中的作用

介词短语在句中主要用作:

(1) 状语

We get up at seven in the morning.

(2) 定语

Who is the girl in red?

(3) 表语

I was at home yesterday afternoon.

介词的用法比较复杂,要掌握得下一番功夫。首先要了解一些主要介词的基本意思,作为一个立脚点。其次要注意介词和其他词,特别是动词、形容词和名词的搭配。

2. 间接宾语前 to 和 for 的省略

(1) 像 I gave the book to Tom 这样的句子也可表示为 I gave Tom the book。也就是说,间接宾语可以在前,并且介词 to 可省略。

可以用上述这种结构的动词还有: bring, hand, leave, lend, offer, pass (= hand), pay, play (an instrument), promise, read, sell, send, show, sing, take, tell, write。例如:

I'll show my pictures to you tomorrow. = I'll show you some pictures tomorrow.

(2) 同样, I'll find a job for Ann 也可表示为 I'll

find Ann a job(间接宾语在前,省掉 for)。

用这种结构的动词还有: boil, book, build, buy, cook, fetch, get, keep, leave, make, order。

例如:

My grandma bought a beautiful toy for me. =
My grandma bought me a beautiful toy.

(3) 当直接宾语(物)是 it 或 them 时,不能用“动词+名词+代词”的结构来表示。例如:

They kept it for Mary. ✓

They kept Mary it. ✗

She sent them to George. ✓

She sent George them. ✗

3. 一些常用介词的基本用法

(1) 表示时间的介词

表示时间的介词主要有 at, on 和 in, 它们的常见用法如下:

at	on	in
钟点 at six o'clock	某一天的某时段 on Sunday morning	一天中某段时间 in the evening
用餐 at lunchtime	星期几 on Wednesday	月份 in April
节日 at Christmas	日期 on September 1	季节 in spring
年龄 at the age of 20	节假日 on New Year's Day;	年份 in 1949
时间 at this time	on weekends;	将来一段时间以后 in 50 years
一天中的某段时间 at noon; at night	on vacation	

其他表示时间的介词还有 before (在……以前), after (在……以后), until/till (直到), since (自从)等。

(2) 表示地点的介词

表示地点的介词和介词短语很多,主要有:

at 表示一个点或小地方。例如:

at home, at the House of Dumplings, at the bus stop

in 表示一个范围或大地方。例如:

in Class 5, in the park, in the bus station, in China

on 表示一个表面。例如:

on the beach, on the floor, on Center Street



above 在……上面
under 在……下面
below 在……下面
before 在……前面
in front of 在……前面
in the front of 在……内部的前面
in the middle of 在……中间
behind 在……后面
at the back of 在……后面
inside 在……里面
outside 在……外边
between 在……之间
across from 在……对面
near 靠近; 在……附近
next to 在……旁边; 在……附近
beside 在……旁边
along 沿着

(3) 其他介词

① against 倚; 碰; 撞; 反对
Don't stand against the young tree.
The rain is beating heavily against the wall.
Are you against the idea or for it?
② around 在……周围; 在……范围内; 大约
Excuse me. Is there a hospital around here?
Soccer is played around the world.
He finished his work at around 8:00 p. m.

③ as 作为; 当……时
We have a job for you as a waiter.
As a boy, he often went skating in winter.

④ at 按照; 以
Call me at 495-3539.
We have sweaters at a very good price.

⑤ by 被; 通过某种方式; 在……旁边, 从……旁边; 到……为止; 乘

The telephone was invented by Bell.
We can become a good learner by reading a lot.
He passed by me without noticing me.
We had learned ten English songs by the end of last term.

The man goes to work by car.

⑥ for 对于; 以……为代价; (时间持续)……之久; 由于; 为了

Eating fruit is good for your health.
We have socks for only five dollars each.
After class, I play volleyball for two hours.

The town is famous for oranges.

What can I do for you?

⑦ over 在……的上方; 超过; 越过……; 在……期间

One day Shen Nong was boiling drinking water over an open fire.

He is over fifty.

The thief jumped over the wall and ran away.

Great changes have taken place in China over the past few years.

⑧ past 过(时间); 经过

We arrived there at half past six.

Go past the bank and you can see the library.

⑨ through 凭借; 穿过; 自始至终

He became strong through exercise.

The boy went flying through the window.

He worked all through the night.

⑩ with 与……一起; 附有; 用(工具); 对于

She often goes to watch soccer matches with her father.

Next to the hotel is a small house with an interesting garden.

He wrote a letter with a pencil.

What's wrong with you?

常用的其他介词还有:

about 关于; 对于 among 在……中间, 在……之中 because of 因为 besides 除……以外(还有) except 除……以外 from 从……; 自从 into 到……里面; 进入 like 像; 怎么样 of ……的; 属于……的 on 关于 over 超过, 多于 out of 从……(出来) to 向; 到; 对 towards 朝; 向; 对着 without 没有; 不(做某事)

应用示例

精练 7 用 at, on, in 填空。

- _____ the morning
- _____ Friday
- _____ Saturday morning
- _____ the evening
- _____ night
- _____ Sunday night
- _____ a rainy night
- _____ the afternoon of May 4th
- _____ New Year's Day



10. _____ six o'clock
11. _____ August, 1995
12. _____ March 16, 2014
13. _____ 1990
14. _____ the age of 15
15. _____ the 1990s
16. _____ the 20th century

精练 8 根据句子内容和所给中文提示,在空白处填上合适的介词。每空限填一词。

1. Can you explain the sentence _____ (用) English?
2. The paper is folded before it is cut _____ (用) scissors.
3. The pieces are carefully shaped _____ (用) hand from a very special kind of clay.
4. I like mooncakes _____ (拥有) eggs in them.
5. The museum is _____ (在) the left of the fruit store.
6. _____ (在) our way home, we picked up a mobile phone and handed it to the police.
7. _____ (在……期间) the summer season, all the hotels are full.
8. Sally goes to school _____ (乘) bike.
9. Call me _____ (按照) 13958583203.
10. Frank sits _____ (在……旁边) Tim.
11. _____ (作为) a student, we must learn how to be polite.
12. I hope I'll live in the city _____ (在……以后) 50 years.
13. Last weekend, I went to the zoo _____ (和) my parents.
14. We can become a good learner _____ (通过) reading a lot.
15. The boy _____ (穿着) green is my younger brother.
16. Let's go _____ (进入) that room.
17. The professor will give a speech _____ (关于) how to keep healthy.
18. They have been close friends _____ (自从) childhood.
19. We didn't know anything about it _____ (直到) yesterday.
20. Fish can't live _____ (没有) water.
21. The rain began to beat heavily _____ (碰) the window.
22. Every student attended the meeting _____ (除……以外) Tom. He was ill.
23. Tonight the temperature should be _____ (在……以上) freezing.
24. A policeman is running _____ (追) a thief.
25. Walk _____ (沿着) the road, and you can find the hospital at the end of it.
26. Let me show you _____ (在……范围内) our school.
27. We sell all our clothes _____ (以) very good prices.
28. Because of the bad weather, we couldn't see anything _____ (在……下面) us.
29. Zhong Wei is _____ (在……之中) those Chinese who leave the countryside to search for work in cities.
30. There is a clean river in _____ (前面) of my house.
31. He never looked _____ (往后面) him.
32. _____ (超过) forty tourists died in the accident.
33. Let's walk _____ (经过) the bookstore.
34. The supermarket is _____ (在……之间) the flower store and the bookstore.
35. Our math teacher is a young man _____ (戴) thick glasses.



专题5 连词

知识梳理

用来连接词与词、短语与短语,以及句子与句子的虚词叫作连词。连词在句中不能单独作句子成分。连词按其性质可分为两类:并列连词和从属连词。

1. 并列连词

并列连词是指用以连接并列的单词、短语、从句或句子的连词。常见的并列连词有:and, but, for, or, so, both ... and ..., not only ... but also ..., either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., whether ... or ... 等。例如:

Are you going to have a picnic on Saturday or on Sunday?

He got up very early this morning, but still he's late for school.

Both Becky and her father like to watch NBA games.

由 not only ... but also ..., either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., whether ... or ... 等连接的并列主语,谓语动词的单复数形式应遵从“就近一致”的原则,即根据最靠近它的名词或代词的单复数形式而定。例如:

Not only Tom but also all of us were invited.

Neither the students nor the teacher likes the movie.

Either you or he is wrong.

however 是副词,但可起连接作用,和所连接的句子常用逗号隔开。例如:

I'll offer it to Tom. However, he may not want it.

2. 从属连词

从属连词是指用以引导从句的连词。常见的从属连词有:when, while, as, after, before, until, till, whenever, as soon as, if, unless, because, although, though, than 等。例如:

Adam always finishes his homework before he plays football.

She can't go to school because she is ill today.

注意:

(1) 在同一句子中, though (although) 与 but, because 与 so 不可同时使用。例如:

Though she was ill, but she was listening to

the report carefully. ×

She was ill, but she was listening to the report carefully. ✓

Though she was ill, she was listening to the report carefully. ✓

Because her parents died, so she had to make a living by herself. ×

Her parents died, so she had to make a living by herself. ✓

Because her parents died, she had to make a living by herself. ✓

(2) 由从属连词连接的从句不能独立使用,所以它和主句之间不能用句号隔开,只能用逗号连接(或省略逗号)。例如:

She felt very happy. Because she had won the prize. ×

She felt happy (,) because she had won the prize. ✓

Because she had won the prize (,) she felt happy. ✓

但由并列连词连接的两个简单句可以独立使用,所以它们之间可用句号隔开,也可用逗号连接(或省略逗号)。例如:

I want to be a computer programmer. So I must study science hard. ✓

I want to be a computer programmer (,) so I must study science hard. ✓

应用示例

精练9 用适当的连词填空。

- You may take my dictionary as _____ as you don't keep it too long.
- As _____ as he gets home, the boy plays with his dog.
- Bring him to the party without telling him so _____ he can be surprised.
- I'm _____ nervous that I can't give a talk before so many people.
- Even _____ you may not succeed, you must



have a try.

6. The movie is not only funny _____ also educational.
7. The old man is seriously ill. Neither medicine _____ rest can help him.
8. She helped me to work out the answers myself _____ matter how difficult they were.
9. In the evening, I _____ watch TV or play computer games.
10. _____ Tom and Jim are from the USA.
11. _____ the time I got back to school, the bell had rung.
12. An elephant doesn't run so fast _____ a horse.
13. Whether you like Indian food, Western food _____ Japanese food, you'll find them all in Singapore.
14. They work harder _____ we do.

精练 10 选择适当的连词填空。

1. People cut down many trees _____ (so, because) elephants are losing their homes.
2. You can never know what's possible _____ (if, unless) you try to make it happen.
3. I was waiting for the bus _____ (when, while) it began to rain heavily.
4. _____ (When, While) Tom was singing, Mary was dancing.
5. You can borrow my book _____ (whatever, whenever) you want.
6. We lost the game _____ (although, unless) everyone played well.
7. The boy didn't go to bed _____ (until, after) he watched the soccer game. It was nearly 2:00 a. m.
8. Jim has lived in the town _____ (after, since) he moved here in 1990.
9. The novel became even more popular _____ (after, before) it was made into a movie.
10. He likes fruit and vegetables. _____ (But, However), he likes junk food, too.
11. I'm sorry to trouble you, _____ (and, but) is there a hotel near here?
12. Be quick, _____ (and, or) you may be late for the train.
13. Both Mary and her brother _____ (like, likes) Beijing Opera.
14. Either my brother or I _____ (water, waters) the flowers on weekdays.
15. Not only he but also I _____ (am, are) invited.
16. Neither I nor Tom _____ (is, am) able to work out the problem.