主 编◎李德彬 林 涛



# 金馬時等

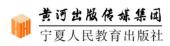
# 全程复习应试解析



- \* 根在基础 成在课堂
  - \* 勤在练习 好在规范
    - \* 胜在心理 赢在过程

# 英语

(学生用书)



金点中考

全程包包座战艇领

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(学生用书)

主 编李德彬林涛

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# 初中英语总复习第一轮

### 专题复习一知识梳理+过关检测(7一9年级)

#### 专题一 七年级 上 Units 1-12 知识梳理

## 中考考点写

- 1. 本册书中学习的词汇、短语和句型。
- 2. 动词 be 的用法。
- 3. 人称代词和物主代词的用法。
- 4. 名词的单复数和所有格的用法。
- 5. 数词的用法。
- 6. 动词的一般现在时态。
- 7. There be 句型的用法。

# 🌏 知识梳理 🖫

#### 一、重点词汇

#### 【易混易错点拨】

- 1. this/that/these/those:
  - ★ this 常常用来指在时间、地点上更接近讲话 人的人和事, these 是 this 的复数形式。that 常常 用来指在时间、地点上离讲话人更远一点的人和 事, those 是 that 的复数形式。
  - 如: You look in this box and I'll look in that one over there. 你看看这个盒子,我去看那边的那个盒子。
  - ★ 在打电话的用语中, this 常常指的是我, that 常常指的是对方。
  - 如: This is Mary speaking. Who's that? 我是玛丽。你是谁?

#### 【运用】

| ( | ) 1) —Look! Do you knowman under           |
|---|--|
|   | the tree?                                  |
|   | —Sorry. It's too far to see                |
|   | clearly. (2010·黄冈市)                        |
|   | A. this; him B. that; his                  |
|   | C. this; her D. that; him                  |
| ( | ) 2) —Hello, this is Wendy. Can I speak to |
|   | Jessica?                                   |
|   | —Yes, . (2011・武汉市)                         |

- A. Jessica is me
- B. Jessica, please
- C. my name is Jessica
- D. this is Jessica speaking
- 2. house/home/family:

这三个单词都有家和房子的意思:

- ★ house: "房子", 指居住的建筑物。
- ★ home: "家",指一个人同家人共同经常居住的地方。
  - ★ family: "家庭", "家庭成员"。

如: (1) Please come to my house this afternoon. 今天下午请到我家来。

- (2) He is not at home. 他不在家。
- (3) My family all get up early. 我们全家都起得很早。

#### 【运用】

| ( | ) 1) We have only one Earth. It's our common |
|---|--|
|   | (2011•银川市)                                   |
|   | A. family B. house                           |
|   | C. home D. room                              |
| ( | ) 2) Her are all waiting for he              |
|   | outside.                                     |
|   | A. house B. family C. home                   |
| ( | ) 3) He bought a beautiful with a bi         |
|   | garden.                                      |
|   | A. house B. family C. home                   |
|   |  |

#### 3. fine/nice/good/well:

四者都可用作形容词表示"好"之意,但前三者既可作表语又可作定语,而后者仅用作表语。主要区别在于:

★ fine 指物时表示的是质量上的 "精细", 形容人时表示的是 "身体健康", 也可以用来指 "天气晴朗"。

如: (1) Your parents are very fine /well. 你

#### 父母身体很健康。

- (2) That's a fine machine. 那是一台很好的机器。
- ★ nice 主要侧重于人或物的外表, 有"美好" "漂亮"的意思,也可用于问候或赞扬别人。
  - 如: (1) Lucy looks nice. 露西看上去很漂亮。
  - (2) Nice to meet you. 见到你很高兴。
  - (3) It's very nice of you. 你真好。
- ★ good 形容人时指"品德好", 形容物时指 "质量好",是表示人或物各方面都好的普通用语。
- 如: Her son is a good student. 她儿子是一个 好学生。
- ★ well 只可用来形容人的"身体好", 但不能 作定语,它也能用作副词作状语,多放在所修饰的 动词之后。
  - 如: (1) I'm very well, thanks. 我身体很好,谢谢。 adi.
  - (2) He speaks English well. 他英语说得好。

#### 【运用】

- ) 1) —It's a fine day today. Shall we go swimming? But we need to be home before six o'clock. (2011·宿迁市)
  - A. Have a nice time! B. Not at all.
- - C. You are right.
- D. Good idea!

用 fine, nice, good, well 填空。

- 2) The red car is very
- 3) It's a day for a walk today.
- 4) My friends sing
- 5) These coats are very

#### 4. sorry/excuse:

- ★ sorry: 当表示道歉时要说 "Sorry."。Sorry adj. 的常用句型: be sorry to do sth.; be sorry for sth.; be sorry+从句等。
- 如: I'm sorry I'm late. =I'm sorry to be late. = I'm sorry for being late. 抱歉我迟到了。
- ★ excuse: (1) 当麻烦,打扰别人,如询问,插话, 请求让路,中途离开等,出于礼貌要说 "Excuse me."。
- 如: Excuse me, is anybody sitting here? 请问 这儿有人坐吗?
  - (2) 表示请求别人的宽恕或饶恕(过失等)。
  - 如: Excuse me for being late. 原谅我迟到了。

#### 【运用】

- ) 1) —Don't take pictures here, please.
  - . (2011·重庆市)
  - A. No way
- B. Sorry, I won't.
- C. Here you are.
- D. It's a pleasure.

#### 翻译句子.

- 2) 听到这消息我很遗憾。
- 3) 很抱歉,我不同意你的观点。

#### 二、重点短语

- 1. in English (Chinese) 用英语 (汉语)
- 2. what color 什么颜色
- 3. black and white 黑白相间
- 4. thank you for... = thanks for... 因为 ...... 而感谢
- 5. first name=given name 名
- 6. last name=family name 姓
- 7. an ID card 一张身份证
- 8. excuse me 请原谅, 打扰了
- 9. call sb. at ... (+号码) 用 ······给某人打电话
- 10. in the lost and found case 在失物招领处
- 11. a set of key 一串钥匙
- 12. a photo of my family=my family photo 我的全家福
- 13. take (these things) to ...把(这些东西)带到······
- 14. bring (some things) to... 把 (一些东西) 带来
- 15. play tennis (volleyball, baseball, basketball, soccer football, chess) 打网球(排球,棒球,篮 球,踢足球,下棋)
- 16. play sports=do sports=have sports 进行体育运动
- 17. play computer games 打电子游戏
- 18. a sports club (many sports clubs) 一个(许多) 运 动俱乐部
- 19. sound good (difficult, boring, relaxing) 听上去不 错(很难,无聊,令人放松)
- 20. watch basketball game (them) on TV 在电视上观 看篮球赛 (他们)
- 21. a great (small) sports collection 一大堆的 (小堆 的)运动收藏品
- 22. eat well 吃得好
- 23. lots of (=a lot of=much) healthy food 许多健康
- 24. have (eat) ... for breakfast (lunch, dinner) 吃 ……作为早餐(中餐,晚餐)
- 25. come and buy=come to buy 来买
- 26. great sale 大降价
- 27. sth. be on sale for... (钱) 某物正以 ..... (价格) 销售
- 28. sell sth. to sb. 把某物卖给某人
- 29. buy sth. from ... 从 ... ... 买入某物
- 30. T-shirts in red=red T-shirts 红色的 T 恤衫
- 31. at a very good price 以非常合理的(优惠的)价格



- 32. have a look at ... = look at ... 看 ·······
- 33. go to a movie=see a movie 去看电影
- 34. learn about… 了解 (学习) 有关……
- 35. on (at) the weekends 在周末
- 36. play the guitar (violin, piano, trumpet, drums) 弹吉他 (小提琴, 钢琴, 吹喇叭, 打鼓)
- 37. play with... 与 ..... 玩耍
- 38. speak English (Chinese) 讲英语 (汉语)
- 39. join the swimming (music, chess) club 加入游泳 (音乐,象棋) 俱乐部
- 40. help sb. with... 在 ······方面帮助某人
- 41. help+sb. + (to) +do sth. 帮助某人做某事
- 42. a little 少许,少量,一点
- 43. go to school 上学
- 44. go to bed 上床睡觉
- 45. go to work 上班
- 46. get up 起床
- 47. get to... 到达……
- 48. get home 到家
- 49. take (have) a shower 沐浴, 洗澡
- 50. brush teeth 刷牙
- 51. all night 整晚
- 52. love (like) to + do sth. = love (like) doing sth. 喜欢做某事
- 53. listen to... 听……
- 54. take the number 17 bus 乘 17 路公交车
- 55. do homework 做家庭作业
- 56. know about ... 知道有关 ·······
- 57. at around (about) six-thirty 在大约六点半
- 58. my favorite subject 我最喜欢的科目
- 59. a very strict teacher 一个非常严格的老师
- 60. be strict with sb. 对某人严格
- 61. be strict in sth. 对某事严格
- 62. best wishes 最好的祝愿
- 63. be good with sb. 与某人好

#### 【重难点短语解析】

- 1. Write down "book", please. 请写下"书"。
  - ★"动词+副词"构成的动词短语,称为动副结构,当宾语是名词时可放在动词与副词之间,也可以放在副词之后。
  - 如: I put on these glasses and saw the good n.

    things. = I put these glasses on and saw the good n.

    things. 我戴上这副眼镜,看到了好的东西。

但是如果宾语是代词 it, us, me, them 等则只能放在中间。

- 如: put it on, take them off 戴上它,脱掉它们 pron. pron.
- ★ "动词十介词"构成的动词短语,当宾语是名词或代词时可放在动词与介词之间,也可以放在介词之后。
  - 如: (1) Can we get over  $\frac{\text{this difficulty}}{n}$ ? 我们

能克服这个困难吗?

(2) When you encounter a wall, find a way to get over it . 当你遭遇到一堵挡住你的墙时,想办 pron.

法克服 (逾越) 它。

#### 【运用】

- ( ) 1) Karin found some waste paper on the floor.

  She \_\_\_\_\_it \_\_\_\_and threw it into the dustbin. (2010 洛阳市)
  - A. put; up
- B. picked; up
- C. turned; up
- D. looked; up
- ( ) 2) —My spoken English is poor, what shall I do?
   —Join an English language club to practice,
  - you'll it? (2010·娄底市)
  - A. be good at B. drop in C. deal with
- ( ) 3) —Can you tell me the English meaning of the word?
  - ─Why don't you \_\_\_\_ in the dictionary? (2010・内江市)
  - A. look it up B. ring it up C. pick it up
- 2. I don't think… "我认为……不……"。

think 表示否定的时候,通常是否定后半部分, 而不是前半部分,这叫否定的转移。

如: I don't think his decision is wise in fact. 实际上,我觉得他的决定并不明智。

#### 【运用】

翻译句子。

我认为你不对。

#### 三、重要句型

1. Sorry, I'm late. 对不起, 我迟到了。

be late (for...) (做·····) 迟到

如: Don't be late for school/class/work/the meeting. 上学/上课/上班/开会不要迟到。

2. What's this in English? 这个用英语怎么说?

表示用什么语言,介词用 in。

如: in Chinese "用汉语", in your own words "用自己的语言"

#### 【运用】

What's the English for this? (同义句)



- 3. Let's learn English. 让我们学英语。
  - ★ let's=let us "让我们",注意它们的祈使句的构成: Let's…, shall we?, Let us…, will you?
    - ★ let 的常用句型:
  - ◆ let sb. do sth. "让某人做某事"(sb. 若是 代词要用宾格形式。)

如: Let her sing an English song. (√) 让她唱一首英语歌。

Let she sing an English song.  $(\times)$ 

◆ Let's do sth. 可以与 Why not do sth.?和 What/How about doing sth.?句型互相替换。

如: Let's learn English. 让我们一起学英语。 → Why not learn English? 为什么不学英语? → What/How about learning English? 学习英语怎么样?

#### 【运用】

( ) 1) Let play the guitar.

A. he B. him C. his

( ) 2) Let Tony \_\_\_\_\_ a picture for you.

A. draws B. to draw C. draw

- ★ learn 表示"学习"的常用句型:
- ◆ learn sth. "学习……"

如: We will learn physics this term. 这学期我们将学习物理。

♦ learn sth. from... "从······学到······"

如: We learned cooking from my cousin. 我们从我的表弟那里学会了烹饪。

◆ learn from... "向······学习"

如: Let us learn from Lei Feng. 让我们向雷锋学习。

◆ learn to do sth. "学做……"

如: Lucy learned to play the trumpet last summer vacation. 去年的暑假露西学习了吹小号。

◆ learn+疑问代词+to do sth.

如: We are learning how to mend this bike. 我们正在学习怎样修理这辆自行车。

特别提示: learn 和 study 的区别:

两个词语都有这一用法: learn sth. /study sth.。 但指学习时, study 有"深入研究"的含义; study 不能用作: study to do sth.。

#### 【运用】

( ) 3) I think the students \_\_\_\_\_at home on computers in 2020. (2010•梧州市)

A. studied

B. will study

C. study

D. Studies

翻译句子。

4) 我们从假期开设的课程中学到了许多东西。(learn

... from, holiday courses)

#### 4. What color is this Z? 这个字母 Z 是什么颜色?

★ color n.:表示"颜色"时是可数名词。

如: I don't like these colors. 我不喜欢这些颜色。

◆ 对颜色提问的两种方法: What color ... ? = What's the color of ... ?

如: What color is your purse? = What's the color of your purse? 你的钱包是什么颜色的?

◆ 对名词(复数)的颜色提问时,不能用 what colors。

如: What color are these cups?  $(\sqrt{\ })$  这些茶杯是什么颜色的?

What colors are these cups?  $(\times)$ 

★ color v.:表示"着色"。

如: I want to color it red. 我要把它涂成红色。

#### 【运用】

翻译句子。

- 1) 他今年最喜爱的颜色是白色。(favorite color)
- 2) 请把这幅画涂成绿色。(color)

#### 5. What's your name? 你叫什么名字?

★ 对姓名的提问及回答:

What's your name? = May I have/know your name? My name is  $\dots = I'm \dots$ 

★ 姓氏: family name/last name/surname

名: given name/first name

全名: full name

★ 中文名字的习惯:

family name/last name/surname + given name/

★ 英文名字的习惯:

given name/first name+family name/last name/

★ 在交际英语中应注意由于中英文名字的区别 所造成的对人物称呼的不同:

如: Zhang Xiaoli: Miss Zhang (人) Miss Xiaoli (×) Dave Green: Mr. Green (人) Mr. Dave (×)

#### 【运用】

翻译句子。

- 一对不起。请问你的全名是什么?
- 一我的全名是杰克·施密斯。



- 6. Call John at 495-3539. 给约翰打电话 495-3539。 call v. 表示"打电话"的常用句型:
  - ★ 单独使用
  - 如: Please call this evening. 请今天晚上打电话。
  - ★ call+sb. "给某人打电话"
  - 如: Please call Bob this evening. 请今天晚上给鲍勃打电话。
    - ★ call+telephone number "拨打某一电话号码"
  - 如: Please call 2377485 now. 现在请致电 2377485
  - ★ call+sb. +at+telephone number "拨某一 电话号码给某人打电话"
  - 如: (1) Please call my teacher at 65774839. 请打电话给我的老师,她的号码是 65774839。
  - (2) Please call Gina, her phone number is 2684753. = Please call Gina at 2684753. 请给 Gina 打电话, 她的电话是 2684753。

#### 【运用】

翻译句子。

你下次来的时候请给我打电话。

- 7. Welcome to our sports center. 欢迎到我们体育中心来。
  - ★ welcome n.: a warm welcome "热烈欢迎"
  - 如: Thank you all for that warm welcome. 谢谢你们大家的热情欢迎。
    - ★ welcome adj.: You're welcome. 没关系。
    - sb. be welcome to do sth. "欢迎某人做某事"
  - 如: Everyone will be welcome to join in our English Festival, 欢迎每个学生都加入到英语节中来。
    - ★ welcome v.: welcome sb. "欢迎某人"
  - 如: Let's welcome Mr. Smith to give us a talk. 让我们欢迎史密斯先生给我们做报告。

#### 【运用】

翻译句子。

- 1) 欢迎您准时收看我们的节目!
- 2) 我们欢迎朋友们到家来。
- 8. Runner eats well. 跑步选手吃得好。

构词法:在动词后面加-er或-or,将动词变为名词,意思是"做······的人":

★ 直接加-er 或-or:

如: clean—cleaner sing—singer paint—painter
wait—waiter report—reporter work—worker
teach—teacher speak—speaker act—actor

visit-visitor

- ★ 只加-r:
- 如: dance—dancer write—writer drive—driver
- ★ 双写尾字母加-er:
- 如: run—runner swim—swimmer shop—shopper 特别提示:
- 1. cook v. "烹调", cook n. "厨师", cooker n. "厨房用具"
  - 2. 跑步明星: running star (</), runner star (×)

#### 【运用】

( ) Jackie Chan is a very handsome \_\_\_\_\_ and

A. actor, singer B. acter, singer C. actor, singer

- 9. Where is your pen pal from? 你的笔友是哪里的人?
  - ★ Where is your pen pal from? = Where does your pen pal come from?

be from=come from "来自"

常见的错误: Where is he come from?  $(\times)$  Where does he from?  $(\times)$ 

#### 【运用】

写出下列句子的同义句。

- 1) She's from Korea.
- 2) She isn't from Korea.
- 3) Is she from Korea?
  - ★ 国籍的几种表达方法:

如: Tom is American. Tom 是个美国人。

- = Tom is an American.
- = Tom is an American boy.
- = Tom is from America.
- =Tom comes from America.

#### 总结如下:

| 国家 n.             | 国家的 adj.          | 国民 (人) n.  | 国民 (人)<br>n. (pl.) | 语言 n.                 |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| China             | Chinese           | Chinese    | Chinese            | Chinese               |
| Japan             | Japanese          | Japanese   | Japanese           | Japanese              |
| America (the USA) | American          | American   | Americans          | English               |
| Canada            | Canadian Canadian |            | Canadians          | English<br>and French |
| France            | French            | Frenchman  | Frenchmen          | French                |
| Italy             | Italian           | Italian    | Italians           | Italian               |
| Germany           | German            | German     | Germans            | German                |
| Australia         | Australian        | Australian | Australians        | English               |
| the UK            | English           | Englishman | Englishmen         | English               |
| Russia            | Russian           | Russian    | Russians           | Russian               |



注:表示某国人的单复数形式的口诀:中日不变 英法变,别的后面加"s"。

# 10. We have sweaters at a very good price. 我们这里有毛衣并以优惠的价格出售。

at a... price "以······的价格"

如: I buy a pair of shoes at a good price. 我以 优廉的价格买了一双鞋。

特别提示: price 和 high、good、low 等词搭配使用。 things (东西) 和 expensive、dear、cheap 等词搭配使用。

如: The price of this coat is high. = This coat is expensive.

容易犯的错:

The price of these pants is high.  $(\sqrt{\ })$ 

The price of these pants is expensive.  $(\times)$ 

My glasses are cheap.  $(\sqrt{\ })$ 

My glasses are low.  $(\times)$ 

#### 【运用】

翻译句子。

- 1) 这件毛衣正在以高价出售. (on sale)
- 2) The price of my trousers is low. (同义句)

#### 超级链接: 购物的英语常用语:

- ★ 售货员招呼顾客:
- (1) May I help you? 请问买什么? (商场用语)
- (2) Can I help you? 请问你要些什么?
- (3) What can I do for you? 我能帮你做点什么?
- (4) What would you like? 你要点什么?
- ★ 顾客常用语:
- (1) No, thanks. I'm just looking around. 不,谢谢。我只是随便看看。
  - (2) I'm looking for .... 我正在找 ......。
  - (3) I'd like to have/buy..... 我想要/买······。
  - (4) Can you show me...? 你能给我看看·····吗?
  - (5) Could I have a look at…? 我可以看看······吗? ★ 询问顾客想买东西的特征:
  - (1) What kind would you like? 你喜欢哪一种?
  - (2) What color would you like? 你想要什么颜色的?
  - (3) What size would you like? 你要多大尺寸的?
  - (1) How much is it (are they)? 它(它们)多少钱?
- (2) How much does it cost (do they cost)? 它(它们) 要花多少钱 (费用)?
  - (3) What's the price of ...? 价格是多少 ·····?

#### ★ 顾客决定要买:

I'll take/have it (them). 我买了它(它们)。

★ 付钱:

Here's the money. 给钱。

#### 四、重要语法

#### 1. 系动词 be 的用法:

Be 的现在式是 "am, is, are"。am 只与第一人称单数 "I"连用。is 用于第三人称单数作主语的句子中,are 则用于复数人称和 you 作主语。变否定句时在 be 的适当形式后加 not, 变一般疑问句时把 be 的适当形式提到主语前,句子末尾打问号,简略回答时 be 的适当形式仍然需要放在主语后面。

如: (1) I <u>am</u> a boy. My name <u>is</u> Jack. (用 be 的适当形式填空)

#### 【运用】

( ) 1) Good news! There \_\_\_\_\_\_fewer people catching this kind of illness now. (陕西)
A. are B. is C. am

( ) 2) —Physics \_\_\_\_\_\_ more difficult than Chinese, do you think so?
—Yes, I think so. (2011 · 四川德阳)
A. is B. are C. has

( ) 3) There \_\_\_\_\_\_ still some milk in the fridge. It's not necessary to go to the store today. (2011 · 上海)

A. am B. is C. are D. be

#### 2. 人称代词和物主代词的用法:

★ 人称代词:表示你、我、他、她、它、我们、 你们、他们、她们、它们的词叫人称代词。人称代词 有人称、数和格的变化。见下表:

| 人称 | 第一      | 人称       | 第二       | 人称        | 第三       |          |  | 人称 |            |  |   |
|----|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|--|----|------------|--|---|
| 数  | 单数      | 复数       | 单数       | 复数        | 单数       |          |  | 复数 |            |  |   |
| 主格 | I<br>我  | we<br>我们 | you<br>你 | you<br>你们 | he<br>他  | she<br>她 |  | 他  | the<br>(她、 |  | 们 |
| 宾格 | me<br>我 | us<br>我们 | you<br>你 | you<br>你们 | him<br>他 | her<br>她 |  | 他  | the<br>(她、 |  | 们 |

人称代词的用法:作主语用主格、作宾语用宾格 (在动词或介词后用宾格)。

如: They are going to the cinema with her. 他们打算和她一起去看电影。

特别提示:人称代词的位置巧安排:单数并列二、三、一,(you, she/he and I),复数并列一、二、三,(we, you and they),如若两性要并列,男的一般放在前,(he and she),若把错误责任担,第一人称最当先。

★ 物主代词:表示所有关系的代词叫物主代词。物主 代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。见下表:

★ 顾客询问价格:



| 人称   | 第一人称第二人称 |             |    | 第三人 称 |       |  |    |                   |    |    |       |  |   |  |
|------|----------|-------------|----|-------|-------|--|----|-------------------|----|----|-------|--|---|--|
| 数    | 单数       | 复数          | 单数 | 复数    | 单数 复多 |  | 单数 |                   | 单数 |    | 单数 复数 |  | 数 |  |
| 形容词性 |          | our<br>我们的  |    |       |       |  |    | their<br>他(她、它)们的 |    | 们的 |       |  |   |  |
| 名词性  |          | ours<br>我们的 |    |       |       |  |    |                   |    |    | 们的    |  |   |  |

特别提示:巧记物主代词:一变 (my—mine); 二 留 (his—his; its—its), 三加 s (your—yours; our—ours; her—hers; their—theirs)。

物主代词的用法:形容词性的物主代词相当于形容词,后面要跟名词,指定名词的所属对象,名词性的物主代词相当于一个名词,必须单独使用,后面不能再跟名词。如:Your school is small, mine (= my school) is big. 你的学校很小,我的(学校)很大。

#### 【运用】

| ( | ) 1) —Lucy's skirt is black. V | What about?          |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|
|   | (2010•娄底市)                     |                      |
|   | —Mine is white.                |                      |
|   | A. you B. your                 | C. yours             |
| ( | ) 2) —Is this your sweater,    | Joy? (2010·东阳        |
|   | 市)                             |                      |
|   | —No, It's not                  | sweater              |
|   | _is yellow.                    |                      |
|   | A. my, My                      | B. my, Mine          |
|   | C. mine, Mine                  | D. mine, My          |
| ( | ) 3) My uncle is not rich      | , but he has many    |
|   | books in roo                   | m. (2011•肇庆市)        |
|   | A. he B. his                   | C. him               |
| ( | ) 4) I'm talking to you, Ja    | ck. Please listen to |
|   | carefully. (2                  | (011•北京市)            |
|   | A. me                          | B. mine              |
|   | C. you                         | D. yours             |
| ( | ) 5) This is my sweater.       | Where's?             |
|   | (2011·泉州市)                     |                      |
|   | A. you                         | B. yours             |
|   | C. your                        | D. yourself          |
| ( | ) 6) This is N                 | MP4. Yours is over   |
|   | there. (2011·桂林市               | )                    |
|   | A. my                          | B. me                |
|   | C. I                           | D. mine              |
| ( | ) 7) —Is this computer         | , Mike?              |
|   | —No, it's not mine. I          | think it's           |
|   | (2011 · 恩施市)                   |                      |
|   | A. your; Lily's                | B. yours; Lily       |
|   | C. yours; Lily's               | D. your; Lily        |

| ( | ) 8) —Can I use your b | ike this afternoon?        |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|
|   | is under repair.       |                            |
|   | — No problem, He       | ere's the key.(2011•苏州市    |
|   | A. My                  | B. Mine                    |
|   | C. Me                  | D. Me                      |
| ( | ) 9) Please send       | best wishes to Mary.       |
|   | (2011•重庆市)             |                            |
|   | A. I                   | B. me                      |
|   | C. my                  | D. mine                    |
| ( | ) 10) —Wow! What a     | lovely e-dog! Is it yours? |
|   | —Yes, it's             | My father bought           |
|   | it for me yeste        | erday. (2011·宿迁市)          |
|   | A. my                  | B. yours                   |
|   | C. mine                | D. your                    |

超级链接:反身代词的用法:表示某某自己,亲自。各种人称的反身代词见下表:

| 数<br>人称 | 单数                                       | 复数                      |
|---------|--|-------------------------|
| 第一人称    | myself 我自己                               | ourselves 我们自己          |
| 第二人称    | yourself 你自己                             | yourselves 你们自己         |
| 第三人称    | himself 他自己<br>herself 她自己<br>itself 它自己 | themselves<br>他(她、它)们自己 |

反身代词的常见固定搭配:

- 1. enjoy oneself 玩得高兴; 过得愉快
- 2. hurt oneself 伤着自己
- 3. teach oneself … = learn … by oneself 自学 … …
- 4. (all) by oneself (完全) 独立地
- 5. help oneself to... 请自便; 随便吃...
- 6. look after oneself 自理; 照顾自己
- 7. leave one by oneself 把 ... 单独留下
- 8. lose oneself in 陶醉于…; 沉浸于…
- 9. dress oneself 给自己穿衣服
- 10. introduce oneself 介绍自己

如: (1) He is too young to dress himself. 他太小了,还不能自己穿衣服。

- (2) Lily and Lucy, help yourselves to some fish. 莉莉和露西,请随便吃点鱼。
- (3) Mrs. Brown cooked the meal (by) herself. 布朗夫人自己煮的饭。

#### 【运用】

| ( | ) 1) | "Н   | elp        | to | some   | mea | ıt. " | my uncle   |
|---|------|------|------------|----|--------|-----|-------|------------|
|   |      | said | d to me.   |    |        |     |       |            |
|   |      | Α.   | themselves | В. | yourse | lf  | C.    | yourselves |





| (            | ) 2)    | You can't leave yo              | our baby b  | y at home.         |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
|              |         |                                 |             | elf C. myself      |
| (            | ) 3)    | Rose said to                    |             |                    |
|              |         | A. she                          |             | C. herself         |
| (            | ) 4)    | —Who taught t                   | hem Engl    | ish?               |
|              |         | —They taught                    |             |                    |
|              |         | A. they                         |             | self C. themselves |
| (            | ) 5)    | You are not to                  | oo young.   | You should look    |
|              |         | after                           |             |                    |
|              |         | A. you                          | B. yours    | self C. your       |
| (            | ) 6)    | —Who teaches                    |             | English? (2010 •   |
|              |         | 晋江市)                            |             |                    |
|              |         | —No one. I tea                  | ach         | ·                  |
|              |         | A. you; myself                  | B. your;    | myself C. you; me  |
| (            | 7)      | Welcome to my                   | new hous    | se, Ann and John!  |
|              |         | Help                            | to some f   | ruit. (2011•鸡西     |
|              |         | 市)                              |             |                    |
|              |         | A. myself                       | B. yours    | self C. yourselves |
| (            | ) 8)    | —Will you take                  | e part in   | the English speech |
|              |         | competition to                  | omorrow?    | ,                  |
|              |         | —Sure. I see it a               | as a chance | e to prove         |
|              |         | (2011•河南)                       |             |                    |
|              |         | A. myself                       |             | B. me              |
|              |         | C. yourself                     |             | D. you             |
| (            | ) 9)    |                                 |             | ything for us, we  |
|              |         |                                 | depend or   | . (2011            |
|              |         | <ul><li>十堰市)</li><li></li></ul> |             |                    |
|              |         | A. them                         |             | B. us              |
| 0 <b>A</b> 2 | =1 44 A | C. themselves                   |             | D. ourselves       |
| _            |         | 单复数和所有格的<br>为可数 名词 与不           |             | 司 可粉点词去的           |
|              |         | 为可数名词与不<br>变化,而不可数              |             | 司。可数名词有单           |
|              |         | 文化, 而不可致<br>(名词复数的变体            | ,,          | •                  |
|              | • //    | (石内及双肋文代<br>  变化:               | 2790 903 .  |                    |
| •            | ,, •,   | , 〜 , つ .<br>般加-s 。             |             |                    |
|              |         | oks, pens, teac                 | hers        |                    |
|              |         | s; sh; ch; x 绰                  |             | 月后加-es。            |
| 如            | : bu    | ses, fishes, war                | tches, bo   | xes                |
| (3           | )以      | ce; se; ze; (d)                 | ge 结尾       | 的名词后加-s。           |
| 如            | : blo   | ouses, prices                   |             |                    |
| (4           | ) 以     | f (fe) 结尾则变                     | Ef (fe)     | 为 v 加-es。          |
| 如            | . kn    | ife—knives [naiv                | vz]         |                    |
| (5           | )以      | "辅音字母+y"                        | 结尾的单        | 单词变 y 为 i 加-es。    |
| 如            | : ba    | by—babies, fam                  | ily—fami    | lies               |
| <b>♦</b>     | 读音      | 音规则:清清油                         | 浊元音         | 浊, t, d 后面发        |

 $\lceil ts \rceil$ ,  $\lceil dz \rceil$ .

#### ◆ 不规则变化:

man—men woman—women child—children
foot—feet tooth—teeth mouse (鼠) —mice
Englishman—Englishmen Frenchmen

#### ◆ 注意以下几点:

(1) 表示某国人的复数:中日不变英法变,其余后边加-s。

如: Chinese—Chinese; Japanese—Japanese; Englishman— Englishmen; Frenchman—Frenchmen; American—Americans; German—Germans

(2) Negro (黑人), potato (土豆), tomato (西红柿), hero (英雄)。

这几个单词以辅音字母加 o 结尾,他们的复数形式是在后面加-es。但是 photo 的复数是 photos,因为它是 photograph 的缩写形式。

(3) 由 man, woman 在词首构成的复合名词应将两部分都变成复数:

如: man doctor—men doctors; woman teacher—women teachers

- (4) 单复数同形: fish (鱼) (表示鱼的种类时, 在 fish 后加-es 表示复数); sheep; deer
  - (5) people, police 常用单数形式表示复数概念。

如: The police are looking for the missing boy. 警方正在寻找失踪的男孩。

★ 初中阶段常见的不可数名词有: water; meat; rice; bread; milk; tea; orange (橘汁); fruit; air; snow; chalk; work; paper (纸); time (时间); music; weather; grass; news; food; fish (鱼肉); coke; porridge; cake (可数或不可数)。

- ★ 不可数名词的使用应注意以下几点:
- ◆ 前无数词、冠词,后无名词复数形式;作主语时是第三人称单数形式,谓语动词也要用单数形式。
  - ◆ 表量用约数 some / any; much; a lot of 或用 of 短语。

| 如: | ( | С | ) | There is        | _ bread on | the table. |
|----|---|---|---|-----------------|------------|------------|
|    |   |   |   | А. а            | В.         | one        |
|    |   |   |   | C. a piece of   | D.         | many       |
|    | ( | В | ) | There is some _ | on         | the plate. |
|    |   |   |   | A. apple        | В.         | fish       |
|    |   |   |   | C milks         | D          | a deer     |

- ★ 名词所有格:表示名词之间的所有或所属关系。 它有两种形式:一种是名词后加 "'s",另一种是 of 的 所有格,意思是 "……的"。
- ◆ 表示有生命的事物的名词所有格,一般在后加"'s",但注意:



(1) 表两者共有则在后者加"'s",两者分别有的两者都要加"'s"。

如: ①Lucy and Lily's father 露西和莉莉的父亲(一个父亲)

②Lucy's and Lily's fathers 露西的父亲和莉莉的父亲(两个父亲)

- (2) 以 s 结尾的词只加"'"。
- 如:①the boys' books 孩子们的书
- ②James' father 詹姆斯的父亲
- ◆ 表示无生命的名词所有格用 of 来引导。但是,表示某些时间、距离、国家等无生命的事物的所有关系,也常在名词后加 "'s"。
  - 如: (1) the leg of the desk 桌子的腿
  - (2) today's newspaper 今天的报纸
  - ◆ 双重所有格:

如: (1) a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友 (2) a friend of mine 我的一个朋友

#### 【运用】

| ( | ) 1) —Are those?                            |
|---|---|
|   | —No, they aren't. They're                   |
|   | A. sheep; cows B. sheeps; cows              |
|   | C. sheeps; cow                              |
| ( | ) 2) I have got news from my friend.        |
|   | Do you want to know?                        |
|   | A. a very good B. two pieces                |
|   | C. a piece of                               |
| ( | ) 3) room is on the 5th floor.              |
|   | A. Lucy and Lily B. Lucy and Lily'          |
|   | C. Lucy's and Lily's                        |
| ( | ) 4) —Excuse me. How far is the post office |
|   | from here? (2010·龙岩市)                       |
|   | —It's aboutwalk.                            |
|   | A. ten minute B. ten minutes                |
|   | C. ten minutes'                             |
| ( | ) 5) Tom is a friend of                     |
|   | A. I sister B. my sister's                  |
|   | C. my sister of                             |
| ( | ) 6) The little baby has two already.       |
|   | A. teeths B. tooths                         |
|   | C. teeth                                    |
| ( | ) 7) I am thirsty. I want to buy            |
|   | (2011•泉州市)                                  |
|   | A. two bottles of oranges                   |
|   | B. two bottles of orange                    |
|   | C. two bottle of oranges                    |

|   |       | D. two bottle of orang | , c                |
|---|-------|------------------------|--------------------|
| ( | ) 8)  | There are many         | playing on the     |
|   |       | playground.(2011・宜     | (宾市)               |
|   |       | A. child               | B. children        |
|   |       | C. man teachers        | D. sheeps          |
| ( | ) 9)  | Could you please get n | ne some?           |
|   |       | I'm hungry. (2011•重    | 庆市)                |
|   |       | A. apple               | B. water           |
|   |       | C. bread               | D. egg             |
| ( | ) 10) | —Can I help you, sir   | ?                  |
|   |       | —I'd like to have 100  | I want             |
|   |       | my students to draw    | pictures. (2011 •  |
|   |       | 德阳市)                   |                    |
|   |       | A. piece of paper      | B. pieces of paper |

#### 4. 数词的用法:

数词分为基数词和序数词。用于表示事物数目的 词称为基数词,表示事物顺序的词称为序数词。

C. pieces of papers

#### ★ 基数词:

- ◆ 1—12 要认真读背: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve。
  - ◆ 13-19 以 teen 结尾。

如: 13—thirteen, 15—fifteen, 18—eighteen

◆ 20 、30 ... 90 的整十位数以 ty 结尾。

如: 20—twenty, 30—thirty, 50—fifty

◆ 20—99 之间的基数词要在十位和个位中间加连字符号 "-"。

如: 21—twenty-one, 44—forty-four, 22—twenty-two

◆ 三位数的基数词在百位和十位(若无十位则和 个位)之间加 and, 100 则用 one hundred。

如: 365—three hundred and sixty-five, 505—five hundred and five

◆ 1000 以上的数字,从后向前数,每三位数加一"·"。

如: 1,000—one thousand, 1,000,000—one million, 1,000,000,000—one billion, 4,381—four thousand, three hundred and eighty-one, 36,192—thirty-six thousand, one hundred and ninety-two

注意: hundred, thousand, million, billion 前面有具体数字时它们后面不加 s, 前面没有具体数字时它们后面加 s 并带 of 构成短语表示约数, 如: hundreds of "成百上千"; thousands of "成千上万"; millions of "数以百万"; billions of "数以十亿"。

特别提示:加 s 加 of,不加 s 不加 of。



如: Thousands and thousands of people have visited Expo 2010 Shanghai China. 成千上万的人参观了中国 2010 年上海世博会。

- ★ 序数词表示事物的顺序,往往与定冠词 the 连用。 基数词变序数词的方法:
- 一、二、三特殊记,结尾字母 t-d-d;

第四起加 th, 字母 f代 ve;

八加 h, 九去 e, 20 到 90 请注意;

y应改成i和e,再加th莫迟疑,

"几十几"要牢记,前为基数后为序。

如: one—first two—second three—third eight—eighth nine—ninth twelve—twelfth twenty—twentieth twenty-one—twenty-first

- ★ 数词的应用:
- ◆ 时刻表达法:
- 整点:基数词+o'clock

如: It's eight o'clock now. 现在是 8 点钟了。

- 几点几分:
- (1) 顺说法: 先小时后分钟。

如: 3:25→three twenty-five

- (2) 逆说法: 先分钟后小时, 前是分, 后是点。
- 分钟在 30 分钟以内用 past 表示 "过… 分钟"。 (<30 分钟) 用 past: 分钟+past+小时。

如:  $9:20 \rightarrow$  twenty (minutes) past nine;  $3:25 \rightarrow$  twenty-five past three

● 若要表示几点半,用 half past 加钟点。 (30 分钟=half past)。

如: 10:30→half past ten, 3:30→half past three

● 分钟超过 30 分,用 to 来表示 "差 ······ 分到 ······ (下一个钟点)"。(>30 分钟)用 to: (60 — 分钟数) to (小时数+1)。

如: 7:48→twelve to eight, 1:58→two to two 特别提示: 15 分钟 也可以用 a quarter 表示。

如: 3:15 three fifteen = fifteen past three = a quarter past three, 3:45 three forty-five = fifteen to four=a quarter to four

◆ 日期表达法: 月日年(或日月年), 日期一般用序数词表示。

如: 3月1日: March the first=the first of March 1949年10月1日: October (the) 1 (st), nineteen forty-nine=the first of October, nineteen forty-nine

2000年: (the year) two thousand 2010年: two thousand and ten

◆ 表编号:

10

如:第207房间:Room 207,第五课:Lesson 5= the fifth lesson

◆ 序数词与不定冠词(a; an) 连用表"又一; 再一"。

如: You've done it three times. Why not try a fourth time?

◆ 分数的表达:分子(基数)、分母(序数),分子超过1时,分母加 s。

如: one third 三分之一, two thirds 三分之二

注意: ● 分数的特殊形式:

- (1) one third=a third 三分之一
- (2) one fourth=a quarter 四分之一
- (3) three fourths=three quarters 四分之三
- (4) one second=a half 二分之一
- 含分数的短语作主语由分数后的词决定谓语的 单复数形式。

如: (1) One third of the students are girls.

(2) One third of the milk is mine.

| 【运用 | ] | -  |   |         |                   |
|-----|---|----|---|---------|-------------------|
| (   | ) | 1) | Football is so exciting                   | that    | people            |
|     |   |    | in the world play it.                     |         |                   |
|     |   |    | A. million of                             | В.      | millions of       |
|     |   |    | C. two millions of                        |         |                   |
| (   | ) | 2) | More than                                 | childre | en took part in   |
|     |   |    | activities last month.                    | (2011   | • 海南三亚)           |
|     |   |    | A. two thirds                             | В.      | thirds second     |
|     |   |    | C. second three                           | D.      | two third         |
| (   | ) | 3) | —How old is your day                      | ughter' | ?                 |
|     |   |    | — We had                                  | a speci | ial party for her |
|     |   |    | birthday l                                | ast Su  | nday. (2011 •     |
|     |   |    | 恩施市)                                      |         |                   |
|     |   |    | A. Nine, nine                             | В.      | Nine, ninth       |
|     |   |    | C. Ninth, nine                            | D.      | Ninth, ninth      |
| (   | ) | 4) | —Jackie Chan has don                      | ated _  | dollars           |
|     |   |    | to charity.                               |         |                   |
|     |   |    | —He is an example to $\boldsymbol{\iota}$ | us all. | (2011•黄冈市)        |
|     |   |    | A. thousand                               | В.      | thousands         |
|     |   |    | C. thousand of                            | D.      | thousands of      |
| (   | ) | 5) | All the visitors live                     | on      | floor.            |
|     |   |    | (2011·鸡西市)                                |         |                   |
|     |   |    | A. two                                    | В.      | second            |
|     |   |    | C. the second                             |         |                   |
| (   | ) | 6) | My uncle bought me an                     | iPhone  | e for my          |
|     |   |    | birthday. (2011•黄A                        | 百市)     |                   |
|     |   |    | A. twelve                                 | В.      | twelfth           |
|     |   |    | C. the twelve                             | D.      | the twelfth       |
| (   | ) | 7) | Now, everybody, please                    | turn to | Page              |
|     |   |    | and look at the                           | pic     | ture. (2011 •     |
|     |   |    | 滨州市)                                      |         |                   |
|     |   |    | A. Fifth; five                            | В.      | Five; fifth       |
|     |   |    | C Fifth fifth                             | D       | Five: five        |



| ( | ) 8) Kangkang is a school boy. He got a good gift |
|---|---|
|   | on his birthday. (2011• 衡阳市)                      |
|   | A. fourteenth B. fortieth                         |
|   | C. the fortieth                                   |
| ( | ) 9) I was born, 1982.                            |
|   | A. on June 2nd B. in June 2nd                     |
|   | C. on June two D. in June 2                       |
| ( | ) 10) There are floors in the building            |
|   | and he lives on the floor.                        |
|   | A. eighteen; fifteen                              |
|   | B. eighteenth; fifteenth                          |
|   | C. eighteen; fiveteen                             |
|   | D. eighteen; fifteenth                            |
| ( | ) 11) It's from our home to the zoo.              |
|   | A. two and a half hours' walk                     |
|   | B. a half and two hours walk                      |
|   | C. two hours and a half hour's walk               |
|   | D. two and a half hour's walk                     |
| ( | ) 12) The headmaster wrote a report.              |
|   | A. two thousand words                             |
|   | B. two-thousand-words                             |
|   | C. two-thousand words                             |
|   | D. two-thousand-word                              |
| ( | ) 13) A UN report says that the world population  |
|   | will pass six billion by the end of               |
|   | century.  |
|   | A. twentieth B. twenty                            |
|   | C. the twentieth D. the twenty                    |

#### 5. 动词的一般现在时态:

表示经常发生的动作或存在的状态,普遍真理和特征也要用一般现在时态。常常与 always, usually, often, sometimes, every day (week, month) 等连用。

★ be 动词的现在时态: be 动词就是我们所学过的 am, is, are 的动词原形。当主语是第一人称 I (我)时,用 am, 缩写为 I'm; 主语是第二人称 you (你, 你们) 或复数时,用 are, 缩写为 you're, 主语是第三人称 it/she/he (它/她/他) 或名词及代词的单数时,用 is, 缩写为 it's/she's/he's。

如: (1) I am (I'm) Mary. 我是玛丽。

- (2) You are (You're) Bob. 你是鲍勃。
- (3) It is (It's) 3344278. 它是 3344278。
- ★ 行为动词的一般现在时态有动词原形和动词第三人称单数形式两种情况。当主语是 I, we, you, they 时用动词用原形。当主语是 he/she/it 或单数名词

时用动词第三人称单数形式。

- 如: (1) We often play games on weekends. 周末 我们经常玩游戏。
- (2) My sister goes to school at 7:00 every day. 我妹妹每天七点上学。
  - ★ 动词第三人称单数形式的构成:
- (1) 直接加-s: look—looks play—plays stop—stops
- (2) 在字母 s, x, ch, sh, o 后加-es: watch—watches go—goes miss—misses
- (3) 辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词变 y 为 i, 再加-es: study-studies cry-cries
  - (4) 特殊的形式: have—has
  - ★ 一般现在时态变否定句、一般疑问句的变化:
- ◆ be 动词在其后直接加 not 变为否定,把它提前变为问句。
- 如: (1) Our teacher is not (isn't) in the new office. 我们的老师不在新办公室。
  - (2) Are they at home? 他们在家吗?
- ◆ 行为动词在句子中是原形的,变否定句为→ don't+动词原形,一般疑问句在句首加 Do,后面动词用原形,行为动词在句子中是第三人称单数的,变否定句为→doesn't+动词原形,一般疑问句是在句首加 Does,后面动词用原形。
- 如: (1) We go to school at seven every day. 我们每天七点上学。
- →We don't go to school at seven every day. 我们每天七点不上学。
- →Do you go to school at seven every day? 你们每 天七点上学吗?
- →Yes, we do. (No, we don't.) 是的,我们上学。(不,我们不上学。)
- (2) He goes to school at seven every day. 他每天七点上学。
- → He doesn't go to school at seven every day. 他每 天七点不上学。
- →Does he go to school at seven every day? 他每天 七点上学吗?
- →Yes, he does. (No, he doesn't.) 是的,他上学。(不,他不上学。)

#### 特别提示:

- 1. 变一般疑问句时, I 变为 you, my 变为 your, me 变为 you, We 可变为 you, 也可不变, some 变为 any。
- 2. 在时间状语从句、条件状语从句等从句中,如果 主句是一般将来时态,从句用一般现在时态表示将来。





#### 【运用】

| ( | ) 1) My sister is a nurse. Sheearly                     |
|---|---|
|   | every morning. (2010•梧州市)                               |
|   | A. get up B. is getting up                              |
|   | C. got up D. gets up                                    |
| ( | ) 2) I'm waiting for my friend. If he,                  |
|   | Iswimming alone. (2010•阜康市)                             |
|   | A. doesn't come; will go                                |
|   | B. won't come; will go                                  |
|   | C. will come; won't go                                  |
|   | D. don't come; will go                                  |
| ( | ) 3) —Alice, please tell Eric to call me when he        |
|   | back.   |
|   | —No problem. (2010・莱芜市)                                 |
|   | A. come B. comes  |
|   | C. came D. will come                                    |
| ( | ) 4) Tom will call me as soon as he                     |
|   | home. (2010·北京市)  |
|   | A. gets B. has got                                      |
|   | C. got D. will get                                      |
| ( | ) 5) We'll go for a picnic if it this                   |
|   | weekend. (2010・宁夏市)                                     |
|   | A. will rain B. rains                                   |
|   | C. doesn't rain D. won't rain                           |
| ( | ) 6) —Do you know if Cindy will drive to Italy          |
|   | this weekend?   |
|   | —Cindy? Never! She driving.                             |
|   | (2010•苏州市)  |
|   | A. has hated B. hated                                   |
| , | C. will hate D. hates                                   |
| ( | ) 7) John likes playing soccer very much and he         |
|   | about one hour playing it every day. (2011・武汉市)         |
|   |   |
|   | A. spent B. will spend C. has spent D. spends           |
| ( |   |
| ( | ) 8) —The T-shirt looks nice on you! How much does it ? |
|   | —I just ten dollars for it. (2011                       |
|   | · 成都市)  |
|   | A. take; afforded B. cost; paid                         |
|   | C. cost; spent  |
| ( | ) 9) Betty will ring me up when she in                  |
|   | Beijing. (2011·重庆市)                                     |
|   | A. arrive B. arrives                                    |
|   | C. arrived D. will arrive                               |
|   |   |

| ( | ) 10) | If you            | your homework, you can |
|---|-------|-------------------|------------------------|
|   |       | go out to play fo | ootball. (2011·德阳市)    |
|   |       | A. finish         | B. will finish         |
|   |       | C. are finishing  |                        |
| ( | ) 11) | Now my father     | his bike to work       |
|   |       | every day instead | of driving. (2011•上海市) |
|   |       | A. ride           | B. rode                |
|   |       | C. rides          | D. will ride           |
| _ | T1 1  | <b>与到热田</b> 体     |                        |

#### 6. There be 句型的用法:

构成及含义: There be+名词+地点:表示"某处有/存在某物"。

★ 基本句型: There is+a/an+单数名词/不可数 名词+地点; There are+复数名词+地点

如: (1) There is a dictionary in my backpack. 我的背包里有一本字典。

- (2) There are many people on the playground. 有很多人在操场上。
- ★ 否定式: There is+not+a/an+名词(单数)/ 不可数名词+地点

There are+not+any+名词(复数)+地点

如: (1) There isn't a map in my room. 我的房间 里没有地图。

- (2) There aren't any flowers on the dresser. 梳妆台上没有任何花。
- ★ 疑问句及回答: Is there+a/an+名词(单数)/ 不可数名词+地点?

Are there+any+名词(复数)+地点?

Yes, there is (are). /No, there isn't (aren't).

如: (1) —Is there a middle school near here? 附近有一所中学吗?

- —Yes, there is. / No, there isn't. 有。/没有。
- (2) —How many students are there in your school? 你们的学校有多少学生?
  - —There are about five thousand. 大约有五千。

#### ★ 谓语的就近原则:

如果 There be 结构的句子有两个或两个以上的主语时,谓语常与靠近它的那个主语在"人称"和"数"上一致,也就是谓语的就近原则。

如: There is a teacher and some students in the classroom. 有一位老师和一些学生在教室里。

= There <u>are</u> some students and a teacher in the classroom. 有一些学生和一位老师在教室里。

#### ★ 与 have/has 的区别:

There be 其确切含意为"某处有或某地存在某人或某物",强调的是一种客观存在的"有"。

have/has 表示"拥有,占有,具有",即:某人有某物。主语一般是表示人的名词或代词,have/has与主语是所属关系。

如: (1) There are not three bikes under the tree.