全国著名特级高级教师联合编写

民创场等范

高分交现

基础知识

总主编/刘强

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前 言

《中考英语高分突破·基础知识》严格按照最新初中英语教材和《英语科中考考试说明》,以教材为线索,以词汇、语法为主线,对初中教材中的知识点进行系统、全面、翔实的归纳、对比和讲解,力求既要有广度,既覆盖初中教材和中考要求掌握的所有内容,又要有深度,以达到中考应试要求。本书共分 29 单元,初一册教材分为7个单元,初二册教材分为13个单元,初三册以教材中的每两单元为单位,内容广泛,系统性强,知识结构完整,初一至初三各册内容有机结合,实施跨册复习。归纳、讲解分单元进行,均衡难易,减少重复,提高效率。语法项目相对集中,分散安排到各单元去复习。

每一单元内容包括以下几个部分:

【单元要点扫描】该部分把本单元应学习掌握的要点和考点以纲目的形式列出,供考生快速浏览之用,便于把握单元重点、难点和考点。把本单元常用、重要的短语——列出,英汉对比,便于记忆;精选出本单元的重点句式,要求读者熟读直至背诵,为英语写作提供句式积累。

【考点梳理拓展】选择本单元的中考热点、重点和复习难点,即重点词汇和句型,进行归纳、对比和梳理拓展,形成知识网络。讲解纵有深度,横有跨度,内容厚重,讲法生动,贴近教材,精要实用。该部分是形成知识基础的较为重要的一块,要求读者重点记忆,熟练掌握。

【语法要点指章】初中教材很少涉及语法,只是零散地分布于教材中,系统性和可读性不强,为方便学生系统复习,该部分相对集中了中考应涉及到的英语语法项目,每单元编排一个项目,作了归纳讲解,力求翔实而又不超出中考实际需要。这种安排到各单元中去复习的策略,便于学生化整为零,各个击破。

【写作话题指导】针对相关单元的学习内容,设计了写作话题,要求读者从一开始就注重写的训练,循序渐进,最终形成语言运用能力。

【高分突破精练】每单元的重点知识归纳、精讲之后辅之以同步精练,练习多采用传统经典题型,力求学生多动笔,有助于基础知识的巩固、强化和提高。另外,本书还提供了4套阶段性检测题,供阶段复习后测试用。该题目难度适宜,质量较高。为便于读者复习后自测,同步精练、阶段测试题的答案均附在题目之后。

总之,本书既为广大学生中考复习提供了实用性很强的学习资料,也为教师备课和课堂教学提供了极大的方便。

在该套丛书的编写过程中,我们参考了多种图书、报刊杂志、网上传媒的文章和资料,在此一并表示感谢。对书中的疏忽和纰漏之处,敬请广大读者和有关专家 不吝指正。

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Unit 1 (JEFC I Units $1 \sim 6$)

单元要点扫描

一、词汇要点

- 1. be here 在这儿
- 2. be at home/in 在家
- 3. all right 行;可以;好
- 4. be at school 在上学
- 5. very much 非常; 很
- 6. in English 用英语
- 7. play games 做游戏
- 8. in Class/Grade/Row One 在一班 (年级/排)
- 9. how old 多大年龄

二、句型掌握

- How are you? Fine, thank you. And you?
 I'm fine, too. 你好吗? 很好, 谢谢你。你 也好吗? 我也很好。
- Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you, too.
 见到你很高兴。见到你也很高兴。
- 3. What's this/that? It's a/an.... 这/那是什么? 这/那是……。
- 4. Can you spell it, please? Yes, I can. /No, I can't. 你会拼写它吗? 是的, 我能。/不, 我不能。
- What class/grade/row are you in? I'm in Class/Grade/Row Four. 你在哪个班级/年 级/排? 我在四班/年级/排。
- 6. What's one plus/and two? It's three. —加二等于几? 等于三。
- 7. What's five minus three? It's two. 五减三等于几? 等于二。
- 8. Is this/that an egg? Yes, it is. /No, it isn't. 这/那是一个鸡蛋吗? 是的, 它是。/不, 它不是。
- 9. What are these/those? They are.... 这些/那些是什么?/它们是……。
- 10. Where's he? He's at home. 他在哪里? 他在家里。
- 三、语法运用 连系动词 be 的用法。

考点梳理拓展

- 1. Excuse me., sorry 与 pardon
 - ①Excuse me. 为客套语, 常用于"打扰别人" "向对方询问情况""问路", 或表示"异议" "要离开", 意为"打扰了""对不起"。如: Excuse me, are you Mr. Green?

请问, 您是格林先生吗?

Excuse me, which is the way to the nearest hospital? 打扰了,请问去最近的医院怎么走?

- ②sorry 意为"对不起",用于说错话,做错事或不能满足对方的要求时。如: I'm sorry, I'm late.对不起,我迟到了。 Do you know this person? Sorry, I don't. 你认识这个人吗?对不起,我不认识。
- ③pardon 也是客套语,意为"请原谅,对不起",多用于没听清对方的话,请对方再重复一遍或请求对方原谅自己的过失。如:Pardon, Sir? 先生,请原谅,请您再说一遍好吗? I pardon her for this time. 这次我饶恕她。
- 2. very much 与 very 的用法区别
 - ①very 是副词,用来修饰形容词和副词,且应置于被修饰的词之前。如:
 I think he is very old. 我想他很老了。
 My brother works very hard at English.
 我哥哥学习英语很努力。
 - ②very much 是一个副词短语,多用来修饰动词,且应放在被修饰的词之后。如: Thank you very much. 非常感谢你。 She likes the picture very much. 她非常喜欢这幅画。

3. same 的用法

①same 用作形容词, 意为"同一的""同样的"。如:

Lucy and Lily are in the same class.

露茜和莉莉在同一个班级。

Look! The two boys look the same.

看!那两个男孩看起来一样。

②same 用作代词, 意为"同样的事"。如:



- -- Happy New Year! 新年快乐!
- -The same to you. 新年快乐!

We must say all the same. 我们必须说法一致。

③same 在句中不能单独使用,必须与 the 连用, 其反义词是 different。其常用短语如下: all the same 仍然; the same as 与……一样; look the same 看起来一样; in the same class 在 同一个班级; at the same time 同时

4. everyone 与 every one

everyone 意为"每一个人", 只用于指人, 不能与 of 连用; 而 every one 既可以指人, 也可 用来指物, 可与 of 连用。如:

Everyone in our class has a new dictionary.

我们班每个人都有一本新字典。

Everyone is there except Li Mei.

除了李梅,大家都来了。

Every one of the boys likes playing football. 每个男孩都喜欢踢足球。

My uncle keeps every one of his old stamps. 我叔叔保存着他的每一张旧邮票。

5. be in 与 be at home

be in 意为 "在家", 其中 in 是副词, 其同义词组为 "be at home", 反义词组为 "be out"。如:

Tom is out today. He's gone to Beijing. 汤姆今天不在家,他去北京了。

Were you at home yesterday? No, I wasn't in. 昨天你在家吗? 不,我出去了。

【对比】 be at school 在上学 be at work 在上班 be at table 在吃饭 be in hospital 在住院 be on duty 在值班

Chinese

- ①Chinese 是形容词与名词兼类词。Chinese 用作 形容词时,表示"中国的,中国人的,中文 的"。在句中作表语和定语。如:
 - a Chinese school 一所汉语学校
 - a Chinese car 一辆中国小汽车

I think Mr. Wu is Chinese.

我想吴先生是中国人。

②Chinese 用作名词时, 意为"中国人, 汉语", 其单、复数同形, 此类情况的词还用于 Japanese。如:

a Chinese 一个中国人

five Chinese 五个中国人

speak Chinese 说汉语

in Chinese 用汉语

7. thank

①thank 可用作动词, 意为"感谢, 道谢"。如: Thank you very much. 非常感谢你。

Thank you for your great help.

谢谢你的大力帮助。

②thank 也可用作名词, 意为"感谢, 谢意", 只用复数形式。如:

Many thanks. 多谢。

Thanks for writing to me. 谢谢你给我写信。 Thanks to her help. 多亏了她的帮助。

8. its与it's

①its 是"它的",属物主代词,一般在句中作定语与表语。如:

I like our classroom. Its windows are very big and bright. 我喜欢我们的教室。它的窗子很大很明亮。

This is my chair, and one of its legs is broken. 这是我的椅子,它的一条腿坏了。

②it's 是 it is 的缩写形式。意为"它是"。如: What colour is your new bike? It's dark blue. 你的新自行车是什么颜色的? 它是深蓝色的。 I think it's your turn to be on duty. 我想该轮到你值日了。

9. 常用的表示"问候"的惯用语

- ①Hello /Hi! 回答: Hello /Hi! 你好! 你好! (这是最普通的打招呼用语。)
- ②Nice /Glad to meet you. 回答: Nice /Glad to meet you. 见到你很高兴。见到你很高兴。
- ③How do you do? 回答: How do you do? 你好! 你好! (初次见面时打招呼用语。)
- ④ How are you? 回答: Fine, thank you. And you? I'm fine, too. 你好吗? 很好, 谢谢你。 你也好吗? 我也很好。

(熟人之间见面时的问候语,用于询问身体健康状况。)

⑤Good morning/afternoon/evening. 回答: Good morning/afternoon/evening. 早上/下午/晚上好。 早上/下午/晚上好。

(朋友、同学、同事、长幼、师生之间打招呼的用语。)

⑥Good night. 回答: Good night. 晚安。晚安。 (晚上分手时的招呼语。) 10. What's this/that? It's a/an....

这 (那) 是什么? 这 (那) 是……。

句中的 this, that 均是指示代词。this 常指时间或空间上距离较近的人或物。而 that 则指距离较远的人或物。this, that 作主语指物时,若用于问句中,回答时一般用 it 代替。复数形式用 they。如:

What's this? It's an English book.

这是什么?这是一本英语书。

Is that a Chinese jeep? Yes, it is.

那是一辆中国吉普车吗?是的,它是。

What're these? They are flowers.

这些是什么?它们是花。

- 11. This is... 这是……。
 - ①This is... 用来介绍人或物。如:

This is my friend Luo Ming. This is my brother. 这是我的朋友罗明。这是我的哥哥。

This is the village called Gum Tree.

这就是桉树村。

②打电话专用语, 意为"我是……"。如:

Who's that? This is John,

您是哪位? 我是约翰。

Hello! This is Tom speaking. May I speak to

Bill? 喂! 我是汤姆。我可以和比尔通话吗?

12. Is everyone here today?

Is everyone here today? 意为"今天大家都到齐了吗?" 其同义句为 Are we all here today? 【注意】 everyone 作主语时谓语动词须用单数。如:

Everyone has a new small dictionary in our class now. 现在我们班每人都有一个小词典。

Does everyone like playing football?

每个人都喜欢踢足球吗?

语法基点指定 4

连系动词 be

- 动调分类: 英语的动词可分为连系动词、助动词、实义动词(及物和不及物动词)、情态动词四大类。
- 连系动词:连系动词本身有一定的含义,但不能独立作谓语,必须与表语一起构成谓语,连系动词有人称、数与时态的变化。be 是最主要的连系动词。
- 3. 连系动词 be 的各种形式:
 - ① 一般现在时:

am (主语是第一人称单数 I)

is (主语是第三人称单数 he/she/it) are (主语是第一人称复数、第二人称单复数、 第三人称复数 we/you/they)

②一般过去时:

was (am, is 的过去式) were (are 的过去式)

③将来时:

will be/be going to be (一般将来时) would be (过去将来时)

④完成时:

have/has been (现在完成时) had been (过去将来时)

4. 连系动词 be 的用法

①用于一般现在时中。如:

Bill Gates is a computer scientist.

比尔・盖茨是一位电脑科学家。

I am a Chinese doctor. 我是一名中国医生。

Are you at work now? 你现在在上班吗?

Lucy and Lily are in Class Three Grade Two.

露茜和莉莉在二年级三班。

②用于一般过去时中。如:

He was not in yesterday. 他昨天不在家。

Was your sister here just now?

你姐姐刚才在这儿吗?

They were late for class last Saturday.

上周六他们迟到了。

We weren't at home this time last Saturday. 上思元这个时候我们不在意

上周六这个时候我们不在家。

③连系动词 be 与动词的-ing 形式构成进行时态。如:

I am reading a book now. 我正在读书。

What are you doing? 你正在干什么?

They are planting trees now.

他们现在正在河边植树。

We were watching TV when they came back.

他们回来时我们正在看电视。

What were you doing at eight last night?

昨天晚上八点你正在干什么?

④用于将来时中。如:

Lucy's mother will be back soon.

露茜的妈妈一会儿就将回来。

When will she be here? 她什么时候将来这儿?

He said he would be here a little later.

他说他将晚到一会儿。

They told me they would be in then.

他们告诉我那时他们将在家。



⑤用于完成时中。如:

The Whites have been in China for three years. 怀特一家已在中国呆了三年了。

The little girl has been back for two hours.

这个小女孩已回来两个小时了。

The old man has been dead for two years.

这位老人已去世两年了。

The train had left before I arrived.

在我到达之前火车已经离站了。

⑥除 be 外, 常用的连系动词有: seem 似乎, look 看起来, smell 闻起来, taste 尝起来, keep 保持(表示状态), become 变得, turn 变得, grow 变得, get 变得(表示变化)

写作话题指导

以 My class 为题写一篇介绍自己班级的短文。 开头为 My class is...

写作话题范文:

My class is Class Two, Grade Three. It is not so big, but it is very lovely. There are thirty boys and twenty-four girls in my class. We work hard at every subject, and we are especially interested in computer lessons and English lessons. Every one of us takes an active part in our school activities and we have got eight prizes.

Our headteacher is Miss Hu. She is our maths teacher. She is strict with us but very kind to us. All of our teachers speak highly of my class.

Is my class a lovely and interesting class? So, I love it very much.

高分突破精练

like to come?

I	. 单项选择	
1.	—I'm sоггу	late for school this time.
	-It doesn't matter	r.
	A. be	B. being
	C. to be	D. is
2.	of us like	es having picnics in the open air.
	A. Everyone	B. Every one
	C. Every	D. One each
3.	Everyone	_at school today. So let's be-
	gin.	
	A. are	B. is
	C. be	D. to be

a new film tonight. Would you

	A. is	B. are
	C. will	D. will be
5.	Their training cer	nter is in the middle of the city
	Andis r	near our factory.
		B. Ours
	C. Us	D. We
6.	class are	they in? Class Three, I think.
	A. What	B. What's
	C. Which	D. Whose
7.	Was Mr. Black _	yesterday? No, he wa
	at the m	oment.
	A. out; in	•
	C. out; be in	D. in; not
8.	Look at her, pleas	se. She is a friend of my
	<u>_</u> .	. *
	A. father	B. father's
	C. fathers'	
9.	What's three and i	four?seven.
	A. It's	B. Its
	C. They're	D. Their
10.	The three boys	come from the USA. They are
	·	
	A. Americas	B. Americans
	C. the Americans	D. America
11.	The girl would	like these yellow flowers bette
	thanred	l ones.
	A. that	B. those
	C. the ones	D. these
12.	He is	Sohis mother.
	A. Chinese; is	
	B. a Chinese; do	es
	C. a Chinese; is	
	D. Chinese; does	
13.	I think this is	useful machine. And it
	can help us	
	A. a; to do	-
		D. a; of
14.	Therear	old hospital since I was born.
	A. was	B. is
	C. has been	D. had been
15.	Young people enjo	by this kind of music
	•	B. much
		D. very much
	句型转换	
1. 7	The girl's name is !	Mary. (对划线部分提问)

the

name, please?

中考英语高分突破・基础知识

2.	His friend is a boy, or his friend is a girl. (合成	/. The twins like studying in China very much. (文
	个选择疑问句)	为同义句)
	his friend a boya girl?	The twins like studying in China
3.	Lin Tao is in Row Three now. (对划线部分提	8. We each have to be on duty at school. (改为同义
	何)	句)
	is Lin Tao in?	us has to be on duty at
4.	Five plus four is <u>nine</u> . (对划线部分提问)	school.
	five plus four?	9. They are from China. They are Chinese boys.
5.	There is a singer in our town. (改为一般将来时)	(改为同义句)
	a singer in our town.	Theyfrom China and they are
6.	He was not in the day before yesterday. (改为同	10. The two girls are not in different classes. (改为
	义句)	同义句).
	Hethe day before yesterday.	The two girls are in class.



Unit 2 (JEFC I Units 7 ~ 10)

单元要点扫描

一、词汇要点

- 1. on duty 值日; 值班; 站岗
- 2. be at school 在上学
- 3. look the same 看上去一样
- 4. sit down/have a seat 坐下; 就座
- 5. look after 照顾; 保管
- 6. in the same row 在同一排
- 7. look like 看上去像……
- 8. come in 进来
- 9. look at 看·····
- 10. be glad to do sth. 高兴做某事

二、句型掌握

- 1. Please look after them. 请照顾他们。
- 2. This way, please. 请这边走。
- 3. Who's on duty today? 今天谁值日?
- 4. Put them here. 把它们放这儿。
- 5. What class are you in? 你在哪个班级?
- 6. What can you see in the picture? 在图画中你能看见什么?
- Where's the clock? It's on the wall.
 钟表在哪里? 它在墙上。
- Can you see it? Yes, I can. 你能看见它吗? 是的, 我能。
- I can't find my raincoat.
 我找不到我的雨衣了。
- 10. Come and meet the family. 来见见这一家人。

三、语法运用

- 1. 物主代词与人称代词
- 2. 特殊疑问句
- 3. 名词所有格
- 4. 运用 a, an, the
- 5. 介词 in, on, under, behind, near, at, of
- 6. 祈使句

考点梳理拓展

like

①like 可以用作动词, 意为"喜欢", 如:

My father likes sports very much.

我爸爸非常喜欢运动。

Do you like Chinese food? 你喜欢中国餐吗?

I like reading very much. 我很喜欢阅读。

I don't like to eat fish today.

今天我不想吃鱼。

②like 用作介词, 意为"像……"。如:

What's the weather like today?

今天天气怎么样?

He looks like his mother. 他长得像他妈妈。

It tastes like coffee. 它尝起来像咖啡。

It smells like fish. 它闻起来像鱼。

2. on duty

on duty 意为"值日、值班、站岗"。如:

Who's on duty today? I am.

今天谁值日? 我值日。

The solider on duty comes from Beijing.

那个站岗的战士来自北京。

It's my turn to be on duty today.

今天该轮到我值班了。

She doesn't like to be on duty at all.

她一点也不喜欢值班。

【归纳】"on+名词"短语

- on duty 值日, 值班, 站岗
- on watch 站岗: 放哨
- on time 准时、按时
- on foot 步行
- on a visit (to) 在访问
- on show 展览、陈列
- on business 出差, 因公
- on earth 究竟、到底
- on weekdays 在工作日, 在平日
- 3. good, fine, well, nice 的主要用法区别
 - ①good 是形容词, 意为"好", 主要指品质、质量等好。如:

Li Mei is a good girl.

李梅是一个好女孩。(指品质好)

Those mooncakes are very good.

那些月饼很好。(指质量好)

②fine 用作形容词, 意为"好", 主要指天气



好、人的身体好,也可指质量好。如:

My grandfather is very fine.

我爷爷的身体很好。(指身体健康)

Today is a fine day.

今天天气晴朗。(指天气好)

These are all fine fruits.

这些都是优质水果。(指质量好)

③well 既可用作形容词,也可用作副词。用作 形容词,意为"身体好",用作副词,指"某 个动作做得好"。如:

I'm feeling well now.

我现在感觉很好。(形容词指身体好)

He plays the piano well.

他弹钢琴弹得好。(副词)

Please look after the baby well.

请照顾好这个孩子。(副词)

④nice 用作形容词,指人与物的表像等取悦他人,意为"美好的""美妙的""美味的""漂亮的",也可以表示"友好的"之意。如: The cakes are very nice.

这蛋糕很好吃。(指美味可口)

It's nice of you to say so.

你这么说真是太好了。(指友好的)

Today is a nice day for a walk.

今天是一个散步的好日子。(指美好的)

4. look the same 与 look like

look the same 意为"看上去一样", 若表示"看上去与……一样"必须在 same 后加介词 as; 相当于 look like。如:

You two look the same. 你们俩看上去一样。

You look like your mother. 你看上去像你妈妈。

She looks the same as her father.

她看上去很像她爸爸。

Li Lei looks like Li Ming. 李雷看起来像李明。 【归纳】look 短语归纳

look at 看

look like 看上去像

look after 照顾; 照料

look for 寻找

look around 四处环视

look over (医生) 检查身体

look out of 向……外看

look into 向……里看;调查

look up 抬头看; 查阅

look the same 看上去一样

look fine 看上去很好

5. look at与see

look at 表示 "看……", 只强调看的过程, 不强调看的结果; 而 see 表示 "看见", 强调的 是结果。如:

Please look at the map of China.

请看这幅中国地图。

The students are looking at the blackboard now.

学生们现在正在看黑板。

What can you see in this picture?

在这幅图画中你能看见什么?

I can't see clearly without glasses.

不戴眼镜我看不清。

6. in English

in English 表示"用英语", in 表示"使用某种方式或材料"。如:in red ink 用红墨水,in Chinese 用汉语,in Japanese 用日语。如:

Please speak in Chinese. 请用汉语说。

I write in black ink. 我用黑墨水写字。

Most of business letters are written in English.

大部分商业信函是用英语写成的。

【对比】介词 with 用来表示"使用某种工具"。如:

We write with a pen. 我们用钢笔写字。

The workers usually make shoes with machines.

工人们通常用机器做鞋。

Please don't write with a ballpen.

请不要用圆珠笔写字。

7. America 与 American

①America 用作名词,是"美国,美洲"之意。如:

The twins come from America.

这对双胞胎来自美国。

People from America speak English.

美国人说英语。

②American 用作名词,意为"美国人";用作形容词,意为"美国的,美洲的"。如:

Canada is an American country.

加拿大是一个美洲国家。(形容词)

This is American food.

这是美式食物。(形容词)

They are Americans. 他们是美国人。(名词)

Those Americans have come.

那些美国人已来了。(名词)

8. look after

look after 意为"照料, 照顾", 其同义词组为"take care of"。如:



Please look after my watch, Han Mei. 韩梅, 请照看一下我的手表。
He is old enough to look after himself.
他已足够大,可以照顾自己了。
Will you please take care of my baby?
请照看我的孩子好吗?
I'm sure to take good care of your son.
我一定会照顾好你儿子的。

9. have a seat

have a seat 意为"坐下,就座",与 sit down, be seated 同义。如:
May I have a seat, please? 我能坐下吗?
Please come in and have a seat. 请进来坐下吧。
10. a map of China

a map of China 意为 "一幅中国地图"。此类结构在英语中很常见。如:
a picture of his family 一幅他的家庭照
a photo of Li Lei 一张李雷的照片
a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友
a book of Jim's 吉姆的一本书

11. on the wall 与 in the wall

on the wall 表示 "在墙上 (表面)", 而 in the wall 表示 "在墙上 (星面)"。如:
Is there a picture on the wall? Yes, there is.
墙上有幅画吗? 是的,有。
Are there two windows in the wall?
墙上有两扇窗户吗?
There are only one small hole in the wall.
墙上仅有一个小孔。
There is not anything on the wall.
墙上没有任何东西。

12. This way, please.

This way, please. 意为 "请走这边"。此类句型属于祈使句的省略形式。句中省略了come。全句应为: Come this way, please. 【比较】come this way 走这条路 on one's way home 在某人回家的路上 on one's way to 在某人去某地或去做某事的路上 all the way 一直; 总是 make one's way to 去…… by the way 顺便说一声; 颠便问一下 in the way 挡路,阻碍 the way of ……的方式 (方法) no way 没门,没有可能性

13. all right 与 That's all right.

all right 表示 "行;可以;好,(病)好了",而 That's all right 则表示 "不必客气;不用谢",用来回答别人的感谢。如:

- —Can you come and have a look at the kite?
 你能过来看看这个风筝吗?
- --All right. 好的。

Don't worry about your mother. She is all right now. 别担心你妈妈。她现在好了。

- —Thank you very much. 非常感谢。
- —That's all right. 不必客气。

【归纳】回答别人的感谢还可以用以下句式: That's OK. /You're welcome. /Not at all. / Don't mention it.

14. Please come in.

Please come in. 表示"请进"。是祈使句的肯定形式。祈使句以动词原形开头,表示请求、命令,读时用降调。其否定形式在前边加Don't。如:

此句表示"在图画中你能看到什么?"是

Come and meet the family. 来见见这一家人。
Put them there. 把它们放这儿吧。
Please look after the twins today.
今天请照顾好这对双胞胎。
Don't stand there. 别站在那儿。
Don't look out of the window, Tom.

汤姆,别向窗子外面看。 15. What can you see in the picture?

特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句是疑问词开头,表示 疑问的句子,不能用 yes,no 来回答,读时用 降调。常用的疑问词有: who, what, which, whom, whose, where, when, how, how old, how much, how many, what class 等。如: Who's that woman? She's my aunt. 那个妇女是谁? 她是我阿姨。 What's this? It is a banana tree. 这是什么? 这是一棵香蕉树。 Which one do you like better? The red one. 你更喜欢哪一个? 那个红色的。 Whose schoolbag is it? It's Meimei's. 它是谁的书包? 是梅梅的。 When do you go to school? At seven. 你什么时候去上学? 七点钟。 Where do you live? In Beijing. 你住在哪里? 我住在北京。 How does your father go to work? By bike.



你爸爸怎么去上班? 骑自行车。

16. Here you are. 与 Here it is.

- ①二者均可以用来表示"这就是你(你们)所要的东西。"这是在交付给对方东西时常用的日常交际用语。当对方的东西是单数时,二者均可以使用,当对方的东西是复数时,只能用"Here you are",而不能使用"Here it is."。
- ②在不同情景或不同的上下文中,对这种表达法往往有不同的理解。如果你乘公共汽车,车到站了,售票员对你说"Here you are.",意思为"你到站了"。如果对方正在寻找一枝铅笔,你帮他找到了,便说:"Here it is.",意为"你的笔在这儿。"拿起来递给对方时,便说"Here you are."(给你)。如果是他自己找到的,他可以说"Here it is",意为"终于找到了"。如果在商店买东西,营业员对你说"Here you are.",意为"这就是你所要的东西。"如几个人到了一个地方,其中一个说"Here we are.",意为"我们到了"。

语法要点指津

1. 人称代词与物主代词

①代词概述:代词是用来代替名词、形容词或 数词的词,大多数代词具有名词及形容词的 功能。

代词分为:人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、 反身代词、相互代词、关系代词、不定代词、 疑问代词、连接代词九类。

- ②人称代词的主格和宾格
 - ▲人称代词的人称、数和格的变化见下表

	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 she it	him her it	they	them

▲人称代词作主语时用主格,作宾语时用宾格。如:

She is a good student. 她是一个好学生。

We all like her. 我们都喜欢她。

They are Chinese. 他们是中国人。

We told them a message. 我们告诉了他们一个信息。

③物主代词

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物 主代词两种,形容词性物主代词只能作定语,其 后必须跟名词,而名词性物主代词相当于名词, 在句中作主语、表语、宾语、后不能再接名词。

	单数		复数	
	形容词性	名词性	形容词性	名词性
第一人称	my	mine	our	ours
第二人称	your	yours	your	yours
	his	his		
第三人称	her	hers	their	theirs
	it	its		

如:

This is my computer.

这是我的电脑。

Those are their bikes.

那些是他们的自行车。

Whose pen is this? It's hers.

这是谁的钢笔? 是她的。

Look at the cat. Its name is Mimi.

看这只小猫,它的名字叫咪咪。

2. 名词所有格

①名词所有格表示所属关系,由"名词+'s" 构成,以 s 结尾的名词复数的所有格由"复数名词+s'"。如:

my father's 我父亲的 your friend's 你朋友的Tom's 汤姆的 her sisters' 她的姐姐们的That is Tom's photo. 那是汤姆的照片。

This is my friend's bag. 这是我朋友的包。

- ②双重所有格即名词性物主代词与 of 连用,用来表示所有关系。如:
 - a friend of mine 我的一个朋友 a photo of hers 她的一张照片 some books of his 他的一些书

many pictures of ours 我们的许多图画

③另外,表示所有关系,除了用名词所有格和 双重所有格以外,还可以用介词 of 及介词 to 来表示。如:

the window of the room 这所房子的窗户 the car of our school 我们学校的小汽车 the keys to your room 你的房间的钥匙 the answer to the question 这个问题的答案 the way to the hospital 去医院的路



④用 and 连接的两个名词的所有格,只在后一个 名词的词尾加"'s"。如:

Lucy and Lily's room 露茜和莉莉的房间 Tom and Mike's sister 汤姆和迈克的姐姐

- 3. 运用 a, an, the
 - ①a 用于以辅音开头的单数名词前,表示数量 "一",但不如 one 的数字概念强。如:
 - a desk ---张书桌
 - a yellow shirt 一件黄色的衬衫 a man 一个男人
 - a soldier 一个战士
 - a red bike 一辆红色的自行车
 - a pen 一枝钢笔
 - ②an 用于以元音音素 (即读音为元音) 开头的 单数名词前。如:

an apple 一个苹果 an orange 一个橘子

- an egg 一个鸡蛋 an old desk 一张旧书桌
- an English car 一辆英国小汽车
- ③the 用于特指名词前。如:

Here is a door. The door is very new.

这是一扇门。这扇门是新的。

The old man has been dead for two years.

这位老人已去世两年了。

I can see a photo in the picture. Whose is the photo? 在图画中我能看见一张照片。这张照片是谁的?

Who is the man under the tree? 在树下的那个人是谁?

- 4. 介调 in, on, under, behind, near, at, of
 - ① in 表示位置时, 表示"在…… 范围以内"。如:

in the classroom 在教室里

in the same row 在同一排

in the school 在学校里 in China 在中国

- ②介词 on 表示 "在……上 (有接触面)"。如: on the floor 在地板上 on the desk 在书桌上 on the wall 在墙上 on the ground 在地面上
- ③介词 under 表示 "在……以下 (无接触面)"。如:

under the chair 在椅子下面

under the bed 在床底下

under the tree 在树下

under the water 在水下

【对比】 under 表示位置时意为 "在……以下",一般指在某物的正下方,有垂直在下的含义,其反义词是 over;而 below 是指位置低于某物或在某物的下方,但并不一定是正下

方, 其反义词是 above。如:

What's under the bridge?

桥下面有什么?(指桥的正下方)

Did you see the boat below the bridge?

你看见桥下游那边的船了吗?(指桥的下游)

④介词 behind 表位置时,表示"在……的后面"。如:

behind the door 在门后面

behind Mr. Li 在李先生后面

behind the wall 在墙后面

behind the chair 在椅子后面

⑤介词 near 表示位置时,表示"在……的附近"。如:

near the river 在河边

near the school 在学校附近

near the road 在公路附近

near the park 在公园附近

【对比】表示"在……附近"还可以用 by,

at, nearby。如:

by the window 在窗户旁边

at the table 在桌子旁边

the school nearby 在学校附近

by the river 在河边

- ⑥介词 at 表示位置时,意思是"在某一点或某一场所"。如:
 - at the office 在办公室
 - at the gate 在大门口
 - at the bus stop 在公共汽车站
 - at the table 在桌子旁边
- ⑦介词 of 的基本用法是表示所有关系。如:

the son of my friend 我朋友的儿子

a student of No. 1 Middle School 一中的一个 学生

the story of Chang'e 嫦娥的故事 the works of Lu Xun 鲁迅的作品

- 5. 特殊疑问句 (见 考点梳理拓展 15)
- 6. 祈使句 (见 考点梳理拓展 14)

写作话题指导

以 My family 为题写一篇介绍你的家庭的短文。(请参阅初一英语教材(上) Lesson 33 P41)(字数在80~100之间)

写作话题范文:

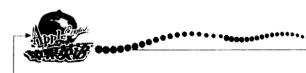
There are five people in my family. My grandparents, my father, my mother and I. My grandfather used to be a doctor of the People's Hospital. My grandmother used to be a history teacher. My father is a driver and my mother is an English teacher. She teaches in my middle school. We come and leave school together every day.

I'm a Middle School student of No. 2 Middle School. I'm in Class One, Grade Two. I'm good at every subject. My hobby is reading short stories in my spare time, and so does my father. We often go out for a walk after supper together. I think my family is very good and lovely. My friends say, "You have a very good family".

高分突破精练(

1	. 单项选择	
1	. This is	new room. It is very big and
	bright.	
	A. Lucy and Lily's	
	B. Lucy's and Lily'	's
	C. Lucy's and Lily	
	D. Lucy and Lily of	f
2	. Which is your ruler	?
	A. The blue	B. The blue one
	C. The blue is	D. A blue one
3.	The photo isn't	It's
	A. your; mine	
	C. yours; mine	D. your; my
4.	Let'sWu	Han in the map Chi-
	na.	
		B. look at; to
	C. watch; of	D. look at; of
5.	Can you see the bir	d? Yes, I can.
	A. in the tree	B. on the tree
	C. under tree	D. behind tree
6.	-May I borrow you	ur ruler, please?
	—Yes	
		B. Here is it
	C. Here are you	D. Here you're
7.	The Greens	very friendly to Chinese peo-
	ple.	
	A. is B. are	C. was D. be
8.	Mike is	but now he is living in China.
		B. an America
	C. an American	D. America
9.	Wefour go	ood friends in our class. We're
	helping each other.	
	A. have get	B. there is

C those are D have get
C. there are D. have got
10. —Could you help me with my farm work now?
•
A. That's right
B. All right
C. That's OK
D. You're welcome.
11. Today it isn't my turn on duty, is it?
A. to be B. being
C. be D. for
12. Are Tom and Mike class? Yes,
they are.
A. in the same B. on the same
C. of the same D. of the different
13. Do you know the girl red? Sorry, I
don't know.
A. in B. on
C. at D. of
14. Does your father speak English?
A. good B. fine
C. nice D. well
15. That's not classroom. It's
A. our; their B. ours; theirs
C. our, theirs D. ours; their
Ⅱ. 动词应用
1. My books (be) old, but yours
(be) new.
2. A friend of mine (come) here tomor-
row. Would you like (come) as well?
3. Today (be) a fine day for a picnic.
Why not (have) a picnic on the hill?
4. All the pupils (come) from different
countries. But they all like (speak) Chinese.
5. Your mother seems (be) all right now.
Please don't (be) worried about her.
6. It (get) dark and we have to
(leave) at once.
7. Here (be) your shoes.
(put) them on, please.
3 (be) careful enough
(check) your paper before you hand it in.
O. Don't (be) afraid of (be)
busy.
0. Lucy and Lily's room (be) very big.
It (keep) clean.



Unit 3 (JEFC I Units 11 ~ 14)

单元要点扫描

一、调汇要点

- 1. listen to 听·····
- 2. help sb. (to) do sth. 帮助某人干某事
- 3. in the tree 在树上
- 4. like to do sth. 喜欢干某事
- 5. let sb. do sth. 让某人干某事
- 6. have a look 看一看
- 7. at least 至少
- 8. come on 加油; 快点; 过来
- 9. put on 穿上
- 10. take... to... 把·····带到·····

二、句型掌握

- What's in the teacher's room? There's a desk in it. 老师的房间里有什么? 有一张书桌在 里面。
- We must open the door and get the ball. 我们必须打开门取出球。
- Isn't it in your bag?
 难道它没在你的包里吗?
- Don't worry. Let me help you find it. 别者急。让我来帮你找到它。
- 5. Let's go and have a look. 我们去看看吧。
- 6. Let's count them. 让我们数—数吧。
- 7. Please go and ask Peter. 去问问彼得吧。
- 8. Come on, Kitty! 加油, 凯迪!
- What colour is it? It's red.
 它是什么颜色的? 它是红色的。
- Please take them to the classroom. 请把它们带到教室里去。

三、语法运用

- 1. There be 句型
- 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的用法
- 3. 介词短语
- 4. 由 who, whose, which, what colour 引导的 特殊疑问句

考点梳理拓展

1. some 与 any 的用法

some 与 any 均表示 "一些",均可修饰可数 名词的复数形式,也可以修饰不可数名词。

①some 既可用作形容词,也可用作代词。some 用作形容词时,意为"一些,几个,有些,一部分,某些(人或物)";用作代词,意为"若干,一些,某些,有(些)人"。some 通常用于肯定句中,但用来表示征求意见,提出建议或希望得到肯定回答时,也可以用于疑问句中。如:

We can see some flowers in the picture.

在图中我们能看到一些花。

They need some water. 他们需要一些水。

Some of us enjoy sports very much.

我们中的一些人热爱运动。

She bought some last week. 上周她买了一些。

Could you bring some tea for me?

请给我拿点茶水好吗?

Do you need some more tea? 你还需要茶吗?

②any 一般用于否定句、疑问句及条件句中, any 有 时 也 用 于 肯 定 句、意 为 "任 何 的"。如:

I don't want any help. 我不需要帮忙。

She can't see any. 她什么都看不见。

Do you need any paper? 你需要纸吗?

Are there any birds in the tree?

树上有一些鸟儿吗?

He likes any food. 他任何食物都喜欢。

③some 与 any 的转换

含 some 的陈述句在变为否定句和疑问句 时, some 要变成 any, 反之亦然。如:

I have some books. → I don't have any books. 我有一些书。

She has some English CD players. → Does she have any English players? 她有一些英文唱片。

 on the wall 在墙上 under the bed 在床底下 behind the door 在门后边 in the pencil-box 在 铅笔盒里 near the desk 在书桌旁边