

# 锦囊妙解

中学生英语系列

# 书面表达

主编  
张力



## 中考

适合各种教材版本



机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



# 锦囊妙解

中学生 英语 系列

第6版

## 书面表达

中考

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本书是“锦囊妙解中学生英语系列”的《书面表达 中考》分册。全书共分五章,主要介绍了中考英语书面表达的命题特点与答题技巧,并给出了写好句子的三个锦囊、写好段落的三个锦囊以及中考常见的六种英文写作体裁及其具体运用,书中还对中考十大热点话题作了具体的分析和说明。试题难度及背景知识适合初中学生使用,能较好地提高学生的英语实际写作能力。

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本丛书聘请国内部分教学一线的资深特、高级教师撰稿，按中、高考必考的题型科学规划，分为听力、完形填空、阅读理解和书面表达四大系列，融趣味性与实用性于一体，根据新课标对词汇和惯用语的分级要求，分成七年级至高二及高考各分册，全套书共 20 册，是一套历经 10 年用智慧与爱心精心铸造的英语备考专用书。

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### 名师指点 指点迷津

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由于时间有限，本丛书难免会有瑕疵，敬请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2012 年 4 月

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## 第一章

## 概述

## 一、中考英语书面表达测试的内容与要求

英语书面表达是中考英语中分值较高、难度较大的一个题目,它是中学英语教学的重要组成部分,是检验学生书面交际能力的一个重要途径。它主要考查学生综合运用英语语言的能力,涉及到学生的词汇量,正确运用单词的能力,对所学语法的掌握程度,能否按照英语习惯正确表达意思的能力等等。它在英语测试主观性试题中占主导地位,所以加强写作训练,对于全面提高学生的英语语言素质具有重要意义。

《英语课程标准》中,对初中毕业的学生“写”的要求:

1. 能根据写作要求来收集、准备素材;
2. 能独立起草短文、短信等;
3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系;
4. 能简单描述人物和事件;
5. 能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

近年来,中考书面表达不仅题材广泛,文体也从过去的单纯记叙为主,继而转变为要求学生发表观点、说明理由。在书面表达分值增加的同时题型也随之增加。纵观近年各地中考英语书面表达题,题材一般是写人、写事、写物、写景、日记、书信、通知、便条、电子邮件、演讲稿、话题表述等文体。一般来说,不同的写作题材,写作的重点也是不尽相同的,写作手法也会有所变化,记叙文、议论文、书信等文体在中考书面表达中仍占据主导地位,主要包括对事件、活动和人物的记叙和描述。

## 二、中考英语书面表达命题特点

近年来,中考书面表达主要有以下几个特点:

1. 文体多种多样,以记叙文为主;
2. 题材的选择更加贴近学生生活实际;
3. 需要使用的语言材料是学生所熟悉的;
4. 通过文字说明、提示词语或图画对考生所写的内容加以限制;
5. 试题留给学生的发挥空间越来越大;
6. 字数要求一般是在 80~100 之间;
7. 通过中考书面表达加强对学生的生活常识、人生观和世界观的教育;
8. 命题内容富有时代气息,与时代同步;
9. 难度逐年加大。

## 三、中考英语书面表达答题技巧

中考英语书面表达试题旨在考查学生的英语笔头交际能力,看其是否能运用学过的英语知识和掌握的技能进行思考交流。一般来说,写作过程经过审题、构思和组织材料、拟订提纲、写出初稿、修改定稿等阶段。

## 1. 仔细审题,明确要求。

看到考题后,先不要急于动笔,要仔细看清题目要求的内容,根据图画、图表、提纲或短文提供的资料和信息,在自己的头脑中构思出一个框架或画面,确定短文的中心思想,切忌匆匆下笔。审题要审格式、体裁、人物关系、故事情节、主体时态、活动时间、地点等。对于所提供的材料,不论是文字还是图表,都要认真分析,反复推敲,抓住要点,掌握大意。在审题过程中应大概确定写作目标、文章格式、体裁等。

## 2. 拟订提纲,提炼要点。

拟订提纲是个理清思路的过程,考生应综合分析所提供的语言信息和语言材料,找出其内在联系,把他们有机地组织起来,编拟出要点提纲。拟订的提纲,中心要突出,条理要清晰,切忌节外生枝。另外,应注意防止遗漏要点。要点是给分的一个重要因素。为了防止写作过程中遗漏要点,考生应充分发挥自己的观察力,把情景中给出的各个要点逐条列出,但不用过于详细,只需根据短文的中心思想将主要句型、关键词语记下,以免不够时间答题。

## 3. 连词成句,连句成篇。

这是根据审题时定出的时态、人称、顺序、开头、结尾,以及列出的提纲和要点,把各部分内容细化的过程。写作应注意行文流畅,语言简洁,切中要点。在正式写作时应注意以下几点:

(1)尽量使用自己最熟悉、最有把握的句型和短语表达。尽量灵活变通,使用多种句型句式,避免同一个意思、同一个句型重复使用,但应注意使用的正确性。

(2)多用简单句型。记事、写人一般都不需要复杂的句型。可适当多使用陈述句、一般疑问句、祈使句和感叹句,不用或少用非谓语或情态动词等较复杂、容易出错的句型。

(3)用英语思维和表达,切忌汉语式英语。

(4)行文要连贯,语句要通顺,层次要清楚。上下文的连贯性也是评分的一条原则,因此考生应把写好的句子,根据故事情节、事情发生的先后顺序(时间或空间),使用一些表示并列、递进、转折、总结等过渡词进行加工整

理,使文章连贯、自然、流畅。

(5)不会表达、另辟蹊径。中考作文给分是以要点和语言准确度而定,不以文采打分。造句越简单准确越好,造复合句容易出错,容易被扣分。如遇到个别要点表达不出来或难以表达,可采用变通的办法,化难为易,化繁为简。总之,所造句子要正确、得体、符合英语表达习惯。

## 4. 通读文章,检查改错。

中考作文时,由于时间紧、内容多,同学们出错在所难免。因此,改错这一环节必不可少。中考作文评卷是根据要点、语言准确性、上下文的连贯性来给分,根据错误多少来扣分。因此,中考时花几分钟时间用来检查错误显得尤为重要。检查错误应从以下几个方面入手:

(1)查格式。特别是应用文的格式,如书信、通知等,注意检查各要素是否齐全。

(2)查时态。检查通篇文章时态是否正确,特别是从句中的时态一致问题。

(3)查句式。看句子成分是否完整、语序是否正确、语言、表达是否流畅等。

(4)查动词。看谓语动词时态是否使用得当、主谓是否一致等。

(5)查习语、搭配。看作文中使用的习语、搭配是否符合英语表达习惯等。

(6)查单词拼写、标点符号和大小写。尤其要注意检查动词的过去分词拼写形式、名词的单复数形式,检查书写是否规范,有无拼写、标点等笔误。



## 第二章

## 写好句子的三个锦囊

## 一、熟悉五种基本句型

## (一) 主语 + 谓语

主语和谓语是英语句子中的两大基本成分,一般情况下,一个句子必须同时有主语和谓语。主语是一句话的主题,通常由名词、代词、数词、不定式等担任。而谓语是说明主语的情况,给主语提供信息的,由动词担任,并有不同的时态和语态。一般主语在前,谓语在后。

例如: The telephone rang.

The plane is taking off.

The shop has closed.

## 练习 I:

- Han Meimei always \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school by bike.
- John \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to school early yesterday.
- The mother \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) worried because her baby was ill.
- The students of Class 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the farm now.
- The weather report says the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) later in the afternoon.
- Mr Green \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in the house since 1994.
- The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
- My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (do) cooking when I got home.
- Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ (lend) me your bike?
- Show me your new dictionary, please.  
—Sorry! My new dictionary \_\_\_\_\_ (not

be) here. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to have a look at it, I \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) it here this afternoon.

## (二) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语

如果谓语动词是及物动词,其后要带宾语。宾语常由名词、代词、不定式等担任。

例如: He opened the door.

Mary will help me.

Tome wanted to leave.

This company sells computers.

## 练习 II:

根据所给中文完成下列句子:

- 你最好别把此事的情况告诉他。  
You \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
- 杰克问我在忙什么。  
Jack asked me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 这男孩太小了,不能照顾自己。  
The boy is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ himself.
- 和秋天相比,我认为我更喜欢春天。  
I think I \_\_\_\_\_.
- 她已经到处找了钥匙,但就是找不到。  
She \_\_\_\_\_ her key  
everywhere, but she can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.

## (三) 主语 + 连系动词 + 表语

英语句子中的谓语还可以由连系动词充当,例如: be, look, smell, sound, feel, get, grow, seem 等。连系动词后面的成分叫表语,一般由名词、形容词、介词短语、不定式等担



任。请看下列例句:

The white building is our school library.

His mother has been ill for several days.

Dinner is at six o'clock.

练习 III: 用连系动词 get, look, seem, feel, turn, become 填空。

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ dark. Let's hurry.
2. My mother's hair is \_\_\_\_\_ grey.
3. I caught a cold, but after a good rest I soon \_\_\_\_\_ well again.
4. My English teacher \_\_\_\_\_ young for her age.
5. You don't \_\_\_\_\_ well today. Is there anything wrong with you?
6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ a soldier in 2011.
7. The teacher didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to like the idea.
8. He was \_\_\_\_\_ ill when I went to see him.
9. Autumn is coming. The leaves are \_\_\_\_\_ red.
10. We are \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the coming exam.

(四) 主语 + 谓语 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

有些及物动词可以带两个宾语, 一个叫直接宾语, 一个叫间接宾语, 例如:

She bought me two English books.

I will show you some pictures.

Our teacher often tells us interesting stories in class.

Can you lend me your bicycle?

He'll show you the way to use the computer.

Last year he sent me a Christmas Card.

从以上例句中看出间接宾语都位于直接宾语之前, 如果将间接宾语放在直接宾语之后, 需要带介词 to 或 for。例如:

Can you lend your dictionary to me?

My uncle bought a beautiful birthday present for me last week.

练习 IV: 连词成句

1. bought, my father, yesterday, me, as, a new bike, a birthday present
2. ask, why, your teacher, not, the question

3. you, tell, can, us, interesting, something, in your school

4. singing, for, the teacher, the students, is, English song, an

5. every day, our homework, show, our teacher, to, we

(五) 主语 + 谓语 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语

在有些情况下, 宾语后面还需要另一个成分对其补充说明, 这个成分叫宾语补足语。宾语补足语常由名词、形容词、副词、介词短语、现在分词、过去分词、不定式等担任。宾语和宾语补足语合称为复合宾语。能带复合宾语的动词有: believe, call, find, get, keep, think, have, let, make, hear, see, watch, want 等。例如:

We call him John.

You have to keep it a secret.

We made him monitor of our class.

I find it difficult to understand the sentence.

(it 为形式宾语, difficult 是宾语补足语, to understand the sentence 是真正的宾语。)

练习 V: 下列句子中划线部分有一处是错误的, 请指出改正。

1. Yesterday afternoon we watched the students of Class One to play football.  
A B C D
2. It is not polite to keep others wait too long.  
A B C D
3. He wanted his mother to buy nice something to eat.  
A B C D
4. The machine help them put rice in bags.  
A B C D
5. I don't know when shall we leave for Beijing.  
A B C D

## 二、掌握句子的种类

### (一) 陈述句

陈述句用来叙述一个事实、表达讲话人的观点等。例如:

We learn French at school.

I have been to Beijing three times.

She doesn't like swimming.

### (二) 疑问句

疑问句是用来对句子的内容提出疑问,分为一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、反意疑问句和选择疑问句。

#### 1. 一般疑问句

用来询问某件事的情况是否属实,希望对方给予肯定或否定回答,句末用问号。一般疑问句的结构要依据谓语动词而定。

—Are you from America? —Yes, I am.

—Could you tell me the way to the post office? —Sure.

—Have you seen this man before? —No, I haven't.

练习 I: 把下列句子改为一般疑问句。

1. I did my homework last night.

2. My teacher had lunch at school yesterday.

3. She had to look after her little brother.

4. There is something wrong with my computer.

5. I'd like to have some orange juice.

#### 2. 特殊疑问句

对句子的某一部分提问,需要用特殊疑问句。特殊疑问句有两种句式,当疑问词在句中充当主语或修饰主语时,即采用下列句式:

疑问词 + 谓语 + 其他成分?

Who is on duty today?

Which book do you like better, this one or that one?

如果疑问词在句中不是充当主语或修饰主语的定语时,就采用下列句式:

疑问词 + 一般疑问句?

What does this word mean in English?

What does your father do?

练习 II: 对下列句子中的划线部分提问。

1. My mother is a doctor.

2. It is Wednesday today.

3. I came back from work by bus.

4. His brother is a very kind man.

5. There are sixty students in our class.

6. They have lived in London for over twenty years.

7. He writes to his parents once a month.

8. My sister will come back from school in twenty minutes.

9. Lucy came late because she missed the bus.

10. The woman is our English teacher.

#### 3. 选择疑问句

提出两种或两种以上的情况,供对方选择,这种疑问句叫选择疑问句。它的句式是:一般疑问句 + or + 一般疑问句,但通常把后一部分中和前一部分中相同的成分省略。另一种句式是以特殊疑问句开始,引出选择部分。朗读时,or 前面用升调,后面用降调。

Is your brother a teacher or a doctor?

Which subject do you like better, English or Chinese?

Whose jacket is this, Tom's or Jack's?

练习 III: 把下列句子改为选择疑问句。

1. Kate's hair is long. (short)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mr Smith speaks French. (English)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. They will play basketball. (football)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Tim has gone to the cinema by bus. (by bike)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. We shall go to the park on Monday. (on Tuesday)  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. 反意疑问句

反意疑问句表示提问者有一定的主见,但没有把握,希望得到对方的证实。由两部分组成,前一部分是对事实的陈述,后一部分是简短的提问。如果前一部分用肯定形式,后一部分就用否定形式;反之,前一部分用否定形式,后一部分就用肯定形式,前后两部分的人称和时态要一致。朗读时一般陈述部分用降调,后面疑问部分用升调。假如提问者对前面陈述部分把握较大,后半部分用降调。请看下面例句:

—You are from Australia, aren't you?

—Yes, I am.

What beautiful flowers, aren't they?

Let's go to school, shall we?

—Kate isn't so careless, is she?

—No, she isn't. (是的,她不粗心)

反意疑问句前面的陈述部分如果有 hardly, few, little, never, no, nobody, no one, nothing 等词,后面也要用肯定形式。例:

Mary can hardly understand Chinese, can she?

You have nothing to say, do you?

She has never been to London, has she?

No one knows the news, do they?

练习IV:把下列句子改为反意疑问句。

1. There is little bread left on the table, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. Let's play a football game, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. Few people knew the secret, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Give me a cup of tea, \_\_\_\_\_?

5. They haven't seen film before, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. He could hardly wait, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. What a clever boy, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. What fine weather, \_\_\_\_\_?

#### (三) 感叹句

感叹句是用来表达高兴、惊奇、赞赏、愤怒等感情的句子,多用 how 和 what 引起,与所修饰的词一起放在句首,其他部分用陈述语序,有时在口语中谓语可以省略。how 作状语,修饰形容词、副词或动词。what 作定语,修饰名词(名词前可有其他定语),单数可数名词前要加不定冠词 a 或 an。具体句型如下:

How + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他成分!

What + 名词 + 主语 + 谓语 + 其他成分!

请看下列例句:

How difficult the problem is!

How beautiful the flowers are!

What a beautiful garden it is!

What an interesting story you told us!

what 修饰单数可数名词时,如果这一名词有形容词修饰,也可以转换为用 how 引起的感叹句,但要把不定冠词 a 或 an 放在形容词后面。例:

What a wide river it is! = How wide a river it is!

What an interesting book it is! = How interesting a book it is!

练习V:用 how 或 what 填空。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ good her handwriting is!
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a long bridge it is!
3. \_\_\_\_\_ terrible weather we are having!
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a fine day!
5. \_\_\_\_\_ hard all these people are working!
6. \_\_\_\_\_ big a house you have!
7. \_\_\_\_\_ large this factory is!
8. \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful a park that is!

#### (四) 并列句

并列句:含有两个或者两个以上的独立的主谓结构或简单句的句子,叫并列句。通常由

逗号、分号或并列连接词来连接。

1. 表示并列关系的并列连词

and, both... and, as well as, not only... but also..., neither... nor 等。

如: He gave me a present, and I liked it very much.

2. 表示转折关系的并列句

but, while, however, yet, still 等用来连接表示转折关系的并列句。

如: He is old but he is in good health.

3. 表示选择关系的并列句

or, or else, otherwise, either... or..., neither... nor..., not... but... 等, 用于连接表示选择关系的并列句。

如: You may say it in English, or in Chinese.

4. 表示因果关系的并列句

for, so, therefore 等用于连接表示因果关系的并列句。

如: He must go now, for his mother is waiting for him.

练习 VI: 选择填空

( ) 1. We were busy preparing our lessons \_\_\_\_\_ he was listening to music.

A. as B. when

C. since D. while

( ) 2. Work hard, \_\_\_\_\_ you will not pass the exam.

A. or B. and

C. but D. yet

( ) 3. Please hurry, \_\_\_\_\_ you'll miss the bus.

A. or B. so

C. and D. but

( ) 4. He is young, \_\_\_\_\_ he knows a lot.

A. and B. or

C. but D. so

( ) 5. English is interesting, \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't like it at first.

A. and B. so

C. but

D. or

(五) 宾语从句

1. 宾语从句是用句子作宾语, 常用的连接词有 that, if, whether, what, which, who, whom, when, where, how, why 等。

如: She added that having conversations with friends was not helpful at all.

I don't know if he will come on time.

I'm sorry (that) I will trouble you.

I'm happy (that) I have passed the exam.

注意: 若宾语从句跟在动词 think, believe, suppose, expect 等表示“要, 认为”的动词后, 句子的否定体现在主句上。

如: I don't think it is your fault.

我认为那不是你的错。

2. 宾语从句的语序

宾语从句的语序必须是陈述语序, 尤其要注意 whether, if 和 wh-疑问词引导的宾语从句的语序, 即按照主语、谓语的顺序。

如: He asked me what I did yesterday afternoon.

Do you know why winter is colder than summer?

3. 宾语从句的时态

宾语的时态必须与主句呼应

(1) 当主句中谓语是现在或将来时态时, 从句中谓语不受主语谓语时态的影响, 可以按需要使用任何时态。

I hear he'll be back in a few days.

(从句为一般将来时) 我听说几天之后他就回来了。

I hear he came back a few days ago.

(从句为一般过去时) 我听说几天以前他就回来了。

(2) 当主句谓语是过去时态, 从句中的时态一般为表示过去的某种时态(如一般过去时、过去进行时、过去将来时、过去完成时), 以便保持与主句谓语动词时态一致。如:

She said she was much better than before.

(从句为一般过去时) 她说她比以前好

多了。

She said she was reading newspaper at seven yesterday.

(从句为过去进行时)她说昨天7点钟她正在看报纸。

He said (that) he was going to take care of the baby.

(从句为过去将来时)他说他将照看孩子。

She said they had seen this film several times.

(从句为过去完成时)她说他们把这部影片看了几遍。

(3)当主句谓语是过去时态,而宾语从句叙述某一客观真理(事实)时,宾语从句的时态则用一般现在时。

如:They said that the earth is round.

他们都说地球是圆的。

#### 4. 宾语从句与简单句的转换

当宾语从句是以连接代词或连接副词,如: when, where, who, why, which, what, whose 等引导时,有时可以转化成连接代词或副词加动词不定式形式,从而由一个主从复合句变成一个以动词不定式作宾语的简单句。

如:She doesn't know what she should do next.

她不知道她下一步要做什么。

= She doesn't know what to do next.

练习Ⅶ:将下列两个简单句变为含有宾语从句的复合句。

1. When does he get up? Do you know?

2. Where does Mr Johnson live? Could you tell me?

3. When will they hold the sports meeting? Could you tell me?

4. "Do you want to try something new?" Tom's mother asked him.

5. When does the train leave? Please tell me.

6. "How many people are there in your family?" Our teacher wants to know.

7. Which country are you from? Can you tell me?

8. Do you learn Russian at school? Can you tell us?

9. "The Yellow River is the second longest river in China," the teacher told us.

10. "Can you use 'find out' to make a sentence?" he asked me.

#### (六) 状语从句

##### 1. 时间状语从句

时间状语从句通常用 when, while, as, before, after, since, till/until, as soon as 等词引导。

(1)when 引导的从句表示主从句的动作同时发生,或从句的动作发生在主句动作之前。

When he came back, his brother was making a model plane.

当他回来时,他弟弟正在做飞机模型。

(2)while 引导的从句表示“当……过程中”,主从句谓语动词所表示的动作在同一时期发生。

My father was reading the newspaper while my mother was watching TV.

我妈妈在看电视时,爸爸在看报纸。

(3)as 表示“当……时”或“一边……,一边……”,主从句动作同时发生。

As they walked, they talked happily.

他们一边走,一边高兴地交谈着。

(4)表示两个动作一前一后发生,通常用 before, after 引导时间状语从句。

Before he got to the shop, it had closed.

他到之前商店就关门了。

The bell rang after we finished the work.

我们完成工作之后,铃响了。

(5) since 引导的从句表示“自从……以来”。

从句中的动作一般过去时,主句动作表示已发生,并持续到某一时间,用现在完成时。

I have lived here since I was a little girl.

从我小的时候到现在我一直住在这里。

(6) as soon as 引导的从句表示“一……就……”。

I will write to you as soon as I get there.

(7) till/until 引导的从句表示:

①“直到……”,主从句都用肯定式。

I worked till it was dark.

②“直到……才”若主句包含非延续性动词作谓语,要用否定式,从句用肯定式。

He didn't get up until his mother called him.

## 2. 条件状语从句

引导条件状语从句的连词或词组有: if, unless, as long as 等。unless 在意思上等于 if... not, 但比 if 语气更强。在条件状语从句中,要用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

You will miss the train if you don't hurry.

You will fail unless you study hard.

As long as you don't give up, you'll succeed.

## 3. 目的状语从句

目的状语从句的引导词有 so that, in order that 等。so that, in order that 引导的目的状语从句中需要用情态动词,现在时态常用 may, can 或 will; 过去时态常用 could, should might, 有时也用 would。so that 引导的从句只能位于主句后。

He spoke louder so that others could hear him clearly.

## 4. 结果状语从句

结果状语从句的引导词有: so... that, such... that。

He is so short that he can't reach the apple.

It is such a heavy box that I can't move it.

## 5. 原因状语从句

由 because, since, as 引导

He didn't come to school yesterday because

he was ill.

## 6. 地点状语从句

由 where, wherever 引导

Wherever you go, I'll miss you.

## 7. 让步状语从句

由 although, though 引导

Though he was very tired, he didn't stop working.

## 8. 方式状语从句

由 as, as if, as though 引导

Please do as what I told you.

## 练习Ⅷ: 选择填空

( ) 1. My grandma didn't go to sleep \_\_\_\_\_

I got back home.

A. where B. until

C. as soon as D. while

( ) 2. —Sam, you look tired today. What's the matter?

—I was \_\_\_\_\_ busy \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't go to bed until midnight yesterday.

A. too; to B. so; that

C. so; to D. too; that

( ) 3. —I wonder if he \_\_\_\_\_ us the discussion tonight.

—I believe if \_\_\_\_\_ his homework, he will join us.

A. will join; will finish

B. will join; finishes

C. joins; finishes

D. joins; will finish

( ) 4. —Is Tom at school today?

—No. He's at home \_\_\_\_\_ he has a bad cold.

A. because B. if

C. until D. before

( ) 5. —Shall we have the volleyball match tomorrow?

—Oh, it will be put off if it \_\_\_\_\_.

A. snows B. is snowing

C. snowed D. snow

## (七) 定语从句

## 1. 定语从句的定义

在复合句中修饰名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。被从句修饰的名词或代词叫做先行词。定语从句总是跟在它所修饰的先行词之后。引导定语从句的关联词为关系代词和关系副词。关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which 等, who, whom, whose 指人, who 是主格, 在从句中用作主语(在非正式英语中亦可用作宾语); whom 是宾格, 在从句中用作宾语; whose 是属格, 在从句中用作定语(有时亦可指物) that 在从句中既可用作主语, 亦可用作宾语(在非正式文体中可省去), 既可指人, 亦可指物; which 在从句中既可用作主语, 亦可作宾语, 也可作定语和表语, 一般皆指物。关系副词有 when, where, why 等。when 在从句中作时间状语, 其先行词须是表时间的名词; where 在从句中用作地点状语, 其先行词须是表地点的名词; why 在从句中用作原因状语, 其先行词只有 reason。

## 2. 定语从句用法

(1) 由 who, whom, whose 引导的定语从句

The teacher who teaches us English is Mr. Green.

The man whom our teacher is talking with is Li Li's father.

Do you know the singer whose name is Jack?

(2) 由 which 引导的定语从句

Yesterday he swam across a river which is 100 meters wide.

The movie which I saw is very interesting.

(3) 由 that 引导的定语从句

The piano that he likes is black.

The doll that can sing costs \$150.

注: 以下几种情况必须用 that 引导定语从句。

① 当先行词是既指人又指物的并列名词时。

② 当先行词为 all, 或含有 some, any, no, something 等不定代词时。

③ 先行词被 the only, the very, the last 修饰。

④ 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级

修饰。

(4) 由 when, where, why 引导的定语从句。

I still remember the day when I first met him.

Can you remember the playground where we played basketball last winter?

This is the reason why I was late this morning.

练习 IX: 用适当的关系词填空:

- I still remember the night \_\_\_\_\_ I first came to the house.
- I'll never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ we met each other last week.
- Mr Black is going to Beijing in October, \_\_\_\_\_ is the best season there.
- I will never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ I spent with your family.
- I'll never forget the last day \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together.
- This is the school \_\_\_\_\_ I used to study.
- Do you still remember the place \_\_\_\_\_ we visited last week?
- Do you still remember the place \_\_\_\_\_ we visited the painting exhibition?
- Have you ever been to Hangzhou, \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for the West Lake?
- Have you ever been to Hangzhou, \_\_\_\_\_ lies the West Lake?
- Tom will go to Shanghai, \_\_\_\_\_ live his two brothers.
- I live in Beijing, \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of China.
- There was a time \_\_\_\_\_ there were slaves in the USA.
- It is the third time \_\_\_\_\_ you have made the same mistake.
- It was in the street \_\_\_\_\_ I met John yesterday.
- It was about 600 years ago \_\_\_\_\_ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.
- The moment \_\_\_\_\_ I saw you, I recognized you.



18. This is the very novel about \_\_\_\_\_ we've talked so much.
19. This is the way \_\_\_\_\_ he did it.
20. Who is the student \_\_\_\_\_ was late for school today?
21. Who \_\_\_\_\_ knows him wants to make friends with him?
22. What else was there in my brother \_\_\_\_\_ you didn't like?
23. He lives in the room \_\_\_\_\_ window faces to the south.
24. He lives in the room, the window \_\_\_\_\_ faces to the south.
25. A child \_\_\_\_\_ parents are dead is called an orphan.
26. This is Mr. John for \_\_\_\_\_ I bought a book yesterday.
27. This is the hour \_\_\_\_\_ the place is always full of women and children.
28. And there is one point \_\_\_\_\_ I'd like your advice.
29. Winter is the time of year \_\_\_\_\_ the days are short and nights are long.
30. I hope you will find this valley a beautiful place \_\_\_\_\_ you may spend your weekend.

### 三、掌握好动词的时态和语态

动词的时态变化是英语区别汉语的一大特点,因此考生们应对初中阶段的各种时态加以讲解并加以强化训练,彻底搞清楚各种时态的含义及用法。

#### (一) 动词的时态

##### 1. 一般现在时

(1) 表示经常性或习惯性的动作,常与表示频率的时间状语连用。如: every..., sometimes, at..., on Sunday 等。如:

I leave home for school at 7 every morning.

(2) 表现客观真理、客观存在、科学事实等。如:

Guangzhou lies in the south of China.

(3) 在格言或警句句中。如:

Pride goes before a fall.

(4) 表示现在时刻的状态、能力、性格、个性。如: Wang An writes good English but does not speak well.

##### 2. 一般过去时

(1) 表示在确定的过去时间里所发生的动作或存在的状态。如:

Where did you go just now?

(2) 表示在过去一段时间内,经常性或习惯性的动作。如:

When I was a child, I often played football in the street.

##### 3. 一般将来时

(1) will/ shall + 动词原形,表达将来的意愿。如:

Which paragraph shall I read first?

(2) be going to + 动词原形,表示将来的计划和打算。如:

What are you going to do tomorrow?

##### 4. 现在完成时

现在完成时用来表示之前已发生或完成的动作或状态,其结果却和现在有联系。动作或状态发生在过去,但它的影响现在还存在;也可表示持续到现在的动作或状态。其构成: have (has) + 过去分词。如:

It is the first time that I have visited the city.

I have been here for two years.

注意: 比较一般过去时与现在完成时

(1) 一般过去时表示过去某时发生的动作或单纯叙述过去的事情,强调动作;现在完成时为过去发生的,强调过去的事情对现在造成的影响。

(2) 一般过去时通常与具体的时间状语连用,而现在完成时通常与模糊的时间状语连用或无时间状语。

(3) 现在完成时还可表示持续到现在的动作或状态,动词一般是延续性的。

##### 5. 过去完成时

表示过去的过去所发生的动作持续到了

过去或强调其对过去的影响。其构成是“had + 过去分词”。过去完成时的时间状语有 before, by, until, when, after, once, as soon as 等。如: She said (that) she had never been to Paris.

When the police arrived, the thieves had run away.

#### 6. 将来完成时

表示某事继续到将来某一时刻为止一直有的状态或将来某一时刻或另一个将来的动作之前,已经完成的动作或获得的经验。其构成是: will/be going to have done sth. 如:

They will have been married for 20 years by then.

#### 7. 现在进行时

表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生的动作或表示长期的、重复性的动作,说话时动作未必正在进行。如:

We are waiting for you.

**注意:不用进行时的动词**

- (1) 表事实状态的动词;
- (2) 表心理状态的动词;
- (3) 瞬间动词;
- (4) 系动词。

#### 8. 过去进行时

表示过去某时正在进行的动作或状态。常用来描述一件事发生的背景或一个长动作发生的时候,另一个短动作发生。常用的时间状语有: this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while 等。如: It was raining when they left the station.

#### 9. 将来进行时

表示将来某时进行的状态或动作,或按顺序将来会发生的事情。常用的时间状语有: soon, tomorrow, this evening, on Sunday, by this time, in two days, tomorrow evening 等。如: By this time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach.

#### (二) 动词的语态

动词语态有两种:主动语态和被动语态。主语是动作的发出者为主动语态;主语是动作

的承受者为被动语态。

#### 被动语态的构成

被动语态由“be + 行为动词的过去分词”构成。助动词 be 可以根据需要使用各种时态形式。也可以构成“情态动词 + be + 过去分词”结构。如:

Coal can be used to produce electricity for agriculture and industry.

练习: 阅读短文, 根据短文内容, 用所给动词的正确形式填空

It is not necessary to write to send messages. In the old days, people who could not 1. \_\_\_\_\_ (write) used to send messages to one another in many different ways.

The Indians used smoke to send signals. They 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a fire and put wet grass on it. Then they covered the fire with a wet blanket. After a few moments, they took the blanket away again. It could 3. \_\_\_\_\_ (send) simple messages in this way. One cloud of smoke meant “Danger”. Two clouds meant “Everything is all right.” Three clouds meant “Help!”

In the thick forest of Africa, it used to 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult 5. \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) from village to village. But drums could 6. \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) from many miles away. People in this part of the world discovered that they could use their drums for 7. \_\_\_\_\_ (send) messages. They made their drums “8. \_\_\_\_\_ (speak)” like people.

They did this by 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tunes that sounded like simple sentences in their languages.

The Incas of South America never developed a way of writing their languages, but they used to send messages by tying knots in rope. Men used to run with such knotted ropes from town to town along the Incas roads. Many of these rope messages 10. \_\_\_\_\_ (find), but nobody can understand what they mean.