



(大纲版)

 HUZHONG BIYEBAN
ZONGHE LIANXICE YINGYU

主编 谢余良

初中毕业班综合练习册

英语



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复习要点

一、语法要点分析

(一)词类和词法

按词类功能可分为:名词、代词、形容词、副词、动词、介词、数词、冠词、连词和感叹词。

1. 名词

1) 名词的分类

名词分为普通名词和专有名词两大类。普通名词:表示某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象的词;专有名词:表示人、地方、团体、机构、节日、语言等专有的名称。(注意:专用名词的首字母必须大写,无复数形式。)

2) 名词的数

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单、复数之分,并有规则变化和不规则变化。

(1) 可数名词:

规则变化:①一般情况下在词尾加-s;②以字母 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词,在词尾加-es;③以“辅音字母+y”结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加-es;④以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,一般变 f(fe)为 v,再加-es;⑤以字母“o”结尾的名词,在词尾加-s 或-es。

不规则变化:①元音有变化;②词尾有变化;③单复数同形;④个别名词只有复数形式。

复合名词的变化:①在词尾加-s 或-es;②在主体名词末尾加-s;③两个部分都变成复数。

(2) 不可数名词:不可数名词只有单数形式,不能和不定冠词 a/an 或数字连用,但可以用量词修饰。(注意:可数名词有时也可以用类似的表达方式。)

3) 名词所有格

名词的所有格分为“'s”所有格和“of”所有格两种形式。

(1) 's 所有格:在单数名词词尾加 's,用于有生命的名词或表示时间、距离、地名等无生命的名词。(注意:如果某物为两个名词所共有,则在最后一个名词词尾加 's。)

(2) of 所有格:一般用于表示无生命的名词。

2. 代词

1) 人称代词

做主语时用主格,做宾语时用宾格。(注意:如果主语是并列的几个人称时,一般把 you 放在最前面,I 放在最后。)

2) 物主代词

物主代词分为形容词性和名词性两种。形容词性物主代词:放在名词前,做定语;名词性物主代词:必须单独使用,在句子中可以充当主语、表语和宾语。

3) 指示代词

指示代词有单数 this, that, 复数 these, those。其中 this, these 是近指,即指时间或空间上较近的人和物;that, those 是远指,即指时间或空间上较远的人和物。(注意:有时 that 和 those 指前面提过的事物,this 和 these 则指下面将要论及的事物。)

4) 反身代词

①做宾语,表示动作的承受者是动作执行者自己;②做同位语,表示强调;③做表语;④相关的

固定搭配,如 by **oneself** 独自, enjoy **oneself** 玩得高兴, teach **oneself**/learn...by **oneself** 自学, leave... by **oneself** 把某人单独留下, help **oneself** (to)随便吃……, hurt **oneself** 伤到自己等。

人称 数	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

5) 疑问代词

一般放在句首,并在句中充当某一句子成分。

who	whom	whose	what	which
谁(主格)	谁(宾格)	谁的(所有格)	什么	哪个,哪些
主、宾、表	宾	主、表、定、宾	主、表、定、宾	主、表、定、宾

(注意:以上是常用疑问代词表。)

6) 不定代词

不定代词是用来代替任何不定数量和不定范围的人或物。列表如下:

不定代词	词 义	不定代词	词 义
some	一些(可数或不可数)	each, every	每个
someone, somebody	某人	everyone, everybody	每人,人人
something	某物,某事	everything	每一个,一切
any	一些,任何(可数或不可数)	other(s)	另一个(另一些)
anybody, anyone	任何人	another	另外一个,又一个
anything	任何事	much	很多(不可数)
no one, nobody	无一人,无人	many	很多(可数)
nothing	无物	few	很少(可数),几乎没有
all	全部(三者或三者以上)	a few	一些,几个(可数)
both	两者	little	很少(不可数),几乎没有
neither	两者中没有	a little	一些(不可数)
none	两者以上没有	one	一个(人或物)
either	两者中任何一个		

3. 形容词和副词

形容词是用来修饰名词,表示人和事物的性质、状态和特征的词。它常在句中充当定语、表语和宾语补足语。

形容词的用法:①有些形容词前加 the,代表一类人或事;②-ing 形容词表示主动意义,多指事物本身所存在的特点,即“使人……的”;-ed 形容词表示被动意义,多指人的感觉,即“感到……的”;③当名词前有多个形容词和其他词共同修饰时,其顺序为:描述性→大小、长短、高低→颜色→新旧→质地、类别。

副词是用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或句子的词。它一般在句中可以做状语、表语、定语和宾语补足语。

副词的用法:①副词一般由“形容词+ly”构成,但有些虽以-ly 结尾但不是副词,是形容词;②有些词既可当形容词又可当副词。

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级:

(1)比较级的用法:一般可以用 much, even, far, a little 等修饰比较级。①两者比较: $a + \text{比较级} + \text{than} + b$; ②表示两者中“一个比另一个更……”: $\text{the} + \text{比较级} + \text{of the two}$; ③表示“越来越……”: 比较级 $+ \text{and} + \text{比较级}$; ④表示“越……就越……”: $\text{the} + \text{比较级}, \text{the} + \text{比较级}$; ⑤表示“不如……”: $\text{less...than}, \text{not as/so...as...}$; ⑥表示某人或物与同类几个人或物同时比较时,用 $\text{than any other} + n$ (单数), $\text{all the other} + n$ (复数)或 $\text{than any of the other} + n$ (复数),这是以比较级表示最高级的含义。

(2)最高级的用法:①表示“三者或三者以上”的比较用最高级,与 of 连用(后接同类事物)或与 in 连用(后接时间或空间的范围);②表示“最……之一”时,可以用 $\text{one of the} + \text{形容词最高级} + n$ (复数);③可以同定语从句连用。(注意:①应熟记形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成,包括规则变化和不规则变化;②形容词最高级前一般加“the”,而副词最高级前的“the”可以省去。)

4. 动词

动词是表示动作行为及状态的词。

1) 动词的分类

类 别		用 法
连系动词		不能独立作谓语,必须与表语构成谓语
行为动词	及物	能单独作谓语,后跟宾语
	不及物	能单独作谓语,后不能跟宾语
助动词		本身无意义,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语
情态动词		本身有一定的意义,只能和主要动词原形一起构成谓语,表示说话人的语气和情态,没有人称和数的变化

2) 动词的词形变化

动词有原形、一般现在时单数第三人称、现在分词、过去式和过去分词的变化。

(1)一般现在时单数第三人称的变化规则:①一般动词在词尾加-s;②以 o, s, x, ch, sh 结尾,在词尾加-es;③以“辅音字母+y”结尾,变 y 为 i 加-es。(注意:have 的第三人称单数形式为 has。)

(2)现在分词的构成规则:①一般动词的词尾加-ing;②以不发音的字母 e 结尾,去 e 加-ing;③以重读闭音节结尾,且末尾只有一个辅音字母(w, x, y 除外),要双写该辅音字母,再加-ing;④以-ie 结尾的动词,变 ie 为 y 加-ing。

•(3)过去式及过去分词的规则变化:①一般动词在词尾加-ed;②以 e 结尾在词尾加-d;③以“辅音字母+y”结尾,变 y 为 i,再加-ed;④重读闭音节结尾且末尾只有一个辅音字母,应双写该辅音字母,再加-ed。

(4)动词过去式、过去分词的不规则变化:①原形、过去式、过去分词相同;②原形和过去式相同;③过去式与过去分词相同;④原形和过去分词相同;⑤原形、过去式和过去分词不同。

注意:

(躺) lie—lay—lain	(绞死) hang—hanged—hanged
(说谎) lie—lied—lied	(悬挂) hang—hung—hung
(放下) lay—laid—laid	

3) 动词的时态

类 别	意 义
一般现在时 (记住第三人称单数形式变化)	表示经常或习惯性的动词,常与 usually, often, sometimes, everyday 等时间状语连用
一般过去时 (记住过去时构成和不规则动词变化)	表示在过去某个时间发生的动作和存在的状态,也表示过去经常或反复发生的动作,与过去的时间状语连用

类 别	意 义
一般将来时 (记住 be going to 的用法)	表示将来某个时间要发生的动作或存在状态,常与表示将来的时间状语连用
现在进行时	表示现在或现阶段正在进行或发生的动作
现在完成时	表示过去某一动作对现在的影响或结果,或表示持续到现在的动作或状态(用于延续性动词与一段时间的状态连用)
过去进行时	表示过去某时或一段时间正在进行的动作
过去完成时	表示过去某时之前已经完成或发生了的动作(常与 by 短语连用),或表示过去某一时间开始,持续到过去另一个时间的动作或状态(常与 for/since 连用)
过去将来时	表示在过去某一时间看将要发生的动作或存在状态,常用于宾语从句

4) 动词不定式

构成形式: to + 动词原形(to 有时可以省去)。动词不定式没有人称和数的变化,在句中不能单独作谓语,它可以有自己的宾语和状语,构成不定式短语,还可以用在 how, when, where, what, which 等之后。(注意:在 let, hear, see, make, watch 等动词后面的复合宾语中,不定式要省去 to,但在 help 后面则可省可不省。)

5) 动词语态

动词语态分为主动语态和被动语态(be + 过去分词),注意一般现在时、一般过去时和带有情态动词的被动语态的构成。

被动语态的构成:①一般现在时: is(am, are) + p. p.; ②一般过去时: was/were + p. p.; ③一般将来时: will be + p. p. 或 be going to be + p. p.; ④现在进行时: be + v. -ing → be + being + p. p.; ⑤过去进行时: was/were + being + p. p.; ⑥现在完成时: have/has been + p. p.; ⑦过去完成时: had been + p. p.; ⑧带有情态动词的被动语态: 情态 v. + p. p.。

5. 冠词

冠词分为不定冠词 a, an 和定冠词 the。其中 an 用在以元音音素开头的单词前。

(1) 不定冠词的用法: ①表示一类人或事物; ②表示“每一”的意思,用在表示时间、速度、价格等名词之前; ③用于第一次提到的人或物,但不具体说明何人、何物。

(2) 定冠词的用法: ①特指某人某物; ②指双方都知道的人或物; ③用在世界上独一无二的景物前; ④用在专有名词前; ⑤用在序数词和形容词最高级前; ⑥用在乐器前; ⑦用在姓氏的复数名词前,表示全家人; ⑧用在固定搭配中。

(3) 不用冠词的情况: ①在专有名词和不可数名词前; ②名词前已有作定语的 this, that, my, some 等; ③在节日、月份、季节、学科前; ④在称呼或表示头衔的名词前; ⑤在三餐和球类运动名词前; ⑥在交通工具名词前; ⑦在固定搭配中。

(二) 句法

1. 句子的成分

组成句子的各个部分叫句子的成分,即主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。

1) 主语和谓语

主语常由名词、代词或相当于名词的词或短语充当,谓语由动词来充当。(注意:主语和谓语要保持人称和数的一致,要遵循形式一致、意义一致、就近一致的原则。)

2) 表语

表语是谓语的组成部分,用来说明主语的状况。它位于系动词之后,与系动词一起构成谓语,

由名词、形容词或相当于名词或形容词的词或短语充当。

3) 宾语

宾语是动作的对象,放在及物动词之后,说明主语做什么,由名词或相当于名词的词或短语充当。有些及物动词有两个宾语,指人的为间接宾语,指物的为直接宾语,合称双宾语。有些及物动词后要一个补足语才能意思完整,这样构成复合宾语。

4) 定语和状语

定语是修饰名词或代词的。定语由名词、形容词、代词、数词、介词短语或相当于形容词的词或短语来充当。形容词作定语时,通常放在被修饰词之前;而介词短语作定语时,通常放在被修饰词之后。状语是修饰动词、形容词或副词的,也可以修饰全句。作状语的主要有副词和介词短语等。

2. 句子的分类

1) 陈述句

陈述句是说明一个事实或陈述说话人的某种看法的句子。

2) 疑问句

疑问句一般可以分成4种句式。①一般疑问句:以一个助动词、情态动词、动词 be 等开头,通常要用 Yes 或 No 等回答的问句;②特殊疑问句:以特殊疑问词开头的问句;③选择疑问句:提出两种或两种以上情况让对方选择,在结构上与一般疑问句差不多,两部分用 or 连接;④反意疑问句:在陈述句之后的附带简略问句,表示对叙述的事实相反的疑问。(注意:如果前一部分为肯定形式,后一部分常用否定形式;如果前一部分为否定形式,后一部分则为肯定形式。两部分的时态要一致。另外,回答这类问句要遵循实际,肯定回答用 Yes,否定回答用 No。)

3) 祈使句

用来表示请求、命令、号召等的句子。

4) 感叹句

表示说话时的惊异、喜悦、气愤等情绪。这类句子很多是用 what 或 how 引起的。what 用来修饰名词,how 修饰形容词、副词或动词。

3. 句子的类型

1) 简单句

由一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)构成的句子。

2) 并列句

由并列连词 and, or, but, so, yet 等连接两个或两个以上的简单句的句子。

3) 复合句

由一个主句和一个以上的从句构成的句子。

(1) 宾语从句:用作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。在谓语动词、介词、动名词、动词不定式、分词之后都可以带宾语从句。

句 式	连 词	语 序
陈述句	that	不变
一般疑问句	if/whether	陈述句
特殊疑问句	wh-(疑问词)	陈述句

宾语从句中的时态问题:①主句动词是一般过去时,从句时态一般用过去时态的某一种。(注意:若从句表示客观真理,谓语动词用一般现在时。)

②当主句的谓语动词是一般现在时或将来时态时,从句的谓语动词可用任何时态。

(2) 状语从句:在复合句中修饰主句中的动词、形容词或副词的从句。可以分成时间、地点、原因、结果、让步、比较和条件等状语从句。①时间状语从句:常由 when, after, before, as, as long/soon as, by the time, until 等连词引导;(注意:till/until 表示“一直到……”时,主从句都用肯定式;表示“直

到……才……”时,主句用否定式,从句用肯定式。)②原因状语从句:常由 because, as, since 等引导;③地点状语从句:常用 where, wherever, anywhere 等连词引导地点状语从句,常放于主句之后,但也可放于句首(除 where 外);④条件状语从句:常由 if, unless 等引导;⑤让步状语从句:常由 although, though, even though, even if, however, no matter how 等引导;(注意:由 although 或 though 引导的让步从句,主句前不能用 but。)⑥目的状语从句:常由 so that, in order that 等引导;⑦比较状语从句:常用 as+形容词/副词+as, not so/as..., more...than..., less...than..., the...the...等结构引导。

(3)定语从句:在复合句中起定语的作用,修饰主句中的名词或代词。被定语从句所修饰的词叫做先行词,必须放在定语从句之前。主要由关系代词 who, whom, whose, which, that 和关系副词 when, where 和 why 引导。它们在意义上代表先行词,同时在定语从句中担任某种成分。

关系代词的用法:关系代词在句中指人时,在从句中做主语、定语和宾语。①做主语可以用 who/that, 不可省略;②做定语时用 whose;③做宾语时用 who/whom/that, 可以省略。关系代词在句中指物时,在从句中可以做主语和宾语。①做主语时用 that/which, 不能省略;②做宾语时用 that/which, 可以省略。

关系副词的用法:关系副词在定语从句中只能做状语。①when 在从句中做时间状语,其先行词是表示时间的词;②where 在从句中做地点状语,其先行词是表示地点的词;(注意:在先行词表示地点时,有时也可以用 that 或 which 引导定语从句。这时要根据从句的谓语动词是及物的还是不及物的来决定,是及物的就用 that 或 which, 否则用 where。)③why 在从句中做原因状语,其先行词是 reason。

使用关系代词时要注意的几个问题:①关系代词 who/that/which 在定语从句中做主语时不能省略,做宾语时可以省略;②关系代词 whom, which 在定语从句中做介词的宾语时,介词可以放在 whom, which 之前,也可以放在定语从句中谓语动词及宾语后面原来的位置上,但如果关系代词被省略时,介词必须放在定语从句之后;③含有介词的动词短语一般不能分开。

that 和 which 的区别:that 和 which 在指物时的用法基本相同,但在下列情况下用 that, 不用 which。

①先行词是不定代词 everything, something, anything, nothing 等时;②先行词是不定代词 all, any, some, little, much, few, no 等,或这些词修饰先行词时;③先行词被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰时;④先行词被 the only, the very, the same, the last 修饰时;⑤句中有两个或多个并列的分别表示人和物的词做先行词时;⑥主句是以 who 或 which 开头的特殊疑问句时。

(4)倒装句:英语句子的自然语序是主语在前,谓语在后。把谓语动词放在主语之前,就叫做倒装结构。其目的是强调被倒装的这部分内容。如果全部谓语放在主语之前,叫完全倒装;如果只把助动词或情态动词放在主语之前就叫部分倒装。

完全倒装:①用于 there be 句型;②用于 here/there/now/then+不及物动词+主语句型中,或用在以 out/in/up/down/away 等副词开头的句子里,以表示强调;(注意:当代词做主语时,主谓语序不变。)③当句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时,也常引起全部倒装;④表语置于句首时,倒装结构为“表语+连系动词+主语”;⑤用于 so/nor/neither 等开头的句子,表示重复前句部分内容;⑥为了保持句子平衡,或为了强调表语或状语,或使上下文紧密衔接,须倒装。

部分倒装:①用于疑问句;②用于“形容词(或名词)+as(though)”引导的让步状语从句中;③用于“not...until”的句型中;④用于 only 开头的句子,only 后跟状语;⑤用于某些表示祝愿的句子。(注意:如果直接引语后注明引语是何人所说,而且主语是名词时,须用倒装;如果主语为代词则一般不用倒装。)

(5)It 的用法:①用做人称代词,代替前文提过的事物;②用做指示代词,代替 this 或 that;③指天气、气候等自然现象;④指时间或季节;⑤指距离;⑥当动词不定式、动名词或从句作主语时,常把它们放在谓语之后,而用 it 做句子的形式主语;⑦当复合宾语中的宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句时,常把宾语放在它的补足语之后,用 it 做形式宾语;⑧用于强调结构,It is/was+强调部分+that/who+句子的其余部分。

二、日常交际用语

功 能	交 际 用 语	
	A	B
问候 (Greetings)	Hi! /Hello! Good morning/afternoon/evening. How are you? How are you doing? Please say hello to your parents. Please give my love/best wishes to....	Hi! /Hello! Good morning/afternoon/evening. I'm OK. /Fine, thanks, and you? Very well, thank you. Sure. All right.
介绍 (Introduction)	My name is.... I'm a student. I'm from England/America/Canada, etc. . This is.... I'd like you to meet....	Hello! How do you do? Nice/Glad/Pleased to meet (see) you.
告别 (Farewells)	Good-bye/Bye/Bye-bye. Good night. See you later/then/tomorrow/soon. I am sorry I have to go now.	Good-bye/Bye/Bye-bye. Good night. See you (later/then/tomorrow/soon).
感谢 (Thanks)	Thank you (very much). Thanks a lot. Thank you for.... It's very kind/nice of you.	It's a pleasure. That's OK/all right. You're welcome.
道歉 (Apologies)	Sorry. /I'm sorry. Excuse me (for...), I beg your pardon. I'm sorry for/about....	That's OK. It's all right. Never mind. It doesn't matter. It's nothing.
邀请 (Invitation)	Would you like to...? What/How about...?	OK. ①Thank you. I'd like that, thanks. Yes, I'd love to. That would be very nice. ②No, thank you. It's very nice of you, but my mother is ill. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I have no time. I'm sorry I can't. What about another time?
请求允许 (Asking for permission)	May I come in? Can/Could I use your telephone? Would/Do you mind if I open the window?	①Yes, please. Sure/Certainly. Of course, you can. ②I'm sorry, it's not allowed. I'm afraid not. You'd better not.
打电话 (Making telephone calls)	Hello! May I speak to...? Hello! I'd like to speak to.... Is that...speaking?	This is...speaking. Hold on, please. Sorry. He/She isn't here right now. Can I take a message?

功 能	交 际 用 语	
	A	B
祝愿和祝贺 (Expressing wishes and congratulations)	Have a good...! Good luck! Enjoy yourself! Best wishes to you. Happy New Year! Merry Christmas! Happy birthday! Congratulations! Well done!	Thank you. You, too. The same to you.
提供帮助 (Offering help)	Do you want me to...? Can I help you? Would you like me to help you? What can I do for you? Let me...for you.	① Yes, please. / Yes, thanks. Thank you. That would be nice/fine. Thank you for your (the) help. ② No, thanks/thank you. Thank you all the same. That's very kind of you, but I can manage it myself.
约会 (Making appointments)	Will you be free tomorrow? Do you have time this afternoon? How about tomorrow morning? When/Where shall we meet? Could we meet at 4:30?	① Yes, I'll be free then. All right. See you then. ② I'm afraid I have no time then. Sorry, I won't be free then. But I'll be free tomorrow.
就餐 (Having meals)	Would you like something to eat/drink? What would you like (to have)? Would you like some more fish? Help yourself to some fish.	① Yes, I'd like.... Just a little, please. Can I have some more soup? It's so delicious. Thank you. I like.... ② No, thank you. I've had enough. I'm full, thank you.
就医 (Seeing the doctor)	What's the matter? What seems to be the trouble? Do you have a fever? How long have you felt like this? It's nothing serious. Take this medicine three times a day. You'll be all right/well soon.	I have a headache/cough/fever, etc. . I feel terrible/bad/horrible/awful. I don't feel well. I've got a pain here. It hurts here. I can't sleep well.
购物 (Shopping)	Can/May I help you? What can I do for you? How many/much would you like? What color/size/kind would you like? What about this one? Here's your change.	I want/I'd like a pair of shoes. How much is it/are they? May I try it on? It's too big/small. Sorry, it's too expensive. Do you have any other colors/sizes/kinds? Two and a half kilos/pounds, please. That's fine. I'll take it. Just have a look. Well, I'll think about it.

功 能	交 际 用 语	
	A	B
问路 (Asking the way)	Excuse me. Where's the men's/ladies' room? Can you tell me how to get to...? Excuse me. Which bus goes to...? Excuse me. Which is the way to...? Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to ..., please?	①It's over there. It's about...from here. Go down this street until you see... Turn right/left at the first/second crossing/corner. You can't miss it. You can take bus No. 103. You'd better take a taxi. ②Sorry. I don't know. I'm a stranger here.
谈论天气 (Talking about weather)	What's the weather like today? How's the weather in...? What a cold/hot day today! It's a nice/fine/beautiful/terrible day today.	It's sunny/cloudy/windy/rainy/snowy/foggy. It's getting cool/cold/warm/hot.
语言交际困难 (Language difficulties in communication)	Pardon? I beg your pardon? I don't understand. Sorry, I can't follow you. How do you say...in English?	I don't know how to say that in English. I don't know the word in English. How do you spell it, please? I'm sorry I only know a little English.
提醒注意 (Reminding and warning)	Don't forget your raincoat. Remember to lock the door. Mind your head/steps!	No smoking! Look out! Be careful! Don't touch! It's dangerous!
劝告 (Advice)	You'd better.... You should.... You need to....	Don't.... Please stand in line.
建议 (Suggestions)	Let's.... What/How about...?	Why not...?
同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement)	①Sure. /Certainly. /Of course. /All right. I agree. No problem. That's a good idea. Yes, I think so.	②No way. Of course not. I don't agree. I don't think so. I'm afraid not.
喜欢和不喜欢 (Likes and dislikes)	①I like/love...(very much). I like/love to....	②I don't like (to)... I hate (to)....
肯定和不肯定 (Certainty and uncertainty)	①I'm sure (of that). I'm (quite) sure (that)....	②I'm not sure (of that). I'm not sure whether/if.... Maybe/Perhaps.

功 能	交 际 用 语	
	A	B
可能和不可能 (Possibility and impossibility)	①...can/may... It may/possible....	②...may not/can't/not likely impossible...
能够和不能够 (Ability and inability)	①...can/be able/be good at....	②...can't/be not good at...
偏爱和爱好 (Preference and hobbies)	I prefer.... Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?	I like...better/the best. My favorite subject is physics/English/math, etc. .
意愿和打算 (Intentions and plans)	①I'll/I'm going to/I'd like/I want to/I hope to/ I plan to....	②I won't/I'm not going to/I don't want to....
希望和愿望 (Hope and wish)	I wish/hope....	
表扬和鼓励 (Praise and encouragement)	Very good! /Well done! /Wonderful! /Excellent! You speak English very well. Your dress is beautiful! Come on! /Keep trying! /You can do it!	Thank you. OK. I'll try it again.
责备和抱怨 (Blame and complaint)	What do you mean by doing so? Why didn't you tell me the truth?	I'm sorry to have said that, but.... Why don't you do something about it?
冷淡 (Indifference)	I don't care.	It doesn't matter to me.
高兴 (Happiness)	How wonderful/nice! That's lovely/great/wonderful!	I'm so happy. It's well done. I'm pleased to know that.
惊奇 (Surprise)	Really? /Oh dear! /Is that so? What a surprise!	How nice to see you! How surprising! /I'm surprised. Does that surprise you?
忧虑 (Worries)	What's wrong/the matter?	Anything wrong? What should we do? Are you worried about your health?

功 能	交 际 用 语	
	A	B
安慰 (Reassurance)	There, there. Don't be afraid/worry.	It's (quite) all right. It'll be OK/all right.
满意 (Satisfaction)	Good/Well done/Perfect! That's fine/better/good/enough.	I'm pleased with....
遗憾 (Regret)	I'm so sorry! It's a great pity!	That's too bad!
同情 (Sympathy)	I'm so sorry (about...).	
恐惧 (Fear)	Help! How terrible!	I'm afraid of..., I'm frightened.
时刻 (Point of time)	Excuse me. What's the time, please? Excuse me. What time is it? When did you...?	It's half past five/twenty to nine, etc. .

三、常用话题提示

1. 个人情况(Personal information)
2. 家庭、朋友与周围的人(Family, friends and people around)
3. 日常活动(Daily routines)
4. 学校生活(School life)
5. 兴趣与爱好(Interests and hobbies)
6. 节假日活动(Festivals, holidays and celebrations)
7. 购物(Shopping)
8. 食品与饮料(Food and drinks)
9. 健康(Health and fitness)
10. 天气(Weather)
11. 计划与愿望(Plans and intentions)
12. 服饰(Clothes)
13. 教育(Education)
14. 著名人物(Famous people)
15. 文娱与体育(Entertainment and sports)
16. 旅游和交通(Travel and transport)
17. 语言学习(Language learning)
18. 科学与现代技术(Popular science and modern technology)
19. 历史与地理(History and geography)
20. 世界和环境(The world and the environment)
21. 职业(Jobs)
22. 自然(Nature)

综合练习(一)

第一部分 听力(共五大题,满分 30 分)

I. 关键词语(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 5 分)

这一大题共有 5 小题,在每一小题内,你将听到 1 个句子,并看到供你选择的 4 个单词或短语,每个句子念 2 遍。请在每小题 A、B、C、D 4 个选项选出 1 个你所听到的单词或短语。

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. A. can | B. drive | C. drink | D. him |
| 2. A. work | B. word | C. walk | D. world |
| 3. A. farm | B. farmer | C. worker | D. teacher |
| 4. A. September | B. October | C. November | D. August |
| 5. A. 6:20 | B. 7:30 | C. 6:40 | D. 7:20 |

II. 单句理解(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 5 分)

这一大题共有 5 小题,在每一小题内,你将听到 1 个句子,并看到供你选择的 4 个句子,每个句子念 2 遍。请在每小题 A、B、C、D 4 个句子中选出 1 个与你所听到的句子的意义最接近的句子。

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 6. A. Tim went to bed at ten o'clock yesterday. | B. Tim didn't get up before ten o'clock yesterday. | C. Tim didn't go to bed until ten o'clock yesterday. | D. Tim got up before ten o'clock. |
| 7. A. I have never heard of a foreigner. | B. I have received a letter from a foreigner. | C. I have written a letter to a foreigner. | D. I have never got a letter from a foreigner. |
| 8. A. Jim runs fastest of all. | B. I run fastest of all. | C. I run faster than Jim. | D. Jim runs more slowly than I. |
| 9. A. Mr Black went to Shanghai. | B. Mr Black went to Beijing. | C. Mr Black will leave Beijing. | D. Mr Black is in Beijing now. |
| 10. A. I worked out the math problem at last. | B. I failed the math exam. | C. I tried hard but didn't work out the problem. | D. I did best in math. |

III. 情景反应(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 5 分)

这一大题共有 5 小题,在每一小题内,你将听到 1 个句子,并看到供你选择的 4 个句子,每个句子念 2 遍。请在每小题 A、B、C、D 4 个句子中选出 1 个句子,该句子能正确回答或紧接你所听到的句子。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. A. Thank you. | B. Yes, I do. | C. Yes, I am. | D. The same to you. |
| 12. A. Yes, I like it. | B. Yes, please. | C. Neither, thanks. | D. No, I don't like it. |
| 13. A. Yes, she was. | B. I taught myself. | C. No, she didn't. | D. She taught herself. |
| 14. A. No, it's not so beautiful. | B. Do you want another? | C. Not at all. I'm glad you like it. | D. Don't thank again. |
| 15. A. Oh, I know. | B. It doesn't matter. | C. That's right. | D. Sorry to hear that. |

IV. 对话理解(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 10 分)

这一大题共有 4 段对话和 10 小题,每段对话念 2 遍后,你将听到有关该对话的几个问题,每个

问题只念 1 遍。请根据问题,在每小题 A、B、C、D 4 个回答中选出 1 个最佳选项。

16. A. Mike. B. Mike's father. C. Mike's mother. D. The whole family.
17. A. Cooking. B. Planting. C. Cleaning. D. Washing.
18. A. To have a meeting. B. To have dinner.
C. To pass a message to Mary. D. To telephone Mary.
19. A. Father and daughter. B. Husband and wife.
C. Workmates. D. Neighbors.
20. A. Yesterday. B. Last month. C. Last week. D. Last year.
21. A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By train. D. By bus and then by train.
22. A. 3 hours. B. 1 hour. C. 2 hours. D. 30 minutes.
23. A. He wants to join the English club. B. He wants to help others with English.
C. He has some problems with English. D. He doesn't like English.
24. A. Speaking and writing. B. Speaking and listening.
C. Only listening. D. Listening and reading.
25. A. Telephone English-help Center every day.
B. Try to speak English as much as possible.
C. Keep an English diary and listen to English songs.
D. Join a language club, listen to the tape and learn English songs.

V. 短文理解(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 5 分)

这一大题共有 1 小段短文和 5 小题,你可以一边听一边将要点记录下来,听完该段落 2 遍后,请根据问题在每小题 A、B、C、D 4 个回答中选出 1 个最佳选项。

26. What time did the train stop?
A. At two o'clock. B. At one to one.
C. At half past two. D. At twenty to one.
27. Where was the train?
A. Far from Bruce's home. B. Next to Bruce's home.
C. On a street. D. Between two stations.
28. Who was worried about Bruce?
A. A young girl. B. A stranger. C. His Mum. D. A kind fireman.
29. Who looked after Bruce?
A. His kind sister. B. A stranger sitting next to him.
C. His Mum. D. A young student on the train.
30. How did Bruce go home at last?
A. By bus. B. By train. C. By taxi. D. By bike.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共二大题,满分 45 分)

VI. 单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中,选出 1 个填入空白处的最佳答案。

31. —Would you like some more?
—_____. I'm full.
A. Yes, please B. I'd love to C. No, I wouldn't D. No, thanks
32. Hurry up, _____ you'll miss the train. It's leaving in ten minutes.
A. and B. so C. however D. or