

说 明

完成初中阶段学科教学任务之后的总复习,是一个重要的教学环节。尤其是随着国家基础教育课程改革在我省的全面实施,新的教育理念和新的学习方法正在被广大教师和学生所接受的重要时期,新课程如何中考,总复习如何进行,这是广大师生十分关切的问题。

为适应初中新课程总复习的要求,帮助初中毕业班师生搞好新课程各科总复习,我们约请了一批教学业务水平较高、具有一定的新课程理念的教师研究、编写了这套《初中总复习指导》用书。本丛书在编写过程中,力求符合初中新课程各科课程标准,紧密结合改革方向,努力与新课程、新理念接轨,融入自主、合作、探究学习的学习理念,在重视“知识与技能”的巩固与训练的同时,注重在“过程”的体验与“方法”的获得中,培养学生的动手实践和探究创新能力,以及“情感态度与价值观”,促进学生得到应有的发展,努力使其成为一本融知识、趣味、开放和创新为一体的、符合实际需要的复习用书。同时,本套指导用书还努力呈现栏目新颖、版式活泼、科学性强、梳理知识、探求规律、培养能力、启迪智慧等显著特点,定能帮助初中毕业班学生进行高品质的复习,使综合素养得以提升。

当然,我们的愿望和预期是美好的,但由于编写时间和编写水平等诸多因素,本套指导用书一定还存在不少瑕疵之处,敬请广大老师提出宝贵意见,并将在教学过程中积淀下来的好的经验、好的思路告诉我们,以便我们进一步修改完善,更近距离地接近完美,更好地服务于广大教师与学生。

《初中英语总复习指导》编写者为徐礼辉、马铃、杨敏茹、李芸芸、张敏、李娟、曹传慧,由谭少虞统稿。

江西省教育厅教学教材研究室

2005年7月

义务教育课程标准
初中英语总复习指导

江西省教育厅教学教材研究室编

江西教育出版社出版

(南昌市抚河北路61号 330008)

江西省新华书店发行

江西新华印刷厂印刷

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 8.75印张

2005年7月第1版 2005年7月第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5392-3035-5/G·2967 定价:9.00元

赣教版图书如有印装质量问题,可向我社产品制作部调换

目 录

第一章 语法知识要点	(1)
第二章 听力专项训练	(15)
第三章 单项选择专项训练	(25)
第四章 完形填空专项训练	(33)
第五章 阅读理解专项训练	(43)
第六章 补全对话专项训练	(64)
第七章 书面表达专项训练	(68)
第八章 综合测试专项训练	(77)
综合测试(一)	(77)
综合测试(二)	(86)
参考答案	(96)
听力材料	(103)

第一章 语法知识要点

[复习要点]

词 法

一、名 词

1. 可数名词。

(1) 复数的构成方法:

① 一般情况在词尾加-s, 如: bag—bags。

② 以s, x, sh, ch结尾的词在词尾加-es, 如: box—boxes, watch—watches。

③ 以辅音字母加y结尾的名词, 变y为i加es, 如: family—families, country—countries。

★注意: 如果是元音字母加y结尾的名词, 则只须加-s, 如: boy—boys, monkey—monkeys。

④ 以辅音字母加o结尾的名词, 多数在词尾加-es, 如: potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes。

★注意: 如果是元音字母加o结尾的名词和某些以o结尾的外来词, 加-s, 如: photo—photos。

⑤ 以f或fe结尾的名词, 多数变f或fe为v加-es, 如: leaf—leaves, thief—thieves。

(2) 不规则变化:

① 单复数形式相同的名词, 如: Chinese, Japanese, sheep, deer。

② 特殊变化的名词, 如: man—men, woman—women, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, child—children。

③ 合成名词, 只将其主体词变为复数形式, 如: girl student—girl students。

★注意: 由man和woman构成的合成词, 全都变成复数, 如: man teacher—men teachers。

(3) 常以复数形式出现的名词people, clothes, pants, shorts, glasses等, 这些名词作主语时, 应特别注意它们的谓语用复数, 如: My clothes are very new。

(4) 有些名词看似复数形式, 实际上是单数, 如: news, maths, physics。

(5) 可用how many, many, a few, few, a lot of, lots of, some, any等来修饰可数名词复数。

2. 不可数名词。

不可数名词一般只用单数, 它不能与a/an及数词使用。不可数名词表示数量时, 用量词, 如: a glass of water一杯水, two bottles of juice两瓶果汁。

3. 名词的所有格。

(1) 表示有生命体(人或动物)的名词所有格, 一般在单数名词后加's, 如: Henry's dog, my sister's name。

① 以s结尾的复数名词, 只加', 如: Teachers' Day。



②不以s结尾的复数名词,要加's,如:Children's Day儿童节,men's clothes男装。

③如果一样东西为两人共有,则只在后一个名词后面加's。如:Lucy and Lily's room(表示共有的房间);如果不是两人共有的东西,则在两个名词之后都加's。如:Lucy's and Lily's backpack(表示各自的背包)。

④有些指时间、距离、重量、价值、国家、城市、机构活动的无生命体名词,也可加's表示所有格。如:today's evening paper今天的晚报。

(2)表示无生命体的名词,一般用“of+名词”的结构,表示所有关系。如:the window of the room房间的窗户。

(3)双重所有格:当冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词(如:a, two, some, a few, this, that, these, those)等词与所有格名词同时修饰一个名词时,要用双重所有格“of词组+所有格”的形式来表示所有关系。如:a picture of his uncle's。

▲练习

选择填空。

1. It is _____ that have moved to the new house.
A. the Greens B. the Green C. Greens D. Mr Green
2. We need another _____.
A. two cups of teas B. two cups of tea C. two cup of teas D. two cup of tea
3. This kind of _____ is made in Japan.
A. radio B. radios C. a radio D. radios
4. We have _____ to buy a car.
A. enough moneys B. moneys enough C. enough dollars D. enough yuans
5. Mr Lin often gives us _____ by e-mail.
A. some good information B. some good informations
C. several good informations D. a good informations
6. September 10th is _____ Day.
A. Teacher's B. Teachers' C. the Teachers' D. the Teacher's
7. Every morning he takes a _____ to his office.
A. 20 minutes walk B. 20-minute's walk C. 20 minutes' walk D. 20-minutes walk
8. _____ mothers made them have piano lessons.
A. Ann's and Tom B. Ann and Tom's C. Ann and Tom D. Ann's and Tom's
9. —Whose book is this?
—It's not mine. It's _____.
A. someone else B. someone else's C. someone elses' D. someone's else
10. Mr King is one of the best friends of _____.
A. Mr Wang's B. Mr Wangs C. the Wangs D. Mr Wang
11. I'm hungry. May I have some _____?
A. bread B. tea C. milk D. orange
12. —Please help me move the table in.
—But there is not enough _____ for it.





- A.place B.floor C.room D.ground
- 13.Where is _____ sweater? I can't see it.
A.Lucy B.Lucy's C.Lucys D.Lucys'
- 14.They are very thirsty.Will you please give them _____?
A.some bottles of waters B.some bottles of water
C.some bottle of water D.any bottle of milk
- 15.The sign“BUSINESS HOURS”can be seen in a _____.
A.shop B.school C.park D.museum

二、代 词

种类	形 式								
人称 代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
物主 代词	形容词性	my	you	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
指示代词		this, that, these, those							
不定代词		some, any, no, many, much, etc.							
疑问代词		what, who, which, whose, etc.							
反身代词		myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, etc.							

1.人称代词。

表示“你、我、他(她、它)、你们、我们、他们(她们、它们)”的词称为人称代词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。

(1)人称代词作主语时使用主格,如:I like English and maths very much.

(2)人称代词作宾语时使用宾格,如:Miss Brown teaches us dancing.

(3)人称代词作表语时使用宾格,如:Who is there? It's me.

★注意:介词后面只能跟人称代词的宾格作宾语,不能接主格。如:

There is a desk between you and I.(误)

There is a desk between you and me.(正)

2.物主代词。

物主代词表示所有关系,又叫做代词所有格。物主代词有两种形式,一种是形容词性物主代词,在句中只能充当定语;另一种是名词性物主代词,在句中可以作主语、宾语和表语。物主代词有人称和数的变化。

(1)名词性物主代词的用法。名词性物主代词具有名词的特征,在句中可以作主语、表语和宾语。它还可以构成“a/an/this/that/some/no+名词+of+名词性物主代词”句型,在这个句型中,名词性物主代词作定语,表示部分与整体的关系。如:A friend of mine has gone to America.



(2)形容词性物主代词的用法。形容词性物主代词具有形容词的特征,在句中用作定语,后接名词。如:My teacher is going to visit our home.

★注意:名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的用法区别:形容词性物主代词的后面必须加名词才能在句中使用;而名词性物主代词后面绝对不能再加名词。

3.指示代词。

表示“这个、那个、这些、那些”等指代概念的代词叫指示代词。指示代词的特殊用法:

(1)this和that在对话中常用it来代替;these和those则常用they和them来替代。

(2)that和those代替前面提到过名词,但this和these不行。

(3)this和that有时可以当副词用,表示程度,相当于so。如:The young man can't speak that well.

(4)that和those可以代替前面某个句子或句子中的某一部分。

(5)this和these常指后面要讲到的事物,有启下的作用。

4.不定代词。

不具体指明代替任何特殊名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词。它在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语。

5.疑问代词。

疑问代词在句中用来构成疑问句。who常用作主语和表语,whom作宾语,whose,what和which可用作主语、表语、宾语和定语。疑问代词还可以用来引导主语从句、表语从句和宾语从句。疑问代词有格的变化,还有指人与指物的区别。

6.反身代词。

表示“我自己、你自己、他(她、它)自己、你们自己、我们自己、他(她、它)们自己”等的词叫反身代词。

▲练习

选择填空。

- Kate lost _____ key. _____ asked _____ for help.
A.her, He, I B.his, He, me C.his, She, I D.her, She, me
- Who teaches _____ French?
A.we B.our C.us D.ours
- Your bedroom is very big, but _____ is rather small.
A.she B.Jane C.her D.hers
- Is this black ruler _____?
—No.It's _____.
A.yours, his B.your, his C.yours, him D.you, he
- _____ are good friends.
A.You and I B.I and you C.You and me D.I and him
- She always thinks of _____ more than herself.
A.other B.others C.the other D.ther others
- There are forty students in our class.Thirty of us are boys, _____ are girls.
A.the others B.other C.another D.the other



8.—Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a bottle of milk?

—_____.

A.Either

B.Neither

C.Both

D.None

9.My twin sisters are _____ doctors.

A.all

B.each

C.both

D.neither

10.—Is there _____ in this book?

—No, nothing.

A.interesting something

B.interesting anything

C.something interesting

D.anything interesting

11.—Do you speak English?

—Yes, only _____.

A.few

B.a few

C.little

D.a little

12.—How many birds can you see?

—_____.

A.None

B.No one

C.Not

D.Every one

13._____ of us wants to read the book.

A.Everyone

B.Both

C.All

D.Neither

14.—_____ book is this?

—It's Li Ping's.

A.What

B.Which

C.Whose

D.Whom

15.Is this school in _____ he studied two years ago?

A.that

B.whom

C.which

D.what

三、冠 词

1.定冠词(the)。

定冠词表示名词为“特定者”,表示“这、那、这些、那些”之意,用在可数的单复数名词或不可数名词前。如:the apple, the books。

2.不定冠词(a, an)。

不定冠词仅用在单数可数名词前,表示“一”的概念,但不强调数目,只表示该名词不是“特定者”。如:a pen, an egg。

3.零冠词。

英语中,许多情况下名词前不用冠词,通常称为零冠词。如在专有名词、称呼语或表示头衔的名词前不加冠词;在季节、月份、星期的名称前不用冠词;在一日三餐、学科、球类、棋牌类名词前不用冠词;在表示交通方式的介词短语中不用冠词等等。

▲ 练习

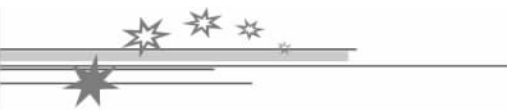
用适当的冠词填空。

1._____ earth goes around _____ sun.

2.Tom often plays _____ piano.

3.What _____ exciting news it is!





4. There is _____ “f” and _____ “u” in the word “fun”.
5. _____ boy is waiting for you at _____ gate.
6. _____ Greens are going on holiday next week.
7. _____ spring is _____ beginning of a year.
8. May is _____ fifth month of a year.
9. Is Canada _____ English-speaking country?
10. Lily wants to go to _____ college after she leaves school.

四、数 词

1. 基数词。

1~12	13~19	20~90	100~1,000,000,000
one	thirteen	twenty	百 a/one hundred
two	fourteen	thirty	千 a/one thousand
three	fifteen	forty	万 ten thousand
four	sixteen	fifty	十万 one hundred thousand
five	seventeen	sixty	百万 one million
six	eighteen	seventy	千万 ten million
seven	nineteen	eighty	亿 one hundred million
eight		ninety	十亿 one billion
nine			
ten			
eleven			
twelve			

2. 序数词。

第1~第12	第13~第19	第20~第90	第21~第99	第100以上
1st first	13th thirteenth	20th twentieth	21st twenty-first	100th hundredth
2nd second	14th fourteenth	30th thirtieth	32nd thirty-second	1,000th thousandth
3rd third	15th fifteenth	40th fortieth	43rd forty-third	1,000,000th millionth
4th fourth	16th sixteenth	50th fiftieth	54th fifty-fourth	
5th fifth	17th seventeenth	60th sixtieth	99th ninety-ninth	



6th sixth	18th eighteenth	70th seventieth		
7th seventh	19th nineteenth	80th eightieth		
8th eighth		90th ninetieth		
9th ninth				
10th tenth				
11th eleventh				
12th twelfth				

▲ 练习

选择填空。

- Fifty plus _____ is ninety.
A.fourty B.forty C.thirty D.fifty
- There are _____ students in this school.
A.four hundred fifty-two B.four hundreds fifty two
C.four hundred and fifty-two D.four hundreds and fifty-two
- My home is about _____ away from the school.
A.three hundred metre B.three hundreds metres
C.three hundred metres D.three hundreds metre
- December is _____ and last month in a year.
A.the twelve B.twelve C.the twelfth D.twelfth
- There were two world wars during _____ century.
A.the twenties B.the twentieth C.twenties D.twentieth
- We are learning _____ now.
A.the twenty-first lesson B.Lesson Twenty-first
C.the 21th lesson D.Lesson 21st
- What's the date today?
—It's _____.
A.nine B.Monday C.June 5 D.11:00
- Would you like to eat _____ apples?
—No,thank you.
A.more two B.two more C.two another D.two else
- _____ people died in the traffic accidents last year.
A.Thousand of B.Thousands of C.Ten thousands of D.Ten thousand of
- September _____ is Teachers' Day.
A.the ten B.ten C.tenth D.the ten's



五、介 词

介词是英语中词意变化较多的一类词,它不能单独作句子成分,必须和它后面的名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句构成介词短语才能起作用。初中阶段应重点掌握常用介词和常用介词短语的词义与用法。

1. 表示时间的介词和介词短语:in, on, at, before, till since, for, from, to, until, by, in the middle of, at the beginning of, at night, in a week, in the morning, in class, on Sunday, for a long time, after school, at the time of等。

2. 表示地点的介词和介词短语:in, at, into, to, on, beside, before, behind, above, under, outside, inside, up, from, far from, near, across, off, down, among, past, in the front of, at home, on one's way home, by the side of等。

▲ 练习

选择填空。

1. We often get up _____ 6:30 _____ the morning.
A. at, in B. at, on C. in, at D. on, at
2. There are a lot of apples _____ the tree. A boy _____ the tree is picking them.
A. in, on B. on, in C. in, at D. to, of
3. He lives _____ the third floor _____ No.154 Centre Street.
A. on, at B. in, in C. on, in D. in, at
4. I study English _____ TV and I listen to the music _____ the radio.
A. on, over B. by, on C. over, by D. with, by
5. It's very kind _____ you to show me the way.
A. of B. for C. to D. with
6. _____ my surprise, he lost the game.
A. With B. To C. On D. For
7. Since you are _____ trouble, why not ask _____ help?
A. in, for B. in, to C. with, for D. with, to
8. You can borrow the books _____ me, but you'd better not lend it _____ others.
A. for, to B. to, for C. from, to D. to, from
9. _____ the end of last month we had learned 18 units.
A. At B. In C. By D. To
10. Can you tell me the differences _____ the two words?
A. between B. among C. through D. to
11. China is famous _____ the Great Wall.
A. as B. for C. to D. of
12. He has just finished reading the book _____ protecting the environment.
A. in B. to C. with D. on



- 13.Computers can collect messages _____ people.
A.to B.for C.by D.as
- 14.He lost the key _____ the door _____ his classroom.
A.to,of B.for,from C.with,at D.on,in
- 15.The foreigners arrived _____ Beijing _____ night.
A.to,at B.in,at C.in,in D.at,in

六、形容词和副词

		构 成	用 法
规则变化	单音节和少数双音节词	一般在词尾加-er, -est	1.A>B 主语+动词+比较级+than+主语 2.A=B 主语+动词+as+原级+as+主语 3.A<B 主语+动词否定式+as/so+原级+as+主语 主语+动词+比较级+than+主语
		以不发音的e结尾的单音节词和少数以le结尾的双音节词,只在词尾加-r, -st	
		以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节单词,要双写这个辅音字母,再加上-er, -est	
		以一个辅音字母+y结尾的单词,要将y改为i,再加-er, -est	
		少数以-er, -ow结尾的双音节词,只在词尾加-er, -est	
	部分双音节和多音节词	在词前加more, the most	4.越来越…… 主语+动词+比较级+and+比较级 5.……最 主语+动词+最高级+in+地点/+of+人物
不规则变化	原级 比较级 最高级		
	good/well better best		
	bad/badly worse worst		
	many/much more most		
	little less least		
	far farther farthest		
	further furthest		

▲练习

用括号中的词的适当形式填空。

- 1.I think July is the _____ (hot) month in a year.
- 2.She was _____ (success) in the exam.
- 3._____ (Direct) the teacher came in everyone was quiet.
- 4.Keep _____ (silently), boys and girls.It's time for class.
- 5.There're many _____ (difference) kinds of pies in that shop.
- 6.My cousin learned a Japanese as her _____ (two) language.
- 7.Tim is good at _____ (write).He got the _____ (three) prize in the



contest.

8. Everybody in our class likes to read _____ (quiet).
9. It snowed _____ (heavy) last night and now the streets are white.
10. Of all the students in our class, Lucy studies _____ (careful).
11. Look, Mr More looks much _____ (fat) than Mr Little. I think he must take _____ (little) exercise and eat _____ (much) than others.
12. The film *Sound of Music* is very _____ (interest). I'm _____ (interest) it. I've seen it three times.
13. Those girls are playing _____ (happy). They look very _____ (happy).
14. The _____ (hard) you study, the _____ (much) you will learn.
15. Shanghai is one of the _____ (large) cities in the world.

七、连 词

连词是一种连接词、短语或句子的虚词,它不能单独作句子成分,在句中可连接平行词、词组、并列句或复合句。常用的连词有:and, but, if, or, when, after, before, so that, as...as, than, either...or, because等。

▲ 练习

选择填空。

1. I'll give her the message _____ she comes.
A. as soon as B. since C. until D. before
2. _____ Monday _____ Tuesday is OK. I will be free then.
A. Either, or B. Neither, nor C. So, that D. Both, and
3. Uncle Wang was very tired, _____ he was still working hard.
A. or B. and C. but D. if
4. Mother didn't go to bed _____ she finished making the birthday cake for me.
A. until B. since C. because D. after
5. He listened carefully, _____ he could hear nothing.
A. if B. and C. but D. or
6. I don't speak _____ clearly _____ she does.
A. so, for B. very, that C. too, to D. so, as
7. I hear _____ he'll be back in a week.
A. but B. that C. if D. and
8. _____ your child is lost, please ask police for help.
A. After B. Before C. If D. Until
9. You'd better go right now, _____ you'll be late for the bus.
A. but B. or C. of D. if
10. It is said _____ Xiao Ming had a new computer yesterday.
A. if B. that C. whether D. because



八、动 词

1. 动词的种类。

种 类	例 词	用 法
实义动词	work, play, study, etc.	表示动作或状态, 有完整意义, 在句中能独立作谓语。
连系动词	look, seem, become, smell, taste, feel, get, turn, etc.	不能单独作谓语, 必须与表语一起构成谓语。
助动词	be (is, am, are, was, were, been, being), have (has, had, having), do (does, did), shall, should, will, would	无实际意义, 只是帮助实义动词构成谓语, 表示时态、语态、语气或构成疑问句和否定句。
情态动词	can/could, may/might, must, shall/should, will/would, need, dare	是表示能力、义务、猜测等说话人的语气或情态的动词。

2. 动词的形式。

动词原形、动词的现在分词、动词的过去式、动词的过去分词。

3. 动词的时态。

种 类	构 成	例 句
一般现在时	主语+动词原形(主语是第三人称单数时, 动词后面要加-s或-es)	He works every day.
现在进行时	主语+am/is/are+动词的现在分词	He is working now.
现在完成时	主语+have/has+动词的过去分词	He has worked for ten years.
一般过去时	主语+动词的过去式	He worked here last week.
过去进行时	主语+was/were+动词的现在分词	He was working at eight last night.
过去完成时	主语+had+动词的过去分词	He had worked before I got there.
一般将来时	主语+will/shall+动词原形	He will work for the company.
过去将来时	主语+would+动词原形	He said he would work for the company.

4. 动词的语态。

种 类	构 成
一般现在时的被动语态	am/is/are+动词的过去分词
一般过去时的被动语态	was/were+动词的过去分词
一般现在时带情态动词的被动语态	情态动词+be+动词的过去分词



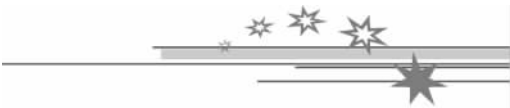
▲练习

一、选择填空。

1. His father died and _____ him a lot of money.
A. gave B. offered C. sent D. left
2. How much did he _____ for the map?
A. spend B. pay C. cost D. take
3. They _____ the sick man to the hospital at once.
A. brought B. got C. carried D. took
4. —Are you free this afternoon?
—I don't _____ so.
A. want B. think C. hope D. remember
5. Please write to me as soon as you _____ Beijing.
A. reach B. arrived C. got to D. come
6. Your son is very ill. Why not _____ a doctor?
A. send for B. think about C. pay for D. look for
7. How long _____ the film _____ when he got to the cinema?
A. did, begin B. has, begun C. had, been on D. had, begun
8. —These farmers have been to the United States.
—Really? When _____ there?
A. will they go B. did they go C. do they go D. have they gone
9. I often _____ my homework in the evening, but this evening I _____ TV.
A. do, will watch B. am doing, watch
C. do, watching D. am doing, am watching
10. The old people should _____ to politely.
A. speak B. spoken C. are spoken D. be spoken

二、动词时态填空。

1. *Harry Potter* is a very nice film. I _____ (see) it twice.
2. —Will you go shopping with us?
—Sorry. I _____ (change) my mind. I'll do some reading instead.
3. Will you please _____ (smoke) here? Look at the sign "No Smoking".
4. Here _____ (come) the teacher.
5. I was tired. I went to my room and _____ (lie) down on my bed.
6. She prefers _____ (read) to _____ (write).
7. She _____ (have) a bike. She _____ (have) it for about five years.
8. If your aunt _____ (go) to that village, she will enjoy _____ (live) there.
9. Jack told me he _____ (meet) Kate at the theatre. Kate _____ (sit) behind him.
10. We _____ (become) good friends when we were young.



句 法

一、句子的种类

- 1.陈述句(肯定句和否定句)。
- 2.疑问句(一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句)。
- 3.祈使句(肯定句和否定句)。
- 4.感叹句。

二、句子的结构

1.简单句。

形 式	例 句
主语+不及物动词(S+V)	He is listening.
主语+及物动词+宾语(S+V+O)	I like apples.
主语+系动词+表语(S+V+P)	She is a music teacher.
主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语(S+V+INO+DO)	He brought me a dictionary.
主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语(S+V+O+OC)	He often helps me study English.

2.并列句。

由并列连词(so, but, and, or等)把两个或两个以上的简单句连在一起的句子。

3.复合句。

种 类	连 词
宾语从句	that, if/whether, what, how, etc.
状语从句	when, before, after, if, as soon as, than, because, so...that, etc.
定语从句	that, which, who, etc.

▲ 练习

一、句型转换。

- 1.We had some work to do yesterday.(改为一般疑问句)

- 2.They are working hard now.(改为感叹句)

- 3.He's too tired to go on walking.(改为复合句)

- 4.The students should obey the rules of school.(改为被动语态)

- 5.His grandpa died four years ago.(改为同义句)

- 6.Study hard and you'll catch up with others.(改为含if从句的复合句)





7. He does very well in maths. (改为否定句)

8. He has finished it already. (改为反意疑问句)

9. I didn't go to work because I was badly ill. (对划线部分提问)

10. Would you like to get there by bike? (加on foot改为选择疑问句)

二、根据汉语提示完成下列句子。

1. —Why did you _____ (来这么晚)?

—I was so _____ (忙于看) the book that I forgot to look at the time.

2. —Is this the man you saw _____ (在街上)?

—Yes, that's him.

3. When the telephone rang _____ (我们正在吃晚饭).

4. Is this school _____ (你过去在这儿上学的)?

5. I don't know _____ (为什么他们没来).

6. We were going out _____ (这时下起雨来).

7. I still remember _____ (我们第一次相遇的那一天).

8. He'll call me _____ (一到上海).

9. He was not so careful _____ (出了许多错).

10. I have no idea _____ (他是否会给我打电话).

