

中考英语必考知识点汇总（分册）

七年级上册考点汇总

考点 1. Thanks for doing sth

Eg . Thanks for having us .

考点 2. Here is / are ,,

Eg .Here is a letter for you

Here are some frowers for you .

考点 3. take /bring

take 带/拿走, 把 sb./sth. 从说话处带到别处

bring 带来/拿来 ,把 sb./sth. 从别处带到说话处

eg .The food is bad ,please take it away .

Please bring your homework here tomorrow .

考点 4 have 用法

1). 肯定句: Sb/Sth +have/has/had +,,

2). 否定句: Sb/Sth +don' t /doesn' t /didn' t +have ,,

3). 疑问句: Do/Does/Did +sb/sth +have +,,?

回答: Yes, sb +do /does /did

No, sb +don' t /doesn' t /didn' t

考点 5. Let' s + do sth**考点 6. like 的用法**

- 1) like sth
- 2) like to do sth / like doing sth
- 3) like sb to do sth

考点 7. 询问价格

How much +be +sth ? = What' s the price of sth?

考点 8. Can I help you ? = What can I do for you ?**考点 9. I' ll take it = I' ll buy it****考点 10. price 作名词, “价格, 价钱” 以 „价格 , 用介词 at .**

at a low /high price 以低/高价,,

考点 11. also /too / either

- 1) also /too 表示 “也” 用于肯定句 , also 用于句中, too 用于句末.
- 2) either 用于否定句的句末.

考点 12. 询问 sb 的生日是什么时候?

When is one' s birthday ? It' s ...

考点 13. want 用法

- 1) want sth
- 2) want to do sth = would like to do sth = feel like doing sth
- 3) want sb to do sth

考点 14. and / or /but 区别**1) and /or 表示 “并列” 用法区别**

and 表示 “并列” 用于肯定句, 否定句或疑问句用 or

注: 在否定句中并列成分用 or 连接, 若用 and 则重复使用前面的否定词.

Eg . I don' t like white or black .

I have no books and no pens.

2). and /but

and 表 “并列” 而 but 表 “转折”

考点 15. think 用法

Sb +think +主语+谓语

注：否定前移

考点 16. play 的用法

1)play 与乐器连用, 乐器前一定加定冠词 the

2)play 与球类活动搭配. 球类活动前不加冠词

3)play with „ 与„„玩 /玩耍

考点 17. Can you +动词原形 ? 回答: Yes, I can / No ,I can' t .

考点 18. 句型: May I know / have your name ?

考点 19. 同义句: What' s your favorite subject ?= What subject do you like best ?

考点 20. 同义句: take a bus to „ = go to „by bus .

考点 21. 询问职业:

1)What do /does sb do ?

2)What' s one' s job ?

3)What + be +sb ?

考点 22. 询问爱好:

What the one' s thobby/hobbies ?

考点 23. help 的用法

1) help sb with sth

2)help sb do /to do sth

3)help do sth

4) can' t help doing sth

考点 24. what time /when

1) what time 常用来问钟点

2)when 既可以问钟点(这时 what time =when),也可问日期,月份,年份,...ago. (这时 what time ≠when)

考点 25. How many/How much 的区别

1)How many +名词的复数+一般疑问句?

2)How much +不可数名词+一般疑问句?

3) How much +be + 名词? 询问价格

考点 25. How many/How much 的区别

- 1) How many + 名词的复数 + 一般疑问句?
- 2) How much + 不可数名词 + 一般疑问句?
- 3) How much + be + 名词? 询问价格

考点 26. listen / hear/hear about 的区别

- 1) listen to “听,...” 指努力地听,..., 强调 “听” 的过程.
- 2) hear 听到/见, 强调 “听” 的结果
- 3) hear about /of 听说, 强调间接地听到

考点 27. look / watch / see/read 的区别

- 1) look “看” 指看一看, 不管结果如何, 强调看的动作, 后接宾语时常代 at
- 2) watch “看, 观看” 特别留意,..., 感兴趣地看运动着的东西 .
- 3) see “看到/见” 强调看的结果, 有意或无意地看到, 无进行时.
- 4) read “看书籍之类”

考点 28. Excuse me / sorry 的区别

- 1) Excuse me 常用来事前请别人帮忙, 或会打扰别人的情况.
- 2) Sorry / I' m sorry “对不起, 抱歉”, 一般用于事后对所犯错误或不能满足对方的要求等表示歉意.

七年级下考点归纳

考点 1. come from = be from

注: Where do /does sb come from? =Where be sb from?

考点 2. 询问说什么语言

What language do /does sb speak?

Sb speak(s) ..

考点 3. dislike = not like = hate

考点 4. There be 句型归纳

There be 句型

1). 定义: There be 句型表示某处存在某物或某人。

2). 结构:

(1) There is +单数可数名词/不可数名词+ 地点状语.

(2) There are +复数名词+地点状语.

注: 谓语动词 be 要与主语(某人或某物)的数保持一致。当主语是两个或两个以上的名词时, 谓语动词要与跟它最近的那个名词一致。

eg. ① There____(be) a bird in the tree.

② There____(be) a teacher and many students in our classroom.

③ There____(be) two boys and a girl under the tree.

3). There be 句型与 have 的区别:

(1) There be 句型和 have 都表示“有”的含义。区别如下: There be 表示“某处存在某物或某人”; have 表示“某人拥有某物/某人”, 它表示所有、拥有关系。 eg.

①He has two sons. 他有两个儿子。

②There are two men in the office. 办公室里有两个男人。

(2)当 have 表示“包括”、“存在”的含义时, There be 句型与其可互换。

eg. A week has seven days. =There are seven days in a week. 一个星期有七天。

4)There be 的句型转换

a). 否定句: There be +not +名词+地点

注意: not 和 no 的区别: not 是副词, no 为形容词, not a/an/any + n. 相当于 not n.。

There are some pictures on the wall. →There aren't any pictures on the wall. =There are no pictures on the wall.

b)一般疑问句 Be +there +名词+地点?

注意：当肯定句中有 some 时，要将其改为 any (否定变化也一样)。

There is some water on Mars. → Is there any water on Mars?

There are some fish in the water. → Are there any fish in the water?

c). 特殊疑问句

There be 句型的特殊疑问句形式有以下三种变化：

① 对主语提问：

当主语是人时，“Who’s+介词短语？”当主语是物时，“What’s+介词短语？”

注意：无论原句的主语是单数还是复数，一般都用 be 的单数形式(回答时却要根据实际情况来决定)。如：

There are many things over there. → What’s over there?

There is a little girl in the room. → Who is in the room?

② 对地点状语提问：Where is / are+主语？

There is a computer on the desk. → Where is the computer?

There are four children on the playground. → Where are the four children?

③ 对数量提问：一般有两种句型结构：

How many+复数名词+are there+介词短语？

How much+不可数名词+is there+介词短语？

考点 5. with 表伴随

1) with + sth

2) with +sth + adj

3) with +sth +介词短语

考点 6. arrive to(in) /get to /reach 的区别

1) arrive in +大地点/ arrive at +小地点= get to ,, = reach +,,

2) 若地点为地点副词时, 则省掉介词 in/ at /to

3) 若后面没有地点时, 只能用 arrive

考点 7. let 的用法

1) Let’ s +动词原形.

2) Let +sb + 动词原形

3) 否定形式: Don’ t let sb do sth / Let sb not do sth

4) Let’ s not do sth

5) 反意疑问句: a) Let' s ... , shall we ? b) Let us ... , will you ?

考点 8. other /else 的区别

1) other 放在名词之前

2) else 放在不定代词/疑问词之后

3) else 的所有格 else' s

考点 9. across/through /over 的区别

1) across “横穿, 穿过” (着重强调从一个物体表面的一面到另一面)

2) through “穿过” 从物体的内部空间穿过

3) over “跨越/越过” 从物体上方越过, 不与物体表面接触.

考点 10. 询问天气:

How is the weather „? = What' s the weather like „?

考点 11. as 作介词. “作为” 讲

He works as a teacher .

考点归纳

考点 1. 询问人的长相:

What does /do sb look like ? 回答用表示人的外貌或长相的词.

What does your aunt look like ? _____ .

A. She is tall with curly hair B. She is shy and quiet C. She likes doing chores

考点 2. say /tell /speak /talk 的区别

1). say :说/讲着重说的内容, 它的宾语只能是 “话” 不是人.

2). tell :告诉某人某事.

A) tell sb sth . B). tell sb about sb /sth

3). speak:表示讲何种语言/打电话中 (speak to sb)

4). talk: 交谈. talk to /with sb talk about sth

How do you _____ this in English ?

I have something important to _____ you .

She can _____ three languages now .

He is _____ with his penpal now .

考点 3. stop 的用法.

- 1) stop doing sth 停止正在做的事情
- 2) stop to do sth 停下(正在做的事情)来做另一件事
- 3) stop sb from doing sth 阻止某人干某事
- 4) can't stop doing sth 情不自禁干某事

The students stopped _____ (talk) when the teacher came to the classroom .

They are very tired ,but they didn't want to stop _____ (rest) .

考点 4. remember 的用法

- 1). remember to do sth 记得将要干某事(事没做)
- 2). remember doing sth . 记得曾经做过某事(事已做)

考点 5. do /does /did 可作代替动词, 代替上文的实义动词, 以避免重复.

Who broke the window ? Tom _____.

Who often helps the old man ? He _____.

考点 6. would like 的用法:

- 1). would like sth .
- 2). would like to do sth
- 3). would like sb to do sth
- 4). Would you like sth ? 的回答: Yes ,please / No ,thanks .
- 5). Would you like to do sth ? 的回答:

Yes ,I' d love to / I' d love to , but ,, .

考点 7. spend 的用法:

句型: Sb + time /money +(in) doing sth

Sb +time/money + on sth

She spent two hours _____ (read)a story .

考点 8. do some /the + v-ing 做某事

do some shopping do some cleaning do some washing

考点 9. What about 的用法

1). What about doing sth ?

2). How about /What about doing sth ?= Why not do sth ?

考点 10. 句型: How +be +,..? 怎么样? 于 What +be +,..+like ?

What was your weekend like ? = ___ was your weekend ?

考点 11. watch 的用法:

1). watch sb do sth 观看某人做了某事

2). watch sb doing sth 观看某人正在干某事

The teacher is watching them _____ (play) football.

I often watch her _____(play)football.

考点 12. It' s time 的用法

1)It' s time for sth 该到某事的时间了

2)It' s time to do sth 该到干某事的时间了

3)It' s time for sb to do sth 该到某人干某事的时间了

考点 13. have fun doing sth 很高兴干某事

We had great fun _____(play) in the water .

考点 14. find 的用法:

- 1). find sb +adj 发现某人怎么样
- 2). find sb + 名词 发现某人是,...
- 3). find sb doing sth 发现某人正在干某事
- 4). find it +adj+ to do sth 发现干某事怎么样
- 5). find +that 从句 发现,...

He found it was hard to work out the math problem . =

He found ___hard ___ work out the math problem

考点 15. make 的用法

- 1). make sb do sth 使某人干某事
- 2). make sb +adj 使某人怎么样
- 3). make sb +名词 使某人成为,...
- 4). make +oneself +过去分词 使自己被干某事
- 5). be made to do sth 被迫干某事

That made me _____(feel) very happy.

His words made me _____(sadly).

He raised his voice to make himself _____ (hear).

考点 16. 句型

1) don' t have any money for sth . 没有钱干某事

2) don' t have enough money to do sth =

can' t afford to do sth 没有足够多钱干某事

I didn' t have any money for a taxi.

I don' t have enough money to buy a car. = I can' t _____ buy a car.

考点 17. decide 的用法

1) 同义词组: decide to do sth = make a decision to do sth = make up one' s mind to do sth

决定干某事

2) decide not to do sth

考点 18. 同义句:

What do you think of ... ? =

How do you like ... ?

考点 19. can' t stand 的用法

1). can' t stand sth /sb 不能忍受某事/某人

2). can' t stand doing sth 不能忍受干某事

考点 20. mind 的用法

1). mind doing sth 介意干某事

2) mind one' s doing sth 介意某人干某事

3) 句型: Would you mind ,, ? 的回答 :

不介意: No, please / certainly not / of course not / Not at all

介意: I' m sorry ,but I do / Yes, I do mind / Better not .

Would you mind my _____ (close)the door ?

考点 21. enjoy doing sth

考点 22. too many/ too much /much too

- 1) too many + 复数名词
- 2) too much + 不可数名词
- 3) much too + 形容词或副词

考点 23. must/ have to 的区别

- 1) must 表示说话人的主观看法, 没有时态, 人称变化
- 2) have to 表示客观方面的必须, 外界迫使某人不得不做某事. 有人称和时态的变化.
- 3) must 的否定句 mustn' t 不容许, 禁止
- 4) have to 的否定句 don' t /doesn' t /didn' t +have to 不必须 = needn' t
You needn' t come early = You don' t _____ come early .

考点归纳:

考点 1. want sb to do sth 想要某人干某事

His father wants him _____ (become) an actor.

考点 2. try 的用法:

1). try to do sth 尽力干某事

He tries _____ (eat) lots of vegetables and fruit every day .

2). try not to do sth 尽力不干某事

We try _____ (not let) my teacher down.

3). try one' s best to do sth 尽某人最大努力干某事

We should try our best _____ (study) all subjects.

4) 词组: try on 试穿 have a try 试一试

考点 3. although 的用法:

although /though 引导让步状语从句, “即使, 虽然”, 不能与 but 连用, 但可与 yet, still 连用。

考点 4. finish doing sth 结束干某事

I will finish _____ (work) out the problem in another two minutes .

考点 5. can't wait to do sth 迫不及待地干某事

I can't wait _____ (open) the TV when I get home .

考点 6. decide 的用法:

1). decide to do sth 决定干某事

2). decide not do sth 决定不干某事

3). decide on doing sth 决定干某事

4). 同义词组:

make a decision to do sth = make up one's mind to do sth = decide to do sth

He has decided to leave for Wuhan . =

He has _____ a _____ to leave for Wuhan. =

He has _____ up his _____ to leave for Wuhan.

考点 7. plan to do sth 计划干某事

She is planning _____ (take) a vacation in Shanghai next month .

考点 8. think about doing sth 考虑干某事

He thought about _____ (go) to Beijing on vacation .

考点 9. go + v-ing 的用法:

go fishing go boating go skating go shopping go hiking go skateboarding

考点 10. 句型: It's + adj + for / of sb to do sth

同义句:

1). It' s +adj +for sb +to do sth =

To do sth + be +adj

2). It' s +adj +of sb +to do sth =

Sb +be +adj + to do sth

It is very friendly of you to help me . =

_____ friendly to help me .

It' s very hard for you to work out the math problem . =

_____ out the math problem is very hard for you .

八年级上 Unit1—Unit3

考点归纳:

考点 1. want sb to do sth 想要某人干某事

His father wants him_____ (become)an actor.

考点 2. try 的用法:

1). try to do sth 尽力干某事

He tries _____(eat) lots of vegetables and fruit every day .

2). try not to do sth 尽力不干某事

We try_____ (not let) my teacher down.

3). try one' s best to do sth 尽某人最大努力干某事

We should try our best _____ (study) all subjects.

4) 词组: try on 试穿 have a try 试一试

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although /though 引导让步状语从句, “即使, 虽然”, 不能与 but 连用, 但可与 yet, still 连用。

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I will finish _____ (work) out the problem in
another two minutes .

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I can't wait _____ (open) the TV when I get home .

考点 6. decide 的用法:

1). decide to do sth 决定干某事

2). decide not do sth 决定不干某事

3). decide on doing sth 决定干某事

4). 同义词组:

make a decision to do sth = make up one's mind to do sth = decide to do sth

He has decided to leave for Wuhan . =

He has _____ a _____ to leave for Wuhan. =

He has _____ up his _____ to leave for Wuhan.

考点 7. plan to do sth 计划干某事

She is planning _____ (take) a vacation in Shanghai next month .

考点 8. think about doing sth 考虑干某事

He thought about _____ (go) to Beijing on vacation .

考点 9. go + v-ing 的用法:

go fishing go boating go skating go shopping go hiking go skateboarding

考点 10. 句型: It' s + adj +for /of sb to do sth

同义句:

1). It' s +adj +for sb +to do sth =

To do sth + be +adj

2). It' s +adj +of sb +to do sth =

Sb +be +adj + to do sth

It is very friendly of you to help me . =

_____ friendly to help me .

It' s very hard for you to work out the math problem . =

_____ out the math problem is very hard for you



八年级上 Unit4—Unit6

考点归纳:

考点 1. 有关交通工具的同义句:

1). take the train to „ = go to „, by train

take the bus to „, = go to „, by bus

2). fly to „ = go to „, by plane /air

walk to „, = go to „, on foot

ride a bike to „ = go to „, by bike

My uncle went to New York last week .

My uncle _____ New York last week .

考点 2. 有关花费时间的句型:

1). It +takes +sb. +时间+to do sth

2). sb. +spend +时间+on sth (in doing sth).

It took me half an hour to work it out .

I _____ half an hour _____ it out .

考点 3. 表示两地相距有多远:

A +be +距离 +from +B = It' s +距离+from A+ to B.

It is five minutes' walk from my home to school. = It _____ me five minutes to _____ to school .

考点 4. leave , leave for , leave „ for „

1). leave +地点 “离开某地”

2). leave for +地点 “前往某地” =go to +某地

3). leave +某地+for +某地 “离开某地前往某地”

Mr wang are going to Beijing tomorrow . =

Mr wang are _____ Beijing tomorrow.

考点 5. all „not = not all “并非都” 部分否定

注: not 与 all /both /every ... 连用构成部分否定。

Not all birds can fly . = _____ birds can fly , some can' t .

考点 6. the number of / a number of

1). a number of 许多 = a lot of /many ,

number 前可用 large /small 来修饰, a large /

small number of ... 作主语时, 谓语用复数。

2). the number of ... 的数量 , 作主语时, 谓语用单数。

A large number of tourists _____(come)to

Mountain Tai every year .

The number of the students in our class _____

(be) 60.

考点 7. sick / ill

- 1). ill 用在系动词之后作表语。
- 2). sick 既可以放在系动词之后作表语也可放在名词之前作定语。

She was _____ because of hard work .

The _____ boy coughed terribly .

考点 8. 表示客气地请求某人干某事

- 1). Would you like to do sth ?
- 2). Could you please do sth ?
- 3). Will /Would you please do sth ?
- 4). Can you do sth ?

考点 9. be busy

- 1). be busy with sth . 忙于某事
- 2). be busy doing sth 忙于干某事
- 3). be busy 的反义词组 be free / have time

I am busy tomorrow . = I _____ = I _____ time .

考点 10. whole / all

1). whole 一般置于冠词，物主代词或其他限定词之后， all 位于限定词之前。

2). 一般不修饰不可数名词， all 既可修饰可数名词也可修饰不可数名词。

He stayed at home all the afternoon . =

He stayed at home _____ afternoon.

考点 11. however / but

however “然而，可是”用于句首或句中，须用逗号隔开。而 but 不用逗号隔开。

He is very busy ,____, he always helps me .

A. and B. / C. but D. however

考点 12. most of / most

1). most of the +复数名词 “...中的大多数”

2). most +复数名词 “大多数的,....”

_____ the students are clever .

_____students are clever.



考点 13. beat / win / lose

- 1). beat: 打败 后面接打败的人或对象 beat sb
- 2). win: 赢 后面接比赛的项目 (race, game, match, prize ...)
- 3). lose: 输 lose to sb 输给某人 lose sth 输了某物

Their team beat ours = Their team _____ the match . = Our team _____ theirs.

考点 14. do you think 作为插入语

- 1). 位置: 放在疑问词之后
- 2). 语序: 后面的句子用陈述句语序。

Do you think ? Who is the man over there ?=

_____ do you think the man _____ over there ?

考点 15. 常见的不可数名词:

weather work food news advice information fun music paper

_____ weather ! we are going to the park .

A. What a good B. What good C. How a good D. How good

考点 16. afford

- 1). afford 常与情态动词 can, can't, could, couldn't 连用
- 2). afford 后面接名词或代词不定时。
- 3). 同义句: can't afford to do sth = sb don't / doesn't have enough money to do sth .

The book is very expensive , I can't afford to buy it . = I don't have _____ to buy it .

考点 17. listen to / hear / sound

- 1). listen to „ 仔细倾听 强调听的过程
- 2). hear „ 听到、听见 强调听的结果
- 3). sound „ 系动词 “听起来.....” 后面接形容词 而 sound like + 名词

I _____ her but could _____ nothing .

It _____ interesting .

考点 18. 句型: not as ,. as

1). not as,, as 之间要用原级

2). 同义句: A + not as/so,,as +B=

A + 形容词的反义词的比较级 + than + B

= B + 形容词的比较级 + than +A

Tom is not as tall as I =

Tom is _____ I.

I am _____ Tom .

This book is not as expensive as that one . =

This book is _____ than that one .

That book is _____ than this book .

八年级上 Unit10—Unit12

考点归纳:

考点 1. exercise 的用法:

1. 作名词讲: 1). 作“运动、训练、锻炼”讲, 为不可数名词。

2). 作“练习、习题、体操(常用复数形式)”讲, 为可数名词。

You should take more _____ and drink more water.

We do morning _____ every day ,but we don' t do eye _____ .

2. 作动词讲: 锻炼、运动

The old man always _____ (exercise)every day.

考点 2.borrow/ lend /keep 的区别:

1.borrow :对主语而言, 表示“借进”

词组: borrow sb sth = borrow sth from sb

2.lend: 对主语而言, 表示“借出”

词组: lend sb sth = lend sth to sb

3.keep: 借多长时间

词组: keep +sth +for +一段时间

注: borrow / lend 的延续性动词是: keep

May I _____ them _____ you ?=

Could you _____ them _____ me ?

How long can I _____ the book ?

A. lend B.borrow C. keep

考点 3.ask 的用法:

1. ask sb for sth :向某人要某物

I often ask my teacher for help .

2. ask sb about sth . 向某人询问某事。

May I ask you about the accident ?

3. ask sb sth . 问某人某物

May I ask you some questions ?

4. ask sb to do sth .叫某人干某事

-----ask sb not do sth

My father often asks me _____(not play)

computer games.

考点 4.price 的用法:

1.price 的修饰词为 high/ low.

注: 价格有高低, 物品有贵贱, 花费有多少。

The trousers are expensive . = The price of the trousers _____ . = The trousers _____ me _____ .

2. 询问价格的句型:

What' s the price of ...?

How much is /are ...?

How much does it cost ?

考点 5. enough 的用法:

enough 修饰名词时,可置于名词前面或后面。修饰形容词或副词时,只可放在形容词或副词的后面。

I have enough money /money enough to buy the book. = I _____ to buy the book.

He is so tall that he can reach the apple .

He is _____ to reach the apple .

考点 6. 英语中的惯用法:

在英语中,时间、距离、钱作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

Three years _____(be)not a long time .

Three hundred yuan a night _____(be) expensive.

考点 7. invite 的用法:

1. 词性转换: invite----- 名词 invitation

Thanks for your _____(invite)

2. invite sb to... 邀请某人参加...

3. invite sb to do sth 邀请某人干某事

Can I invite you _____(play)basketball with me?

考点 8. feed 的用法:

1. feed +sb /sth . 喂某人/某东西

Can you feed my cat while I am away ?

2. feed sth to sb/ sth 把某东西喂给某人或某物

I feed a bottle of milk to the baby every day.

3. feed on ,, 以,,,为主食。

People feed on rice .

4. be fed up with ,,, 厌倦,,,, .

I am fed up with the life of the city .

考点 9. send 的用法:

1. send sb sth = send sth to sb 把某物送给某人

He sent me a postcard yesterday. =

He sent a postcard _____ yeaterday.

2. 词组:

1). send for sb 派人去请某人来 =

ask sb to come

His mother was badly ill .please send for a doctor . =

His mother was badly ill .please _____ a doctor _____ .

2). send up 发射、往上送

3). send away 开除、撵走

考点 10. save 的用法:

1. 储存、储蓄

We are saving money for a car.

2. 挽救、援救

The doctor saved the patient' s life.

3. 节约、节省

They saved much time in their work .

4. 词组: save one' s life save time

考点 11. cloth / clothes / clothing 的区别:

1. cloth 作不可数名词, 指布料、织物。作可数名词, 指一块布, 尤指一块抹布。
2. clothes 只有复数形式, 泛指穿着的衣服。
3. clothing 为集合名词, 指服装。比 clothes 意思更广泛, 包括鞋子、帽子等。

I need an old _____ to wash the car .

The woman wears fashionable _____.

China' s _____ industry(工业) is famous around the world.



八年级下 Unit1—Unit3

考点归纳

考点 1. There be ----- (将来时) There is/are going to be (will be) +名词。

There _____ (be) a football game on TV tonight .

考点 2. come true 与 achieve 的区别:

1). come true :实现, 达到 。主语常为物 , 无被动语态。

2). achieve: 实现 主语为人。

He has achieved his dream . =His dream has _____ .

考点 3. There be 的特殊句型:

1). There be +名词+ doing sth : 有某东西正在干某事

2). There be +名词+ to do sth : 有某东西将要干某事

There is a dog _____ (lie) under the tree .

There is no time _____ (play) now.

考点 4. the same as 与 the same ,, as ,, 的区别:

1). the same as 表示与,,相同 他的反义词: be different from

2). the same ,,as 表示与,,有相同的某东西

Lucy is 16 years old , Lily is 16 years old.

=Lucy is the same _____ Lily.

考点 5. 打电话用语:

1). call sb = call sb up = give sb a call

2). ring up = ring sb up = give sb a ring

3). make a telephone call to sb

考点 6. until 的用法:

1). 当它引导的复合句的主句的谓语动词为短暂性动词时, 用否定形式.

词组: not „until,, = . after,, 直到,,才,,

He didn' t go to bed until he finished his homework = he _____ to bed _____ he finished his homework.

2). 当它引导的复合句的主句的谓语动词为延续性动词时, 用肯定形式.

句型: ... until ... 到,,为止

I left my umbrella in my room . Could you wait here _____ I get it back ?

A. when B. until C. after D. while

考点 7. find 的用法

1) find sb (to be) +名词

2) find sb +adj

3) find it adj +to do sth

4) find sb+doing

5) find+that,,

I found it was difficult to finish the work.=

I found _____ to finish the work.

I found that they were playing football.=

I found _____ football.

I found that she was a clever girl.=

I found _____ .

考点 8. seem 的用法

1. seem + adj

2. seem +to be +adj (to do sth)

3. It seems that +从句

She seemed worried .=

She seemed _____ worried .

_____ that she _____ worried .

考点 9. get to / arrive at (in) / reach 的区别

1. get to / arrive at (in) / reach +地点名词
2. get / arrive / reach +home (here, there ,)
3. 若后面没有地点时, 则只能用 arrive .

He is the first boy to _____.

考点 10. when / while 的区别

1. 一般过去式+ when +过去进行时
2. 过去进行时+ when +一般过去时
3. 一般过去时+ while +过去进行时
4. 过去进行时+ while +过去进行时

注: 动词为短暂性动词时, 则用一般过去时. 动词为延续性动词时, 则用过去进行时.

When I _____ (write) a letter , my father _____ (come) in last night .

My sister _____ (watch) TV while I _____
(read) this morning .

考点 11. look for / find / find out 的区别

1. look for 寻找, 强调找的过程
2. find 找到 发现 强调找的结果
3. find out 指经过打听, 询问, 调查之后才找到的东西.

He _____ the book everywhere , but he didn' t _____ it .

Please _____ who broke the window.

考点 12. surprise 的用法

1. be surprised to do sth

We were surprised _____ (meet) you again .

2. be surprised at sth

We are evry surprised at the news .

3. be surprised that +从句

I' m surprised that he lost the game .

4. to one' s surprise

5. in surprise

6. surprised / surprising 的区别

I was _____ to hear the _____ news .

考点 13. return 的用法

1. return sth to sb 把某物归还给某人 =

give sth back to sb .

please give my book back to me on time . =

please _____ my book _____ me on time .

2. return to +某地 返回某地 = come / get back to +某地.

注:若地点为地点副词时,则省掉 to .

He won' t come back home until next week . =

He won' t _____ home until next week.

考点 14. as „as possible 的同义句

as „as possible = as „, as sb can (could).

She practices English as much as possible . =

She practices English as much as _____ .

考点 15. be always doing sth

be always doing sth 表示总是干某事, (有一种厌恶的心理)

He _____ always _____ (make) the same mistakes in his homework .

考点 16. home / house / family 的区别

1. family 指 “家庭或家庭成员”

2. house 指 “居住的房屋” 一般指建筑物.

3. home 指 “同一家人共同生活的地方也可指家乡、故乡”

I was born in Wuhan , but Xiaogan is my second _____ .

My _____ is a large one .

There are many _____ in our village .

八年级(下)Unit 4—Unit 8

考点归纳:

考点 1. fail 的用法:

1. fail (in) sth 在... 中失败

He is unhappy because he failed in the maths exam.

2. fail to do sth 不能干某事

She got up late ,so she failed _____(arrive) on time.

考点 2. bring / take / fetch / get / carry 的区别

1. bring: 把某人或某物从别处带到说话人处

2. take: 把某人或某物从说话人处带到别处

3. fetch/ get: 到别处把某物带来、拿来

4. carry: 指“提、拿、扛、背”不具体说明来去方向

Don' t forget to _____ your homework to school tomorrow .

Let me _____ the box for you .

It' s raining outside , please _____ the clothes indoor .

Please _____ the letter to the post office .

考点 3. famous 的用法

1. be famous for : 因... 而出名

2. be famous as : 作为..., 而出名

He is famous _____ a singer _____ his beautiful songs .

考点 4. so / such 的区别

1. such + a / an + adj + 单数名词

so + adj + a / an + 单数名词

2. such + adj + 不可数名词 / 复数名词

so + adj + the + 不可数名词 / 复数名词

3. 若名词前直接有 many、much、few、little 修饰时，用 so 代替 such。(多多少少仍用 so)

There is _____ in the Internet .

A. such important informations

B. so important information

C. such an important information

D. such important information

There are _____ little sheep on the hill .

_____ much work can't be done in _____ a short time .

考点 5. 表示“目的”的句型:

1. so that + 从句

2. to do sth

3. in order to do sth

4. in order that + 从句

5. so as to do sth

He got up early to catch the early bus . =

He got up early _____ catch the early bus.

He got up early _____ he could catch the early bus .

考点 6. too much / much too 的区别:

1. much too + 形容词、副词的原级

2. too much :

1). 用作名词词组。

You' ve given me too much .

2). 用作形容词词组，后接不可数名词。

There is too much snow in winter .

3). 用作副词词组，修饰动词。

She talked too much .

考点 7.be good at 的用法:

1.be good at doing sth

2.be good at 同义句 do well in

反义词组 be weak in

3.be good at 的比较级: be better at „than,,

do well in 的比较级: do better in„than,,

考点 8.have a hard time 的用法:

1.have a hard time with sth 在,,,上有困难

2.have a hard time (in)doing sth 干某事有困难

考点 9.be supposed to do sth 的用法:

同义句: be supposed to do sth = should do sth

We should study hard =

We are _____ study hard .

考点 10. run out of 与 run out 的区别:

1. sb + run out of + sth 某人用完某东西

= sb + use up + sth

2. sth + run out 某东西用完了(主动表被动)

He ran out of the water = He _____ the water.

The water ran out = The water _____

考点 11. interest 的用法:

1. 作名词讲:

1). places of interest 名胜古迹

2). show / take / have an interest in 在... 方面有兴趣

2. 作动词讲:

1). sth + interest + sb . 某东西使某人感兴趣

The story interested me . = I _____ the story .



2). interest 的形容词有 interested / interesting

a). interested :作表语 放在系动词之后且人作主语。

b). interesting: 既可作表语也可作定语，作表语时物作主语。作定语时放在名词之前。

The _____ news made me _____ .

3. 同义句:

Sb be interested in sth =sb take /show/have an interest in sth = sth interest sb

考点 12. mind 的用法:

1. mind doing sth 介意干某事

2. mind one' s doing sth 介意某人干某事

同义句: would you mind one' s doing sth ?=

Would you mind if sb do sth ?

Would you mind my moving the table ?=

Would you mind _____ _____ move the table?

3. would you mind doing sth ?

1). 否定句: Would you mind not doing sth ?

2). 回答:

a). 不介意: No, not at all / certainly not / of course not .

b). sorry ,but it' s not allowed ./ You' d better not .

考点 13. 句型: It' s best/better th 的同义句:

同义句: It' s best to do sth = You' d better do sth .

It' s better for you to leave here .

_____ _____ leave here .

考点 14. instead 的用法:

1. instead “代替、而不是”作副词,常放在句首或句末。

2. instead of + 名词、代词或动名词 “代替、而不是”

He didn't go to a movie . _____, he watched TV at home . =

He watched TV at home _____ to a movie.

考点 15. room 的用法:

1. room 为可数名词。“房间、室”

2. room 为不可数名词。“空间”

词组: make room for 为,,,腾出空间

Though there are 20 _____ in the buildings , I have no _____ to stand in .

Please make _____ for me .

考点 16. raise 与 rise 的区别:

1. raise 的用法: 举起、抬起

2. rise 的用法: 升起、上升。主语自身移到较高的位置。

The sun _____ in the east .

please _____ your hands when you want to answer a question .

八年级(下) Unit 9—Unit10

考点归纳:

考点 1. Me neither

Me neither 我也不/没有, 用于表示同样否定的看法或做法

Me neither = neither ,, I

Me too = so ,, I

I' ve never been to a water park, neither have I. = I' ve never been to a water park, ___ ___.

考点 2. traffic 的用法

traffic 交通/交通量, 不可数名词. 作主语, 谓语动词用单数形式. 修饰 traffic 用 busy/heavy/much/a lot of,

There is much traffic on the road.

考点 3. This is because,,=That' s why,,

He didn' t go to school, it' s because he was ill. =

He was ill ___ ___ he didn' t go to school.

考点 4. population 的用法

1. 作主语, 谓语动词常用单数形式.

2. 修饰 population 用 large (人口多) / small (人口少)

3. 对人口提问用 what/How large

What is the population of China?

考点 5. whenever 的用法

1. whenever=no matter when

whatever=no matter what

wherever=no matter where

2. whenever 后的从句用陈述句语序, 且主从复合句实行“主将从现”.

No matter what the weather is like , we ____ (go) surfing .

考点 6. cross / across / crossing 的区别

1. cross 动词 “穿过”
2. across 介词 “穿过, 横穿”
3. crossing 名词 “十字路口”

Don' t ____ the road when the traffic light is red .

A. cross B. across C. crossing D. crossed

考点 7. 强调句式

It + be + 被强调的部分 + that / who + 从句

注: 1. 被强调的部分是人时, 用 who . 否则用 that .

2. 不能强调谓语动词.

He was found by my uncle yesterday .

1). 强调主语

It was he who was found by my uncle yesterday .

2). 强调宾语

It was by my uncle who he was found yesterday .

3). 强调时间状语

It was yesterday that he was found by my uncle .

九年级 Unit1—Unit5

考点归纳

考点 1. a lot 与 a lot of 的区别

1). a lot 许多，非常，很多。副词，可修饰动词，adj/adv 的比较级。

I have learnt _____ that way.

A. a lot of B. lots of C. a lot D. lot

2). a lot of /lots of +复数名词/不可数名词。

考点 2. voice / sound / noise 的区别

1). voice 指说话的声音或嗓音

2). sound 含义最广泛，泛指自然界中各种声音。

3). noise 指噪音、杂音、喧闹声。

She said “goodbye” to us in a sweet _____.

Light travels faster than _____.

Don't make any _____. your father is sleeping.

考点 3. make sure 的用法

make sure+that+从句 确保、确信、确定。

Ann is so careful that she always goes over her exercises to _____ there are no mistakes.

A. look for B. make sure C. take care of

D. catch up with

考点 4.unless 的用法

Unless 如果不、除非 = if,,not,, .unless 引导主从句，遵循“主将从现”的原则。

Nothing can stop the sandstorm_____ more and more trees are planted .

A. if B. unless C. when D. if not

考点 5.loud/ aloud /loudly 的区别

1). aloud: 副词 “出声地、高声地”无比较等级，指发出的声音能被听见。read /think aloud

2). loud

a). 作形容词 “高声的、响亮的”

b). 作副词 = loudly 大声地、响亮地

常与 speak , talk , laugh , shout 等词连用。

考点 6.used to 的用法

1). used to do sth 过去经常干某事，但现在不干了。

She doesn' t live there any more.

She_____ _____live there.

a). 否定句: didn' t use to do sth / usedn' t to do sth

b). 一般疑问句:

Did „use to do sth ?

回答: Yes, „did /No, „didn' t .

Used „to do sth ?

回答: Yes, „used to /No, „usedn' t to .

o). 反意疑问句: did(didn' t)/ used(usedn' t) +sb ?

2). be /get used to sth /doing sth . 习惯于干某事。

He used to _____(get) up late ,but now he is used to _____(get) up early .

3). be used to do sth = be used for doing sth 被用来干某事。

考点 7.with +名词+ 形容词 表伴随。

The boy slept . The window was open =

The boy slept _____ the window _____.

考点 8.allow 的用法

1). allow doing sth

2). allow sb to do sth = let sb do sth

3). be allowed to do sth .



考点 9. get 的用法

1). get/have sth done 请别人干某事= ask sb to do sth

2). get sb to do sth = have sb do sth = make sb do sth 让某人去干某事。

I got someone to repair my bike . =

I _____ my bike _____.

考点 10. sometime/sometimes/some time/ some times 的区别

1). sometime 表示在过去或将来的某个不确定的时间。“某个时候”

2). sometimes 表示“有时” = at times 疑问词用 how often

3). some time 表示“一段时间”疑问词用 how long

4). some times 表示“几次、几倍”疑问词用 how many times

I hope I will fly to the moon _____ in the future .

I usually walk to school ,but _____go to school by bike .

I took me _____ to finish my work yesterday.

I have been to Wuhan _____.

考点 11. so +,, sb 与 so +sb +,,的区别

1). so ,, sb :某人也怎么样。

2). so sb ,, : 的确如此, 是真的。表示确认。

判断依据: 前后两主语一致时, 主语放中间 (so +sb +,,). 前后两主语不一致时, 主语放后面 (so+,,+sb).

Lucy has been to Japan ,me too . =

_____ Lucy _____ I have been to Japan. =

_____ Lucy _____ I _____ been to Japan . =

Lucy has been to Japan , _____ I.

注: 若前面的句子是否定的, 则用 neither /nor +,,+sb .

If you don' t go there , _____.

A. so do I B. so will I C. neither will I

D. neither do I

考点 12. success 的用法

1). 词性: 名词 success → 形容词 successful → 副词 successfully

2). 动词: succeed (in) doing sth .

考点 13. cost /pay / spend /take 的区别

1). cost 指花费(金钱)、价值(多少钱)。主语一般是物。句型: sth + cost + sb + 钱

2). pay 指花费(金钱)。主语一般是人。句型: sb +pay +钱+for +sth .

3). spend 指花费(时间或钱), 主语是人。句型: sb +spend +时间/钱+on sth

Sb +spend +时间/钱 +(in)doing sth

4). take 指花费(时间), 主语一般是事情, 常用 it 作形式主语。句型: It +takes +sb +时间+ to do sth .

He spent forty yuan on his shirt . =

His shirt _____ forty yuan .

He _____ forty yuan _____ his shirt .

It took him two hours to wash the clothes

He _____two hours _____ the clothes .

考点 14. “only + 时间副词”的用法

“Only + 时间副词”时，句式要倒装。

Only then _____ have a chance of achieving my dream .

A. will I B. I will C. I can

考点 15. 虚拟语气(与现在事实相反)

结构：主句(would + 动词原形)+ if + 从句(were/ 动词的过去式)

If I _____ (have) a million , I _____ (give) it to charity .

I _____ (take) a small present if I _____ (be) you .

考点 16. 两种句型：

1). 对人的性格提问：what be sb like ?

2). 对人的外貌特征提问：what do /does sb look like ?

_____ ? He is outgoing .

_____ ? He is tall .

考点 17. rather than 的用法

1). rather than 宁愿、而不是，有时可与 instead of 互换。

2). rather than 的句型：

would do sth rather than do sth .

would rather do sth than do sth .

prefer to do sth rather than do sth .

I would stay at home rather than go out .

I prefer _____ stay at home rather than _____ out .

考点 18. belong to 的用法

1). belong to 属于，无被动语态，也不用进行时态，主语常是物。

Tom has a new bike . =

The new bike _____ Tom .

2). belong to + 名词/ 代词的宾格。疑问词用 who

Be + 名词所有格/ 名词性的物主代词。疑问词用 whose

It must be _____ (Tom) .

It must belong to _____ (Tom) .

考点 19. “询问,,,的意思是什么”的句型

1). what do you mean by „? ”

2). what ' s the meaning of „? ”

3). What does „mean ? ”

What does the word mean ? ”

What do you _____ the word ?

What is the _____ the word ?

考点 20. drop / fall 的区别

- 1). drop 可指偶然的“丢掉、失落”，也可指有意识的“投下”。
- 2). fall 指“下落、降落”多指地球的引力所导致的“下落”或失去平衡而“跌落”，且 fall 为不及物动词。

Be careful ! Don' t _____ your mother' s glasses to the ground .

The apples _____ down from the tree.

考点 21. prefer 的用法

- 1). prefer + sth
- 2). prefer to do sth
- 3). prefer not to do sth
- 4). prefer to do sth rather than do sth
- 5). prefer to / doing sth + to to / doing sth

考点 22. what if 的用法

1. what if,,如果,,,,怎么办 , 引导带条件从句的疑问句, if 后的句子用陈述句语述.

2. what if,,=what should I/we do if,,

=what will happen if,,

What should I do if I don' t know anyone.

=___ ___I don' t know anyone.

考点 23. pretend 的用法

1. pretend(not)to do sth.

2. pretend to be doing sth. 假装正在做某事.pretend to be+adj.

3. pretend that+从句

He pretended that he didn' t see me.

=He pretended___ ___ see me.

He pretended___when the teacher came in.

A. to be read B. being read C. to be reading

九年级 Unit1—Unit5

考点归纳

考点 1. a lot 与 a lot of 的区别

1). a lot 许多, 非常, 很多。副词, 可修饰动词, adj/adv 的比较级。

I have learnt _____ that way.

A. a lot of B. lots of C. a lot D. lot

2). a lot of /lots of +复数名词/不可数名词。

考点 2. voice / sound / noise 的区别

1). voice 指说话的声音或嗓音

2). sound 含义最广泛, 泛指自然界中各种声音。

3). noise 指噪音、杂音、喧闹声。

She said “goodbye” to us in a sweet _____.

Light travels faster than _____.

Don't make any _____, your father is sleeping.

考点 3. make sure 的用法

make sure+that+从句 确保、确信、确定。

Ann is so careful that she always goes over her exercises to _____ there are no mistakes.

A. look for B. make sure C. take care of

D. catch up with

考点 4. unless 的用法

Unless 如果不、除非 = if, not, .unless 引导主从句, 遵循“主将从现”的原则。

Nothing can stop the sandstorm _____ more and more trees are planted.

A. if B. unless C. when D. if not

考点 5. loud/ aloud /loudly 的区别

1). aloud: 副词 “出声地、高声地” 无比较等级, 指发出的声音能被听见。read /think aloud

2). loud

a). 作形容词 “高声的、响亮的”

b). 作副词 = loudly 大声地、响亮地

常与 speak , talk , laugh , shout 等词连用。

考点 6. used to 的用法

1). used to do sth 过去经常干某事, 但现在不干了。

She doesn't live there any more.

She _____ live there.

a). 否定句: didn't use to do sth / usedn't to do sth

b). 一般疑问句:

Did „use to do sth ?

回答: Yes, „did /No, „didn't .

Used „to do sth ?

回答: Yes, „used to /No, „usedn't to .

c). 反意疑问句: did(didn't) / used(usedn't) +sb ?

2). be /get used to sth /doing sth . 习惯于干某事。

He used to _____ (get) up late , but now he is used to _____ (get) up early .

3). be used to do sth = be used for doing sth 被用来干某事。

考点 7. with +名词+ 形容词 表伴随。

The boy slept . The window was open =

The boy slept _____ the window _____.

考点 8. allow 的用法

1). allow doing sth

2). allow sb to do sth = let sb do sth

3). be allowed to do sth .

考点 9. get 的用法

1). get/have sth done 请别人干某事= ask sb to do sth

2). get sb to do sth = have sb do sth = make sb do sth 让某人去干某事。

I got someone to repair my bike . =

I _____ my bike _____.

考点 10. sometime/sometimes/some time/ some times 的区别

1). sometime 表示在过去或将来的某个不确定的时间。“某个时候”

2). sometimes 表示“有时” = at times 疑问词用 how often

3). some time 表示“一段时间” 疑问词用 how long

4). some times 表示“几次、几倍” 疑问词用 how many times

I hope I will fly to the moon _____ in the future .

I usually walk to school ,but _____ go to school by bike .

I took me _____ to finish my work yesterday.

I have been to Wuhan _____.

考点 11. so +,, sb 与 so +sb +,,的区别

1). so ,, sb :某人也怎么样。

2). so sb ,, :的确如此,是真的。表示确认。

判断依据:前后两主语一致时,主语放中间(so +sb +,,).前后两主语不一致时,主语放后面(so+,,+sb).

Lucy has been to Japan ,me too . =

_____ Lucy _____ I have been to Japan. =

_____ Lucy _____ I _____ been to Japan . =

Lucy has been to Japan , _____ I.

注:若前面的句子是否定的,则用 neither /nor +,,+sb .

If you don' t go there , _____.

A. so do I B. so will I C. neither will I

D. neither do I

考点 12. success 的用法

1). 词性:名词 success → 形容词 successful → 副词 successfully

2). 动词: succeed (in) doing sth .

考点 13. cost /pay / spend /take 的区别

1). cost 指花费(金钱)、价值(多少钱)。主语一般是物。句型: sth + cost + sb + 钱

2). pay 指花费(金钱)。主语一般是人。句型: sb +pay +钱+for +sth .

3). spend 指花费(时间或钱),主语是人。句型: sb +spend +时间/钱+on sth

Sb +spend +时间/钱 +(in)doing sth

4).take 指花费(时间), 主语一般是事情, 常用 it 作形式主语。句型: It +takes +sb +时间+ to do sth .

He spent forty yuan on his shirt . =

His shirt _____ forty yuan .

He _____ forty yuan _____ his shirt .

It took him two hours to wash the clothes

He _____two hours _____ the clothes .

考点 14. “only +时间副词”的用法

“Only + 时间副词”时, 句式要倒装。

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- 1). prefer + sth
- 2). prefer to do sth
- 3). prefer not to do sth
- 4). prefer to do sth rather than do sth
- 5). prefer to do sth + to do sth / doing sth + to do sth / doing sth

考点 22. what if 的用法

1. what if,,如果,,,,怎么办 , 引导带条件从句的疑问句, if 后的句子用陈述句语述.

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=He pretended_____ see me.

He pretended__when the teacher came in.

A. to be read B.being read C. to be reading

九年级 Unit6—Unit 10.

考点归纳

考点 1. 强调动词时, 要用 do / does / did + 动词原形。

It does have a few good features .

注: 祈使句的强调式, 在肯定的祈使句的句首加 do , 来加强语气, 多译为“一定”

Do take care !

考点 2. expect 的用法

1. expect 的句型

a). expect to do sth

b). expect sb to do sth

c). expect + that + 从句

Do you think Brazil will beat Japan in World Cup 2006? Yes, they have better players .So I _____ them to win .

A. hope B. expect C. want D. prefer

2. I expect so 我期望如此

I don' t expect so / I expect not . 我期望不这样。

考点 3. quite / very 的区别

1). quite + a/ an + adj + 单数名词

2). a + very + adj + 单数名词

France is a very expensive place .

France is _____ expensive place .

考点 4. not only „but also „的用法

1). 连接两主语时, 遵循“就近原则”

Both they and Tom have been to Japan .

_____ they _____ Tom _____ been

to Japan .

2). 连接两句子时, 当 not only 位于句首时, not only 后面的句子常用倒装来表示强调, 但 but also 后的句子仍用陈述句语序。

Not only did I say so ,but also I did so.

考点 5. please 的用法

1). please 为动词 “使,,,高兴”

它的形容词:

a). pleased :人作主语, 且只能做表语。

词组: be pleased with sb

be pleased to do sth

b). pleasant:可作表语, 但物作主语。也可作定语, 放在名词的前面。

I am _____ to see a _____ film .

名词: pleasure 快乐的事

词组: with pleasure 愿意效劳

My pleasure 不用谢

考点 6. discover / invent 的区别

- 1). discover “发现” 指发现原先就存在而不为人知的事物。
- 2). invent “发明” 指创造出原来没有的东西。

Columbus _____ America .

Who _____ the light bulb ?

考点 7.notice 的用法

- 1).notice sb doing sth
- 2).notice sb do sth
- 3).notice + that +从句

She noticed the thief _____(steal) when she got there .

考点 8. 世纪的表达法

结构: in the + 年份的复数 表示“几十世纪几十年代”

在二十世纪五十年代:_____

考点 9.make it 的用法

- 1).make it 表示“约定, 定时间”

Let' s make it 6:30.

2). make it 表示“做得好，做成功”

I think I' ll make it some day .

3).make it 表示“及时到达，及时赶到”

I just made it to my class.

考点 10. happen 的用法

1).happen = take place 发生 无被动语态。

2). 句型: what happened to sb ?

3).sth happen to sb 某事发生在某人身上

4).happen to do sth 碰巧干某事

I happened _____ (meet)my first teacher in the street .

考点 11. marry 的用法

1).marry sb :与某人结婚

2).get married to sb 为短暂性动词，它的延续性动词为 be married to sb

Mr Smith' s son ____ a girl from the USA.

A.married with B.married to

C.married at D. married

Last week John and Mary got married . =

Last week John got _____ _____ Mary .

They _____for ten years .

A.married B. got married

C.have gotten married

D.have been married

考点 12. thanks to / thanks for 的区别

1). thanks to :由于、因为、多亏。强调感谢的对象。相当于 because of /with the help of / with one' s help

2). thanks for 因,,,而感谢你。强调感谢的原因或目的。

_____ inviting me to your home .

_____my teacher' s help ,I got an A in my English .

考点 13. suit /fit

1. suit 指衣服颜色,款式“合适”.也可指时间,食物合适.

2. fit 指衣服尺寸,大小合身.

This coat is much too large .I think that one will___ you well.

A. fits B. suits C. fit D. suit

考点 14. in the end/at the end of/by the end of 的区别

1. in the end 最后=at last/finally, 不能与 of 连用.

2. at the end of,,在,,,尽头 /末, 既可指时间也可指地点.

at the end of the road/this term

3. by the end of ,,到,,, 为止 /底

by the end of last year (过去完成时)/this year (将来时)

考点 15. It is believed that,,

1. It is believed that,,人们认为 =

People believe that,,

2. It is said that ,,据说 =

People say that,,

3. It is reported that,,据报道

考点 16. give up 的用法

1. give up 接代词放中间 give it/them up

2. give up doing sth. = stop doing sth.

His father stopped smoking. =

His father ___ ___ smoking. =

His father ___ ___ smoke. =

His father ___ ___ smoked.

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