



can

情态动词表示说话人对所说动作的观点,如需要、可能、意愿、怀疑等

#### can表示能力、许可、请求

能力: He can play the violin.

许可: You can play basketball on weekends.

请求: Can you help me with my English?



Can 1, 情态动词+V原 can do= be able to do

(1)含有can的肯定句:主语+can+谓语动词的原形+其他。 He can speak English.

(2) 变一般疑问句时, 把can提前: Can+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯定回答an Your s或证?+cankes否定证的答No,No,ca或语.+can't.

(3)含有can的否定句: 主语+can't+动词的原形+其他。 They can't play chess.

(4)含有can的特殊疑问句:特殊疑问词+can+主语+动词原形+其 What can you do?

# can

can的用法歌口诀

can可用来表能力,但与实动不分离

0

不管主语何变换, can的模样永不变

o

只要句中出现can, 动词原形后面站

0

一般疑问can提前,否定can后not添



may情态动词表示说话人对所说动作的观点,如需要、可能、意愿、怀疑等

may表示许可、可能性

许可: Class is over. You may go now.

可能性: That may be true.



# may 1, 情态动词+V原 may do

(1)含有may的肯定句: 主语+may+谓语动词的原形+其他。 He may speak English.

(2) 变一般疑问句时, 把may提前: May+主语+动词原形+其他?

肯耀即答have your 语+may。 程泉 即答have no, 主语+must't:

(3)含有may的否定句: 主语+may not+动词的原形+其他。 They may not play chess. Play+ the+ 乐器

play the violin/piano/drums (乐器前加the)

Play +球类,棋类

play football/chess (球类和棋类前省略the)

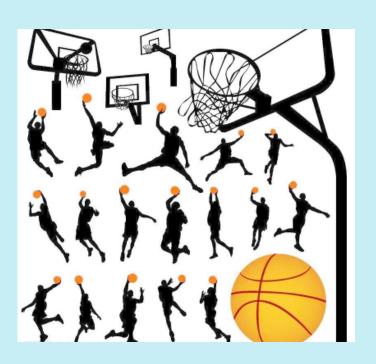


Play+ the+ 乐器
play the violin/drums (乐器前加the)

Play +球类,棋类 、牌类 play football/chess (球棋牌前省略the)。









# 4个说的区别:

#### say+内容

say it in English 用英语说它

## speak+语言

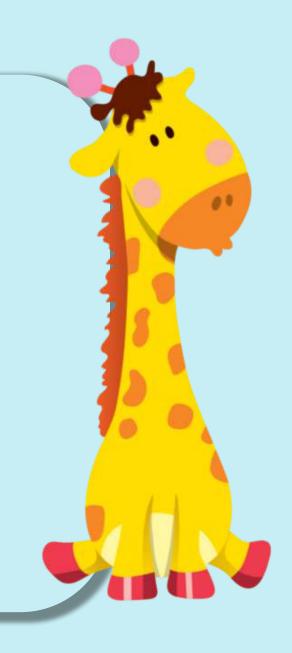
speak English 说英语

#### talk 谈论

talk about sth. 谈论某事 talk with/to sb 和某人交谈

#### tell 告诉, 讲述

tell sb (not) to do sth 告诉某人(不)去做某事 tell a story/ stories/ jokes 讲故事/笑话



# 4个也的区别:

too 用于肯定句末 (前面加逗号) either 用于否定句末 (前面加逗号) also 用于句中,放在实意动词前,be 动词和情态动词后 as well 用于口语中 (前面不加逗号)

He can speak English.



be good at =do well in+ V-ing/N. 擅长于(做)······
be good at playing soccer

#### 用法拓展:

be good for 对…有益 (be bad for对…有害)

be good to 对…友好 (good可用friendly, nice, kind替换)

be good with和…相处好=get on/ along well with

help sb (to) do sth 帮助某人做某事
help sb with sth 帮助某人某事
with sb's help= with the help of sb 在某人的帮助下
help oneself to 随便享用



# **介词** 介词一般用于名词或代词前,表示该词与句中其他成分的关系。

## 表示时间的介词

# in, on和at在表达时间方面的区别

①in+年、月、季节: in spring 在春季 in September 在九月; 泛指在上午,下午,晚上,如: in the morning (afternoon, evening).

②on指在某一天或某一天的上午,下午,晚上,具体到某一天、节日如: on Monday, on Sunday afternoon, on July 1, 1999、 on New Year's Day

③at, 一般表示点时间, 如at six o' clock, at three thirty 习惯用法: at night, at noon,

# 介词

## 表示地点的介词

## in, on和at在表达地点方面的区别

①in表示一个范围(或大地方)

如: in China; in the school...

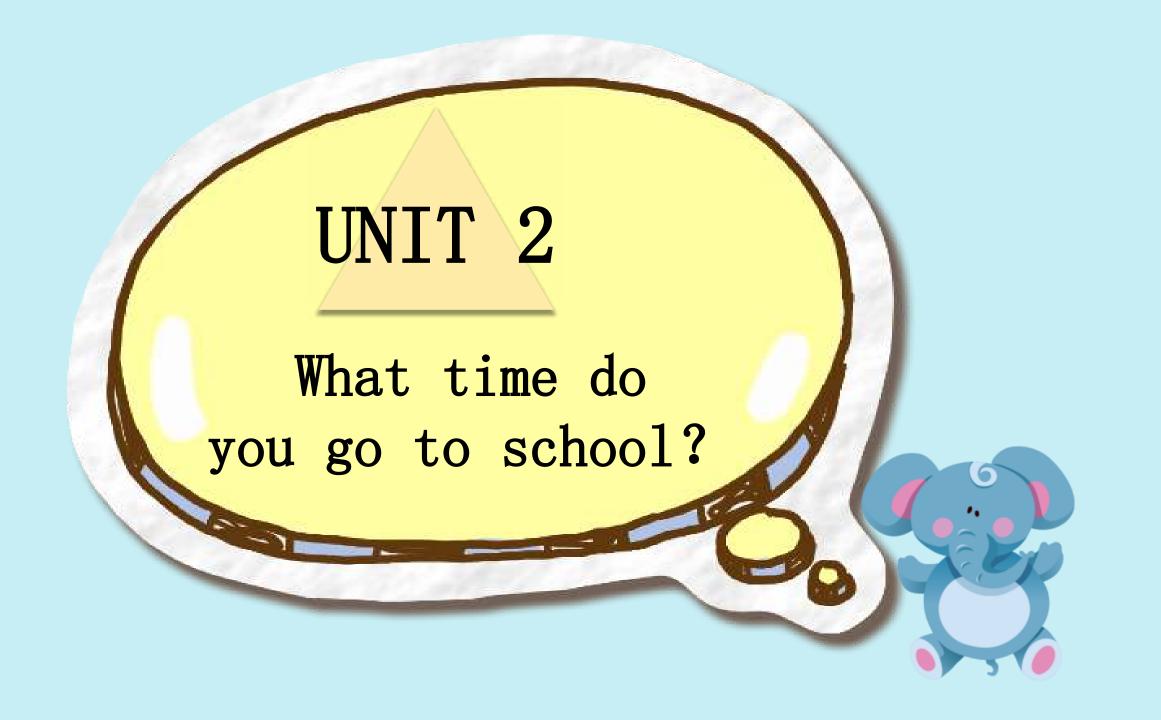
②on表示在一个表面

如: on the table; on the wall...

③at表示一个点(或小地方)

如: at home; at school...





## Unit 2

1, 问时间what time或者when

what time询问具体时间(几点几分) when: 时间、日期、年份、月份等提问

例如: What time do you usually get up? I uaually get up at six thirty.

When does he exercise?

He often exercises on weekends.



以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: <a href="https://d.book118.com/188077104102006105">https://d.book118.com/188077104102006105</a>