2015 英语教学

一教学目标通过训练学生的听、说、读、写,使学生掌握最基本的语言知识和语言技能,从而培养学生初 步运用英语进行交际的能力; 寓教于乐, 使学生养成良好的外语学习习惯, 为将来的学习打下坚实的基础。

以教材为载体,密切结合教材,在课堂上努力创设各种情景夯实语言知识及语言技能,从而激发学生主动学习英语的兴趣,提高学生的记忆、观察、思维及想象能力,为学生的终身学习奠定基础。二学情分析我任教九年级(2)班英语。从整体情况来看,普遍学生英语基础较差,兴趣不高,甚至有部分学生的听说读写能力还不够小学三年级水平,所以在课堂教学时,出现有学生不守课堂规则,不愿听课、睡觉或是做与课堂无关事情的现象,难以形成英语学习氛围。有少部分学生基础较好,自制能力较强,能认真听课,按老师要求完成各项任务。总的来说,这个班的英语教学具有挑战性,需要耗费不少时间和精力。三教材分析九年级英语是湖南教育出版社出版的仁爱版英语,教材编排有以下目的:

- 1. 要使学生受到听、说、读、写、英语的训练,掌握最基础的语言知识和语言技能以及培养初步援用英语交际的能力; 养成良好的外语学习习惯,掌握学习外语的基本方法; 为进一步学习和运用英语打下扎实的基础。
- 2. 使学生明确学习英语的目的性,
- 3. 培养初步运用英语交际的能力和自学能力。四课时安排本书共四个单元,每单元都有三个话题,每个话题又分 A, B, C, D, 四课。依据本学期的教学进度,本学期具体安排如下:每周上一个话题,中期考试前上两个单元,其余的两个单元中期后上。五教学措施
- 1、依据学生基本情况,逐步激励学生对英语产生学习兴趣。
- 2、重视课堂教学质量,逐步提高学生英语交际能力。
- 3、有意识培养学生听力、表述、朗读、书写和作业的基本能力。
- 4、重视思维过程系统编排,由浅入深,由易到难,由已知到未知,循序渐进,点面结合,逐步扩展,循环往现,以加深影响。九年级的英语教学工作十分关键,而九(2)班的英语底子薄,兴趣不高,在这种情况下,就需要更加深入地研究教材,根据学科特点及学生特点研究切实可行的课堂教学模式。努力探索适合学生特点、学生乐于接受的教学方法及模式。同时,要进行分层次教学。对于好的学生要加大知识的容量,拓展知识的层面,使好学生成绩更上一层楼;对于差生要因势利导,因材施教,使差生在原有的基础上有所提高。

中考英语总复习教案一

语法重点:一般现在时态 (Simple Present tense)
难点突破:一般现在时态中第三人称时动词加" s"的用法
知识目标:通过操练、点评、专项练习等方式复习"一般现在时态"的 时态结构。
复习步骤设计:

(一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learHunitiOne, dictationof the main

one s。(此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)

- (二)对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about What do youally do on Sundays/in the evening?(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行, 即复习阶段课前对话必须人人参与)
- (三) 语法复习: 一般现在时态:
 - (A) 概念:表示某人 /某事物经常发生的动作、习惯、状态等。
- (B) 时态信号: 常与 sometimes, often, usually, always, every dathe mionrning, on Sunday 等词连用。
 - (C) 动词形式:用实义动词原形,第三人称时用动词加"s"形式,简称"三单动 s"形式,"Be"动词用"am/is/are"的形式。
 - (D) 情态动词后面直接加实义动词原形。
 - (E) 在某些动词后面须用动词原形进行搭配,如 let sb do sth, Youd beterr do stl等。例解:
 - 1. Now let me your names, OK?

A. call B. to call C. calling D. calls 此题应选用"A"项。在"Let sb."后面的结构中应该用 动词原形结构,不可以用其它形式,所以 B 项、 C 项和 D 项都是错误的。

2. He the washing on Sundays. He it on Saturdays.

A. doesn 't/does B. don't do/does C. doesn 't dod/oes D. not does/does 此题应选用 "C"项。 在第三人称 "He"为主语的否定句中应该用助动词 "does"加"not"构成否定式,再加动词原形" do",所以 B 项和 D 项是显性错误,而 A 项中"doesn't"后面缺少动词原形,故也是错误的。

3. There some pieces of paper on the desk.

A. is B. are C. have D. has 此题应选用"B"项。在以"There"为开头的句子中应该用 "There be "结构,不可以说"There have ",所以 C 项和 D 项是显性错误, 而 A 项中"is",把"paper"当成是单数了, 而"some pieces of "表示了纸张的间接可数性,故 A 项也是错误的。

4. I we can't go. Its going to rain.

A. will hope B. will be afraid C. will think D. am afraid

此题应选用"D"项。在表示心理情感的词汇如 "like/hope/wish/think/guess/beafraid/be sorry/be sure/be surprise等不可以用将来时态,故只能用" am afraid."。

5. Paul into the lift and the liftim down to the first floor.

A. gets/took B. got/takes C. gets/takes D got/kept 此题应选用"C"项。在 "and"前面与后面的结构中应该用动词相同的时态结构,不可以 用一个过去时态和一个现在时态的形式,前后时态应该是统一的。所以 A 项和 B 项是显性错误,而 D 项中的动词"kept"不符合句意,故也是错误的。

中考英语总复习教案二

语法重点: 一般将来时态 (Simple Future tens€

难点突破: be going to /will /sha的区别使用

知识目标:通过操练、点评、专项练习等方式复习"一般将来时态"的时态结构及用法。

复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unitwo, dictation of the main one s。(此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about

What are you going to do this Sunday / tomorrow?(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 学生可自由组合进行)

- (三)语法复习:一般将来时态:
 - (A) 概念:表示某人 /某事物即将发生(打算要做)的动作、状态等。
 - (B) 时态信号: 经常与 this evening, next week, tomorrow, inyewos, soon 等词连用。
 - (C) 动词形式:用时态助动词" be going to"或"will/shall加实义动

词原形构成。"be going to"常表示某人主观上打算,计划去做某

事,大多情况下" will"与" be going to"可以互换,但是" will"

更强调某人主观上的意愿和决心 ,而"shall"则常与第一人称连

用,表示征求对方的意见。但是在表示既定的假日、年岁、日期

等,不可以用" be going to/shall"表示,应该用" will"来表示。

例解:

here for Shanghai next term.

B. left C. is leaving D. will be leaving A. leaves 所以 A 项和 B 项是显性错误, 此题应选用 "C"项。在此句中应该用动词的将来时态结构, 而 D 项中的动词 " will be going to"把" will "和" be going to"两种将来时态结构同时 用在了一处, 所以 D 项是错误的。

2. Would you like to a try again tomorrow?

A. having B. have C. has D. will have

此题应选用" B"项。在此句中应该用动词短语" would like to do sth 的搭配结构,而不 可以用将来时态,所以 D 项是显性错误,而 A 项 C 项不是动词原形,所以也是错误的。

3. He here for Shanghai next term.

A. leaves B. left C. is leaving D. will be leaving

此题应选用 "C"项。在此句中应该用动词的将来时态结构, 所以 A 项和 B 项是显性错误, 而 D 项中的动词 " will be going to"把" will "和" be going to"两种将来时态结构同时 用在了一处,所以 D 项是错误的。

4. Would you like to a try again tomorrow?

A. having B. have C. has D. will have 此题应选用"B"项。在此句中应该用动词短语" would like to do sth"的搭配结构,而不

可以用将来时态,所以 D 项是显性错误,而 A 项 C 项不是动词原形,所以也是错误的。

5. You'd better your homework and it here tomorrow.

A. will finish/ bring B. finish/ will bring

C. finish/ take题 D. finish/ bring

应选用" D"项。在此句中 You'd better。后面应该用动词原形" finish"的搭配结 "构,而不可以用将来时态,所以 A 项、 B 项是显性错误,而 C 项中动词" take it here为 方向性错误,所以也是不可选用的。

6, the boy free tomorrow morning?

A. Is B. Does C. Are D. Will

此题应选用"A"项。根据句中的" tomorrow morning "可以知道应该用动词的将来时态形 式,但是 D 项中缺少动词原形故是错误的,而" be free"是动词短语,所以 B 项也是错误 的。故应该用 A 项" Is"。在英语中表示已经事先安排好的计划时,可以用现在时态代替将 来时态。

中考英语总复习教案三

语法重点: 形容词和副词的比较等级 (Comparison of adjectives and

adverbs)

难点突破: (1)形容词、副词的原级、比较级、最高级的不同构成

(2)原级、比较级、最高级的异同用法 知识

目标:通过操练、点评、专项练习等方式掌握"形容词、副词"的

不同的级的结构及其用法。

复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 3-
- 4, dictation of the main ones(此环节也可根据中考词 汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting —ask Ss to act out some dialogues about

Which do you like better, swimming or skating?

taller?/ Who is the tallest? Or Which do you like best, dogs, cats, or chickens? etc. (此环节也可以采取学生达

标积分制进行,学生可自由组合进行)

- (三)语法复习:
 - 1)形容词、副词的等级:原级、比较级、最高级。
 - 2) 构成方法: 原级即形容词、副词原形不变, 比较级在形容词、副 词的词尾加 -er构成,如果是多音节的词则在词前加 -more,最高级 在形容词、副词的词尾加 -est构成,如果是多音节的词则在词前 加-most构成。
 - 3)使用信号:原级为 quite, rather, very, too, so, rea比较级为强 调词 much, far, still ,a little, a bit, a lo最高级功表示范围性 质的短语如 in / of / among , etc.

例解:

- 1. Lesson Five is than Lesson Six in this book.
- A. many more interesting

 B. much interesting

C. very interesting

D. less interesting

此题应选用" D"项。在句中根据" than "可以知道应该用" interesting"的比较级来修 饰才是符合语法的。 C 项是显性错误, A 项比较级前应该用 " much "来强调, 而不是" many ", 所以是错误的,B项的"interesting前缺少"more",故也是错误的。

- 2. Who has picture books, Jane, Lucy or Lily?
- A. the least B. most C. the most D. fewest 此题应选用" C"项。在句中根据名词 "picture books"可以知道是可数名词,而三者以上 时,应该用" many/ few "的最高级来修饰才是符合语法的。而 A 项是显性错误, B 项、 D 项前缺定冠词" the",所以都是错误的。
- 3. Shanghai is than any city in Australia.
- A. bigger B. biggest C. the biggest D. the bigger than "可以知道必须用比较级形式。所以 此题应选用" A"项。在此句中根据句中的"

项和 C 项都是错误的。而此处比较级前不可以"the",故 D 项也是错误的。 4. I think January is the month of the year. Its very in that month. A. worst/colder B. best/cold C. bad/coldest D. worst/cold 此题应选用" D"项。在第一句中根据句中的" of the year 可以知道必须用最高级形式。而 第二句中根据" very ",必须用原级形式,所以 A 项和 C 项是显性错误。而 B 项不符合逻 辑,故也是错误的。 5. The bananas are the of all, but they are too A. best, cheap B. better, dearer C. best, dearest D. nicest, dear 此题应选用" D"项。在第一句中根据句中的" of all 结构可以知道必须用最高级形式。而 第二句中根据" too ",必须用原级形式,所以 B 项和 C 项是显性错误。而 A 项不符合逻 辑,故也是错误的。 中考英语总复习教案四 语法重点: 提建议的表达方法 难点突破: (1) Shall we / I?Let's/Why not/Why don't you?的用法 (2) You'd better + V原形的用法 知识目标: 通过对话操练、 语法点评、 专项练习等方式学会向他人征求意见" 的不同表达法。 复习步骤设计: (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in UniFive, dictation of the main one s。(此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查) (二)对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about Shall we ?/ Why not ? / Let 's , OK?? What &betct(此环节也可以采取学生 达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由组合进行) (三) 语法复习: 提建议 /征求对方意见的句型有 A: Shall we ? / Shall I open ? 意为"我们/我 好吗?" B: Let's . 意为"咱们 吧。" / Why not ? 意为"为何 不 ..?" / Why don't we/ you ? 意思 Why not ?相同。 C: You'd better(not)意为"你最好(不) 与" D: "What about/ How about ?" 意为" 如何?"。 例解: 1, we go to the zoo this afternoon? A. Do B. Will C. Shall D. Did 此题应选用 "C"项。在句中根据人称 "we"可以知道是第一人称提问, 而"this afternoon" 表示将来的时间,故 A 项和 D 项是显性错误,但 "we"不可以用" will"来连接。应该用 "Shall"表示征求别人的意见" 我们今天下午去动物园好吗?"。 2. Why have a short rest under that tree? A. not to B. don't C. not you D. not 此题应选用" D "项。在句中根据 " Why " 可以知道是" Why not ?" 句型, 而" Why not"后面应该直接加动词原形,故 A项和C项是显性错误,但 B项的"don't"后面缺少

A. going

"you "人称,所以也是错误的。

I' d love to.

B. to go

D. going to

3. What about shopping with me tomorrow afternoon? - OK.

C. goes

精品学习资料

此题应选用"A"项。在句中根据 "What about ?"可以知道应该用动名词形式连接, 故 B 项和 C 项是显性错误,但是 D 项的"to"是多余的,故 D 项也是错误的。 4. Let's along the road for a short time, OK? A. walking B. walk C. walks D. going 此题应选用"B"项。在句中根据 "let's "可以知道应该用动词原形连接,故 A项、B 项、D项均是错误的。 5. Shall we go and the animals? --A. to see/That 's Brighsteing / Not atll C. see/All right D. see/That 's all right 此题应选用 "C"项。在句中根据 "Shall we go and ?"可以知道应该用动词原形连接, 故 A 项和 B 项是显性错误,但是 D 项的"That's all righ 回答不能用于" Shall we ?" 的文句, 故 D 项也是错误的。 中考英语总复习教案五 语法重点:表示需求、问路指路的方法 难点突破:问路指路的具体用 词 知识目标:通过对话操练、语法点评、专项练习等方式学会用"问 路、法。 指路"的不同表达 复习步骤设计: (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit Six-Seven , dictation of the main one s。(此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查) (二)对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about Excuse me. Can you tell me where 's the nearest .?/How I can get to the ?/Is this the right way to etc.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 学生可自由组合进行) (三) 语法复习 问路指路的方法 : 问路时常用下列句式: Excuse me. Can you tell me where s the nearest ?/ how I can get to ? / how to get to ? is this the right ? Etc. way to 指路时常用下列句式: Walk /Go along/ down this road/ street, turn left/right at the crossing/take the turning on the left/right/at the traffic lights. Walk on until you reach .. It's about metres along on the left/right. It 's between/behind/beside/opposite You can 't miss it. 例解: 1. Excuse me, where's the post office, please? B. nearby C. nearest A. farthest D. near 此题应选用" C"项。在句中根据问路的有关句式可以知道应该用" the nearest 表示。所以 不可以用其它结构,故 A 项和 B 项、 D 项均是错误的。 2. The school is the hospital and the park! Stabout a quarter s A. among/ride B. between/walk C. among/walk D. during/ride

此题应选用"B"项。在句中根据 "the hospital and the par可以知道是两者之间,所以应 该用"between "表示,而"a quarter's"后面应该用名词" walk"表示"一刻钟的路程"。 故 A 项和 C 项、 D 项均是错误的。

3、Excuse me, can you ____ me the way ____ the rail way station?
A. tell / of B. tell / from C. tell / to D. talk / of
此题应选用"C"项。在句中根据问路指路的方法可以知道是" can you tell me"结构,故
D 项是显性错误。而 A、B 项中的介词都是错误的。

- 4. Our teacher always stands .
- A. in the front of the classroom B. in front of the classroom
- C. in front of the teaching building D. in the front of the blackboard

此题应选用"A"项。在句中根据 "our teacher stands"可以知道是"老师在上课时站的位置",所以应该用" in the front of the classroom 表示,意为"在教室内部的前面部分 ",而 B 项"in front of the classroom 表示"在教室外面的前方" 。故是错误的。 C 项和 D 项均是显性的位置错误。

5. The fruit shop is 100 metres __my house, ____the bus station.

A. to/ next B. far from/ next to C. away from/ next to D. from /next 此题应选用"C"项。在句中根据 "100 metres "可以知道是"表示距离" ,所以应该用"away from "表示,而 "在 隔壁"应该用" next to "表示。故 A 项、 C 项和 D 项都是错误的。

中考英语总复习教案六

语法重点:一般过去时态及其疑问句句型。 难点突破:一般过去时态中动词与行为动词及助动词的不同用法。 知识目标:通过对话操练、语法点评、专项练习等方式学会一般过去时

的用法

复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 8-10, dictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二)对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about

What day was itesterday? --Who wa sn' there?

What did I get up this morning? —How many singers were there in your band?—Were there any women singers in your band?etc.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进 行,学生可自由组合进行)

(三)语法复习:一般过去时态表示过去某一时刻发生的动作或存在的状态 ,句中通常有表示过去某一时刻的时间状语如 : a day ago, last week, in 1996, yesterday, the ot**節也極以**表示在过去一段时间内,某人某物经常性或习惯性的动作。 Be 动词的过去式为 was/were,行为动词的过去式分为规则动词和不规则动词变化两种。规则动词的过去式为动词词尾加 ad 构成 不规则动词则参照课本表格内变化进行 加, go—went/do/does—did etc.

ed 构成,不规则动词则参照课本表格内变化进行。如: go—went/do/does—did, etc. 例解:

1. The boy ill in bed three days ago, so he go to school.

A. was, didn 't B. is, don 't C. was, wasn 't D. is, doesn 't

此题的答案应为 A。从"three days ago"中可以知道应该是一般过去时态的 be 动词和助动词的用法,所以可排除 B 项和 D 项的可能性,因为" il"为形容词,而" be il"为动词短语,"go"为动词,故应该用助动词" did"与"not"构成否定句。

2, he busy doing his homework yesterday evening.

A. Did B. Are C. Were D. Was 此题中由"yesterday evening"可知该句为一般过去时态,故 A、B 项可以排除,而 he 不可以与"were"搭配,因此该题答案为 C。

3. My mother come back until eight yesterday evening.

A. did B. wasn't C. doesn't D. didn't 本题考查了助动词在否定句中的用法,根据" yesterday evening"可知本题是一般过去时,一般过去时谓语动词是行为动词时,否定句应是" didn't 动词原形"。故此题答案为 D。

4. When your mother finish last night

A. are, read B. did, reading C. did, read D. were, reading 此题中"last night可知该句为一般过去时态,因此 A 项可以排除,因为 finish为动词,由助动词来构成问句, D 项为显性错误,"finish doing Sth可得出该题的答案为 B 项。

5. He got up early and to work in a hurry.

A. drives B. drived C. drove D. is driving 此题应选 A 项。本句中虽然没有时间信号出现, 但是从 "got up "可以知道为过去时态,所以应前后统一,故 A 项和 D 项是显性错误,而 "drive"的过去式不是 "drived",故 B 项也是错误的。

中考英语总复习教案七

语法重点: 反意疑问句 (Tag Questions)的用法 难点突破: 反意疑问句前后半句的相反意义构成及判断 知识目标: 掌握实意动词与 be 动词的反意疑问句构成方法及熟练运用 复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 11, dictation of the main ones and important sentences.(此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about

You're from Shanghai, aren 't you?

You like English very much, don 't you?

He doesn 't know much Chinese, doeshe?

The weather today is very cold, 'istn it? etc此环节 也可以采取学生达标积分制进行,学生可自由组合进 行)

(三)语法复习:反意疑问句即前半句为肯定句,后半句为否定的一般疑问句简略形式 ,或 前半句为否定句,后半句为肯定的一般疑问句简略形式 ,简称"前肯后否,前否后肯"。在同一个句中只能出现一个否定形式。 反意疑问句中问句的主语一定要用人称代词。 在有些祈使句中,也会出现没有否定的反意疑问句,如: Let's go to school, shall we? Please give me a hand, will you? et这些表示请求或征求意见的祈使句主要表示的是说话人委婉的语气,属于典型的特殊句型。

例解:

1. The boy couldn't swim last year, ?

A. can he B. could he C. couldn 't he D. did he

此题应选 B 项。本句从" couldn't "可知为过去时态,所以应前后统一,故 A 项是显性错误,而"could"为情态动词,可直接提问,不能用助动词提问, 故 D 项是错误的,而"couldn't"后面不能再用否定式提问了,故 C 项也是错误的。

2、 There was little meat in the fryicksteerday, ?
A. wasn 't iB. wasn 't there C. was it D. was there
此题应选 D 项。本句中虽然没有直接出现否定词,但是 " little"是具有否定意义的单词,
意为"几乎没有",但是容易让学生误解为肯定意义,所以后半句中不能再出现否定结构,
故 A 项和 B 项是显性错误,而 " there be"本来的意思为 " 有 " ,是固定句子结构 ,不能

3. Let's go swimming thiasfternoon,

A. don't we B. will we C. shall we D. won't we 此题应选 C 项。本句中虽然没有直接出现否定词, 但是"Let's"是祈使句,意为"咱们 ,好吗?",所以后半句中应该用" shall we?"结构,故 A 项、 B 项和 D 项均是错误的。

4. Kate never comes to school late,

A. does she B is she C. doesn't sheD. does Kate 此题应选 A 项。本句中出现的否定词是" never"是"not"的强调形式,意为"咱们 ,好吗?",所以后半句中不能再用否定式提问,故 C 项是显性错误,而" comes"为行为动词,应该用助动词" does"提问,故 B 项也是错误的,在反意疑问句中必须用人称代词形式,故 D 项也是错误的。

5. Please close the window forme, ?

A. don't you B. shall you C. will you D. do you 此题应选 C 项。本句中没有出现否定词,而 "Please "则是表示请求语气的祈使句,所 以后半句中不能用否定式提问,应该用委婉的语气表示"好吗 /你愿意吗?"故 A 项、D 项是显性错误,而"shall you"是搭配错误。

中考英语总复习教案八

语法重点: 感叹句的用法 (The Exclamatory sentences)

难点突破: 感叹词 How / What 的不同用法

知识目标: 掌握感叹句的构成方法及熟练运用

用代词" it"代替,故 C 项也是错误的。

复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit12, dictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences like

How fine its today! / What a fine day today ah /inWenætsting story it Hoiws! interesting it is!@此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由组合进行)

- (三) 语法复习 感叹句表示说话人强烈的语气,其构成有以下几种
 - 1、What +a/an + 形容词 +名词 +主谓结构肯定句!

eg: What a good boy he is!

2、What + 形容词 +名词+主谓结构肯定句!

eg: What good news it is!

(在口语中经常省略主谓结构肯定句)

- 3、How + 主谓结构肯定句! eg: How I miss you!
- 4、How+ 形容词 / 副词+主谓结构肯定句! eg: How lovely the boy is!

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5、How + 形容词 +a/an +名词 +主谓结构肯定句! eg: How fine a voice he has! 例解: 1. What a rain! How it is raining! A. heavily, heavy B. heavy, heavily C. heavily D. heavy, heavy 此题应选 B 项。从"What a "中可以看出" rain"为名词,故应该用形容词" heavy " 修饰,而后半句中" raining "为动词,应该用副词" heavily"修饰,所以 A 项、C 项和 D 项均是错误的。 2, hot it is today! Will it be tomorrow than it is today? A. What, hotter B. How, hotter C. What, hot D. How, hottest 此题应选 B 项。从" it is today"中可以看出句中除了" hot"以外没有名词,故应该用 "How"来修饰,而后半句中" than "中可知是比较级,应该用 " hotter 才符合语法。 所以 A 项、 C 项和 D 项均是错误的。 3, the children are dancing! A. What happy B. How happy C. How happily D. What happily 此题应选 C 项。从" the children are dancing!中可以看出句中除了此肯定句以外没有名 词,故不可以用 "What"来修饰,而句中的" dancing "中可知应该用 副词" happily" 才符合语法。所以 A 项、 B 项和 D 项均是错误的。 the weather was yesterday! A. How cold B. What a cold C. How cold a D. What cold 此题应选 A 项。从 the weather wasyesterday! 中可以看出句中除了此肯定句以外没有 "名词,故不可以用 What"来修饰, B 项和 D 项均是显性错误,而 C 项的冠词" a"是多 5, weather it is! the weather is! A. What a bad, How bad B. What bad, How bad

C. What an bad, How bad D. How bad, What a bad 此题应选 B 项。从" it is!中可以看出句中除了此肯定句以外只有名词 "",故只能用"What"来修饰, 故 D 项是显性错误,而" weather"是不可数名词,故不可以用冠词" a/ an"连接,故 A 项和 C 项均是错误的。

中考英语总复习教案九

语法重点: 邀请和应答 (Invitations and responses)

难点突破:接受邀请时的婉转、礼貌的应答方式

知识目标: 学会邀请他人和接受邀请或谢绝邀请时的应答方式

复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 13, dictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二)对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences like

Would you like to ?/ Will you please come to I A Cabrutal ?/ I'd like to invite you to /Ye şI'd love to./ I'd love to , but/I hope you can etc.(此环节也可以 采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由组合进行)

(三)语法复习:在英语中当表示说话人婉转的语气时常常使用"would"和"could"等词,

而不以"will"和"can",虽其意义是一样的, 但是语气的婉转程度不同。 如"Could you help me with my English?"比" Can you help me .?"要婉转得多, 同样"Would you please give me a hand ? "比" Will you give me a hand "要客气婉转一些。在口语和日常交际中人们 更加注重于人与人之间的礼貌和互相尊重。故委婉、客气的语气是十分需要的。 例解:

1, you like to go to the cinema with me?

A. Do B. Will C. Would D. Could 此题应选 C 项。从" you like to ."中可以看出句中应该用" Would you like "来表示 向对方提出婉转客气的请求。故只能选用"Would"才是符合语气和语法的。

2, you wait for me at the school gate?

A. Could B. Do C. Shall D. Must

此题应选 A 项。从" you wait for me .?"中可以看出句中应该用" Could you "来表示 向对方提出婉转客气的请求。故只能选用" Could "才是符合语气和语法的。

3. Would you like to come to my house tonight? — I can 't.

A.I' d love to. And B. It's a pity. And

C. I'd like to. But D. I don't like to, but

此题应选 C 项。从" I can t."中可以看出是 "去不成了 ",所以回答中前后要符合逻 辑。故只能选用" I'd like to. But I cant"表示"我很想去,但我去不了"。

中考英语总复习教案十

语法重点:介词 in / on / at / w籍的用法 难点突破: 各介词在搭配时的不同含义判断。 知识目标:熟练利用介词构成介词短语等。 复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit diActation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环 节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences using

different prepositions like What time do you get up in mbening ?/Don 't read on the bus. / Do you have lunch at school or at home ? / Who do you go shopping with? etc此环节也 可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由组合进行)

(三)语法复习 : 英语中介词 " in"的基本含义为 "在 内部" , 但是习惯搭配中它往往具 有较灵活的意思, 如"in thesun"意为"在阳光下"、"in the stree意为"在街上"、"inan hour" 意为"一小时后"等等;介词" on"的基本含义为"在 (表面)上面" ,如" on the desk" 意为"在桌子上"、"on thebed"意为"在床上",但是" on the morning of"意为"在 的 上午"、"a book on radio" 意为"有关无线电的书"等等;介词" at"的基本含义为"在某处 , 在几点",但有时可意为"某一动作的着落点" ,如" laugh at、throw at shoot at look at 等,也可理解成为固定的短语搭配结构 ,介词"with"为"伴随状态性的介词",可理解为"与 一起,在 的情况下"等,意思较灵活,如" with these words"意为"说着, "、"Chinese tea with nothing in"i意为"什么也没放的中国茶" ,等等。 例解:

1. Would you like to havemooncakes beef it? A. with, on B. have, in C. with, in D. has, in

此题应选 C 项。从" mooncakes ."中可以看出是 "带有牛肉的月饼",而说明月饼的只能用介词"with,in ",才是符合语法的。

2. Zhang Li writes the most beautifully her class.

A. of B. on C. with D. in 此题应选 D 项。从" the most beautifully."中可以看出是 "中最优美的",而用于比较范围的,只能用介词" in",不能说" on her class",而" of"后面常出现具体数词,故是错误的。

3、Don't read ____bed or ___ the sun. Its bad for your eyes.
A. on, under B. in, in C. on, near D. in the, in
此题应选 B 项。从" in bed/ in the sun"中可以看出是 "两个固定的搭配",故其余选项均是错误的。

中考英语总复习教案十一

语法重点:简单句的五种基本句型的用法 难点突破:及物与不及物动词的区分、双宾语用法、宾语与宾补成分的区别 知识目标:学会用简单句的各种句式进行表达

复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 15

 dictation of the main ones and important sentences此环

 节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences using

different sentence patterns like Let's keep the window open. OK?/ Would you please pass me the salt ?/What are they doing over there? etc比环节也可以采取学生达标

积分制进行,学生可自由组合进行)

(三)语法复习 简单句的第一种句式为主谓结构,如 He laughs./They

shouted. etc. 第二种句式为主谓宾结构,如 We like Chinese tea. etc第三种句式为主语加系表结构,如 I am very happy. You look tired. E嬢四种句式为主谓加双宾语结构, 如 He gave me some fish and chips.第五种句式为主谓宾加宾补成分,如 I thinkhim a clever boy. The story made us laugh.etc.

例解:

1. John likes in the open air in the morning.

A. walking B. to walks C. take a walk D. to taking 此题应选 A 项。从" likes ."中可以看出是 "喜欢散步",而说明 "喜欢做某事情"可以用" like doing 或 like to do"表达,故其余三项均是错误的。

2、We bought her a Beijing Duck. I't s a sentence.

A. S+V B. S+V+O C. S+V+P D. S+V+InO+DO
此题应选 D 项。从"her a Beijing Duck"中可知是 "双宾语结构","a Beijing Duck 为直接宾语,her为间接宾语 ",故其余三项均是错误的。

3, knows the sad news except you and me.

A. Both of them B. All of us C. Neither of them D. Neither of they 此题应选 C 项。从"knows"中可知主语是单数人称,故 A 项和 B 项均不可能,而项的

"they"应该用宾格,故也是错误的。

4. It that the players in blue were the winners.

A. seems B. seemed C. is seeming D. was seemed 此题应选 B 项。从"..were "中可知是过去时态的句子,故后面的时态也应该和前面的一致,故必须使用" seemed "。对于连系动词而言,没有被动结构,故 D 项是错误的。

5. We make our country stronger and more .

A. beautiful B. nicely C. better D. beautifully

此题应选 A 项。从"stronger"中可知是形容词的比较级,故后面的词性也应该和前面的一致,故必须使用"beautiful"。

中考英语总复习教案十二

语法重点:情态动词 can 和 may 的用法 难点突破:情态动词在具体语境中的不同含义 知识目标:用情态动词熟练进行会话交际 复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 16ictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting— ask Ss to say out some sentences using differentence patterns like May I ask you some questions ? / Excuse me, can you tell me the way to etc. (此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可 自由组合进行)
- (三)语法复习: "can"首先表示"能/会做某事",其次也可以表示 "可能 ",可与"may "互换使用,但是美国人多用 "may ",英国人多用"can",在表示否定的可能性时, 常用"can",而不用" may not"表示,而" may "表示请求许可的用法较为学生所熟悉。例解:
 - 1, I go out with Lucy on weekends, Mum?--- No, you

A. May, may not B. Can, may not C. May, mustn 'tD. Could, may not 此题应选用 C 项。在问句中用 "Can, Could 或 May "提问均是可以的,但是从" No, you ."中可以看出是"否定回答",故应该用" mustn't"表达,故其余三项均是错误的。

2. It in one of your pockets, but in not sure.

A. maybe B. may be C. must be D. can't be 此题应选用 B 项。从"but I m not sure"中可以知道是"没有把握的事情",故不能说"一定",也不能说"不可能 .",而 A 项中的" maybe "不是动词,故也是错误的。

3. There always be a full moon in the sky.

A. may not B. mustn't C. can't D. shouldn't 此题应选用 C 项。从"a full moon in the sky."中可以知道是"没有可能的事情" ,故不能说"不应该 mustn't或 shouldn't",也不能用"不可能 may not",而应该用" can't"表达。

中考英语总复习教案十三

语法重点: 1)情态动词 must 表示"应该、必须"之意和 mustn't"表"不该 /不可以""之意。

2) 时间状语从句和条件状语从句

难点突破: must 的否定意义与肯定意义的不同含义, 状语从句时态的区别使用

(完整版)中考英语总复习教案(全)2021 --第13页

知识目标:熟练使用情态动词、时间状语从句、条件状语从句等句型。 复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit directation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环 节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练 Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences using Must I finish the work today ?/ What will you do if it rains tomorrow ? /They will go for a picnic after the rain stops .etc(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由组合进行)
- (三) 语法复习
- 1) "must"首先表示"应该、必须"之意,其次也可以表示"不该 /不可以 "之意。

例解:

- 1. You touch the machine, or it hurt you.
- A. mustn't, may B. may, must C. may not, can D. can, can't

此题应选用 A 项。从" touch the machine"中可以看出是危险的事情,所以 "会弄伤人",前后两句之间具有逻辑关系。故应该用 "mustn't和 may"表达。

2. Students _____ drink or smoke, no matter at home or at any other places.

A. may not B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't 此题应该选用 C 项,因为学生的行为准则是"不得吸烟、喝酒",而不是"不必",故应该选用" mustn't"表达。

2) 用"when, before, after引导的时间状语从句,大多与主句时态保持一致,但如果主句为将来时态 ,则时间状语从句应该用一般现在时态。

例解:

- 3. You must look left and right you cross the street.
- A. after B. until C. when D. before

此题应选用 D 项。从" you cross the street中可以看出带有一定的危险性,所以 "必须先看清楚",而不是在穿过时 /后再开始看清 楚。故应该用" before"表达。

4. After we____for three hours, we felt very tired and thirsty.

A. walk B. run C. drive D. walked

而成。

此题应选用 D 项。从" we felt very tired"中可以看出是过去时态的句子,所以 前面的状语从句也要与之保持一致。故应用"walked"表达。

3) 用"if"引导的条件状语从句,大多用一般现在时态,即使主句为将来时态,条件从句中带有将来时态的时间信号,也用现在时态进行表达。

例解:

5. If theweather fine tomorrow, they for a picnic.

A. will be ,will go B. is, will go C. is, won 't go isn't, will go 此题应选用 B 项。从上下文中可以看出"如果明天天气好,他们就要去野餐" , 所以条件从句中虽然带有将来时态的信号 "tomorrow",也只能用现在时态结构, 故 A 项是显性错误,而 C 项、D 项不符合逻辑,故只能选用" is, will go进行表达。

中考英语总复习教案十四

语法重点:情态动词 have to 和 must 的区别、连系动词 look, feel, b的用法 难点突破: must 没有时态变化, 而 have to 可以有多种时态变化 知识目标: 学会用所教语法知识系统进行表达 复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit Land ctation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences using Do you have to stop eating sweets ?/Did he have to finish all the work yesterday ? /We students must work hard at our lessons, needn't we ?etc.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由组合进行)
- (三) 语法复习

例解:

- ① She will stay at home to wait for Jim for a long time.
- A. have to B. has to C. must D. must have to 此题应选用 A 项。从"She will "中可以看出是将来时态的结构,所以 不能用" must" 进行表达,而"will"后面应该用动词原形,故应该用" have to"表达。
- 2 You want to t to play basketball. But yofunish your homework first.
- A. will have to B. must C. must have to D. have to 此题应选用 B 项。从第一句的内容上中可以看出第二句中说话人提出了条件,即"你必须先完成你的作业"故应该从说话人主观的角度看问题,所以应该用" must"进行表达。
- 2)常用的连系动词有 feel, look, 贷。他们的后面常用名词、形容词(副词) 、介词短语等。例解:
- 3 The girl feelwary today.
- A. angrily B. happily C. happier D. lucky 此题应选用 D 项。从动词" feels"中看出需要用形容词,又从" very "中看出须用形容词原级,故应该用" lucky "进行表达才符合语法和逻辑。
- 4 The sick boy ivery today.
- A. fine B. good C. well D. better 此题应选用 C 项。从动词" is "中看出需要用形容词,又从" very "中看出须用形容词原级,故从表象上看应该用" fine/good"进行表达,但是表示生病的人身体康复不能用"fine/good"进行表达,而应该用" well"进行表达。

中考英语总复习教案十五

知识目标:能运用所学知识点进行灵活运用复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 19-20 dictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to say out some sentences using Can you hear anything/anybody?/ Can you bring me something to eat ?é此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行,学生可自由组合进行)
- (三) 语法复习 :
- 1) "something /somebody/somewhere/everywhere" 意为"某物/某人/某地/到处"用于肯定句中,"anything /anybody/anywhere"用于疑问句中,"nothing /nobody/nowhere"用于否定句中。

例解:

- 1) The question is so easy that can answer it easily.
- A. nobody B. somebody C. anybody D. everybody 此题应选用 D 项。从前面"The questionisso easy"中看出 "所有人都能轻松回答这个问题 ",而此句为肯定句,所以不能用" anybody",而应该用" everybody" 进行表达。
- 2 can live on the moon because there is no air or water there.
- A. Everything B. Something C. Nothing D. Anything 此题应选用 C 项。从动词" on the moon because there is no air or water the 看出 "没有东西可以生长在月球上面",所以应该选用" Nothing "进行表达。
- There is wrong with my computer. It doesn't work.
 - A. something B. everything C. nothing D. anything

此题应选用 A 项。从后面 "It doesn't work "中看出"电脑肯定有毛病了",所以"nothing"是逻辑错误,此句为肯定句,所以应用" something"进行表达,不可能说"一切东西坏了"而常说"某东西坏了",故 B 项是错的。

- 2) bring /take为"带有方向性的动词", 以说话人的方向为准 "bring"表示"拿来,带来",而"take"则表示"带走,拿走"。
 例解:
- ④ Don't it away at the moment. I want it here.
- A. bring B. take C. get D. carry 此题应选用 B 项。从后面 "I want it here 中看出"说话人此处需要它" ,所以"不要把它 拿走"是符合逻辑的,所以应用" Don't take it away进行表达。
- ⑤ Please find your text bookd it to school tomorrow.

A. take B. get C. bring D. carry 此题应选用 C 项。从后面 "it to school tomorrow"中看出"说话人叫学生明天把书本带到学校去",所以学生往往会选" take"表达,但是英语中听话者和说话者共去的地方应该用"bring"表达。

中考英语总复习教案十六

语法重点: 1) 有连词 but 和 and, so 等连接的并列句

2) 反身代词的使用方法

难点突破: 1)表示转折意义,表示并列或顺接关系的区别

2)不同语境中的反身代词用法 知识目标:灵活运用所学知识进行交际的能力 复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 2Lictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二)翻译操练(Practice—ask Ss to say out some sentences using and, but, some etc.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由发言进行)
- (三)语法复习 : D 连词"but"意为" 但是,然而",为转折连词, "and "为并列连词,在并列句前相等于一个"无意义的引导词" ,"so"意为"所以,因此",具有具体的意义。例解:
- 1 He is very young, he is also very strong and quick.

A. but B. and C. when D. so 此题应选用 B 项。从前面" He is very young,"中看出 "他很年轻",而后面的"他也很强壮、聪明",两者之间应该是并列关系,而不是从属关系或因果关系,更不是转折关系,故只能选用" and "连接。

② If s not whether是否) you win or lose, how you play the game.

A. so B. and C. but D. when 此题应选用 C 项。从前面" It's not whether 是否)you win or lose中看出 "你的输赢并不重要",而"你如何进行的过程才是重要的" ,可以看出是前后转折的关系, 故只能选用"but"连接。

- 2) 反身代词有称自身代词,有第一人称和第二人称的物主代词和第三人称的宾格形式加上词尾的 -self/ -selve构成。其意义为"某人自己 /某人亲自 /某人独自"等。例解:
- 3 Xiao Ming fell off the tree and hurtbadly yesterday.

A. her B. himself C. him D. herself 此题应选用 B 项。从前面 "Xiao Ming fell off the **tinde** "中看出 "小明从树上摔了下来" ,而"弄伤了他自己" ,不可能是弄伤了另一个"他" ,更不可能是"她自己"了,故只能选用 "himself"才符合语法和逻辑。

4 Help to some fruit, Lucy and Lily.

A. herself B. themselves C. yourself D. yourselves

此题应选用 D 项。从后面的" Lucy and Lily! 中看出是主人在招呼她们两个"随便吃点水果",而"Help yourself/yourselves to sth为固定结构,不能用其他人称的自身代词,故只能选用" yourselves"才符合语法和逻辑。

中考英语总复习教案十七

语法重点:形容词、副词的比较等级 难点突破:形容词、副词的比较等级的规则与不规则变化形式 知识目标:灵活运用所学知识进行会话、交际的能力 复习步骤设计:

(一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 22ctation of the main ones

and important sentences. (此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)

- (二)翻译操练(Practice—ask Ss to say out some sentences like Jim is the tallest in his class. / Who jumps the highest in your school ? / Lucy is nearly as tall as Liu 此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由发言进行)
- (三)语法复习 : 形容词、副词的比较等级的规则变化为①单音节和部分双音节的形容词、副词的词尾 +er, est,分别构成比较级和最高级形式,②部分双音节和多音节的形容词、副词的词前 +more, most 分别构成比较级和最高级形式 ,如 red- redder-reddest / more reful, the most careful /, et特别要注意各种等级的信号与等级的相互一致性。例解:
 - 1. Lucy ran than Han Mei did.

A. more fast B. much faster C. much more fast D. very fast 此题应选用 B 项。从 " than Han Mei did. "中看出 "Lucy 跑得比 Han Mei 快",而"much"用于修饰和强调比较级,故只能选用" much faster"结构。

- 2、Drawing is not interesting music.
 A. so, as B. more, as C. less, as D. as more, as 此题应选用 A 项。从" interesting"中看出是原级,故否定的原级结构应该是 "not so /as as"故只能选用 A 项。
- 3、LiLei is the boy in his class.

 A. longest B. longer C. highest D. tallest
 此题应选用 D 项。从 " the second "中看出是排行榜第二位,故应该用最高级结构,而表示人身高的形容词必须用" tall",不能用" high 或 long"。
- 4、Itis_____today than it was yesterday, 'ish it?

 A. much cold B. less colder C. less cold D. far cold
 此题应选用 C 项。从 " than it was yesterday 中看出是比较级结构,但是" less"后面只能加动词原形,故 B 项是错误的,而 A 项和 D 项中应该用" colder"表示,故也是错误的。
 - 5. Lucy didfar than Lily.

A. more badly B. worse C. more good D. more careful 此题应选用 B 项。从" than Lily"中看出是比较级结构,"far"用于强调比较级,但是"badly"的比较级不是" more badly",而"did"后面又需要用副词的比较级, ,故 A 项 C 项和 D 项都是错误的。

中考英语总复习教案十八

语法重点: 冠词的用法 难点突破: 定冠词与不定冠词的区别使用 知识目标: 灵活运用所学知识进行会话、交际的能力 复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 201 ctation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二)翻译操练(Practice—ask Ss to say out some sentences like Herse a seat for you./ Thomas Edison was an American inventor. / The book www.stenby Bill Gates. The boy sitting in the corner is a friend of his.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由发言进行)
- (三) 语法复习 : 冠词分定冠词 (the) 和不定冠词 (a, an) 两类。①定冠词的用法主要有:

a.特指上文中提到的,或双方都知道的人或事 ,b.用于形容词最高级前 ,c用于宇宙间独一无二的事物前 ,d. 用在序数词前 ,e.用在形容词前, 表示一类人或事物 ,f.用在姓氏前表示某某一家人 ,g.用于比较级前表示强调意义,在许多情况下 " the"相等于 this/that /these/ those 之意。 ② 不定冠词主要用于修饰可数名词的单数, 相等于 "one "的意义, 有时可以用 " a 或 an"加名词表示一类事物。辅音因素发音开头的单词前用 " a", 元音因素发音开头的单词用 " an "连接。

例解:

1, I like very much, but I don't like music of this film.

A. a, the B. the , the C. / the D. the, / 此题应选用 C 项。从" I like very much, "中看出"我很喜欢音乐" ,但是没有特指哪种音乐,而" music of this film.却明确指定了是"这部电影的音乐" , 故应该用" the" 加以限制。

2、After supper, the Browns usually go out for walk by sea..

A. a, a, a B. /, a, the C. /, /, / D. the, a, a
此题应选用 B 项。从"go out for a walk"中看出是"出去散步",为固定短语搭配, 而"sea."
属于独一无二的事物,应该用" the"指定,故可以通过这两者排除 A 项、 C 项和 D 项的 可能性。

3、People take good care of old and young in our country.
A. an, an B. the, an C. an, the D. the, the 此题应选用 D 项。从"People take good careof in our country"中看出是"在我国,人们精心照料老人和儿童"之意,所以应该用" the old . the young"表示"一类人"。
4、Ther is "u" and "l" in the word "uncle".

A . a, an B. a, a C. an, a D. an, an 此题应选用 D 项。从字母" u"上看是元音字母,但是它的第一个音素是" [j"],为辅音因素,故应该用" a "连接,故可以排除 C 项和 D 项的可能性, 而" l"虽然为辅音字母,但其第一个因素为" [e]",为元音因素,故应该用" an "连接。

中考英语总复习教案十九

语法重点: 过去进行时态的相关语法知识

难点突破: 与现在进行时态的比较与区别及 was/ were 的区别使用

知识目标: 用所学语法知识进行灵活运用和交际

复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 24-25 dictation of the main ones and important sentences. (此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)
- (二) 对话操练(Practice—ask Ss to say out some sentences likeWhat were you doing at this time yesterday? / was he doing the same thing at that time ? / Sthewwarkningat the factory between 8 and 9 last night. et此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由发言进行)
- (三)语法复习:过去进行时态表示某人某物在过去某一时刻或某一时间内正在进行或发生的动作,常常与 at that time/ this time yesterday/ between 8 and 10 , then/ when he c節时 in , 间信号连用。有结构助动词 was/ were+V-ing 构成。例解:

1. What _____your father ____when the bell rang?

A. were doing B. did, do C. was, doing D. would, do

此题应选用 C 项。从"your father"上看是单数人称, 故可以排除 A 项的可能性, 而"when
the bell rang强调的是过去某一时刻, 故不能用过去时态和过去将来时态表示, 故 B 项和 D 项都是错误的。
2. Wea meeting when itheavily yesterday afternoon.
A. were having, was raining B. are having, was raining
C. were having, rained D. had, was raining
此题应选用 A 项。从" a meeting heavily"上看是"昨天我们开会时,雨下得很大"
之意。但是开会和下雨应该是同时发生的事情,故可以排除 B 项的可能性, 而 C 项和 D
项中的时态不能表示"同时发生"的意思,故也是错误的。故只能用" were having, was
raining",才是符合情景的。
3,your parentsTV between 7 and 9 yesterday evening?
A. Was, watching B. were, watching C. Did, watch D. Are, watching 此题应选用 B 项。从" your parents"上看是复数人称,故可以排除 A 项的可能性,而从
"between 7 and 9 yesterday evening"中可以看出是过去某一时间内发生的事情。故可以排除 C 项的可能性, 而 D 项中的时态是显性错误,故只能用" were watching",才是符合语法的。
4、Whatthe children _at the moment? - Theyschool for home.
A. were doing, were leaving B. was doing, were leaving
C. did do, were leaving D. were doing, left
此题应选用 A 项。从上下文来看是一问一答式的对话,所以时态应该是统一的,故可以直
接排除 C 项和 D 项的可能性,而从" the children"中可以看出是人称复数,故可以排除 B 项的可能性,故只能用" were doing, were leaving",才是符合语法的。
中考英语总复习教案二十
语法重点: 1)过去进行时态的拓展 2)形容词、副词的转换方式
难点突破: 形容词、副词的区别使用
目标:用所学语法知识进行灵活运用和交际 复习步骤设计:
(一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit 26ctation of the main ones
and important sentences.(此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查) (二)翻译/对话操练(Practice—ask Ss to say out some sentences likeWhat was the cleaner doing
when you walked past him ? / Was it raining lastvihight Were the childreplaying happily in the park at that time ? 此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行 ,学生可自由发言进行)
(三)语法复习: D 过去进行时态可以表示两者同时发生的事情, 意为"一边一边,与此同时,"。常与连词"while"连用。
例解:
(1) My father newspapers while my mother the cleaning.
A. was reading, was doing B. read, did D. read was deing
C. was reading, did D. read, was doing 此题应选用 A 项。从"while"一词上来看是两个动作同时并列发生的,所以时态应该是统
一的,故可以直接排除 C 项和 D 项的可能性,而 "while"大多与进行时态的结构连用。
故可以排除 B 项的可能性,故只能用" was reading, was doing,才符合语法。
②They came out to see whatoutside.

A. is happening B. was happening C. will happen D. were happening 此题应选用 B 项。从"came"一词上来看是过去时态的句子,所以后面的时态也应该是与过去时态相统一的过去某一时态, 但是不可能用现在的某一时态, 故可以直接排除 A 项和 C 项的可能性,而 D 项中"were"不能与"what"连用。故也是错误的, 所以只能用"was happening"才是正确的。

- 2)形容词转变为副词的方式为词尾 +ly, 但是也有特殊的副词结构如 good —well, hard——hard 不变, lucky—luckily,happy happily ,e变"y"为"i"再加"ly"。在运用形容词和副词的区别上面,可以理解成:①大多动词后面加副词,即 V+adv 结构,但是连系动词要加形容词,即 Link V+ adj. 例解:
- ① The children are playing . They look very .

A. happy, happy B. happily, happily C. happy, happily D. happily, happpy 此题应选用 D 项。从" The children are playing"上看需要用副词" happily",而后面的"They look very"显然是需要用形容词" happpy",故应该选用" happily, happpy"才是符合语法的。

2 The library is a place, so I usually walk into it .

A. quiet, quietly B. quietly, quietly C. quietly, quiet D. quiet, quiet 此题应选用 A 项。从"The library is a"上看需要用形容词 "quiet",而后面的"so I usually walk into "t显然是需要用副词" quietly",故应该选用" quiet, quiet"们才能使语法和句意正确。

中考英语总复习教案二十一

语法重点:现在完成时态 (Present Perfect Tense)—)

难点突破: already, just , y的区别使用

知识目标:通过操练、专项练习等方式复习"现在完成时态"的时态结构以及相关用法。 复习步骤设计:

- (一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit One, dictation of some main words and phrases learnt in this uh此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查) 。
- (二)对话(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about Have you finished your work yet? Have they seen the film yet? We already had my lunch. What about you? Yes, I' ve just had it, too. et此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行,即复习阶段课前对话必须人人参与)
- (三)语法复习: 现在完成时态: (A)概念:表示过去已经发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的结果或影响。可以理解为 "至今为止已经完成的动作或存在的状态" 。(B)时态信号:常与 already, just , 筹词连用。(C)时态结构:

have /has +实义动词的过去分词。在肯定句中常与 already, juast连用。"already"表示"已经","just"则表示"刚刚,刚才"之意。 already"有时也可以用于疑问句中,表示问话者惊讶的语气,"yet"用于疑问句和否定句中,表示"还没有",或者 了吗?"之意。

例解:

1 , Ha	ave you i	inisnea yo	our nomework		-NO,	not	•		
A. yet,	already	B. yet, y	vet C. alrea	ady, yet	D. alr	ready, a	lready		
此题应证	亥选用 E	3项。前面	万 为疑问句,	后面是否定	定回答,	故两处结	区格均应该周	刊"	yet ".
	-	-							

A. just, yet B. already, just C. just, already D. /, already 此题应该选用 D 项。前面为疑问句,不可以用" just/already 提问,故 A/B/C 项都是错误的,后面是肯定结构,故应该用" already"。
3、 Jim, have you had your lun <u>ch</u> ? It's only 10:30 in the morning. A. yet B. just now C. just D. already 此题应该选用 D 项。前面为疑问句,但是从" It's only 10:30 in the morning.中可以看出
问话人非常惊讶,故应该用" already"连接。
4. I' vefound my lost pen. I found it under my desk
A. just, just B. just now, just now C. just, just now D. just now, just 此题应该选用 C 项。前面为完成时态,后面为过去时态,故应该用" just/just now分别连接,"just now"意为" a moment ago"。
中考英语总复习教案二十二
语法重点: 现在完成时态 (Present Perfect Tense)二()
难点突破: (1) ever与 never、(2) have/has been to与/have/ has gone to的区别使用知识目标:通过操练、专项练习等方式复习"现在完成时态"的时态结构以及相关用法。
复习步骤设计: (一) 词汇复习 Povision of the words and phragon learnt in Unit Two distortion of some main
(一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit Two, dictation of some main words and phrases learnt in this un此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)。
(二) 对话操练(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about Have you ever been to Harbin? Have they ever travelled to the South before ? We never spoken to a foreigner. What about you? Where's Tom? - He's gone back to England for a holiday. (此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行,即复习阶段课前对话必须人人参与)
(三)语法复习:现在完成时态 ((二):表示动作曾经发生用" ever",动作从未发生过用 "never","never"还可以用于替代否定回答形式; 表示"曾经去过某处"用" have/has been
to sw",表示"已经去某处了,人不在此处"用 have/has gone tosw "。 "例解:
1. Have you been to New Zealand? - No, .
A. ever, ever B. ever, never C. never, ever D. already, never
此题应该选用 B 项。前面为疑问句,可以用" ever"进行搭配提问,后面是简短的否定回答,应该用"never"。
2. Where 's Mike? He has to Beijing. He won't be back until next month.
A. been B. went C. gone D. going 此题应该选用 C 项。从前面的" Where's Mike?"中可知 Mike"人不在此地",故应该选 用"gone"。
3. The Browns have to America twice already. They ve there again for a third time.
A. gone, gone B. gone, been C. been, been D. been, gone 此题应该选用 D 项。从前面的" twice"中可知 " The Browns 曾经去过美国两次了",故
应该选用"been",而后面" again for a third time中可知是"这一次去了美国" ,故应该用"gone"表达。
1. Where's Jim? - He has to Canada. He has there twice.
A. been, gone B. gone, been C. gone, gone D. been, been

此题应该选用 B 项。从前面的" Where's Jim?"中可知 "Jim 人不在此地",故应该选用" gone",而后面" twice."中可知是"曾经去过两次" ,故应该用" been"表达。

中考英语总复习教案二十三

语法重点: 现在完成时态 (Present Perfect Tense)

难点突破: (1) since与 for ever since的区别使用

(2) How long /How many times 开头的特殊疑问句 知识目标:通过操练、专项练习等方式复习"现在完成时态"的时态结构以及深层用法。

复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit Three, dictation of some main words and phrases learnt in this 如此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)。
- (二)对话操练(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about How long have you learnt English ? Ive learnt English for about three years. / How many times private they fruit ?—Only once.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行, 即复习阶段课前对话必须人人参与)
- (三)语法复习: 现在完成时态((三):表示过去某一时间起到现在为止的时间段用 "since+过去的一个时间点" 表达,表示一个时间段, 常用"for +一段时间"构成。"since /for "结构在划线提问时均可以用" How long "提问,表示"多长时间" , 而表示"多少次"提问时则应该用" How many times ?"提问。
- 1. We haven 't had a day off a whole month.
- A. for B. from C. with D. since 此题应该选用 A 项。从前面的"haven't had "中可知是现在完成时态 ,故应该缩小选择范围在"since 和 for"之间,而"a whole month"是一段时间,不是过去的时间点,故应该用"for"连接。
- 2. Her father has worked the boss about five years.
- A. for, for B. for, since C. since, for D. at, for 此题应该选用 A 项。从 " the boss'中可知是"替老板干活",故应该用 "for",而 "about five year's 是一段时间,不是过去的时间点,故应该用" for"连接。
- 3. Miss Brown has taught English September 1993.
- A. in B. from C. for D. since 此题应该选用 D 项。从" has taught"中可知是"现在完成时态",而"September 1993."是过去的一个时间点,故应该用" since"连接。
- 4, have your parents worked as teachers ?- Since we moved to the city.
- A. How far B. How long C. How often D. How many times 此题应该选用 B 项。从 " Since we moved to the city.中可知是"自从我们搬到这个城市起至今为止",故应该用" How long "提问。

中考英语总复习教案二十四

语法重点: 宾语从句 难点突破: 主句现在时态, 宾语从句各

种所需时态的句子结构

知识目标:通过操练、专项练习等方式复习"宾语从句"的句子结构以及相关用法。复习步骤设计:

(一) 词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit Four, dictation of some main

words and phrases learnt in this w此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)

- (二) 对话操练(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues about I think Jim is a good boy. / Tm afraid its going to rain soon ./Were happy that you like the present.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行,即复习阶段课前对话必须人人参与)
- (三)语法复习: 宾语从句(一) : 宾语从句是一个句子,作为主句动词的宾语成分,有其独立的主胃(宾)句子结构。有三个要素应该引起重视。 (1) 引导词、(2)语序、(3)时态。引导词有三种。即" that/if/whether 和疑问词",语序必须用陈述句结构,时态应一分为三。首先,当主句是现在时态时,宾语从句可以用任何所需时态; 其次,当主句为过去时态时,宾语从句必须用相应过去时, 即用过去某一时态; 而当宾语从句是客观真理和自然规律时,则无论主句是何时态,宾语从句时态保持不变。例解:
- 1. Li Lei says that the Great Wall sometime next week.
- A. visits B. would visit C. will visit D. has visited 此题应该选用 C 项。从 " . sometime next week"中可知是"将来时态"的时间信号,而主句动词为现在时态,故应该用" willvisit。
- 2. She said that she to wake up later than usual.

A. would B. was going C. wants D. must 此题应该选用 B 项。从 " . She said "中可知主句是"过去时态" , 故宾语从句应该用过去某一时态,而" to"的出现,可以排除 A 项、和 D 项,故应该用" was going "才符合语法。

1. Could you please tell me ?

A. who that man is

B. who that man was

C. what is that man

D. whom that man is

此题应该选用 A 项。从主句中的 "Could you please"中可知主句是表示"非常委婉的语气",并不表示过去时态,故宾语从句不必要用过去某一时态,而宾语从句中必须用陈述语序故应该选用" who that man is"才符合语法。

2. The old man told the children that the sunmuch bigger than the earth.

A. will be B. was

C. has been

D. is

此题应该选用 D 项。按照主句中的 "The old man told the children",过去时态,宾语从句要用过去某一时态,但是"太阳比地球大许多" 是客观真理,故宾语从句应仍然保持现在时态才符合语法。 中考英

语总复习教案二十五 语法

重点: 动词不定式

难点突破: 动词不定式用作宾语、宾语补语和目的状语

知识目标:通过操练、专项练习等方式复习"动词不定式"的句子结构以及相关用法。 复习步骤设计:

- (一)词汇复习 Revision of the words and phrases learnt in Unit Six, offiction of words and phrases learnt in this 如此环节也可根据中考词汇表顺序进行听写检查)。
- (二)对话操练(Dialogue Acting—ask Ss to act out some dialogues aboutWhat do you want to be when you grow up ?/Could you ask him to turn the radio down ? What did the teacher tell us to do for homework ? etc.(此环节也可以采取学生达标积分制进行,即复习阶段课前对话必须人人参与)
- (三)语法复习:动词不定式(一) :在许多动词如 hope, like, want, wish, decide, begin, start等动词后面所加的不定式做该动词的宾语, 在宾语成分后面出现的动词不定式做该宾语的补

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