专题 04 易错考点 4&情态动词和条件状语从句&写作指导 4

模块导航

考点聚焦：核心考点+语法考点，有的放矢

重点速记：知识点和关键点梳理，查漏补缺

难点强化：难点专攻，能力提升

学以致用：提升专练，全面突破

考点聚焦

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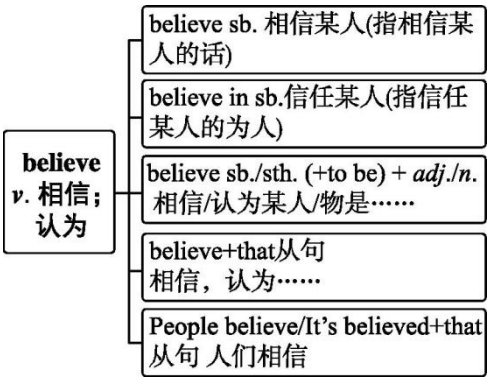
重点专攻

词汇核心考点

考点 1.believe 的用法

It's hard to believe a tree can develop from a small seed (种子).

believe 是一个高频动词,使用时需注意以下用法:



believable adj. 可相信的,可信任的

unbelievable adj. 难以置信的,不真实的

根据汉语提示完成句子。

1.我们应该信任他。

We should _____ _____ him.

2.人们相信好人有好报。

_____ _____ that kind ones will receive good things in return.= that kind ones will receive good things in return.

1.believe in 2.People believe It is believed

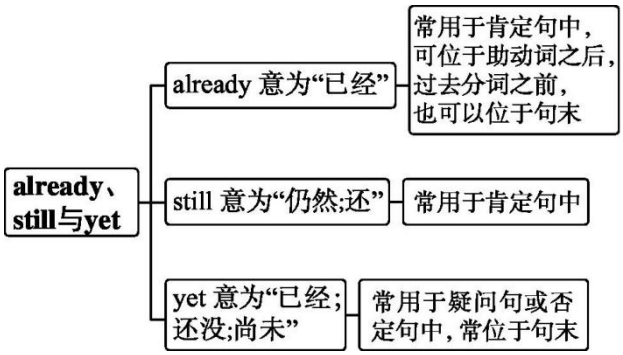
考点 2.already、still、yet 的用法

1.Zibo barbecue (烧烤) has already become a hit.(改为一般疑问句)

Has Zibo barbecue become a hit yet?

2.If you love reading books, you must know about the book The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain. The book is quite interesting and popular among kids. Even if I am an adult now, the book is still one of my favorites.

already、still、yet 都有"已经"的意思,区别如下:



用 already、still、yet 填空。

1.Although it's raining heavily, people are _____ waiting in line for their favorite writers.

2.—Have you seen the film I recommended to you?

—No, not _____. I have been busy recently.

3.—I've _____ given my report to our teacher. Have you finished yours _____?

—No, I _____ need to do some research about my project.

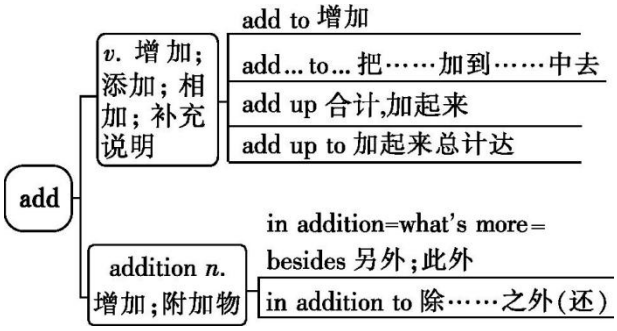
4.—Sorry, I'm late. Have we got the tickets?

—Yes, I've _____ got them. Let's go!

1.still 2.yet 3.already yet still 4.already

考点 3.add 的用法

Flowers, meanwhile, add color to a garden, with each carrying a symbolic meaning of its own.



按要求完成下列练习。

1.If you add some salt _____the soup, it will taste better.(用恰当的介词填空)

2.除了打乒乓球,我们还踢足球。(根据汉语意思完成句子)

We play football _____ table tennis.

3.请把所有的数字都加起来,看看它们总计达到多少。(根据汉语意思完成句子)

Please _____ all the numbers to see how much they _____.

4.你需要金钱和时间,此外你还需要努力。(根据汉语意思完成句子)

You need money and time._____, you need hard work.

1.to 2.in addition to/besides 3.add up add up to 4.In addition/What's more/Besides

考点 4.turn 的用法

你离开房间时必须关灯。You must turn off the lights when you leave a room.

动词 turn 常和副词 on、off、down 和 up 连用,构成动词短语,区别如下:

turn on 打开(电灯、电视、水源、煤气等)He turned on TV to watch the talk show.他打开电视看访谈节目。
turn off 关掉(电灯、电视、水源、煤气等)Save the document before you turn off the computer.关电脑前先保存文件。
turn down 关小、调低(收音机等的音量);拒绝 Please turn down the radio. It's too noisy. 请把收音机音量关小一点,太吵了。
turn up 调高(收音机等的音量);出现;到达 Do you mind if I turn up the music?你介意我把音乐声调大一点吗?

turn 作名词,意为“轮流”。

选词填空

turn on　turn off　turn up　turn down

1.—Tom, please_____the radio a bit. Your baby sister is sleeping.

—OK, I will.

2.I waited for a long time, but he failed to _____. I had to leave him a note and went home.

3.—Are you going to attend Tom's birthday party next week?

—Yes. He is my good friend and I can't _____ his invitation.

4.—The light is on. When you leave, please_____ the light.

—OK, I won't forget to do it.

5.—It's getting dark. Could you please _____ the light for me?

—All right. Just a minute.

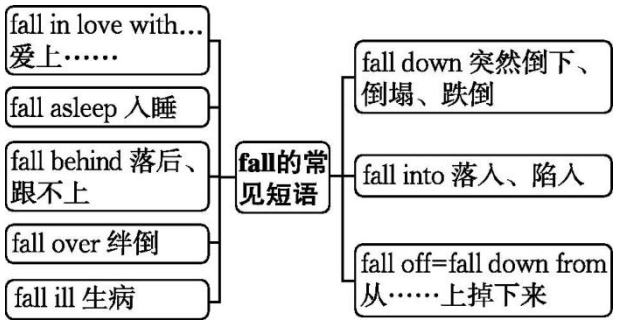
1.turn down　2.turn up　3.turn down　4.turn off 5.turn

考点 5.fall down 的用法

—How did you break your leg?

—I fell down on the icy road yesterday.

fall down 意为“突然倒下; 倒塌”,与 fall 相关的常见短语如下:



fall 和 feel 是两个不同的动词,它们都是不规则动词,其过去式如下: fall→fell 掉落;跌倒

feel→felt 感觉

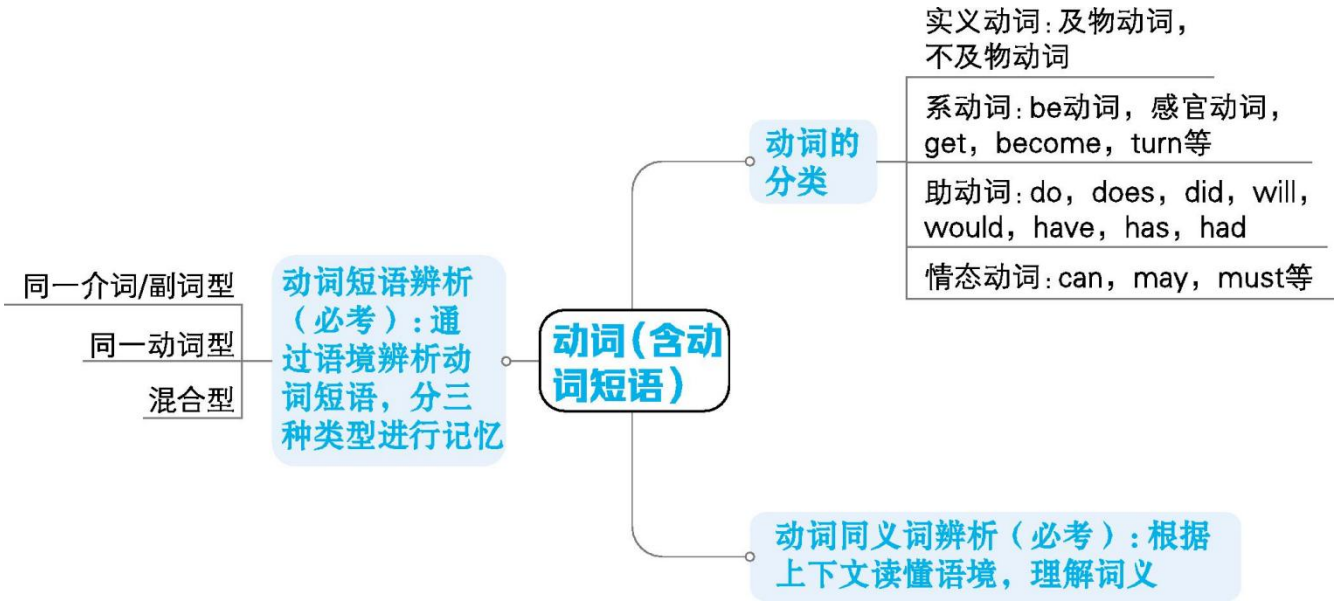
根据括号中的汉语提示完成短文。

When I saw the beautiful Chaohu Lake for the first time, I _____(爱上) it. After a while, some birds (掉入) the lake for no reason. What's worse, some visitors also _____(从……上掉下来) the ship. After that, I _____(绊倒)and _____(生病了). As a result, I _____ (落后) others in the class.

fell in love with　fell into　fell off/fell down from　fell over　fell ill　fell behind

语法核心考点

动词及动词短语



考点一　动词的种类

类别		功能及用法		例子
行为动词	及物动词 vt.	本身含有实在意义，表示动作或状态，在句中能独立作谓语。	可以接宾语	afford,buy, enjoy,keep
	不及物动词 vi.		不可以直接接宾语	arrive,cry, die,fall
连系动词	本身有一定的词义，但词义不完整，不能单独作谓语，必须与表语一起构成谓语。			be,smell, look,taste

助动词	本身没有词义，不能独立作谓语，只能和实义动词一起构成谓语，表示时态、语态、否定、疑问等。	do,does, will,shall
情 态 动词	本身有一定的词义，但不能独立作谓语，只能和实义动词一起构成谓语，表示说话人的语气和情态，没有人称和数的变化。	may, must, can, need

1.不及物动词要想接宾语，必须在不及物动词后加上适当的介词。如：

The baby is smiling at us.小孩正对着我们笑呢。

He died of hunger.他死于饥饿。

Please listen to the teacher carefully.请仔细听老师讲课。

2.双宾语动词后面跟两个宾语，直接宾语为动词直接涉及的事物；间接宾语往往指涉及的人。间接宾语有时可放到后面去，由介词 to 或 for 引导，变成介词短语。

◆能接以 to 引导的间接宾语的动词常见的有：

bring,give,leave,lend,offer,pass,play,read,send,show,take,teach,tell,write 等。如：

Could you lend your dictionary to me?请你把你的字典借我用用好吗？

She passed the salt to him.她把盐递给了他。

◆能接以 for 引导的间接宾语的动词常见的有：

bring,build,buy,cook,cut,fetch,find,get,keep,make,order,save,pick,play,sing,take,win,write 等。如：

Mother cooks breakfast for us every day.母亲每天都为我们做早饭。

I'll fetch a chair for you.我去给你拿一个凳子。

考点二 常见连系动词的用法

常用连系动词	词义	例句
be	是	I'm a girl with short hair.
become	成为，变得	Mike becomes interested in Chinese.
turn	变得	Mr. White's face turned red.
get	变得	The weather is getting bad.
smell	闻起来	The flowers smell nice.
sound	听起来	The plan sounds good.
taste	尝起来	The soup tastes delicious.
stay	保持	The shop stays open till 8 pm.
grow	成长，变得	Her hair is growing white.

keep	保持	The girl keeps silent all the time.
feel	感到，摸起来	The coat feels very soft
look	看起来	My mother looks very young.
注意	1.连系动词不能单独作谓语，其后必须接形容词、名词或介词短语作表语。 2.含连系动词(be 除外)的句子变疑问句时一定要借助助动词 do,does,did 等。	

考点三 情态动词的用法

情态动词	意义及用法	例句
may	表示“请求许可”，意思是“可以，可能”，其一般疑问句的否定回答为 mustn’t。	—May I go out and play football? —No,you mustn’t.
	表推测，意思是“可能”。	Mr.Li may be at home.
can (could)	表示“能力”，意思是“能，会”，否定形式为 can’t,couldn’t。	Mike can speak a little Chinese. I could ride the bike when I was 6 years old.
	用在疑问句中，表示“征求意见”，could 比 can 的语气更委婉、客气。	Could you tell me something about your school?
	表推测，常用在否定句和疑问句中。	He can’t be at home. He has gone to Japan.
	can 用于一般现在时及一般过去时两种时态，be able to 可以用于各种时态。	He can spell these words. He has been able to draw pictures already.
must	表示义务、命令或要求，意思是“必须，应该”，否定形式为 mustn’t，意思是“不应该，不允许”，表示警告。	You must be careful next time. You mustn’t take photos here.
	表示推测，意为“必定”。	He must be in the room.
	表示说话人的主观看法。	I must go home now.
	must 引导的一般疑问句，肯定回答时用 must，have to；否定回答时用 needn’t 或 don’t have to。	—Must I finish the homework today? —No,you needn’t/you don’t have to.
need	表示“需要”，多用于否定句。	He needn’t worry about it.
	作实义动词，后接动词不定式。	I’m very tired and I need to have a rest.

考点四 动词短语

类别	实例	汉义
动词+副词	add up	加起来
	break out	爆发
	carry on	坚持下去；继续下去
	change into	转换成；变成
	clean up	清除；收拾干净
	clear up	整理，收拾；(天气)放晴
	come back	回来；想起来
	come down	落下来
	come in	进入，进来
	cut down	砍倒
	cut off	切断
	cut up	切碎
	eat up	吃光，吃完
	fall behind	落在……后面；输给别人
	find out	发现；查明
	get along	取得进展
	get together	聚会，联欢
	get up	起床
	give away	分发；赠送
	give back	归还,送回
	give in	屈服
	give out	分发；用完，耗尽
	give up	放弃
	go ahead	继续
	go away	走开，离去
	go on	继续
	grow up	长大成人，成长
	hand in	上交；交纳
	hand out	分发
	hold on	坚持；(打电话)别挂断
	keep on	继续(进行)

	let in	让……进来，放进
	look ahead	向前看
	look up	查找
	pay back	偿还(借款等)
	pick up	拾起，捡起；开车接；学会
	point out	指出，标明
	put off	推迟
	put on	穿；戴上；上演
	put up	举起；张贴
	start off	出发
	stay up	熬夜
	take off	脱下；起飞
	turn down	声音调小
	turn in	上交
	turn off	关闭
	wake up	唤醒，醒来
	watch out	当心
	work out	计算出动
动词词+介词	agree with	赞同，同意(某人的看法)
	arrive at/in	到达
	ask for	请求；询问
	base on	以……为依据
	belong to	属于
	break into	破门而入
	call for	需要；呼吁
	care for	在乎，关心
	come from	来自……
	deal with	处理；对付
	depend on/upon	依靠；相信；依赖
	get over	克服
	get to	到达……
	go by	走过，经过

	go over	仔细检查；复习
	knock at	敲
	laugh at	嘲笑……
	learn from	向……学习
	look after	照顾
	look at	看……，观看……
	look for	寻找
	look like	看起来像
	pass by	经过
	point to	指向……
	quarrel with	(和某人)争吵
	stand for	代表(某事物)；支持
	stick to	坚持
	talk about	谈论，议论
	think about	考虑
	think of	想起，想出；认为
	wait for	等待
动词+副词+介词	add up to	加起来总计
	catch up with	赶上
	come up with	想出
	get along with	相处
	go on with	继续进行
	keep away from	远离
	keep up with	跟上；和……保持联系
	look down on/upon	看不起
	look forward to	盼望
	look out of	朝……外看
	make up of	由……组成，构成
	run out of	耗尽

注意:

对于动词+副词类的短语，如果是名词作宾语，那么这个名词既可以放在短语之间也可以放在短语的后面，但是如果是代词作宾语，则代词一定要放在短语之间。如：

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