

中考英语知识点总结

初一年级（上）

【知识梳理】

I. 重点短语

1. Sit down

2. on duty

3. in English

4. have a seat

5. at home

6. look like

7. look at

8. have a look

9. come on

10. at work

11. at school

12. put on

13. look after

14. get up

15. go shopping

II. 重要句型

1. help sb. do sth.

2. What about...?

3. Let's do sth.
4. It's time to do sth.
5. It's time for ...
6. What's...? It is.../ It's...
7. Where is...? It's....
8. How old are you? I'm....
9. What class are you in?
I'm in....
10. Welcome to....
11. What's ...plus...? It's....
12. I think...
13. Who's this? This is....
14. What can you see? I can see...
15. There is (are)
16. What colour is it (are they)? It's (They're)...
17. Whose ...is this? It's....
18. What time is it? It's....

III. 交际用语

1. Good morning, Miss/Mr....
2. Hello! Hi!
3. Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you, too.
4. How are you? I'm fine, thank you/thanks. And you?
5. See you. See you later.

6. Thank you! You're welcome.
7. Goodbye! Bye!
8. What's your name? My name is
9. Here you are. This way, please.
10. Who's on duty today?
11. Let's do.
12. Let me see.

IV. 重要语法

1. 动词 be 的使用方法;
2. 人称代词和物主代词的使用方法;
3. 名词的单复数和所有格的使用方法;
4. 冠词的基本使用方法;
5. There be 句型的使用方法。

【名师讲解】

1.in/on

在表达空间位置时，in 表达在某个空间的范围以内，on 表达在某一种物体的表面之上。

例如：There is a bird in the tree. 树上有只鸟。There is a picture on the wall. 墙上有张图。

2. this/that/these/those

(1) this 常常用来指在时间、地点上更靠近发言人的人和事，these 是 this 的复数形式。that 常常用来指在时间、地点上离发言人更远一点的人和事，those 是 that 的复数形式。例如：You look in this box and I' ll look in that one over there. 你看看这个盒子，我去看那边的那个盒子。

I want this car, not that car. 我想要这辆小汽车，不是那一辆。

Take these books to his room, please. 请把这些书拿到他房间去。

This is mine; that' s yours. 这个是我的，那个是你的。

These are apples; those are oranges. 这些是苹果，那些是橘子。

(2)在打电话的用语中，this 常常指的是我，that 常常指的是对方。例如：

This is Mary speaking. Who's that? 我是玛丽。你是谁？

3. There be/ have

There be "有"，其确切含意为"某处或某时存在某人或某物。"其构造是：There be + 某人或某物 + 表达地点或时间的状语。There be 背面的名词实际上是主语，be 动词的形式要和主语在数上保持一致，be 动词背面的名词是单数或不可数名词时用 is，名词是复数时用 are。

例如：(1) There is a big bottle of coke on the table. 桌上有一大瓶子可乐。

(2) There is a doll in the box. 那个盒子里有个娃娃。

(3) There are many apples on the tree. 那树上有许多苹果。

总之，There be 构造强调的是一种客观存在的"有"。have 表达"拥有，占有，具有"，即：某人或某物(sb. have / has sth.)。主语一般是名词或代词，与主语是所属关系。例如：

(4) I have two brothers and one sister. 我有两个兄弟，一个姐姐。

(5) That house has four rooms. 那所房子有四个房间。

4. look/ see/ watch

(1)look 表达“看、瞧”，着重指认真看，强调看的动作，表达故意地注意看，但不一定看到，以提醒对方注意。如：

Look! The children are playing computer games. 瞧！孩子们在玩电脑游戏。

Look! What's that over there? 看！那边那个是什么？

单独使用是不及物动词，如强调看某人/物，其后接介词 at，才能带宾语，如：

He's looking at me. 他正在看着我。

(2)see 强调“看”的成果，着重的是 look 这个动作的成果，意思是“看到”，see 是及物动词，背面能直接跟宾语。如：

What can you see in the picture? 你能在图上看到什么？

Look at the blackboard. What did you see on it? 看黑板！你看到了什么？

(3)watch “观看，注视”，侧重于场面，表达全神贯注地观看、观测或注视某事务的活动，强调过程，常用于“看电视、看足球、看演出”等。如：

Yesterday we watched a football match on TV.昨天我们从电视上看了一场足球比赛。

4. put on/ in

put on 意为“穿上，戴上”。重要指“穿上”这一动作，背面接表达服装、鞋帽的名词。

in 是介词，表达“穿着”强调状态。在句中可以做定语、口号和状语。如：

It' s cold outside, put on your coat. 外面冷，穿上你的外衣。

He puts on his hat and goes out. 他戴上帽子，走了出去。

The woman in a white blouse is John' s mother.穿白色衬衣的那个妇女是 John 的妈妈。

5. house/ home/family

house : “房子”，指居住的建筑物; Home: “家”，指一种人同家人共同常常居住的地方;

Family: “家庭“，“家庭组员”。例如：Please come to my house this afternoon. 今天下午请到我家来。

He is not at home. 他不在家。My family all get up early. 我们全家都起得很早。

6. fine, nice, good, well

四者都可用作形容词表达"好"之意，但前三者既可作表语又可作定语，而后者仅用作表语。

重要区别在于：

(1) fine 指物时表达的是质量上的"精细"，形容人时表达的是"身体健康"，也 可以用来指"天气晴朗"。例如：Your parents are very fine. 你父母身体很健康。

That's a fine machine.那是一台很好的机器 It's a fine day for a walk today.今天是散步的好时候。

(2)nice 重要侧重于人或物的外表，有"美好"，"漂亮"的意思，也可用于问候或赞扬他人。

例如：Lucy looks nice. 露西看上去很漂亮。These coats are very nice. 那些裙子很好看。

Nice to meet you. 见到你很快乐。It's very nice of you. 你真好。

(3)good 形容人时指"品德好"，形容物时指"质量好"，是表达人或物各方面都好的一般用语。

例如：Her son is a good student. 她儿子是一种好学生。

The red car is very good. 那辆红色小汽车很好。

(4)well 只可用来形容人的"身体好",但不能作定语,它也能用作副词作状语,多放在所修饰的动词之后。例如: I'm very well, thanks. 我身体很好,谢谢。

My friends sing well. 我的朋友们歌唱得好。

【考点扫描】

中考考点在本单元重要集中在:

1. 动词 be 的使用方法;
2. 人称代词和物主代词的使用方法;
3. 名词的单复数和所有格的使用方法;
4. 冠词的基本使用方法;
5. There be 句型的使用方法。
6. 本单元学过的词汇、短语和句型;
7. 本单元学过的平常交际用语。

考试形式可以是单项填空、完型填空、短文填空、完毕句子。

【中考范例】

1. (北京市中考试题)

Mary, please show _____ your picture. A. my B. mine C. I D. me

【解析】答案: D。该题考察的是人称代词和物主代词的使用方法。本题中动词 show 背面跟双宾语,空白处应填入人称代词的宾格 me 作宾语。

2. (上海市徐汇区中考试题)

_____ orange on the desk is for you, Mike. A. A B. An C. / D. The

【解析】答案: D。该题考察的是冠词的基本使用方法。由于是特指课桌上的那个橘子,因此用定冠词 the。

3. (哈尔滨市中考试题)

---What _____ the number of the girls in your class? ---About twenty.

A. is B. am C. are D. be

【解析】答案：A。该题考察的是动词 be 的使用方法和主谓一致。the number 作主语，应当是单数第三人称，动词 be 变为 is。

4. (陕西省中考试题)

There _____ a football match on TV this evening.

A. will have B. is going to be C. has D. is going to have

【解析】答案：B。该题考察的是 There be...句型和动词 have 使用方法区别。There be 句型自身就表达“在某个地方存在某个人或物”，不能和动词 have 混在一起用。

初一年级（下）

【知识梳理】

I. 重点短语

1. a bottle of

2. a little

3. a lot (of)

4. all day

5. be from

6. be over

7. come back

8. come from

9. do one's homework

10. do the shopping

11. get down

12. get home
13. get to
14. get up
15. go shopping
16. have a drink of
17. have a look
18. have breakfast
19. have lunch
20. have supper
21. listen to
22. not...at all
23. put...away
24. take off
25. throw it like that
26. would like
27. in the middle of the day
28. in the morning / afternoon/ evening
29. on a farm
30. in a factory

II. 重要句型

1. Let sb. do sth.
2. Could sb. do sth.?
3. would like sth.

4. would like to do sth.
5. What about something to eat?
6. How do you spell ...?
7. May I borrow...?

III. 交际用语

1. —Thanks very much!
—You're welcome.
2. Put it/them away.
3. What's wrong?
4. I think so. I don't think so.
5. I want to take some books to the classroom.
6. Give me a bottle of orange juice, please.
Please give it / them back tomorrow. OK.
9. What's your favourite sport?
10. Don't worry.
11. I'm (not) good at basketball.
12. Do you want a go?
13. That's right./ That's all right./ All right.
14. Do you have a dictionary / any dictionaries?
Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
15. We / They have some CDs.
We / They don't have any CDs.
16. ---What day is it today / tomorrow?

---It's Monday.

17. ---May I borrow your colour pens, please?

---Certainly. Here you are.

18. ---Where are you from?

---From Beijing.

19. What's your telephone number in New York?

20. ---Do you like hot dogs?

---Yes, I do. (A little. / A lot. / Very much.)

---No, I don't. (I don't like them at all.)

21. ---What does your mother like?

---She likes dumplings and vegetables very much.

22. ---When do you go to school every day?

---I go to school at 7:00 every day.

23. ---What time does he go to bed in the evening?

---He goes to bed at 10:00.

IV. 重要语法

1. 人称代词的使用方法;

2. 祈使句;

3. 目前进行时的构成和使用方法;

4. 动词 have 的使用方法;

5. 一般目前时构成和使用方法;

6. 可数名词和不可数名词的构成和使用方法

【名师讲解】

1. That's right./ That's all right./ All right.

That's right 意为“对的”，表达赞同对方的意见、见解或行为，肯定对方的答案或判断。

例如：“I think we must help the old man.”“我想我们应当协助这位老人。”

"That's right."或 "You're right."“说得对”。

That's all right.意为“不用谢”、“没关系”，用来回答对方的道谢或道歉。例如：

"Many thanks." "That's all right." "Sorry. It's broken." "That's all right."

All right.意为“行了”、“可以”，表达同意对方的提议或规定。有时还可以表达“身体很好”

"Please tell me about it." "请把此事告诉我。" "All right."“好吧。”

Is your mother all right?你妈身体好吗

2. make/do

这两个词都可以解释为“做”，但含义却不一样，不能混用。make 指做东西或制东西，do

指做一件详细的事。Can you make a paper boat for me? 你能为我做个纸船吗？

He's doing his homework now.他正在做他的作业。

3. say/speak/talk/tell

say: 是最口语化的最一般的一种词，意为“说出”、“说道”，着重所说的话。如：

“I want to go there by bus”, he said. 他说，“我要坐汽车到那里去。” Please say it in English .
请用英语说。

speak: “说话”，着重开口发声，不着重所说的内容，一般用作不及物动词（即背面不能直接接宾语）。如：Can you speak about him? 你能不能说说他的状况？ I don't like to speak like this. 我不喜欢这样说话。

speak 作及物动词解时，只能和某种语言等连用，体现在对话中恰当使用词汇的能力。

如：She speaks English well.她英语说得好。

talk: 与 speak 意义相近，也着重说话的动作，而不着重所说的话，因此，一般也只用作不及物动词，不过，talk

暗示话是对某人说的,有较强的对话意味,着重指持续地和他人谈话。如: I would like to talk to him about it. 我想跟他谈那件事。 Old women like to talk with children. 老年妇女喜欢和孩子们交谈。

tell: “告诉”,除较少状况外,一般背面总接双宾语。如: He's telling me a story. 他在给我讲故事。

tell a lie 撒谎 tell sb. to do sth. /tell sb. not to do sth 如: Miss Zhao often tells us to study hard.

4. do cooking/ do the cooking

do cooking 作“做饭”解,属泛指。 do the cooking 特指某一顿饭或某一家人的饭。 cooking 为动名词,不能用作复数,但前面可用 some, much 修饰。从 do some cooking 可引出许多类似的短语: do some washing 洗些衣服 do some shopping 买些东西 do some reading 读书 do some writing 写些东西 do some fishing 钓鱼

从以上短语可引申出另一类短语,不能用 some, much 或定冠词。

go shopping 去买东西 go fishing 去钓鱼 go boating 去划船 go swimming 去游泳

5. like doing sth./ like to do sth.

like doing sth. 与 like to do sth. 意思相似,但使用方法有区别。前者强调一般性的爱好或者表达动作的习惯性和常常性;后来表达一次性和偶尔性的动作。例如:

He likes playing football, but he doesn't like to play football with Li Ming. 他喜欢踢足球,不过他不喜欢和李明踢。

6. other/ others/ the other/ another

other 表其他的,别的,如: Have you any other questions? 你尚有其他问题吗?

others 别的人,别的东西。如: In the room some people are American, the others are French. 在屋子里某些人是美国人,其他的是法国人。

the other 表另一种(两者之中) one..., the other... 如: One of my two brothers studies English, the other studies Chinese. 我两个哥哥中的一种学习英文,另一种学中文。

another 表三者以上的另一种，另某些如：There is room for another few books on the

shelf.书架上还可以放点书。

7. in the tree/ on the tree

in the tree 与 on the tree.译成中文均为"在树上"但英语中有区别。in the tree 表达某人、某事（不属于树自身生长出的别的东西）落在树上，表达树的枝、叶、花、果等长在树上时，要使用 on the tree.如：There are some apples on the tree. 那棵树上有些苹果。There is a bird in the tree. 那棵树上有只鸟。

8. some/ any

some 和 any 既可修饰可数名词，也可修饰不可数名词。但有如下两点需要注意。

(1)some 常用于肯定句中，any 常用于否定句和疑问句中。如：

There is some water in the glass.Is there any water in the glass?There isn't any water in the glass.

(2)在说话者但愿得到肯定答复的一般疑问句中，或在表达祈求，邀请的疑问句中，我们仍然用 some。如：Would you like some tea?

9. tall/ high

(1)说人，动物，树木等有生命的东西，重要用 tall，不用 high，例如 a tall woman 一种高个子妇女 a tall horse 一种高大的马

(2)说一种不与地面接触的人和物的高时，要用 high，而不用 tall，例如人站在桌子上时，飞机飞上天时，例如：He is high up in the tree. 他高高地爬在树上。The plane is so high in the sky. 飞机在空中这样高。

(3)指建筑物、山时要 tall 或 high 都可以，不过 high 的程度比 tall 高。

(4)high 可作副词，tall 不能。

(5)tall 的反义词为 short, high 的反义词为 low.

10. can/ could

(1)can 表达体力和脑力方面的能力，或根据客观条件能做某种动作的"能力"。例如：

Can you ride a bike?你会骑自行车吗?What can I do for you? 要帮忙吗? Can you make a cake? 你会做蛋糕吗?

(2) can 用在否认句和疑问句中时有时表达说话人的"怀疑""猜测"或不愿定。例如:

Where can he be? 他会在什么地方呢? Can the news be true? 这个消息会是真的吗?

It surely can't be six o'clock already? 不也许已经六点钟了吧?

You can't be hungry so soon, Tom, you've just had lunch. 汤姆, 你不也许饿得这样快, 你刚吃过午饭。

What can he mean? 他会是什么意思?

在平常会话中, can 可替代 may 表达"容许", may 比较正式。例如: You can come in any time. 你随时都可以来。

--- Can I use your pen? 我能用你的钢笔吗? --- Of course, you can. 当然可以。

You can have my seat, I'm going now. 我要走了, 你坐我的座位吧。

(3) could

could 是 can 的过去式, 表达过去有过的能力和也许性(在否认和疑问句中)。例如:

The doctor said he could help him. (能力) 医生说他能协助他。

Lily could swim when she was four years old. (能力) 当丽丽四岁的时候她就会游泳。

At that time we thought the story could be true. (也许性) 那时我们认为所说的也许是真的。

could 可替代 can 表达目前时间的动作, 但语气较为婉转。例如:

Could I speak to John, please? 我能和约翰说话吗?

Could you? 在口语中表达祈求对方做事。例如: Could you wait half an hour? 请你等半个小时好吗? Could you please ring again at six? 六点钟请你再打电话好吗?

(4) can 的形式

只有目前式 can 和过去式 could 两种形式。能表达一般目前和一般过去两种时态, 有时也能表达未来。所有其他时态(包括未来时)须用 be able to 加动词不定式来表达。

例如: They have not been able to come to Beijing. 他们没有能到北京来。

11. look for/ find

look for 意为“寻找”, 而 find 意为“找到, 发现”, 前者强调“找”这一动作, 并不重视

“找”的成果，而后者则强调“找”的成果。例如：She can't find her ruler. 她找不到她的尺子啦。

Tom is looking for his watch, but he can't find it. 汤姆正在寻找他的手表，但没能找到。

12. be sleeping/ be asleep

be sleeping 表达动作，意思是“正在睡觉”；be asleep 表达状态，意思是“睡着了”。

如：---What are the children doing in the room? 孩子们在房间里做什么？---They are sleeping.

他们正在睡觉。

The children are asleep now. 目前孩子们睡着了。

13. often/ usually/sometimes

often 表达“常常”，sometimes 表达“有时候”，在表达发生频率上 often 要高于 usually，usually 要高于 sometimes。这三个词表达的是常常性，一般性的动作或状况，常与一般目前时连用，常位于重要谓语动词的前面，其他谓语动词（be 动词，情态动词和助动词）的背面，有时也可位于句尾。假如要加强语气，则放在句首。

We usually play basketball after school. 我们一般放学后打篮球。Sometimes I go to bed early. 有时，我睡觉很早。

He often reads English in the morning. 他常常在上午读英语。

14. How much/ How many

how much 常用来询问某一商品的价格，常见句式是 How much is / are...?

How much is the skirt? 这条裙子多少钱？How much are the bananas? 这些香蕉多少钱？

how much 后加不可数名词，表达数量，意为“多少”，how many 后加可数名词的复数形式。

How much meat do you want? 你要多少肉呀？How many students are there in your class? 你们班有多少人？

15. be good for/ be good to/ be good at

be good for 表达“对……有好处”，而 be bad for 表达“对……有害”；be good to 表达“对……友好”，而 be bad to 表达“对……不好”；be good at 表达“擅长，在……方面做得好”，而 be bad

at 表达"在……方面做得不好"。

如: Doing eye exercises is good for your eyes.做眼保健操对你的眼睛有好处。

Eating too much is bad for you health.吃的太多对你的身体有害。

Miss Li is good to all of us.李老师对我们所有的人都很友好。

The boss is bad to his workers.这个老板对他的工人不好。

Li Lei is good at drawing, but I'm bad at it.李雷擅长画画, 不过我不擅长。

16. each/ every

each 和 every 均有"每一种"的意思, 但含义和使用方法不相似。each 从个体着眼, every 从整体着眼。each 可用于两者或两者以上, every 只用于三者或三者以上。

如: We each have a new book.我们每人各有一本新书。There are trees on each side of the street.街的两旁有树。

He gets up early every morning.每天上午他都起得早。

each 可以用作形容词、副词和代词; every 只能用作形容词。如: Each of them has his own duty.他们各人有各人的义务。They each want to do something different.他们每个人都想做不一样的事情。

17. 一般目前时/目前进行时

一般目前时表达常常性的或习惯性的动作或存在的状态, 也表达说话者的能力, 尚有自然现象; 而目前进行时表达正在进行或发生的动作(构成方式为 am/is /are/+doing)。

I do my homework in the evening.我在晚上做作业。I'm doing my homework now.我目前正在做作业。

目前进行时常与 now, these days, at the moment 或 Look, listen 等词连用; 而一般目前时常与 often, always, sometimes, usually, every day, in the morning, on Mondays 等连用。

We often clean the classroom after school.我们常常放学后打扫教室。

Look! They are cleaning the classroom .看! 他们正在打扫教室呢。

【考点扫描】

中考考点在本单元重要集中在：

1. 动词一般目前时和目前进行时的使用方法，人称代词的使用方法，可数名词和不可数名词的构成和使用方法。
2. 本册书中常见的交际用语
3. 本册书中某些重点的词组和短语

考试形式往往是单项填空、完形填空、短文改错和短文填空。

【中考范例】

1. (安徽省中考试题)

---Hurry up! We're all waiting for you.

---I _____ for an important phone call. Go without me.

A. wait B. was waiting C. am waiting D. waited

【解析】答案：C。表达目前正在进行的动作，用目前进行时。

2. (长春市中考试题)

Could you help ___ with ___ English, please? A. I, my B. me, me C. me, my D. my, I

【解析】答案：C。第一种空作宾语，应用人称代词的宾格 me，第二个空作定语，应用形容词性物主代词 my。

3. (长春市中考试题)

Dr. White can _____ French very well. A. speak B. talk C. say D. tell

【解析】答案：A。说什么语言常用动词 speak。

4. (黄冈中考试题)

English is spoken by ___ people. A. a lot B. much many C. a large number of D. a great deal of

【解析】答案：C。只有 a large number of 能用来修饰复数可数名词 people。

4. he, say, Beijing, big, beautiful, like, work, here

初二年级（上）

【知识梳理】

I. 重点短语

1. on time

2. best wishes

3. give a talk

4. for example

5. short for

6. a waste of time

7. go on a field trip

8. go fishing

9. I agree

10. next week

11. the day after tomorrow

12. have a picnic

13. have some problems doing sth.

14. go the wrong way

15. hurry up

16. get together

17. in the open air

18. on Mid-Autumn Day

19. come over

20. have to

21. get home

22. agree with

23. in the country

24. in town
25. all the same
26. in front of
27. on the left/right side
28. next to
29. up and down
30. keep healthy
31. grow up
32. at the same time
33. the day before yesterday
35. last Saturday
36. half an hour ago
37. a moment ago
38. just now
39. by the way
40. all the time
41. at first

II. 重要句型

1. have fun doing sth.
2. Why don't you...?
3. We're going to do sth.
4. start with sth.
5. Why not...?

6. Are you going to...?
7. be friendly to sb.
8. You'd better do sth.
9. ask sb. for sth.
10. say goodbye to sb.
11. Good luck(with sb)!

III. 交际用语

1. Welcome back to school!
2. Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad.
3. It doesn't matter.
4. Happy Teachers' Day !
5. That's a good idea.
6. What are you going to do?
7. Where are we going ?
8. What are we going to do ?
9. I'm good at...
10. It's not far from...
11. Are you free tomorrow evening?
12. Would you and Lily like to come over to my home for Mid-Autumn Festival?
13. I'm glad you can come.
14. Thanks for asking us.
15. How about another one?
16. May I have a taste?

17. Let me walk with you.
18. What do you have to do?
19. Do you live on a farm?
20. Which do you like better, the city or the country?
21. Which do you like best, dogs, cats or chickens?
22. Shall we go at ten? Good idea!
23. ---Let's make it half past one. ---OK.
24. ---Why not come a little earlier? ---All right.
25. Excuse me. Where's the nearest post office, please?
26. It's over there on the right.
27. I'm sorry I don't know.
28. You'd better...
29. Thank you all the same.
30. Which bus do I take?
31. Go along this road.
32. What day was it yesterday?
33. I'm sorry to hear that.
34. I hope you're better now.
35. Why did you call me?
36. I called to tell...

IV. 重要语法

1. be going to 的使用方法;
2. 形容词的比较级、最高级;
3. 形容词和副词的比较

4.一般过去时

【名师讲解】

1. on the street / in the street

表达“在街上”时，on the street 和 in the street 都可以，在美国多用 on the street, 在英国多用 in the street. 例如：We have a house in the street. 我们在街上有座房子。I met him on the street. 我在街上遇见了他。

2. would like / like

would like 和 like 含义不一样。like 意思是“喜欢”，“爱好”，而 would like 意思是“想要”。试比较：I like beer.=I'm fond of beer. 我喜欢喝啤酒。I'd like a glass of beer= I want a glass of beer. 我想要一杯啤酒。Do you like going to the cinema? 你喜欢看电影吗？Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? 你今晚想去看电影吗？

3. another / the other

(1)another 一般用于三个或三个以上或不确定数量中的任意一种人或物体。例如：

May I have another apple, please? 请在给我一种苹果好吗？

This coat is too small for me. Please show me another 这件外套我穿太小，请再给我拿一件看看。

(2)the other 一般指两者中的另一种。例如：

He has two rulers. One is short. The other is long. 他有两把尺子，一把短的，另一把长的。I have two brothers. One works in Xi'an. The other works in Beijing. 我有两个兄弟，一种在西安工作，另一种在北京工作。

4. have to /must

(1)have to 和 must 都可以用来谈论义务，但使用方法略有不一样。假如某人主观上觉得必须去做而又想去时，常用 must。假如谈论某种来自“外界”的义务，常用 have to。例如：I must stop smoking. 我必须戒烟。（自己想戒烟）They have to work for the boss.他们不得不为那个老板工作。（条件逼得他们去工作）

(2)have to 可用于多种时态，must 只能用于一般目前时。例如：

I' ll have to get up early tomorrow morning.明天上午我必须早早起床。We had to work long hours every day in order to get more money.为了多挣钱，我们不得不每天长时间地工作。

(3)用于否认句时，mustn' t意思是“决不能”，“严禁”，而don' t have to意思是“不必”，相称于needn' t。例如：You mustn' t be late again next time.下一次你决不能再迟到。You don' t have to go there today. You can go there tomorrow.你今天不必到那里去了。你可以明天去。

5. hear sb. or sth.doing sth. / hear sb. or sth. do sth.

hear sb. or sth.doing sth.意思是“听到某人或某物在做某事”，而hear sb. or sth. do sth.意思“听到某人或某物做过某事”。试比较：I hear him singing an English song.听见他在唱英歌曲。

I heard him sing an English song.我听见他唱一首英文歌。

类似hear 这种使用方法的尚有see, watch, listen, feel 等感官动词。

6. any /some

any 和 some 都可以同不可数名词和可数名词的复数形式连用，但some 一般用在肯定句中；any 用在疑问句和否认句中。试比较：I want some money. 我想要点钱。Have you any money? 你有钱吗？I don' t have any money. 我一点钱也没有。

some 有时也用于疑问句，表达说话人期待一种肯定回答或鼓励人家说“是”。例如：

Would you like some more beer?请你再来点啤酒好吗？

Could I have some rice, please?请给我来点米饭好吗？

7. hear /listen to

listen to 和 hear 均有“听”的意思，但含义有所不同。Listen to 强调“听”的动作，hear 强调“听”的成果。例如：Listen to me ,please! I' m going to tell you a story. 请听我说！我给你们讲个故事。

Listen! Can you hear someone crying in the next room? 听！你能听见有人在隔壁房间里哭吗？

I listened, but heard nothing.我听了听，但什么也听不见。

hear 背面假如接宾语从句，常常表达“听说”。例如：

I hear some foreign students will visit our school.我听说某些外国学生将要访问我们学校。

I hear there is going to be a film in our school this evening.我听说今晚我们学校要演一场电影。

8. Let's... /Let us...

Let's... 和 Let us... 都表达“让我们……”，假如 us 包括听话人在内，其含义相似，附带问句用 shall we. 假如 us 不包括听话人在内，其含义不一样，Let us...的附带问句要用 will you。

例如：Let's go shopping, shall we? 我们去购物好吗？

9. take/ bring/ carry /get

这四个动词均有“拿”和“带”的意思，但含义有所不同。take 意为“带走”，“拿走”，bring 意为“带来”，“拿来”，get 表达“到别的地方把某人或某物带来或拿来”，carry 不强调方向，带有负重的意思。试比较：

My parents often take me there on holidays.我父母常常带我到那里去度假。

I'm going to take you to Beijing.我准备带你去北京。Bring me a cup of tea, please.请给我端杯茶来。

I'll bring the book to you tomorrow.明天我把那本书给你带来。The waiter carried the meat to the table 服务员把肉送到桌上。The monkey carried the bag on her back.猴子把那个包背在背上。

She went back to get her handbag.他折回去拿他的手提包。Let me get the doctor.让我去请医生吧。

10. far away /faraway

(1)far away 是一种副词短语，意思是“很远”。例如：Some are far away. Some are nearer.有些离得很远，有些离得近某些的。The village is far away from here.那个村子离这儿很远。

(2)faraway 是一种形容词，意思是“遥远的”，可以在句中作定语。例如：

He lives in faraway mountain village.他住在一种遥远的小山村。

11. find / look for

find 和 look for 均有“找”的意思，但含义不一样。find 强调“找”的成果，而 look for 强调“找”的过程。请看下列例句：He is looking for his bike.他在找他的自行车。I'm looking

for my watch, but can't find it.我在找我的手表，不过找不到。I hope you will soon find your lost ring.但愿你尽快找到丢失的戒指。

此外，find 尚有“发现”；“感到”等意思。例如：I found a wallet in the desk.我在课桌里发现了一种钱包。

I find this book very interesting.我觉得这本书很故意思。

12. in front of /in the front of

In front of 表达在某物的前面，不在某物的范围内。In the front of 表达在某物的前部，在某物的范围内。试比较：My seat is in front of Mary's.我的座位在玛丽座位的前面。

He is sitting in the front of the car with the driver.他和司机坐在小车的前部。

【考点扫描】

1. be going to 的使用方法；
2. 形容词的比较级、最高级；
3. 形容词和副词的比较
4. 一般过去时
5. 本单元学过的词汇、短语和句型；
6. 本单元学过的平常交际用语。

【中考范例】

1. (烟台市中考试题)

In the exam, the _____ you are, the _____ mistakes you'll make.

A. carefully, little B. more carefully, fewest C. more careful, fewer D. more careful, less

【解析】答案：C。该题考察的是形容词和副词的比较以及他们的比较等级的使用方法。第一种空应填形容词 careful 的比较级，由于它在句中作表语，第二个空应填 few 的比较级，由于它修饰的是复数可数名词。

2. (河北省中考试题)

Bob never does his homework _____ Mary. He makes lots of mistakes.

- A. so careful B. as carefully as C. carefully D. as careful as

【解析】答案：B。该题考察的是形容词和副词的使用方法比较。该空应填副词，由于它修饰的是动词 does。该题用的是 not as+副词+as 的构造，因此答案应是 B。

3. (重庆市中考试题)

That day I saw some parents _____ at the back of the classroom, _____ to the teacher.

- A. sitting, listened B. sat, listened C. sitting, listening D. sat, listening

【解析】答案：C。该题考察的是 see sb. doing sth.的句型构造和分词作状语的使用方法。第一个空 sitting 在句中作 saw 的宾语补足语，第二个空 listening 做伴随状语。

4. (杭州市中考试题)

You _____ open the door before the train gets into the station.

- A. don't have to B. mustn't C. needn't D. may not

【解析】答案:B。该题考察的是几种情态动词否认式的使用方法区别。don't have to 和 needn't 的意思都是“不必”，may not 的意思是“可以不”，只有 mustn't 表达“不许”，“严禁”。

初二年级（中）

【知识梳理】

I. 重点短语

1. give a concert

2. fall down

3. go on

4. at the end of

5. go back

6. in a hurry

7. write down
8. come out
9. all the year round
10. later on
11. at times
12. ring sb. up
13. Happy New Year!
14. have a party
15. hold on
16. hear from
17. be ready
18. at the moment
19. take out
20. the same as
21. turn over
22. get-together
23. put on
24. take a seat
25. wait for
26. get lost
27. just then
28. first of all
29. go wrong
30. make a noise
31. get on

32. get off
33. stand in line
34. at the head of
35. laugh at
36. throw about
37. in fact
38. at midnight
39. enjoy oneself
40. have a headache
41. have a cough
42. fall asleep
43. again and again
44. look over
45. take exercise

II. 重要句型

1. be good for sth.
2. I think ...
3. I hope...
4. I love...
5. I don't like...
6. I'm sure...
7. forget to do sth.
8. take a message for sb.

9. give sb. the message
10. help yourself to sth.
11. be famous for sth.
12. on one's way to...
13. make one's way to...
14. quarrel with sb.
15. agree with sb.
16. stop sb. from doing sth.

III. 交际用语

1. What's the weather like today?
2. It's cold, but quite sunny.
3. How cold it is today!
4. Yes, but it'll be warmer later on.
5. Shall we make a snowman?
6. Ok. Come on!
7. Happy New Year!
8. May I speak to Ann, please??
9. Hold on, please.
10. Thanks a lot for inviting me to your party.
11. Ok. But I'm afraid I may be a little late.
12. Can I take a message for you?
13. That's OK. It doesn't matter.
14. I'm very sorry, but I can't come.

15. I'm sorry to hear that.
16. Happy birthday!
17. Would you like ...? Would you like to ...?
18. Do you think ...? Yes, I think so. / No, I don't think so.
19. Do you agree? Yes, I agree. / No, don't really agree. I really can't agree.
20. There are a few / a lot of ... / on it.
21. So do we.
22. I'm happy you like it.
23. Which is the way to ..., please?
24. Turn right/left at the ... crossing.
25. Go on until you reach ...
26. How can I get to ...? Go down/up/along this road.
27. What's the matter?
28. It'll take you half an hour to ...
29. We'd better catch a bus.
30. It may be in ... Ah, so it is
31. You must be more careful!
32. You mustn't cross the road now.
33. If you want to cross a street, you must wait for the green light.
34. Please stand in line.
35. You must wait for your turn.
36. If you don't go soon, you'll be late.
37. I don't feel very well.
38. My head hurts.
39. You mustn't eat anything until you see the doctor.

40. What's the trouble?
41. What's the matter with...?
42. She didn't feel like eating anything.
43. Nothing serious.
44. Have/get a pain in...
45. No problem.
46. Take this medicine three times a day.

IV. 重要语法

1. 一般过去时;
2. 反意疑问句的使用方法;
3. 一般未来时;
4. 感慨句;
5. 简朴句的五种基本句型;
6. 情态动词 can, may 和 must, have to 的使用方法;
7. 时间状语从句和条件状语从句。

【名师讲解】

1. above/ over/ on

这三个介词都表达“在……之上”，但含义不一样。on 指在某物的表面上，和某物接触；above 指在某物的上方，不和某物接触，但也不一定在某物的正上方；over 指在某物的正上方，不和某物接触。试比较：There is a book on the desk. 课桌上有一本书。

I raise my right hand above my head. 我把右手高举过头。

There is a stone bridge over the river. 河面上有座石桥。

2. forget to do sth./forget doing sth.

forget to do sth.意思是“忘掉做某事”，实际上还没做；forget doing sth,意思是“忘掉做过某事”，实际上已经做过了。试比较：I forgot to tell him the news.我忘掉告诉他这条消息了。

I forgot telling him the news.我已经把这条消息告诉他了，我却忘了。

类似的词尚有：remember, regret 等。

3. hope/wish

hope 和 wish 在汉语中均有“但愿”的意思，但其含义和使用方法有所不同。重要区别如下：

(1)wish 可以用来表达不可实现的愿望；hope 只能用来表达也许实现的愿望。例如：

I wish I were 20 years younger.我但愿自己能年轻二十岁。

I hope you' ll be better soon. 我但愿你能很快好起来。

I wish the weather wasn' t so cold. 但愿天气不这么冷。

I hope he will come, too. 我但愿他也能来。

(2)wish 可以接 sb. to do sth. 的构造，而 hope 不可以。例如：

Do you wish me to come back later? 你与否但愿我再来？

4. be sure to do sth./ be sure of/about sb. or sth.

(1)be sure to do sth.可以用来表达说话人给对方提出规定，意思是“务必”，也可以用来表达说话人做出的推断，意思是“一定”，“肯定”。例如：

Be sure to lock the door when you leave.你离开时务必把门锁好。

It' s a good film. You are sure to enjoy it.这是一部好电影，你肯定会喜欢的。

(2)be sure of/about sb.or sth. 可用来表达“某人对某事有把握”。例如：

I' m sure of his success.我相信他会成功。

I think it was three years ago, but I' m not sure about it.我想那是三年前的事情，但我没有把握。

5. hear from/hear of

hear 意思是“听到”，从哪里听到要用 from 来表达。例如：

I' ve heard from Xiao Wu that we' ll start out military training tomorrow.我听小吴说，我们明天开始军训。Listen to the tape and write out what you hear from Han Mei.听录音，并写出你从韩梅那里听到的内容。

hear from 尚有一种意思是“收到某人的来信”(=receive a letter from sb.)。例如：

I heard from my pen friend in the U.S.A. last month. 上个月我受到了美国笔友的来信。

I heard from her last week. 我上周接到了她的来信。

hear of 和 hear from 含义不一样。hear of 意思是“听说”，“得知”(某事或某人的存在)，常用在疑问句和否认句里。例如：Who is he? I' ve never heard of him.他是谁？我历来没有听说过他。I never heard of such a thing! 这样的事我历来没有听说过。

6. It's a pleasure./With pleasure.

It' s a pleasure 这句话常用作他人向你表达道谢时的答语，意思是“那是我乐意做的”。例如：

---Thank you for helping me. 谢谢你地协助。---It' s a pleasure. 那是我乐意做的。

---Thanks a lot. Bye.非常感谢。 再会。---It' s a pleasure. 那是我乐意做的。再会。

类似的话尚有 “Not at all.” “You are welcome.” “That' s all right.”

With pleasure 也用作客气的答语，重要用在他人要你做事，而你又非常乐意去做的场所。

例如：---Will you please pass me the newspaper, please?请你把报纸递给我好吗？

---With pleasure.当然可以。

7. seem/look

(1)两者都可以作“看起来”讲，但 seem 暗示凭借某些迹象作出的有根据的判断，这种判断往往靠近事实；look 着重强调由视觉得出的印象。两者都可跟(to be)+形容词和 as if 从句。

如：He seems / looks (to be) very happy today. 他今天看起来很高兴。

It looks (seems) as if it is going to rain. 仿佛要下雨了。

(2)但下列状况中只用 seem 不用 look:

1)后跟不定式 to do 时。如：He seems to know the answer. 他似乎懂得答案。

2)在 It seems that ...构造中。如：It seems that he is happier now than

yesterday.他像比昨天快乐些了。

8. be ready to do/be ready for/ get ready to do/get ready for

(1)be ready to do 和 be ready for...表达“已作好...的准备”，强调状态

(2)get ready to do 和 get ready for...表达“为...做准备”，强调行为。如：

I'm ready to do anything you want me to do. 我乐意/随时准备做一切做你要我做的事。

I'm ready for any questions you may ask.我乐意/随时准备回答你也许问的问题。

He's getting ready to leave for Tokyo.他正准备动身去东京。

Let's get ready for the hard moment.我们为这一艰难时刻作好准备吧。

(3)be ready to do 一般可理解“乐于做某事”，即思想上总是有做某事的准备。be not ready to do 表达“不轻易做某事”。如 He's usually not ready to listen to others.他一般不轻易听从他人。

9. at table/at the table

at table 在吃饭， at the table 在桌子旁边。例如：The Greens are at table. 格林一家人在吃饭。

Mr. Black is sitting at the table and reading a book.布莱克先生坐在桌旁读书。

10. reach, arrive/get to

三者均有“抵达”之意。reach 是及物动词，后直接加名词，get 和 arrive 是不及物动词，不能直接加名词，须借助于介词。get to 后加名词地点，若跟副词地点时，to 去掉；arrive at +小地方，arrive in+大地方。如：

Lucy got to the zoo before 8 o'clock. 露西 8 点前到了动物园。

When did your parents arrive in Shanghai? 你父母何时到上海的？

It was late when I got home. 我到家时天色已晚。

11. sick/ill

两者都是形容词。当“生病的，患病”之意时，ill 只作表语，不作定语；而 sick 既可作表语也可作定语。sick 有“呕吐，恶心”的意思，只能作表语，而 ill 无此意。如：

Li Lei was ill last week. (只作表语)李磊上周生病了。He's a sick man. (作定语)他是病人。

不能说成：He's an ill man.My grandfather was sick for a month last year.

(作表语) 我祖父去年病了一种月。

12. in time/on time

in time 是"及时"的意思, on time 是"准时, 准时"。如: I didn't get to the bus stop in time. 我没有及时赶上汽车。We'll finish our job on time. 我们要准时完毕任务。

13. may be/maybe

It may be in your inside pocket. = Maybe it is in your inside pocket. 也许在你里边的口袋里。第一句中 may be 是情态动词+be 动词构成的谓语部分, 意思是"也许是", "也许是"; 第二句中的 maybe 是副词, 意思是"也许", 常位于句首, 不能位于句中, 相称于另一副词 perhaps。再如: Maybe you put it in that bag. 也许你放在了那只包里。(不能说 You maybe put it

in that bag.) It may be a hat. 那也许是顶帽子。(不能说 It maybe a hat. 或 It maybe is a hat.)

14. noise/ voice/ sound

noise 指嘈杂声, 噪音大的吵杂声。voice 是指说话的声音, 嗓音, 嗓子。sound 是指耳朵可以听到的声音、闹声等。它是表达声音之意的最一般的字。有时还用作科学上的声音。例如: Don't make so much noise! 别那么大声喧哗!

I didn't recognize John's voice on the telephone. 在电话里我听不出约翰的声音。

He spoke in a low voice. 他低声说话。We heard a strange sound. 我们听到了一种奇怪的声音。

Sound travels fast, but light travels faster. 声音传得快, 不过光传得更快。

【考点扫描】

中考考点在本单元重要集中在:

1. 一般过去时;
2. 反意疑问句的使用方法;
3. 一般未来时;
4. 感慨句;

5. 简朴句的五种基本句型;
6. 情态动词 can, may 和 must, have to 的使用方法;
7. 时间状语从句和条件状语从句;
8. 本单元学过的词汇、短语和句型;
9. 本单元学过的平常交际用语。

考试形式可以是单项填空、完型填空、短文填空和完形句子。

【中考范例】

1. (长沙市中考试题)

---Do you know if we will go to the cinema tomorrow?

---I think we'll go if we _____ too much homework.

- A. will have B. had C. won't have D. don't have

【解析】答案：D。该题考察的是条件状语从句的时态。在条件和时间状语从句里一般用一般目前是表达未来的动作。

2. (佛山市中考试题)

You have been to Tibet, _____? I was told that the snow-covered mountains were very beautiful.

- A. have you B. haven't you C. don't you

【解析】答案：B。该题考察的是反意疑问句的构成。反意疑问句的前一部分是肯定句，后一部分就应当与否认的疑问部分，并且要和前一部分保持时态上的一致。

3. (扬州市中考试题)

---Jacky, look at that Japanese sumoist(相扑手).---Wow, _____!

- A. How a fat man B. What a fat man C. How fat man D. What fat man

【解析】答案：B。该题考察的是感慨句的构成。这个感慨句省略了主谓部分，只保留了感慨部分。假如以 What 开头，就应当是 What a fat man! 假如是 How 开头，就应当是 How fat!

4. (福建省泉州市中考试题)

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