

专题 01 句法（五大句型）

目 录

挑战中考题·查知识漏洞	1
回顾核心考点·补知识漏洞	4
• 模块一 陈述句的否定形式	4
• 模块二 疑问句的三大题型	5
• 模块三 祈使句	8
• 模块四 感叹句	8
• 模块五 倒装句	8
知识通关演练	10
能力提升演练	16

挑战中考题·查知识漏洞

- （2022·上海·中考真题）—There is an umbrella in the corner of the classroom. _____ is it?
—Perhaps it's Mary's.
A. Whose B. Who C. When D. Why
- （2022·上海·中考真题）Have a balanced diet and exercise regularly _____ you will stay healthy.
A. and B. or C. but D. for
- （2022·上海·中考真题）_____ exciting singing contest they had yesterday!
A. What B. How C. What an D. How an
- （2019·上海·中考真题）_beautifully little Simon dances in front of the camera!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
- （2020·上海·中考真题）—Tom, _____ here to carry the luggage upstairs for me, will you?
—All right.
A. come B. came C. coming D. to come

6. (2020·上海·中考真题) — _____ is in charge of the summer concert? — Jessie. She has a lot of experience.

- A. Where B. Why C. What D. Who

7. (2021·上海·中考真题) — The 10th China Flower Expo is being held in Chongming.

_____ does it last?

— About 40 days.

- A. How long B. How soon C. How far D. How often

8. (2021·上海·中考真题) The amusement park has received many visitors, _____?

- A. has it B. hasn't it C. does it D. doesn't it

9. (2021·上海·中考真题) _____ amazing the film *Hi, Mom* is! Mother's love always touches my heart.

- A. How an B. How C. What an D. What

10. (2018·上海·中考真题) Please _____ the rubbish into different litter bins according to the signs.

- A. puts B. put C. putting D. to put

参考答案:

1. A

【详解】句意：——教室的角落里有一把伞。它是谁的？——也许是玛丽的。

考查特殊疑问句。Whose 谁的；Who 谁；When 什么时候；Why 为什么。根据答句“Perhaps it's Mary's”可知，此处是在问物品的归属，故应用特殊疑问词 whose。故选 A。

2. A

【详解】句意：保持均衡的饮食和有规律的运动，你就会保持健康。

考查连词。and 表并列或递进，和 or 否则，或者；but 但是；for 因为。根据句型“祈使句+and/or+陈述句”可知，此处用 and 表递进关系。故选 A。

3. C

【详解】句意：他们昨天举行了多么令人兴奋的歌唱比赛啊！

考查感叹句。本句中心词为 contest，是可数名词单数，符合结构“What+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数+主谓！”。故选 C。

4. C

【详解】句意：小西蒙在镜头前跳舞跳的多美啊！

这里是感叹句，beautifully 是副词，感叹副词用 how 来感叹，其结构是 How+形容词或副词+主语+谓语。根据题意，故选 C。

【点睛】由"how"引导的感叹句："how"意为"多么",用作状语,修饰形容词或副词(被强调部分).如果修饰形容词,则句中的谓语动词用系动词;如果 how 修饰副词,则句中的谓语动词用行为动词,这类句子的结构形式是:

How+adj. (adv.) +主语+谓语+(it is)!

如: ① How cold it is today!

今天多么冷呀!

② How nice the pictures are!

多么漂亮的图画呀!

③ How happy they look!

他们显得多么高兴呀!

④ How well she sings!

她唱得多好呀!

⑤ How hard they are working now!

5. A

【详解】句意:——汤姆,过来帮我把行李搬到楼上,好吗?——好的。

考查祈使句。come 原形; came 过去式; coming 动名词; to come 动词不定式; 根据句子结构,可知省略了主语,是祈使句,用动词原形; 故选 A。

6. D

【详解】句意:——谁负责夏季音乐会?——杰西。她很有经验。

考查特殊疑问词词义辨析。Where 在哪里; Why 为什么; What 什么; Who 谁。根据 Jessie"杰西"可知,对人提问用 Who"谁"。故选 D。

7. A

【详解】句意:——第十届中国花卉博览会在崇明举行。它持续多长时间?——大约 40 天。

考查特殊疑问句。How long 多长时间,对时间段提问; How soon 多久,对将要用的时间提问; How far 多远,对距离提问; How often 多久一次,对频率提问。根据"About 40 days"可知,此处对时间段提问,因此用疑问词 how long, 故选 A。

8. B

【详解】句意:这家游乐园接待了很多游客,不是吗?

考查反意疑问句。根据 has received 可知,前半句是现在完成时,是肯定句,后半句用否定形式,助动词用 hasn't, 故选 B。

9. B

【详解】句意：《你好，李焕英》这部电影真棒！母亲的爱总是触动我的心。

考查感叹句。本句强调的中心词为形容词“amazing”，此处为 how 引导的感叹句，结构为：“How+adj.+主谓！”。故选 B。

10. B

【详解】句意：请根据标志牌将垃圾放入不同的垃圾箱中。祈使句以动词原形开头，故答案为 B。



回顾核心考点·补知识漏洞

• 模块一 陈述句的否定形式

1.全部否定：neither, neither...nor, none, nothing, nobody, no one

a.两者之间用 neither of, neither...nor

➤他们两人没人懂英语。

Neither of them speaks English.

➤玛丽和约翰都不住在这里。

Neither Mary nor John is here.

b.三者及以上用 none of, nothing, nobody, no one

➤这些答案没有一个是对的。

None of the answers is right.

➤没有人同意你所说的。

No one/Nobody agrees with you.

2.部分否定：both, all, many, every...not

➤他们两人不都去开会。

Not both of them will attend the meeting.

➤闪光的未必都是金子。

All that glitters is not gold.

3.使用否定副词表示否定，否定副词有：rarely, hardly, nearly, few, little, seldom, scarcely,

never

➤我从来都不喜欢看《生活大爆炸》。

I never like to watch *The Big Bang Theory*.

►他几乎不会说英语。

He **hardly** speaks English.

4. 否定转移, 常常与 believe, expect, imagine, suppose, think 连用

►我们相信他做不到。

We **don't believe** that he **can** do it. (详见宾语从句中相关语法解析)

• 模块二 疑问句的三大题型

特殊疑问句形式

1.who, whose 为句首作主语，本身已经是陈述句语序了。

➤ Who is in the classroom?

➤ Whose father works in Beijing?

2.含有插入语的特殊疑问句的结构。

特殊疑问词+do you think/do you suppose/do you say+陈述句

➤ When do you think **he will come**? (他会来)

►你刚提到他是做什么工作的？

What job did you mention **he does**?

否定疑问句形式

回答永远是以事实为依据，肯定 yes，否定 no

➤她不是个医生吗? Isn't she a doctor?

不，她是。 Yes, she is.

反义疑问句形式

1.回答原则：和否定疑问句一样，根据事实回答。

➤ You are a boy, **aren't you?**

Yes, I am. 不, 我是男孩。

No, I **am not**. 是的，我不是男孩

2.提问原则：前肯后否、前否后肯。

➤ Your mom hates Rock and Roll music, **doesn't she?**

3.含有 have 的动词反义疑问

a. have 的反义疑问用法

解释为“有”时，反义疑问中用 have/do 的各类形式都可以

➤ You have a car, **don't you/haven't you?**

解释为“非有”，例如吃饭，喝水，遭受到，那必须用 do/did 等形式

➤ She had her watch stolen, **didn't she?**

b. had better 的反义疑问用法

➤ You had better take off your shoes, **hadn't you?**

4. There be 句型的反义疑问用法

➤ There won't be any trouble, **will there?**

5. used to 的反义疑问句

➤ He used to live in London, **usedn't he?** (英式)

➤ He used to live in LA, **didn't he?** (美式)

6. never, hardly, seldom, few, little 在句中出现表达的是否定含义，反义疑问要用肯定形式

➤ He has few buddies on QQ, **does he/has he?**

7. something, anything, everything, nothing, this, that, 动名词以及不定式作主语时，反义疑问

句中的代词使用 **it**; **everybody, nobody** 等做主语，代词使用 **they**

➤ Getting up early is important, **isn't it?**

➤ Everybody likes Raymond, **don't they?**

8. these, those 做主语时，反义疑问句中的代词使用 **they**

➤ These are not books, **are they?**

9. 我愿意 wish 句型，反义疑问句用 **may**

➤ I wish to go home now, **may I?**

10.I don't think/believe/expect 否定转移的反义疑问，跟从句走

➤ I don't think he can finish the work, **can he?**

11.You don't think/He doesn't believe/They don't expect 仍然遵循前否后肯原则，跟主语走

➤ You think he can't finish the work, **don't you?**

12.祈使句的反义疑问句

Let's..., shall we?

其他祈使句, will you?

➤ Open the window, **will you?**

13.感叹句的反义疑问句，一律用 be 的一般现在时否定

➤ What a funny man, **isn't he?**

• 模块三 祈使句

➤ 今日事今日毕。

Finish what you start today.

祈使句+and/or/otherwise+一般将来时

➤ 好好努力，否则你考试会不及格的。

Work hard **or** you will fail.

• 模块四 感叹句

感叹句通常有 what, how 引导，表示赞美、惊叹、喜悦等感情。

what 修饰名词，how 修饰形容词、副词，公式如下：

What+(a/an)+(adj.)+n.+S+V!

How+adj./adv.+(the+n.)+v.!

• 模块五 倒装句

完全倒装句:

(1) 主语+助动词+动词原形

Not only...but also...

主语+助动词+动词原形是一种语法结构，通常用于强调句型、否定句型和时间状语等。这种语法结构的作用是强调谓语动词的主语，起到突出强调的作用。例如:

Not only did he finish the project, but also he shared his experience with his team.(他不仅完成了项目，而且还与他的团队分享了经验。)

在这个句子中，使用了“not only...but also”这一强调句型，将谓语动词“did”的主语“he”置于句首，表示“他不仅完成了项目，而且还与他的团队分享了经验”。

The cat is sleeping on the mat.(猫正睡在垫子上。)

在这个句子中，使用了“the cat”这一主语，将助动词“is”和动词原形“sleeping”置于句首，表示“猫正睡在垫子上”。

(2) 主语+情态动词+动词原形

The cat is sleeping on the mat.

主语+情态动词+动词原形是一种语法结构，通常用于表示可能性、建议、命令等。这种语法结构的作用是表达情态动词所表示的意思，起到表示语气的作用。例如:

I can finish the project by tomorrow.(我明天可以完成这个项目。)

在这个句子中，使用了“can”这一情态动词，将动词原形“finish”置于句首，表示“我明天可以完成这个项目”。

You should eat more vegetables.(你应该多吃蔬菜。)

在这个句子中，使用了“should”这一情态动词，将动词原形“eat”置于句首，表示“你应该多吃蔬菜”。

部分倒装句:

(1) 主语+动词原形+not

The book I borrowed from the library was not very interesting.

主语+动词原形+not 是一种语法结构，通常用于表示否定意义。这种语法结构的作用是表达否定的意义，起到表示语气的作用。例如：

I don't like pizza.(我不喜欢披萨。)

在这个句子中，使用了“don't”这一否定形式，将动词原形“like”置于句首，表示“我不喜欢披萨”。

You don't need to study tonight.(你今晚不需要学习。)

在这个句子中，使用了“don't”这一否定形式，将动词原形“need”置于句首，表示“你今晚不需要学习”。

(2) 主语+动词原形+形容词/副词

The book I borrowed from the library was very interesting.

主语+动词原形+形容词/副词是一种语法结构，通常用于修饰动词所表示的动作或状态。这种语法结构的作用是表达形容词或副词所表示的意思，起到修饰动词的作用。例如：

She sings very well.(她唱得非常好。)

在这个句子中，使用了“very”这一副词，将动词原形“sings”置于句首，表示“她唱得非常好”。

He runs quickly.(他跑得很快。)

在这个句子中，使用了“quickly”这一副词，将动词原形“runs”置于句首，表示“他跑得很快”。



知识通关演练

11. (23-24 九年级上·上海杨浦·期末) Diana: _____ does your brother attend violin classes?

Peter: Three times a week.

- A. How long B. How much C. How soon D. How often

12. (2024·上海崇明·一模) _____ great Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge is! I want to see it.

- A. What B. What a C. What an D. How

13. (2024·上海崇明·一模) — _____ did she sit on her bed watching the clock?

— For a few minutes.

A. How long B. How much C. How many D. How soon

14. (2024·上海松江·一模) —Excuse me, _____ will the next bus arrive?

—In about ten minutes.

A. how much B. how long C. how soon D. how often

15. (2024·上海嘉定·一模) — _____ do you shop online every month?

—Never. Paying online is more unsafe than before.

A. How much B. How far C. How often D. How long

16. (2024·上海杨浦·二模) — _____ do you practise playing the violin?

—When my mum's at home, that should be EVERY DAY. But she's out this week!

A. How soon B. How long C. How often D. How much

17. (2023·上海杨浦·二模) _____ exciting speech the head teacher has made to us!

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

18. (2023·上海杨浦·三模) _____ stupid question he has asked! No one would like to speak to him.

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

19. (2023·上海黄浦·三模) _____ awful weather we're having. It's ridiculously hot!

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

20. (2024·上海宝山·一模) — _____ will you go to the supermarket?

—I'm not sure, probably in another ten minutes.

A. How long B. How often C. How soon D. How fast

21. (2024·上海宝山·一模) The little boy picked up the money and handed it to the police officer.

_____ honest boy he is!

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

22. (2024·上海宝山·一模) John is not a good team player. He rarely shares opinions with his teammates, _____ he?

A. is B. isn't C. does D. doesn't

23. (2024·上海松江·一模) _____ emotional the film *Never Say Never* 《八角笼中》 is! It brought tears to my eyes.

A. How B. How an C. What D. What an

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：<https://d.book118.com/608070015016006135>