

Unit1 ~Unit8 重点语法归纳

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一. 形容词的比较级和最高级

大多数形容词都有原级、比较级和最高级三种形式。比较级用于两个对象的比较,表示"比.....更.....,较.....";最高级用于三个或三个以上的对象的比较,表示"最.....",**最高级前通常要加定冠词 the**。

1. 形容词比较级、最高级的构成

(1) 规则变化

变化规则	例词
大多数词在词尾加_____	long→_____→_____

单音节词及部分双音节词		narrow→_____→ _____
	以 e 结尾的词在词尾加_____	nice→_____→_____ late→_____→_____
	以辅音字母+y 结尾的词,_____	easy→_____→_____ happy→_____→_____
	以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词,_____	big→_____→_____ thin→_____→_____
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加_____	beautiful→_____→_____ careful→_____→_____

(2)不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	_____	_____
ill/bad	_____	_____
many/much	_____	_____
little	_____	_____

易错点 有些词的比较级和最高级的变化方式有两种。

clever→cleverer/more clever→cleverest/most clever

old→older/elder→oldest/eldest

far→farther/further→farthest/furthest

2.形容词比较级和最高级的常见句式

(1)形容词比较级

①两者相比较,可用"比较级+than"结构。

This park is larger than that one. 这个公园比那个公园更大。

形容词的比较级前还可以用一些副词(短语),如 much、 a lot、 a bit、 a little、 far、 even、 still 等修饰,以进一步说明程度。

Lily is a little taller than Lucy. 莉莉比露西稍微高一点儿。

Our city is much more beautiful than theirs. 我们的城市比他们的城市美多了。

②"比较级 + and + 比较级"结构,表示"越来越....."。若形容词为多音节(或部分双音节)词,则用"more and more + 形容词"。

My brother is fatter and fatter. 我的哥哥越来越胖了。

It was becoming more and more difficult to live on his salary. 他越来越难以靠他的工资维持生计了。

③"the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...",表示"越.....,(就)越....."。

The busier my mother is, the happier she feels. 我的妈妈越忙越高兴。

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you'll make. 你越细心,犯的错误就会越少。

④"Which/Who...+比较级,A or B?"表示"A 和 B 哪个(谁)更.....?"。

Who is stronger, Tom or Jim? 汤姆和吉姆,谁更强壮呢?

⑤"the+比较级+of the two+可数名词复数"表示"两个.....中较.....的那个"。

The taller of the two boys is my brother.两个男孩中较高的那个是我哥哥。

易错点两者之间数量的比较

(1)more...than 结构表示"比.....多",more 后可接可数名词复数或不可数名词。

I have more storybooks than David. 我的故事书比戴维的多。

Peter has more milk than me.彼得的牛奶比我的多。

(2)fewer/less...than 结构表示"比.....少",可数名词复数用 fewer 修饰,不可数名词用 less 修饰。

Daniel studies fewer subjects than me.丹尼尔学的科目比我少。

Jane spends less money on snacks than you.简花在零食上的钱比你少。

易错点 2三者或三者以上的事物数量上的比较

(1)most 是 many 和 much 的最高级,要与 the 连用,意为"最多",后接可数名词复数或不可数名词。

Bob got the most points in the race.鲍勃在比赛中得分最多。

Who has the most knowledge in the world?世界上谁的知识最丰富?

(2)fewest "最少",是 few 的最高级;least "最少",是 little 的最高级。两者都要与 the 连用,分别修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词。

—Which month has the fewest days in a year? 一年中几月的天数最少?

—February. 二月。

John drank the least water of us three.我们三人中约翰喝水最少。

(2)形容词最高级

①三个或三个以上的对象比较时用最高级,最高级的前面通常要加定冠词 the,后面常有表示比较范围的"in.../of..."。此外,常用结构"one of the+形容词最高级+可数名词复数"意为"最.....的.....之一"。

Which is the safest, a bus, a train or a plane? 公共汽车、火车和飞机,哪个最安全?

Peter is the tallest in our class. 在我们班上彼得个子最高。

It's one of the most difficult problems in my work.这是我工作中最棘手的问题之一。

②序数词、形容词性物主代词和名词所有格等限定词都可以修饰形容词最高级。

Joe is the second tallest boy in our class. 乔是我们班上个子第二高的男孩。

Kate is my best friend. 凯特是我最好的朋友。

Mr Green's biggest problem is pronunciation.格林先生最大的问题就是发音。

3.含有形容词最高级的结构与含有形容词比较级的结构之间的转换

"the+形容词最高级+单数名词(+范围)"、"形容词比较级+than any other+单数名词(+范围)"和"形容词比较级+than the other+复数名词(+范围)"这三者之间可互相转换。

China is the largest country in Asia.=China is larger than any other country in Asia.=China is larger than the other

countries in Asia. 中国是亚洲最大的国家。

易错点 "sb.+be 动词+形容词比较级+than anybody else."="No one+be 动词+形容词比较级+than sb.",两者都是用比较级表达最高级的句式。

Mary is taller than anybody else.=No one is taller than Mary. 玛丽最高。

二. 副词的比较级和最高级

1. 副词比较级、最高级的构成

变化规则		例词
单音节词和少数双音节词	一般在词尾加_____	hard→_____→_____
	以不发音的字母 e 结尾的词后_____	late→_____→_____
	以"辅音字母+y"结尾的词,_____	early→_____→_____
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加_____	beautifully→_____ →_____ carefully→_____ →_____
不规则变化		well→_____→_____ badly→_____→_____ far→_____→_____

2. 副词的比较级用法

(1)句型"A...比较级+than B",意为"A 比 B 更....."。当 than 前后使用的动词相同时,than 后通常用助动词代替动词,助动词也可省略。 **一些词或短语可以修饰副词的比较级,如:a little,much, far, a lot, even 等。**

Rose ran faster than the other girls (did). 罗斯跑得比其他女孩快。

Jim works much harder than Kate (does). 吉姆工作比凯特努力得多。

(2)句型"...比较级,A or B?",意为"A 和 B 谁更.....?"。

Who jumps higher, Jim or Tom? 谁跳得更高,吉姆还是汤姆?

(3)句型"比较级+and+比较级",意为"越来越.....",表示程度加深。

He ran faster and faster. 他跑得越来越快。

It rained more and more heavily. 雨下得越来越大了。

(4)句型"the+比较级,the+比较级",意为"越.....,(就)越....."。

The earlier you start, the sooner you will get there. 你出发得越早,到达那里就越快。

3. 副词的最高级用法

副词的最高级用于三者或三者以上的人或物的比较,表示其中的一方在这个范围中"最.....",多由介词 in 或 among 等来说明比较的范围。

Li Ming jumps (the) highest in our school. 在我们学校李明跳得最高。
 Bill swims (the) fastest among the three boys. 这三个男孩中,比尔游得最快。
 Who jumps farthest, Jim, Lucy or Lily? 吉姆、露西和莉莉,谁跳得最远?

三. as...as 的用法

1. as...as 与 not as/so...as

用法	例句
当我们想表达"和.....一样"时,常用"as + 形容词原级/副词原级+ as"结构。	This park is as large as that one. 这个公园和那个公园一样大。 He studies as hard as his brother. 他学习和他弟弟一样努力。
当我们想表达"和.....不一样,不如/不及....."时,常用"not as/so + 形容词原级/副词原级+ as"结构。	I'm not as/so tall as him. 我没有他高。

2. not as/so...as 与比较级结构之间的转换

"not as/so...as"结构意为"不及,不如.....",也可以用比较级结构来转换。

Cycling is not as/so dangerous as diving.=Cycling is less dangerous than diving.=Diving is more dangerous than cycling. 骑自行车没有潜水危险。

Jim doesn't run as/so fast as my sister.=Jim runs more slowly than my sister.=My sister runs faster than Jim. 吉姆没有我妹妹跑得快。

形容词、副词比较等级专练

一.用括号内所给词的适当形式填空

- I got only 65 points last time. And this time, I did even _____(bad).
- Which do you think is _____(safe), travelling by air, by train, or by bus?
- Children all like to play with snow. And the harder it snows, the _____(happy)the children feel.
- Mary looks so slim because she eats _____(little)meat and _____(many)vegetables of us.
- Western food doesn't taste so _____(nice) as Chinese food, but it is _____(expensive) than traditional Chinese food.

二.单项选择

- We'll try our best to do the work with _____ money and _____ people.
 A.few;little B.a few;a little C.less;fewer D.fewer;less
- The Yellow River is the second _____ river in China.
 A.long B.longest C.longer D.length
- Of all the subjects, English is _____ for me.
 A.interesting B.more interesting
 C.the most interesting D.much more interesting

9.—The doctor told me not to eat too much, but I find it difficult.

—The doctor is right. _____ you eat, _____ you will be.

A.The less;the healthier

B.The less;the more healthier

C.The more;the healthier

D.The more;the more healthier

10.Liu Ying is good at singing. She sings _____the famous singer Han Hong.

A.as well as

B.as good as

C.as better as

D.as the best as

三.同义句转换,每空一词

11.I don't think Maths is as interesting as English.

I think English is _____ Maths.

12.My cousin can't swim as well as I.

I swim _____ my cousin.

13.Nobody else can sing so beautifully as Mary in our class.

Mary sings _____ in our class.

14.Jack joins the fewest clubs of the three boys.

Jack joins _____ the other two boys.

15.She doesn't have as much free time as her sister.

She has _____ free time _____ her sister.

四.根据汉语意思完成句子

16.我现在聊 QQ 比以前花的时间少多了。

I _____ before.

17.在我家我妹妹吃蔬菜最少。她应该改变饮食。

My sister _____. She should change her diet.

18.这件外套和那件一样大,它们型号相同。

This coat is as _____ that one. They are _____.

19.你锻炼得越多,你就感到越健康。

_____ you take, _____ you will feel.

四. 反身代词

1. 反身代词的分类

反身代词即人称代词的反身形式。它所指代的人或物与主语一致,在句中可以起到强调的作用。反身代词的分类如下:

数 人称	单数	复数
第一人称	_____	_____
第二人称	_____	_____

第三人称	_____	_____
------	-------	-------

2. 反身代词的用法

用法		例句
作及物动词(短语)的宾语	经常用在 enjoy、teach、hurt、introduce、dress、express、help、look after 等后面。	Daniel teaches himself Japanese now. 丹尼尔现在在自学日语。
作介词的宾语	用在介词 by、to、for 等后面。	Lily bought a skirt for herself yesterday. 莉莉昨天给自己买了一条短裙。
作同位语	作主语或宾语的同位语时,起强调作用,意为"本人,本身,亲自"。	He himself is a teacher. 他本人就是一名教师。 You'd better ask your sister herself. 你最好去问问你姐姐本人。

常见的含有反身代词的短语

teach oneself _____
learn...by oneself _____
say to oneself _____
by oneself _____
help oneself to... _____
take care of oneself _____
look after oneself _____
enjoy oneself _____
hurt oneself _____
lose oneself in... _____
introduce oneself _____
dress oneself _____

五. 祈使句

当我们向他人发出命令、提出要求或建议时,常使用祈使句。祈使句一般省略主语 you,以动词原形开头。

根据句子开头动词的不同,常把祈使句分为以下几种:

Do 型	肯定式	行为动词原形+其他.	Put up your hand, please. 请举手。
	否定式	Don't+行为动词原形+其他.	Don't play with fire. 不要玩火。
Be 型	肯定式	Be+表语+其他.	Be careful next time. 下次小心。
	否定式	Don't+be+表语+其他.	Don't be late next time. 下次不要迟到。
Let 型	肯定式	Let+人称代词宾格+动词原形+其他.	Let me help you carry the heavy box. 让我帮你拿这个重箱子吧。

	否定式	Don't+let+人称代词宾格+动词原形+其他.	Don't let him do that.不要让他做那件事。
		Let+人称代词宾格+not+动词原形+其他.	Let him not go there with his father.让他不要和他父亲去那儿。
无动词 祈使句			This way,please!请这边走! No smoking!禁止抽烟!

反身代词、祈使句专练

A.反身代词专练

一. .请用合适的反身代词填空

- 1.Tom says he is old enough to look after _____.
- 2.I bought _____ a new mobile phone as my birthday present yesterday.
- 3.Did the students enjoy _____ in the school trip?
- 4.Kate is lucky because she didn't hurt _____.
- 5.Amy and Sandy kept their secrets to _____.
- 6.Help _____ to some fruit, Li Ming.
- 7.We can't live only for _____.
- 8.I can see a cat pulling _____ up the tree.
- 9.The problem is easy. I think you can work it out by _____, boys.
- 10.The world _____ is becoming smaller and smaller because of the Internet.

二.用方框中所给词的适当形式填空

enjoy oneself, hurt oneself, for oneself, by oneself, say to oneself, think oneself, to oneself, pull oneself, help oneself, teach oneself

- 11.Kids, please _____ to some biscuits.
- 12.Sam and Tom, you should be more careful, or you _____.
- 13.The woman often _____ French after work.
- 14.Simon _____ up the rocks. Let's go and help him.
- 15.The boys won't believe it if they don't go there _____.
- 16.Aunt Mary finished the hard work _____. She didn't ask anybody for help.
- 17.The old man thought _____, "Who did all these things for me?"
- 18.Tom _____, "I'll never give up hope."
- 19.Andy and I want _____ on the top of Mount Tai.
- 20.The actress _____ to be the most beautiful girl in the world.

B. 祈使句专练

三. 用所给词的适当形式填空

21. _____ (give) us ten years and just see what our country will be like.
 22. _____ (not let) your son play the game again.
 23. Lucy, _____ (not bring) your pet dog here.
 24. _____ (not do) your homework with the light off. Poor light is bad for your eyes.
 25. Simon, _____ (cut) the watermelon with the knife, please.

四. 阅读对话, 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

Andy: John, 26 (help) me fix the chair, will you?
 John: I am sorry. 27 (look) at the sign. It says DIY. So 28 (fix) it yourself, please.
 Andy: But it is not so easy. 29 (not stand) by, John. You can give me a hand.
 John: I think I can help you by watching you. Oh, no! 30 (not be) so careless. You almost broke this stick.
 Andy: OK. But 31 (be) more helpful! Would you please hold this leg of the chair for me?
 John: All right.

26. _____ 27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____ 30. _____
 31. _____

六. 情态动词

(1) should 和 had better

词汇	用法	例句
should	意为"应当, 应该", 表达责任、义务、劝告等, 没有人称、数和时态的变化。	We should do what the teacher told us. 我们应该按老师说的去做。
<u>had better</u> 常简写为'd better	意为"最好", 表示劝告、建议, 其否定式为 had better not。	You'd better go to hospital at once. 你最好立即去医院(看病)。 You'd better not forget to do your homework. 你最好别忘了做家庭作业。

(2) 情态动词 may 的用法

当我们猜测某件事发生的可能性时, 可以用情态动词 may 来表示推测, 这时 may 意为"也许, 可能", 后跟动词原形, 通常用于肯定句和否定句中。might 是 may 的过去式, 表示推测时, 可能性比 may 更小。

He is away on business. He may not come to the party this evening. 他出差了, 可能不会来参加今天晚上的聚会。

He might get there on time, but I can't be sure. 他有可能准时到那儿, 但我不能肯定。

易错点 maybe 与 may be

词汇	用法	例句
maybe	意为"也许,可能",是副词,一般用于句首,也可用于省略句中,尤其是简略答语中。	Maybe Jim is at home.=Jim may be at home. 吉姆可能在家。
may be	意为"可能是,也许是",是"情态动词+be 动词",在句中作谓语。	

情态动词专练

一. 用 **may,might,probably** 或 **possible** 填空

- Kate _____ come tomorrow, but I'm not sure.
- It's _____ to finish the work in two hours.
- Look at those black clouds. It will _____ rain.
- The weather _____ be cold. Please take more clothes.
- It's _____ that it will be windy this evening.

二. 按要求完成句子,每空一词

- You must do your homework first.(对画线部分提问)

What _____ first?

- You can open some boxes.(改为否定句)

You _____ boxes.

- Everyone must keep quiet in the hospital.(改为同义句)

Everyone _____ talk _____ in the hospital.

- We can live with air and water.(改为同义句)

We _____ live without air and water

- Will you please read it again more slowly?(改为祈使句)

_____ again more slowly, please.

- If you don't listen to me, I'll go.(改为同义句)

_____ me, or I'll go.

- I must hand in my homework tomorrow morning.(改为一般疑问句)

_____ hand in my homework tomorrow morning?

- You should not be careless.(改为祈使句)

_____ careless, please.

- Please sit next to Nancy.(改为否定句)

_____ next to Nancy.

七. 动词不定式

(1) 动词不定式作宾语

动词不定式是动词的一种非谓语形式,由"to+动词原形"构成,其否定形式是"not+ to+动词原形"。动词不定式在句子中不作谓语,因此没有人称、数和时态的变化。

常接动词不定式作宾语的动词有:want、 learn、 offer、 choose、 hope、 wish、 plan、 promise、 refuse、 decide、 agree 等。

He offered to teach me to skate. 他主动提出教我滑冰。

I decided not to visit him this weekend.我决定这周末不去看望他了。

有些动词后面接复合宾语时,常用it作形式宾语,而真正的宾语由动词不定式充当。这样的动词有think、 find、 feel 等。

I think it easy to answer the question.我认为回答这个问题很容易。

I find it interesting to learn English.我发现学英语很有趣。

(2) 动词不定式作目的状语

动词不定式作目的状语表示某一动作或状态的目的,可位于句首或句子后面。有时,为了强调突出这种目的,还可以在动词不定式前面加 in order。

To improve his basketball skills, Li Lei trained hard. =Li Lei trained hard to improve his basketball skills. 李雷刻苦训练是为了提高自己的篮球技能。

Tom stood up in order to see the blackboard clearly. 为了清楚地看到黑板,汤姆站了起来。

易错点动词不定式作目的状语时,其否定形式一般不用"not+不定式",而用"in order not +不定式"。

(×)Let's hurry not to be late for the meeting.

(√)Let's hurry in order not to be late for the meeting.为了开会不迟到,我们快点儿吧。

(3) 动词不定式作宾语补足语

动词不定式可用来说明宾语的情况,此时动词不定式在句中作宾语补足语。

1. 带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语

常见的动词(词组)如 want、 ask、 teach、 expect、 tell、 allow、 advise、 invite、 order、 encourage、 would like 等后接动词不定式作宾语补足语时,其肯定形式为"动词(词组)+宾语+to do...",否定形式为"动词(词组)+宾语+not to do..."。

The teachers often ask us to come to school early.老师们经常要求我们早点到校。

My mother often tells me not to swim in the river.我妈妈常常告诉我不要在河里游泳。

2. 不带 to 的动词不定式作宾语补足语

动词不定式在使役动词(make、 let、 have 等)或感官动词(词组)(feel、 listen to、 hear、 look at、 see、 watch、 notice 等)之后作宾语补足语时,常省去 to。

That old photo made me think of my grandfather. 那张老照片让我想起了我的爷爷。

I saw Alice enter the shop on the opposite side of the road just now. 我刚才看见爱丽丝走进了马路对面的商店。

易错点 help 后面的动词不定式既可以带 to, 也可以省略 to。

Could you help me (to) do some cleaning?你能帮我打扫卫生吗?

不定式专练

根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词

1. 去年,布朗先生教了我们怎样游泳。

Mr Brown _____ last year.

2. 昨晚奶奶给我讲了一个有趣的故事。

Grandma _____ an interesting story _____ last night.

3. 玛丽把钱包交给了校长。

Mary handed the wallet _____.

4. 他把车票给警察看。

He _____ the ticket _____ the policeman.

5. 汤姆为我们做了一顿丰盛的晚餐。

Tom _____ a nice dinner _____ us.

6. 她已经够大了,可以自己做决定了。

She is old _____ make her own decision.

7. 离开教室的时候记着关灯。

Remember _____ the lights when you leave the classroom.

8. 我们中国人正在尽最大的努力使“绿水青山”成为现实。

We Chinese are trying our best _____ “Clear Waters and Green Mountains” _____.

9. 熬夜对我们的健康没好处。

It is no good for us _____ late.

10. 记住,每个人都可以做点对保护环境有益的事情。

Remember, everyone can do something good _____ the environment.

八. 简单句的五种基本句型

简单句是含有一个主语(或并列主语)和一个谓语(或并列谓语)的句子。简单句有五种基本句型。

1. 主语+谓词 (S+V)

本结构是由主语加不及物动词构成的,常用来表示主语的动作。

The boy is swimming. 那个男孩正在游泳。

The accident happened yesterday afternoon. 事故发生在昨天下午。

2. 主语+谓语+宾语 (S+V+O)

本结构中的谓语动词必须是及物动词(短语),宾语可以是名词或相当于名词的成分。

(1)名词或代词作宾语

Who knows the answer? 谁知道答案?

I like it. 我喜欢它。

(2)动名词作宾语

You should not give up studying. 你不应该放弃学习。

(3)不定式作宾语

I hope to go to college. 我希望上大学。

3. 主语+系动词+表语 (S+V+P)

本结构主要用来说明主语的特征、状态、身份等。此句型中常见的系动词有:be 动词、感官动词(look、sound、feel、smell、taste)和表示"变,变成"的动词(become、get、grow、turn)。

(1)形容词作表语

Everything looks different. 一切看起来都不同了。

(2)名词作表语

Later he became a scientist. 他后来成了一位科学家。

(3)副词、介词短语或反身代词作表语

The lights were all on. 灯都亮着。

This is of importance. 这很重要。

You're not looking yourself today. 今天你看上去气色不好。

4. 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语 (S+V+IO+DO)

(1)动词 give、offer、show、pass、tell、send、sell、lend 等后可接双宾语。这些动词构成的双宾语句型可用 to(表示动作的方向)来变换,句意不变。

Could you give me the letter? =Could you give the letter to me? 你能把那封信给我吗?

(2)动词 make、buy、cook、get 等后可接双宾语。这些动词构成的双宾语句型可用 for 来变换,句意不变。

He bought me a bottle of water. =He bought a bottle of water for me. 他为我买了一瓶水。

5. 主语+谓语+直接宾语+宾语补足语(S+V+DO+OC)

此结构中的谓语由后面可接宾语补足语(简称宾补)的及物动词充当,若无宾语补足语,则句意不完整。

(1)名词作宾补

They usually call the baby Dick. 他们通常叫那个婴儿迪克。

(2)形容词作宾补

New findings at the Sanxingdui Ruins site made us excited. 三星堆遗址的新发现使我们激动。

(3)过去分词、动词-ing、省略 to 的动词不定式等作宾补(过去分词作宾补,表示宾语和宾补之间存在逻辑上的动宾关系;动词-ing 作宾补,表示宾语和宾补之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系)。

I'll never get all this work finished. 这么多的工作我怎么也干不完。(过去分词作宾补)

He left me waiting in the rain. 他让我在雨中等待。(动词-ing 作宾补)

She saw the boy enter the kitchen.她看见那个男孩进了厨房。(省略 to 的动词不定式作宾补)

(4)副词、介词短语等作宾补

Please ask her in.请让她进来。

The police put the thief to prison. 警察把这个小偷关进了监狱。

简单句的五种基本句型专练

一.在下面每个句子后的横线上写出其所属的句子结构

1.Suddenly,he heard someone shouting “Fire. Fire. Help!”. _____

2.We are all students. _____

3.You look well today. _____

4.The girl in a red dress loves reading very much. _____

5.His words made me unhappy. _____

6.That fat boy is running on the playground. _____

7.My father bought me a new pen yesterday. _____

8.The wind blows. _____

9.He watches TV at home in the evening. _____

10.It is very hot now. _____

三.单项选择

1. _____ awful bus tour we had! The bus was broken when we went sightseeing around the city.

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

2.The sentence structure of “The food tastes better than I cooked last week.” is _____.

A.S+V+O B.S+V C.S+V+DO+OC D.S+V+P

3.You often _____,Bill. Stop smoking,and you’ll get better soon.

A.cough B.laugh C.cry D.sleep

4.When spring comes, the trees turn _____ and the temperature _____ quickly.

A.green;drops B.brown;rises C.green;rises D.brown;drops

5.I visited the zoo last Sunday.

A.主语 B.谓语 C.状语 D.宾语

6.The food in the restaurant is delicious.

A.表语 B.宾语 C.主语 D.谓语

7.The quiet music makes me relax.

A.宾语 B.状语 C.宾补 D.定语

8.It is our duty to protect the environment.

A.直接宾语 B.间接宾语 C.形式主语 D.真正主语

9.I bought my mother some flowers on Mother’s Day.

A.直接宾语

B.间接宾语

C.表语

D.状语

九. 过去进行时

1. 过去进行时的构成

句式	结构	例句
肯定句	主语+was/were+v.-ing+其他.	I was cleaning the windows at that time.那时我正在擦窗户。
否定句	主语+wasn't/weren't+ v.-ing +其他.	They weren't having an English class at eight yesterday morning.昨天上午八点他们没有在上英语课。
一般疑问句 及其回答	Was/Were+主语+ v.-ing +其他? 肯定回答:Yes, 主语+was/were. 否定回答 :No, 主语 +wasn't/weren't.	—Were you drawing all day yesterday?昨天一整天你都在画画吗? —Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.是的,我一直在画。/不是,我没有一直在画。
特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词+was/were+主语+ v.-ing+其他?	What were you doing at 9 a.m. the day before yesterday?前天上午九点你在做什么?

2.过去进行时的用法

(1)过去进行时表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作,此时句中往往有表示过去的时间状语 at that moment、 at that/this time yesterday、 at nine o'clock last night 等。

We were having dinner then.那时我们正在吃晚饭。

What were you doing at this time last night? 昨天晚上这个时候你正在做什么?

(2)过去进行时也可用来表示过去某一阶段一直在进行的动作,此时常与 those days、 the whole morning、 all day yesterday、 "from+时间点+to+时间点+last night"等时间状语连用。有时没有明显的时间状语,需要根据语境判断。

I was writing a novel on the computer from seven to nine last night.昨天晚上七点到九点我一直在电脑上写小说。

We were writing our reports those days.那些天我们一直在写报告。

(3)过去进行时表示过去某个时间将要做某事,只有 come、 go、 leave、 arrive 等动词有这种用法。

He said he was coming in ten minutes.他说他十分钟后来。

易错点有些动词通常不用于进行时,主要有:

(1)表示心理状态、情感的动词,如 love、 hate、 like、 know 等。

(2)部分连系动词,如 seem、 appear 等。

(3)感官动词,如 see、 hear、 feel、 smell、 sound、 taste 等。

(4)短暂性动词,如 decide、 stop 等。

十. when、 while 和 as 的用法

连词	用法	例句
when	意为"当.....时"。 ①从句既可表示在某一时间点发生的事,也可表示某一段时间发生的事。 ②主从句动作可以同时发生,也可以先后发生。 ③从句谓语动词可以是瞬间性的,也可以是延续性的。	He was watching TV when I went to see him. 当我去看他时,他正在看电视。 When the weather is fine, many people go out for a walk. 天气好时,很多人都出去散步。
while	意为"当.....时,在.....期间"。 ①主句动作发生在从句动作进行的过程中或主句的动作与从句的动作同时发生。 ②从句谓语动词应用延续性动词。	While I was cooking, the telephone rang. 我正在做饭时,电话响了。 While I was doing my homework, my brother was drawing. 当我正在做家庭作业时,我弟弟在画画。
as	意为"当.....时;随着.....;一边.....,一边....."。 ①表示主句和从句动作同时发生。 ②也可以强调两个动作相伴发生。 ③从句谓语动词可以是瞬间性的,也可以是延续性的。	As we were going out, it began to rain. 当我们出门时,开始下雨了。 As years go by, China is getting richer and stronger. 随着时间一年年过去,中国变得越来越富强了。 The little girls sang as they played. 小姑娘们一边玩,一边唱。

(1) while 还可作"而,然而"讲,表示对比。

I like playing football while my brother likes playing basketball. 我喜欢踢足球,而我的哥哥喜欢打篮球。

(2)在含有 when/while 引导的时间状语从句的复合句中,当主句和从句的主语一致,并且从句谓语含有 be 动词时,可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词。

When/While (she is) in trouble, she always asks me for help. 她遇到困难时总是向我求助。

While/When (you are) eating a whole cooked fish, you can't be too careful with fish bones. 吃一整条做熟的鱼时,你得尽量小心鱼刺。

过去进行时专练

一. 单项选择

1. Alice _____ in the sitting room when the accident happened.

A. reads B. will read C. was reading D. read

2. I'm sorry I didn't answer your call because I _____ online.

A.study

B.was studying

C.am studying

D.will study

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