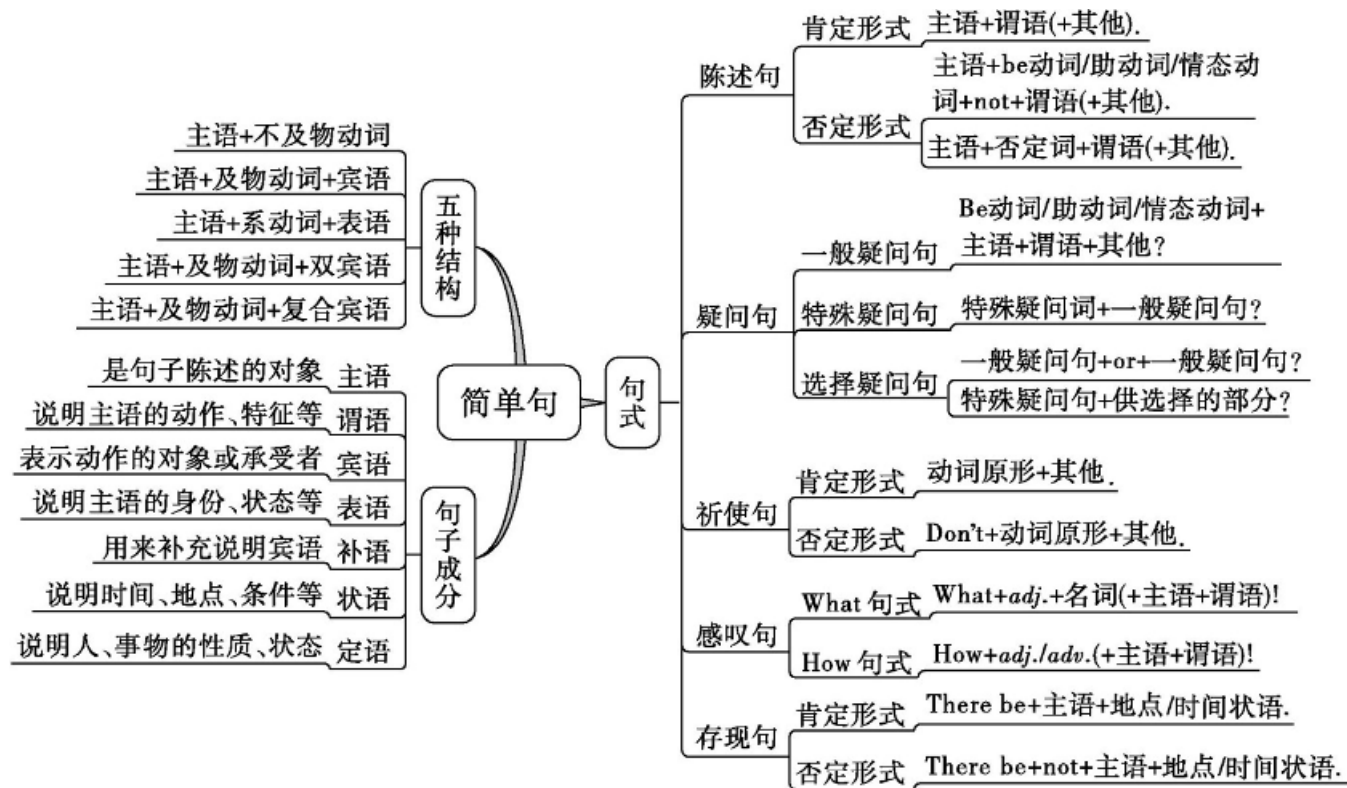


# 专题十二 句子成分、句子种类和简单句

# 脉络构建 明考向



## 考点解读 释疑难

### 考点1 陈述句

陈述句分为肯定形式和否定形式两种。

肯定形式:主语+谓语(+其他)。

否定形式:主语+be动词 / 助动词 / 情态动词+not+谓语(+其他)。

**注意** 否定词no, nobody, never, seldom, hardly等也可构成陈述句的否定形式。

She likes coffee. 她喜欢喝咖啡。

She doesn't like coffee. 她不喜欢喝咖啡。

She never drinks coffee. 她从不喝咖啡。

## 对点训练

1. (2024重庆A卷) She visited her grandparents last Sunday. (改为否定句)

She didn't visit her grandparents last Sunday.

2. (2023白银) Cindy went to Shanghai last weekend. (改为否定句)

Cindy didn't go to Shanghai last weekend.

## 考点2 疑问句

### 1. 一般疑问句

基本结构:Be动词 / 助动词 / 情态动词+主语+...?

否定形式:Be动词 / 助动词 / 情态动词+not+主语+...?或Be动词 / 助动词 / 情态动词+主语+not+...?

回答:用yes或no来回答,也可用certainly, sure, of course, all right, never, sorry等来回答。

—Don' t you hear of that?(表示惊讶)

——你没有听说过那件事吗?

—Yes, I do.

——不,我听说过。

—No, I don' t.

——是的,我没有听说过。

## 2. 特殊疑问句

特殊疑问句由“特殊疑问词+一般疑问句”构成, 要求对方必须按所问的内容作具体回答。中考对特殊疑问句的考查以疑问词为主。常见的疑问词有疑问代词what, who, whom, whose, which等及疑问副词when, where, how, why等。

—Who teaches you English?谁教你们英语?

—Mr. Zhang. 张老师。

### 3. 选择疑问句

(1) 一般选择疑问句结构: 一般疑问句+or+一般疑问句(后一个一般疑问句常用省略结构, 省去意义上与前一个一般疑问句相同的部分)?

—Do you like swimming or skating?

你喜欢游泳还是滑冰?

—I like swimming.

我喜欢游泳。

(2) 特殊选择疑问句结构: 特殊疑问句, A or B?

Which do you prefer, cold drinks or hot?

你更喜欢冷饮还是热饮?

## 对点训练

### 根据语境填空

1. (2024成都改编)— How often do you visit your grandparents?  
—Usually twice a month.
2. (2024白银改编)— When was the zipper invented?  
—In 1893.
3. —Do you often go to Jingyue Park, by car or by bike?  
—By bike. I think it' s good for the environment and our health.



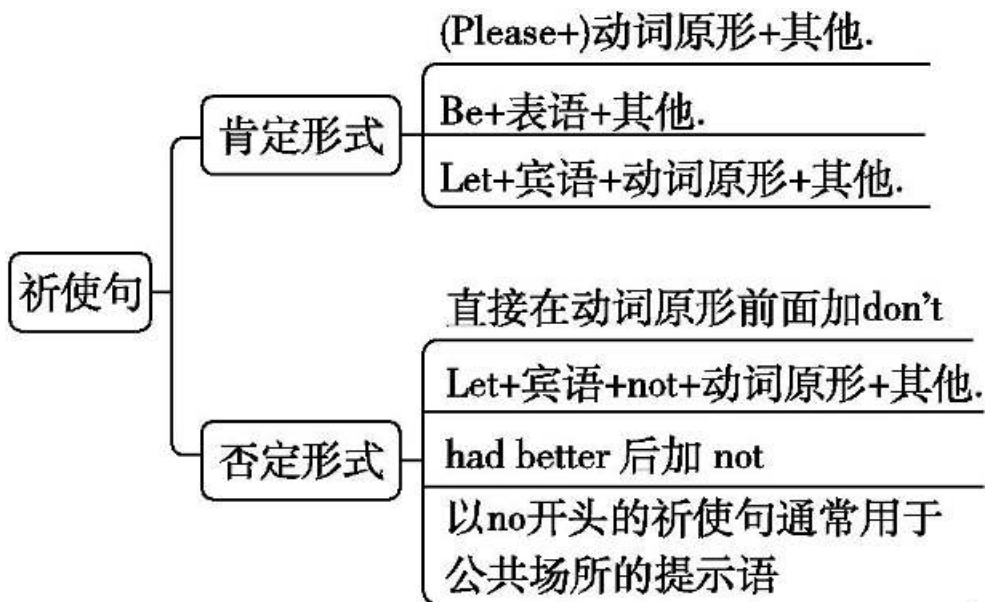
### 考点3 祈使句

Open the door, please. 请开门。

Be careful when you use the knife.

你用刀时要小心。

No parking! 禁止停车!



## 对点训练

### 用括号内所给单词的正确形式填空

1. (2024无锡) Keep (keep) calm and carry on. There' s still a long way to go.
2. (2024绥化改编) “Li Ming, do (do) your homework first, and you can watch TV for 30 minutes, ” said his mom.

## 考点4 感叹句

感叹句通常用what或how引导, 用来表示强烈的感情。

### 1. 以How开头的感叹句

(1) How+形容词 / 副词 (+主语+谓语)!

How heavy the rain is!这么大的雨呀!

(2) How+形容词+a / an+可数名词单数 (+主语+谓语)!

How kind a girl she is!

她是一位多么善良的女孩儿啊!

## 2. 以What开头的感叹句

(1) What+a / an+形容词+可数名词单数 (+主语+谓语)!

What a smart boy he is!

他是多么聪明的一个男孩儿啊!

(2) What+形容词+复数名词 / 不可数名词 (+主语+谓语)!

What tall trees they are! 多么高的树啊!

## 对点训练

### 根据语境填空

1. (2024云南改编) What a meaningful day! We volunteered to clean up our city park.
2. (2024遂宁改编) —Hi, guys! Our team won the first place in the table tennis match.  
— What exciting news it is! We are so happy about it.
3. (2024乐山改编) How amazing it is! The Shenzhou members raise fish for the first time in Tiangong space station.

## 考点5 存现句

### 1. 结构

“There be+主语(人或物)+地点 / 时间状语(介词短语或副词)”表示“某处或某时有某人或某物”。否定形式为“There be+not+主语+地点/时间状语”。

There is a book on the desk.

桌子上有一本书。

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：  
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