

## 一、本学期重点语法

1. When (与 what time 类似, what time 指具体的比较小的时间点, 比如几点钟)

划线提问举例: My mother's birthday is on the twelfth of July. When is your mother's birthday?

Mary leaves home at about eight o'clock. When does she leave home?

What time 举例: What time does the party begin? It begins at two o'clock in the afternoon.

2. How (方式)

划线提问举例: I come to school on foot. How do you come to school?

She takes the underground to school. How does she come/go to school?

注意点: 同义句转换

I come to school on foot. I walk to school.

She goes/comes to school by underground. She takes the underground to school.

I go home on foot. I walk home. (\*home 前不加介词)

3. How(程度 '怎么样')

划线提问举例: It tastes sweet. How does it taste?

The wind is blowing strongly. How is the wind blowing?

4. What (职业)

划线提问举例: I want to be a doctor. What do you want to be?

5. What (东西)

划线提问举例: I have a pair of orange trousers. What do you have?

注意比较: I have a pair of orange trousers. How many pairs of orange trousers do you have?

6. What...do? What ... doing? (动作)

I like cooking nice food. What do you like doing?

I want to cook nice food. What do you want to do?

注意比较: I want to cook nice food. What do you want to cook?

7. How often (多常, 多久一次)

划线提问举例: I visit my grandparents twice a month. How often do you visit your grandparents?

She visits her teacher every two weeks. How often does she visit her teacher?

请记住: once/ twice/ three times... a week/a month/a year

注意点: 要和下面两种划线提问区分

I visit my grandparents twice a month. How many times a month do you visit your grandparents?

I visit my grand parents at weekends. When do you visit your grandparents?

8. How long(多久)

划线提问举例: He stays on the bus for about fifteen minutes. How long does he stay on the bus?

It takes him fifteen minutes by bus. How long does it take him by bus?

9. both (两者都) all(三者或三者上都)

通常用在 be 动词后或者行为动词前

例如: Alice and I both go to Haihua Primary School.

Alice and I are both students.

Alice, Peter and I all go to Haihua Primary School.

Alice, Peter and I are all students.

其他: It is a difficult match for both teams. I want to play with all of you.

10. Why...? Because...

划线提问举例: I like the living room best because it faces south. Why do you like the living room best?

11. Which(哪一个)

举例: Which room do you like?

注意点：比较与其他划线提问的不同点

Jill likes the red dress. Which dress does Jill like?

Jill likes the red dress. What does Jill like?

Jill's dress is red. What colour is Jill's dress?

I want the book on the shelf. Which book do you want?

I want the book on the shelf. What do you want?

My book is on the shelf. Where is your book?

The girl in red is his classmate. Which girl is his classmate?

The girl in red is his classmate. Who is his classmate?

12. Which... do you like, the ... one or the ... one? I like the ... one.

不定代词 one, ones 的用法, one 替代单数名词, ones 替代复数名词, 必须前面出现过该名词后, 才能用 one, ones 代替。

例如: Which dress do you like, the blue one or the pink one?

Which dresses do you like, the blue ones or the pink ones?

13. What should I do? You should...

should 和 can, may, would, must, need 都是情态动词, 句型变化和 can 一样。

14. How do I get to..., please? Walk along... /Cross... /Turn left... /Turn right.. /on the left /on the right (要能看地图表达, 或者听短文画地图)

15. First/Next/Then/And then/After that/Finally...

能用这些词汇清晰地陈述一件事的经过, 比如去某个地方交通方式, 泡茶的步骤, 做果汁的步骤等。

16. must/mustn't

情态动词, 句型改变方式和 can 一样, 但否定回答不一样。

举例: Must I go home early? Yes, you must. / No, you needn't.

17. 感叹句

How + 形容词/副词 + 陈述语序! How sharp your teeth are!

What + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数 + 陈述语序! What a sharp tooth you have!

What + 形容词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词 + 陈述语序! What sharp teeth you have!

同义句转换举例: How sharp your teeth are! What sharp teeth you have! You have sharp teeth!

18. the same(后面加单数), different (后面加复数) (拓展: the same as, be different from)

句型举例: They are at the same school. They are at different schools.

同义句转换: They are at the same school. They are not at different schools.

19. Why not (为什么不, 后面加动词原形)

举例: Why not try on both?

20. Would you like to ...? =Do you want to...

21...no...=... not any...

举例: There is no wind.=There isn't any wind.

22. too(用在肯定句) either(用在否定句)

举例: I like dogs. My father likes dogs, too.

I don't like dogs. My father doesn't like dogs either.

23. 一般将来时态

定义: 一般将来时表示将来某一时刻的动作或状态, 或将来某一段时间内经常的动作或状态。常常和表示将来的时间状语连用。

形式: 一般将来时由助动词 shall (第一人称), will (第二、三人称) + 动词原形构成。美式英语则不管什么人称, 一律用 will。或用主语+be going to + 动词原形。(打算做某事)

shall 和 will 常常缩写成'll, 紧接在主语之后。其否定式 shall not 和 will not 的缩写式分别为 shan't 和 won't。

时间状语: tomorrow (明天), next week (下周), soon(很快), in the future (将来) 等。

举例: 肯定句 Tomorrow will be a sunny day. You will be better soon.

否定句 Tomorrow will not be a sunny day.

一般疑问句 Will tomorrow be a sunny day?

特殊: 现在进行时态表示将来: I'm coming.

## 二、本学期反义词及相对词:

inside – outside	dangerous – safe	like-hate	raw-ripe	in-out
into-out of	quiet/silent-loud	heavy-light	strong-weak	strongly-gently
quickly/fast-slowly	happily-sadly	west-east	easy-difficult	fall down-rise up
north-south	first-finally	fast/quick-slow	after-before	soft-hard
put on-take off	pretty/beautiful-ugly	left-right	buy-sell	right/correct-wrong
far-near	early-late	old-young/new	pull-push	different-the same
get on-get off	little/small-big/large	brave-afraid	leave-arrive	start/begin-end/stop
never-always	go up – go down	new/young-old	good-bad	be good for-be bad for
hungry/empty-full	clever-foolish	after-before	win-lose	here-there
soon-late	sharp-blunt	get in-get out	above-below	

## 三、本学期同义词及近义词

begin/start on foot/walk by bus/take the bus right/correct quickly/fast rise up/go up  
many/much/a lot of/lots of some/any wear/put on love/like both/all too/either  
look for/find journey/travel silent/quiet bus stop/ bus station fireman/firefighter

## 四、介词词组整理: (见资料)

## 五、单词之间的关系

### 1. 基数词/序数词

特殊的: first, second, third, fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth, twentieth

序数词前面一般要加 the。

特殊情况, 例如: his third visit to China, First, we boil the water.

2. good (形容词) well (副词) better (比较级) (the) best (最高级)  
much/many more (比较级) (the) most (最高级)

### 3. 形容词/副词

quick/quickly, slow/slowly, careful/carefully, lucky/luckily, brave/bravely, safe/safely,  
gentle/gently, strong/strongly, heavy/heavily, happy/happily, soft-softly, real-really,  
final/finally,

4. tooth, teeth, toothless, toothache

### 5. 动词/名词

work/worker, farm/farmer, cook/cook, dance/dancer, write/writer, travel/traveller,  
teach/teacher, hunt/hunter,

6. much/many/more, some/any,

7. cross/across/crossing

8. one/first/once, two/second/twice, three/third/three times

9. rain/rainy/raindrop, cloud/cloudy, wind/windy, sun/sunny, smoke/smoky,

10. fireman/firefighter