初中英语语法大全

语法网络图

一．名词

I.

名词的种类：

专有名词	普通名词			
国名地名人名，团体机构名称	可数名词		不可数名词	
	个体名词	集体名词	抽象名词	物质名词

II. 名词的数：

1. 规则名词的复数形式：名词的复数形式，一般在单数形式后面加-s 或-es。现将构成方法与读音规则列表如下：

	规则		例词
1	一般情况在词尾加-s		map-maps, sea-seas, girl-girls, day-days
2	以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加-es		class-classes, box-boxes, watch-watches, dish-dishes
3	以-f 或 -fe 结尾的词	变-f 和-fe 为 v 再加-es	leaf-leaves, thief-thieves, knife-knives, wife-wives, half-halves
		加-s	chief-chiefs, proof-proofs, roof-roofs
4	以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i 加-es		party-parties, family-families, story-stories, city-cities
5	以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词，或专有名词以 y 结尾的，加-s		toy-toys, boy-boys, day-days, ray-rays, Henry-Henrys
6	以辅音字母加-o 结尾的名词	一般加-es	Negro-Negroes, hero-heroes, potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes
		不少外来词加-s	piano-pianos, photo-photos, auto-autos, kilo-kilos, solo-solos
		两者皆可	zero-zeros/zeroes, volcano-volcanoes/ volcanos
7	以元音字母加-o 结尾的名词加-s		radio-radios, bamboo-bamboos, zoo-zoos
8	以-th 结尾的名词加-s		truth-truths, mouth-mouths, month-months, path-paths,

2. 不规则名词复数：英语里有些名词的复数形式是不规则的，现归纳如下：

规则	例词

1	改变名词中的元音字母或其他形式	man-men, woman-women, foot-feet, goose-geese, mouse-mice
2	单复数相同	sheep, deer, means, works, fish, yuan, jin,
3	只有复数形式	trousers, clothes, thanks, goods, glasses,
4	一些集体名词总是用作复数	people, police
5	部分集体名词既可以作单数（整体）也可以作复数（成员）	class, family, crowd, couple, group, government, population, team, public, party
6	复数形式表示特别含义	customs(海关), times(时代), spirits(情绪), drinks(饮料), sands(沙滩), papers(文件报纸), looks(外表), brains(头脑智力), greens(青菜)
7	表示"某国人"	加-s	Americans, Australians, Germans, Greeks, Swedes, Europeans
		单复数同形	Swiss, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese
		以-man 或-woman 结尾的改为-men,-women	Englishmen, Frenchwomen
8	合成名词	将主体名词变为复数	sons-in-law, lookers-on, passers-by, story-tellers, boy friends
		无主体名词时将最后一部分变为复数	grown-ups, housewives, stopwatches
		将两部分变为复数	women singers, men servants

III. 名词的所有格：

名词在句中表示所有关系的语法形式叫做名词所有格。所有格分两种：一是名词词尾加's 构成，二是由介词 of 加名词构成。前者多表示有生命的东西，后者多表示无生命的东西。

1. 's 所有格的构成：

单数名词在末尾加's		the boy's father, Jack's book, her son-in-law's photo,
复数名词	一般在末尾加'	the teachers' room, the twins' mother,
	不规则复数名词后加's	the children's toys, women's rights,
以 s 结尾的人名所有格加's 或者'		Dickens' novels, Charles's job, the Smiths' house
表示各自的所有关系时,各名词末尾均须加's		Japan's and America's problems, Jane's and Mary's bikes
表示共有的所有关系时在最后一词末加's		Japan and America's problems, Jane and Mary's father
表示"某人家""店铺"，所有格后名词省略		the doctor's, the barber's, the tailor's, my uncle's

2. 's 所有格的用法：

1	表示时间	today's newspaper, five weeks' holiday
2	表示自然现象	the earth's atmosphere, the tree's branches
3	表示国家城市等地方的名词	the country's plan, the world's population, China's industry
4	表示工作群体	the ship's crew, majority's view, the team's victory
5	表示度量衡及价值	a mile's journey, five dollars' worth of apples
6	与人类活动有特殊关系的名词	the life's time, the play's plot
7	某些固定词组	a bird's eye view, a stone's throw, at one's wit's end(不知所措)

3. of 所有格的用法：

用于无生命的东西：the legs of the chair, the cover of the book

用于有生命的东西，尤其是有较长定语时：the classrooms of the first-year students

用于名词化的词：the struggle of the oppressed

二．冠词

冠词分为不定冠词（a, an），定冠词（the），和零冠词。

I.

不定冠词的用法：

1	指一类人或事，相当于 a kind of	A plane is a machine that can fly.
2	第一次提及某人某物，非特指	A boy is waiting for you.
3	表示"每一"相当于 every，one	We study eight hours a day.
4	表示"相同"相当于 the same	We are nearly of an age.
5	用于人名前,表示不认识此人或与某名人有类似性质的人或事	A Mr. Smith came to visit you when you were out That boy is rather a Lei Feng.
6	用于固定词组中	A couple of, a bit, once upon a time, in a hurry, have a walk, many a time
7	用于 quite, rather, many, half, what, such 之后	This room is rather a big one.
8	用于 so(as, too, how)+形容词之后	She is as clever a girl as you can wish to meet.

II. 定冠词的用法：

1	表示某一类人或物	The horse is a useful animal.
2	用于世上独一无二的事物名词前	the universe, the moon, the Pacific Ocean
3	表示说话双方都了解的或上文提到过的人或事	Would you mind opening the door?
4	用于乐器前面	play the violin, play the guitar

5	用于形容词和分词前表示一类人	the reach, the living, the wounded
6	表示"一家人"或"夫妇"	the Greens, the Wangs
7	用于序数词和形容词副词比较级最高级前	He is the taller of the two children.
8	用于国家党派等以及江河湖海，山川群岛的名词前	the United States, the Communist Party of China, the French
9	用于表示发明物的单数名词前	The compass was invented in China.
10	在逢十的复数数词之前，指世纪的某个年代	in the 1990's
11	用于表示单位的名词前	I hired the car by the hour.
12	用于方位名词，身体部位名词，及表示时间的词组前	He patted me on the shoulder.

III. 零冠词的用法：

1	专有名词，物质名词，抽象名词，人名地名等名词前	Beijing University, Jack, China, love, air
2	名词前有 this, my, whose, some, no, each, every 等限制	I want this book, not that one. / Whose purse is this?
3	季节，月份，星期，节假日，一日三餐前	March, Sunday, National Day, spring
4	表示职位，身份，头衔的名词前	Lincoln was made President of America.
5	学科，语言，球类，棋类名词前	He likes playing football/chess.
6	与 by 连用表示交通工具的名词前	by train, by air, by land
7	以 and 连接的两个相对的名词并用时	husband and wife, knife and fork, day and night
8	表示泛指的复数名词前	Horses are useful animals.

三．代词：

I.

代词可以分为以下七大类：

1	人称代词	主格	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
		宾格	me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
2	物主代词	形容词性	my, your, his, her, its, our, their
		名词性	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs
3	反身代词		myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

4	指示代词	this, that, these, those, such, some
5	疑问代词	who, whom, whose, which, what, whoever, whichever, whatever
6	关系代词	that, which, who, whom, whose, as
7	不定代词	one/ some/ any, each/ every, none/ no, many/ much, few/ little/ a few/ a little,
		other/ another, all/ both, neither/ either

II. 不定代词用法注意点：

1. one, some 与 any:

1) one 可以泛指任何人，也可特指，复数为 ones。some 多用于肯定句，any 多用于疑问句和否定句。

One should learn to think of others.

Have you any bookmarks? No, I don't have any bookmarks.

I have some questions to ask.

2) some 可用于疑问句中，表示盼望得到肯定的答复，或者表示建议，请求等。

Would you like some bananas?

Could you give me some money?

3) some 和 any 修饰可数名词单数时，some 表示某个，any 表示任何一个。

I have read this article in some magazine.

Please correct the mistakes, if any.

4) some 和数词连用表示"大约"，any 可与比较级连用表示程度。

There are some 3,000 students in this school.

Do you feel any better today?

2. each 和 every:

each 强调个别，代表的数可以是两个或两个以上，而 every 强调整体，所指的数必须是三个或三个以上。

Each student has a pocket dictionary. / Each (of us) has a dictionary. / We each have a dictionary.

Every student has strong and weak points. / Every one of us has strong and weak points.

3. none 和 no：

no 等于 not any，作定语。none 作主语或宾语，代替不可数名词，谓语用单数，代替可数名词，谓语单复数皆可以。

There is no water in the bottle.

How much water is there in the bottle? None.

None of the students are (is) afraid of difficulties.

4. other 和 another:

1) other 泛指"另外的，别的"常与其他词连用，如：the other day, every other week, some other reason, no other way,

the other 特指两者中的另外一个，复数为 the others。如：

He held a book in one hand and his notes in the other.

Two students in our class failed, but all the others passed the exam.

2) another 指"又一个，另一个"无所指，复数形式是 others，泛指"别的人或事"如：
I don't like this shirt, please show me another (one).

The trousers are too long, please give me another pair / some others.
Some like football, while others like basketball.
5. all 和 both, neither 和 either

all 表示不可数名词时，其谓语动词用单数。both 和 all 加否定词表示部分否定，全部否定用 neither 和 none。

All of the books are not written in English. / Not all of the books are written in English.

Both of us are not teachers. / Not both of us are teachers. / Either of us is a teacher.

四．形容词和副词

I.
形容词：
1. 形容词的位置：
1) 形容词作定语通常前置，但在下列情况后置：

1	修饰 some, any, every, no 和 body, thing, one 等构成的复合不定代词时	nobody absent, everything possible
2	以-able, -ible 结尾的形容词可置于有最高级或 only 修饰的名词之后	the best book available, the only solution possible
3	alive, alike, awake, aware, asleep 等可以后置	the only person awake
4	和空间、时间、单位连用时	a bridge 50 meters long
5	成对的形容词可以后置	a huge room simple and beautiful
6	形容词短语一般后置	a man difficult to get on with

2) 多个形容词修饰同一个名词的顺序：

代词		数词		性状形容词						
冠词前的形容词	冠词指示代词不定代词代词所有格	序数词	基数词	性质状态	大小长短形状	新旧温度	颜色	国籍产地	材料质地	名词
all both such	the a this another your	second next	one four	beautiful good poor	large short square	new cool	black yellow	Chinese London	silk stone	

3) 复合形容词的构成：

1	形容词+名词+ed	kind-hearted	6	名词+形容词	world-famous
2	形容词+形容词	dark-blue	7	名词+现在分词	peace-loving
3	形容词+现在分词	ordinary-looking	8	名词+过去分词	snow-covered
4	副词+现在分词	hard-working	9	数词+名词+ed	three-egged
5	副词+过去分词	newly-built	10	数词+名词	twenty-year

II. 副词

副词的分类：

1	时间副词	soon, now, early, finally, once, recently	5	频度副词	always, often, frequently, seldom, never
2	地点副词	here, nearby, outside, upwards, above	6	疑问副词	how, where, when, why
3	方式副词	hard, well, fast, slowly, excitedly, really	7	连接副词	how, when, where, why, whether, however, meanwhile
4	程度副词	almost, nearly, very, fairly, quite, rather	8	关系副词	when, where, why

III. 形容词和副词比较等级：

形容词和副词的比较等级分为原级，比较级和最高级。比较级和最高级的构成一般是在形容词和副词后加-er 和-est，多音节和一些双音节词前加 more 和 most。

1. 同级比较时常常用 as…as…以及 not so(as)…as…如：I am not so good a player as you are.

2. 可以修饰比较级的词有：much, many, a lot, even, far, a bit, a little, still, yet, by far, any, a great deal。

3. 表示一方随另一方变化时用 "the more…the more…" 句型。如：The harder you work, the more progress you will make.

4. 用比较级来表达最高级的意思。如：I have never spent a more worrying day.

5. 表示倍数的比较级有如下几种句型：

Our school is three times larger than yours./Our school is four times as large as yours./Our school is four times the size of yours.

6. 表示 "最高程度" 的形容词没有最高级和比较级。如：favourite, excellent, extreme, perfect。

五．介词

I.

介词分类：

1	简单介词	about, across, after, against, among, around, at, below, beyond, during, in, on

2	合成介词	inside, into, onto, out of, outside, throughout, upon, within, without
3	短语介词	according to, because of, instead of, up to, due to, owing to, thanks to
4	双重介词	from among, from behind, from under, till after, in between
5	分词转化成的介词	considering(就而论), including
6	形容词转化成的介词	like, unlike, near, next, opposite

II. 常用介词区别：

1	表示时间的 in, on, at	at 表示片刻的时间，in 表示一段的时间，on 总是与日子有关
2	表示时间的 since, from	since 指从过去到现在的一段时间，和完成时连用，from 指从时间的某一点开始
3	表示时间的 in, after	in 指在一段时间之后，after 表示某一具体时间点之后或用在过去时的一段时间中
4	表示地理位置的 in, on, to	in 表示在某范围内，on 指与什么毗邻，to 指在某环境范围之外
5	表示"在…上"的 on, in	on 只表示在某物的表面上，in 表示占去某物一部分
6	表示"穿过"的 through, across	through 表示从内部通过，与 in 有关，across 表示在表面上通过，与 on 有关
7	表示"关于"的 about, on	about 指涉及到，on 指专门论述
8	between 与 among 的区别	between 表示在两者之间，among 用于三者或三者以上的中间
9	besides 与 except 的区别	besides 指"除了…还有再加上"，except 指"除了，减去什么"，不放在句首
10	表示"用"的 in, with	with 表示具体的工具，in 表示材料，方式，方法，度量，单位，语言，声音
11	as 与 like 的区别	as 意为"作为，以…地位或身份"，like 为"象…一样"，指情形相似
12	in 与 into 区别	in 通常表示位置（静态），into 表示动向，不表示目的地或位置

六．动词

I.

动词的时态：

1. 动词的时态一共有 16 种，以 ask 为例，将其各种时态的构成形式列表如下：

	现在时	过去时	将来时	过去将来时
一般	ask / asks	asked	shall/will ask	should/would ask
进行	am/is/are asking	was/were asking	shall/will be asking	should/would be asking
完成	have/has asked	had asked	shall/will have asked	should/would have asked
完成进行	have/has been asking	had been asking	shall/will have been asking	should/would have been asking

2. 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别:

1) 现在完成时表示过去发生的动作或存在的状况,但和现在有联系,强调的是对现在造成的影响或结果,它不能同表示过去的时间状语连用,汉译英时可加"已经"等词。简言之,利用过去,说明现在。如:

I have already read the novel written by the world-famous writer. (已经看过,且了解这本书的内容)

2) 一般过去时只表示过去发生的动作或状态,和现在无关,它可和表示过去的时间状语连用,汉译英时可加"过","了"等词。简言之,仅谈过去,不关现在。如:

I read the novel last month. (只说明上个月看了,不涉及现在是否记住)

I lived in Beijing for ten years.（只说明在北京住过十年,与现在无关）

3. 现在完成时与现在完成进行时的区别:

两者都可以表示"从过去开始一直持续到现在",在含义上如着重表示动作的结果时,多用现在完成时,如着重表示动作一直在进行,即动作的延续性时,则多用现在完成进行时。一般不能用于进行时的动词也不能用于现在完成进行时。

I have read that book.我读过那本书了。

I have been reading that book all the morning. 我早上一直在读那本书。

4. 一般将来时的表达方式:

	将来时	用法	例句
1	will/shall+动词原形	表示将来发生的动作或存在的状态	My sister will be ten next year.
2	be going to+动词原形	含有"打算,计划,即将"做某事,或表示很有可能要发生某事	It's going to clear up. We're going to have a party tonight.
3	be + doing 进行时表示将来	go, come, start, move, leave, arrive 等词可用进行时表示按计划即将发生的动作	He is moving to the south. Are they leaving for Europe?
4	be about to + 动词原形	表示安排或计划中的马上就要发生的动作,后面一般不跟时间状语	I was about to leave when the bell rang. The meeting is about to close.
5	be to + 动词原形	表示按计划进行或征求对方意见	We're to meet at the school gate at noon.
6	一般现在时表示将来	时刻表上或日程安排上早就定好的事情,可用一般现在时表示将来	The meeting starts at five o'clock.

			The plane leaves at ten this evening.

II. 动词的被动语态：

	常用被动语态	构成		常用被动语态	构成
1	一般现在时	am/is/are asked	6	过去进行时	was/were being asked
2	一般过去时	was/were asked	7	现在完成时	have/has been asked
3	一般将来时	shall/will be asked	8	过去完成时	had been asked
4	过去将来时	should/would be asked	9	将来完成时	will/would have been asked
5	现在进行时	am/is/are being asked	10	含有情态动词的	can/must/may be asked

注意事项	被动语态的否定式是在第一个助动词或情态动词后加 not，短语动词的被动态不可漏掉其中介副词。固定结构 be going to, used to, have to, had better 变为被动态时，只需将其后的动词变为被动态。 如： Trees should not be planted in summer. / The boy was made fun of by his classmates. Newspapers used to be sent here by the little girl.
	汉语有一类句子不出现主语，在英语中一般可用被动结构表示。如： It is believed that… It is generally considered that… It is said that… It is well known that… It must be pointed out that… It is supposed that… It is reported that… It must be admitted that… It is hoped that…
	下面主动形式常表示被动意义：如： The window wants/needs/requires repairing. The book is worth reading twice. The door won't shut. / The play won't act. The clothes washes well. / The book sells well. The dish tastes delicious. / Water feels very cold.
	下面词或短语没有被动态： leave, enter, reach, become, benefit, cost, equal, contain, last, lack, fit, fail, have, appear, happen, occur, belong to, take place, break out, come about, agree with, keep up with, consist of, have on, lose heart 等等

七．情态动词

I.
情态动词基本用法：

情态动词	用法	否定式	疑问式与简答
can	能力（体力，智力，技能）允许或许可（口语中常用）可能性（表猜测，用于否定句或疑问句中）	can not / cannot /can't do	Can…do…? Yes,…can. No,…can't.
could		couldn't do	
may	可以（问句中表示请求）可能，或许（表推测）祝愿（用于倒装句中）	may not do	May…do…? Yes,…may. No,…mustn't/can't.
might		might not do	Might…do…? Yes,…might No,…might not.
must	必须，应该（表主观要求）肯定，想必（肯定句中表推测）	must not/mustn't do	Must…do…? Yes,…must. No,…needn't/don't have to.
have to	只好，不得不（客观的必须，有时态人称变化）	don't have to do	Do…have to do…? Yes,…do. No,…don't.
ought to	应当（表示义务责任，口语中多用 should	ought not to/oughtn't to do	Ought…to do…? Yes,…ought. No,…oughtn't.
shall	将要，会 用于一三人称征求对方意见 用于二三人称表示许诺、命令、警告、威胁等	shall not/shan't do	Shall…do…? Yes,…shall. No,…shan't.
should	应当，应该（表义务责任）本该（含有责备意味）	should not/shouldn't do	Should…do…?
will	意愿，决心 请求，建议，用在问句中 would 比较委婉	will not/won't do	Will…do…? Yes,…will. No,…won't.
would		would not/wouldn't do	
dare	敢（常用于否定句和疑问句中）	dare not/daren't do	Dare…do…? Yes,…dare. No,…daren't.
need	需要 必须（常用于否定句和疑问句中）	need not/needn't do	Need…do…? Yes,…must. No,…needn't.
used to	过去常常（现在已不再）	used not/usedn't/usen't to do	Used…to do…? Yes,…used. No,…use(d)n't.

七．情态动词

I.

		didn't use to do	Did…use to do…? Yes,…did. No,…didn't.

II. 情态动词 must, may, might, could, can 表示推测：

以 must 为例。must + do(be)是推测现在存在的一般状态进行；must + be doing 推测可能正在进行的事情；must +have done 是推测可能已经发生过的事情。

1. must"肯定，一定"语气强，只用于肯定句中。

He must be a man from America. / He must be talking with his friend. / He must have already arrived there.

2. may 和 might"也许"，后者语气弱，更没有把握。可用于肯定句和否定句。

He may not be at home. / They might have finished their task.

3. can 和 could"可能"，could 表示可疑的可能性，不及 can't 语气强，用于肯定、否定、疑问句中。

The weather in that city could be cold now.

We could have walked there; it was so near.（推测某事本来可能发生，但实际上没有发生）

Can he be in the office now? No, he can't be there, for I saw him in the library just now.(语气很强，常用于疑问句和否定句中)

III. 情态动词注意点：

1. can 和 be able to: 都可以表示能力。但 be able to 可以表达"某事终于成功"，而 can 无法表达此意。Be able to 有更多的时态。另外，两者不能重叠使用。

2. used to 和 would:

used to 表示过去常常做现在已经不再有的习惯，而 would 只表示过去的习惯或喜好，不涉及现在。

3. need 和 dare 作情态动词和实义动词的区别：

两者作情态动词时常用于否定句和疑问句。其形式为：needn't/daren't do；Need/dare…do…?
做实义动词时可用于肯定句，否定句和疑问句。其形式为：

need(needs/needed)/dare(dares/dared) to do, don't(doesn't/didn't) need/dare to do

八．非谓语动词

I.
非谓语动词的分类、意义及构成：

非谓语形式		构成			特征和作用
		时态和语态	否定式	复合结构	
不定式		to do to be doing to have done	to be done to have been done	在非谓语前加 not	for sb. to do sth.	具有名词，副词和形容词的作用 在句中做主、宾、定、表和状语
分词	现在分词	doing having done	being done having been done			具有副词和形容词的作用 在句中做定、表、宾补和状语

过去分词	done			
动名词	doing having done	being done having been done		sb's doing	具有名词的作用 在句中做主、宾、定和表语

II. 做宾语的非谓语动词比较：

情况	常用动词
只接不定式做宾语的动词	hope, want, offer, long, fail, expect, wish, ask, decide, pretend, manage, agree, afford, determine, promise, happen
只接动名词做宾语的动词或短语	mind, miss, enjoy, imagine, practise, suggest, finish, escape, excuse, appreciate, admit, prevent, keep, dislike, avoid, risk, resist, consider
	can't help, feel like, succeed in, be fond of, object to, get down to, be engaged in, insist on, think of, be proud of, take pride in, set about, be afraid of, be tired of, look forward to, devote oneself to, be worth, be busy, pay attention to, stick to

两者都可以	意义基本相同	begin, start, like, love, hate, prefer, continue（接不定式多指具体的动作，接动名词多指一般或习惯行为）	
		need, want, require（接动名词主动形式表示被动意义，若接不定式则应用被动形式）	
	意义相反	stop to do 停止手中事，去做另一件事 stop doing 停止正在做的事	
	意义不同	remember/forget/regret to do（指动作尚未发生） remember/forget/regret doing（指动作已经发生）	go on to do（接着做另外一件事） go on doing（接着做同一件事）
		try to do（设法，努力去做，尽力） try doing（试试去做，看有何结果）	mean to do（打算做，企图做） mean doing（意识是，意味着）
		can't help to do（不能帮忙做）　can't help doing（忍不住要做）	

III.非谓语动词做宾语补足语的区别：

		常见动词	与宾语的逻辑关系及时间概念	例句
不定式		ask, beg, expect, get, order, tell, want, wish, encourage	主谓关系。强调动作将发生或已经完成	I heard him call me several times.
		have, notice, see, watch, hear, feel, let, make		
现在分词			主谓关系。强调动作正在进	I found her listening to the

	notice, see, watch, hear, find, keep, have, feel	行，尚未完成	radio.
过去分词		动宾关系。动作已经完成，多强调状态	We found the village greatly changed.

IV. 非谓语动词做定语的区别：

	区别	举例
不定式	与被修饰词往往有动宾关系，一般式表示将来，进行式表示与谓语动作同时发生，完成式表示在谓语动词之前发生	I have a lot of papers to type. I have a lot of papers to be typed.
动名词	通常指被修饰词的用途，无逻辑上的任何关系	Shall we go to the swimming pool?
现在分词	与被修饰词之间是主谓关系，表示动作与谓语动作同时发生	the boiling water / the boiled water the developing country/the developed country the falling leaves / the fallen leaves
过去分词	与被修饰词之间是被动关系，表示动作发生在谓语动作之前，现已经完成	

V. 非谓语动词做主语和表语的区别：

	区别	举例
不定式	多表示一个特定的具体的将来的动作，做主语时可以借助于 it 把不定式移到句子后面。做表语有时可和主语交换位置，而且意义不变，并且还能用 what 来提问主语或表语。	My dream is to become a teacher. To obey the law is important. (dream, business, wish, idea, plan, duty, task 做主语时常用)
动名词	与不定式的功能区别不大，然而它更接近于名词，表示的动作比较抽象，或者泛指习惯性的动作，有时也可以用 it 做形式主语,做表语时可以和主语互换位置。	It is no use saying that again and again. Teaching is my job.
分词	无名词的性质，不能做主语。但是有形容词的性质，可以做表语，多表明主语的特征性质或者状态等，可被 very, quite, rather 等副词修饰。现在分词多含有"令人…"之意，说明主语的性质特征，多表示主动，主语多为物。过去分词一般表示被动或主语所处的状态，含有"感到…"之意，主语多是人。	The situation is encouraging. The book is well written. (常见分词有 astonishing, moving, tiring, disappointing, puzzling, shocking, boring, amusing 及其-ed 形式)

九．定语从句

I.
定语从句起了形容词的作用，在句中修饰一个名词或代词。被修饰的词叫做先行词，引导定语从句的词叫关系词，他的作用一是放在先行词与定语从句中间起了连接作用，二是在从句中担当一个成分，并与先行词保持数的一致。

	关系词	先行词	从句成分	例句	备注
关系代词	who	人	主语	Do you know the man who is talking with your mother?	whom, which 和 that 在从句中做宾语时，常可以省略，但介词提前时后面关系代词不能省略，也不可以用 that
	whom	人	宾语	Mr. Smith is the person with whom I am working The boy (whom) she loved died in the war..	
	whose	人，物	定语	I like those books whose topics are about history. The boy whose father works abroad is my deskmate.	
	that	人，物	主语，宾语	A plane is a machine that can fly. She is the pop star (that) I want to see very much.	
	which	物	主语，宾语	The book (which) I gave you was worth $10. The picture which was about the accident was terrible.	
	as	人，物	主语，宾语	He is such a person as is respected by all of us. This is the same pen as I lost yesterday.	as 做宾语一般不省略
关系副词	when	时间	时间状语	I will never forget the day when we met there.	可用 on which
	where	地点	地点状语	This is the house where I was born.	可用 in which
	why	原因	原因状语	I can't imagine the reason why he turned down my offer.	可用 for which

II. that 与 which, who, whom 的用法区别：

情况	用法说明	例句
只用 that 的情况	1. 先行词为 all, everything, anything, nothing, little, much,等不定代词时。 2. 先行词被 all, any, every, each, much, little, no, some, few 等修饰时 3. 先行词有形容词最高级和序数词修饰时 4. 先行词既指人又指物时	1.He told me everything that he knows. 2.All the books that you offered has been given out. 3.This is the best film that I have ever read. 4.We talked about the persons and things that we remembered. 5.He is the only man that I want to see.

	5. 先行词被 the only, the very 修饰时 6. 句中已经有 who 或 which 时，为了避免重复时	6.Who is the man that is making a speech?
只用 which, who, whom 的情况	1. 在非限制性定语从句中，只能用 which 指代物，用 who/whom 指人 2. 在由"介词+关系代词"引导的定语从句中，只能用 which 指物，whom 指人。 3. 先行词本身是 that 时，关系词用 which, 先行词为 those, one, he 时多用 who。	He has a son, who has gone abroad for further study. I like the person to whom the teacher is talking. Those who respect others are usually respected by others.

III. as 与 which 的区别：

定语从句	区别	例句
限制性定语从句中	名词前有 such 和 the same 修饰时，关系代词用 as,不能用 which	He is not such a fool as he looks. Don't read such books as you can't understand.
非限制性定语从句中	as 和 which 都可以指代前面整个主句。如果有"正如，象"的含义，并可以放在主句前，也可以放在后面，那么用 as；而 which 引导的从句只能放主句后，并无"正如"的意思。	They won the game, as we had expected. They won the game, which we hadn't expected. As is well known, he is a famous film star in the 1980s.

IV. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别：

类别	语法意义及特征	例句
限制性定语从句	对先行词起修饰限制作用，如果去掉，主句意思就不完整明确，这种从句与主句的关系十分密切，写时不用逗号分开。	The accident happened at the time when I left.
非限制性定语从句	对先行词作附加的说明，与主句的关系不十分密切，较松散。从句和主句之间用逗号分开，相当于一个插入语，不能用 that 引导，关系代词做宾语时也不能省略。	His mother, whom he loved deeply, died ten years ago.

十．名词性从句

种类	作用	常用关联词	例句
主语从句	在复合句中做主语，相当于名词，一般置谓语之前，也可用	that, whether, if, as if, as	Whether he will come or not doesn't matter much.

	it 作形式主语，主语从句放主句之后	though, who, whose, which, how, when, where, why, what, whatever, whoever, wherever	Whoever comes here will be welcome.
表语从句	在复合句中做表语，相当于名词，位于系动词之后		It looks as if it is going to snow.
宾语从句	在复合句中做宾语，相当于名词		He asked me which team could win the game.
同位语从句	放在名词之后(news, problem, idea, suggestion, advice, thought, hope, fact 等) 表明其具体内容		You have no idea how worried we are. The fact that he lied again greatly surprised us.

十一。状语从句

种类	连接词	注意点
时间状语	when, whenever, while, as, before, after, until, till, by the time, as soon as, hardly…when, no sooner…than, the moment, the minute, immediately, directly, instantly	主句表示将来意义时，从句须用一般现在时；while 引导的从句中动词一般是延续性的；until 用在肯定句中主句动词是延续性的，而否定句中主句动词为短暂性的。
地点状语	where, wherever	
原因状语	because, as, since, now that	because 语气最强，since 较弱，表示大家都明了的原因，as 又次之。
条件状语	if, unless, once, in case, as long as, on condition that	从句中动词时态不可用将来时，常用一般时代替
目的状语	so that, in order that, for fear that	so that 和 in order that 后常接 may, should, could, would 等情态动词
结果状语	so…that, such…that	
比较状语	than, as…as, not so/as…as, the more…the more	
方式状语	as if, as though, as	as if 和 as though 引导的从句一般用虚拟语气。
让步状语	though, although, even if, even though, as, no matter what, whatever, no matter who, whoever, no matter which, whichever, no matter how, however, no matter when, whenever	as 在让步状语从句中常用倒装形式；although 和 though 用正常语序，可和 yet 连用，但不可和 but 连用

十二。倒装句

种类	倒装条件		例句
完全倒装	here, there, up, down, in, out, off, away 等副词开头的句子表示强调		Out rushed the children.
	表示地点的介词短语作状语位于句首		Under the tree stood two tables and four chairs.
	强调表语，置于句首，或为保持句子平衡		Present at the meeting were 1,000 students.
部分倒装	never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, little, not until, not 等表示否定意义的副词放于句首		Hardly did I know what had happened.
	only 和修饰的状语放于句首		Only then did he realized the importance of English.
	not only…but also 连接并列的句子，前倒后不倒		Not only does he know French, but also he is expert at it.
	neither…nor…连接并列的句子，前后都倒装		Neither do I know it, nor do I care about it.
	so…that, such…that 中的 so 或 such 及修饰的成分放于句首时前倒后不倒		So busy is he that he can not go on a holiday.
	as 引导的让步状语		Child as he is, he has learned a lot.
	so, neither 或 nor 表示前句内容也适用于另外的人或事。		He can play the piano. So can i.
	用于表示祝愿的祈使句中		May you be in good health!
	省略 if 的虚拟条件		Were I you, I would not do it in this way.

十三。虚拟语气

类别	用法		例句
If 引导的条件从句	与现在事实相反	从句动词：过去式（be 用 were） 主句动词：should/would/could/might+动词原形	If he were here, he would help us.
	与过去事实相反	从句动词：had+过去分词 主句动词：should/would/could/might+have+过去分词	If I had been free, I would have visited you.
	与将来事实相反	从句动词：过去式 / should+动词原形 / were+不定式 主句动词：should/would/could/might+动词原形	If it should rain tomorrow, we would not go camping.

其它状语从句	as if 引导的状语从句中动词用过去式或过去完成式	They are talking as if they had been friends for years.
	in order that / so that 引导的状语从句中动词用 can / could / may / might / would 等+动词原形	Turn on the light so that we can see it clearly.
宾语从句	demand, suggest, order, insist 后接的从句中动词为 should+动词原形	He suggested that we not change our mind.
	wish 后的从句中分别用过去式，过去完成式和 should/would+动词原形表示与现在，过去和将来情况相反	I wish I could be a pop singer.
主语从句	在 It is necessary / important / strange that…, It is suggested / demanded / ordered / requested that… 等从句中，谓语动词用 should+动词原形	It is strange that such a person should be our friends.
其它句型中	It is time that…句型中动词用过去式或 should+动词原形	It's high time that we left.
	would rather 所接的从句中动词用过去式或者过去完成式	I would rather you stayed at home now.
	If only 句型中动词常用过去式或者过去完成式，表示强烈的愿望	If only our dream had come true!

十四。重要句型

1.

It was not until midnight **that** he finished his task.

2.

Not until he came back from abroad **was I** able to see him again.

3.

The harder you work, **the greater progress** you will make.

4.

He walked around the house, **gun in hand**.

5.

May you be in good health!

6.

Wish you a pleasant journey back home!

7.

The professor was a humorous man **with** big nose and deep-set eyes.

8.

What surprised me most was his imagination and patience.

9.

He lay on the grass, **with his eyes looking at the sky and his hands under his head**.

10.

Sitting under the tree are Mr. Green and his first teacher.

11.

On the wall hang two pictures of famous scientists.

12.

Looking back upon those past years, he **couldn't help feeling** very proud.

13.

No sooner(Hardly) had he arrived at the theatre **than(when)** the play started.

14.

Young as he is, he has learned advanced mathematics.

15.

How I regret the hours wasted in the woods and fields!

16.

There stands a beautiful vase in the corner of the room.

17.

Ten miles north of the town lies a paper factory.

18.

There goes the bell.

19.

Nowhere has the world ever seen such a bird as here.

20.

It is no use crying for help.

21.

If only I had been your student in the middle school!

22.

It is believed that such a thing will not happen again.

23.

Only when he explained did I realize the reason for this.

24.

"He works particularly hard."

"So he does, and so do you."

25.

Not only Alice **but also** Jane and Mary are tired of having one examination after another.

26.

Such was Albert Einstein, a simple person of great achievements.

十五。动词搭配

1. add to 增加，增进

add … to 把…加进…

add up 相加

add up to 总计，所有这一切说明

1) I don't think these facts will _____ anything.

2) Fifty new books have been _____ the library.

3) The music _____ our enjoyment of the film.

4) You must have made a mistake when you _____ the bill _____.

(add up to, added to, add to, added…up)
2. break away from 打破，脱离，挣脱，改掉

break down 出毛病，身体(精神)衰弱，分解，拆开

break off 暂停，中断

break in 强行进入，插话

break into 闯入
break into pieces 成为碎片

break out 爆发

break up 捣碎，驱散，瓦解，学期结束，拆散

break through 突破

1) The criminal managed to break _____
_____ the police and ran into the woods.

2) When he heard the news, he broke _____ and cried.

3) Don't break _____ while others are speaking.

4) Why don't you break _____ for a few minutes and have some coffee?

5) When does school break _____?

6) After harvest we break _____ the soil with a tool pulled by two oxen.

(away from, down, in, off, up, up)
3. bring up 抚养，呕吐，提出

bring about 造成

bring out 拿出，出版

bring in 引入，引进，挣钱

bring back 使回想起

bring down 使下降，使倒下

1) The shopkeeper brought his price _____ to only five dollars.

2) The school has brought _____ new foreign teachers to teach oral English.

3) The song brought _____ happy memories of our schooldays.

4) Do you know what brought _____ this misunderstanding?

5) The kind old man agreed to bring _____ the young orphan.

6) We decided to bring the matter ___ at the next meeting.

7) The wind brought _____ a lot of trees last night.

8) Next month they will
bring _____ a new edition of
the book.

(down, in, back, about, up, up, down, out)
4. call on 号召，拜访（某人）

call at 拜访、参观（某地）

call for 去叫某人，要求，需要

call up 使回忆起, 征召入伍

call in 召集，请某人来

call out 大喊，高叫

call off 取消，不举行

1) Doctors are often called _____ in the middle of the war.

2) Please wait for me at home. I'll call _____ you at your house at seven tonight.

3) The trains calls _____ several big cities between Beijing and Guangzhou.

4) He called her name _____, but she didn't answer.

5) The sports meet was called _____ on account of the rain.

(in, for, at, out, off)
5. come about 发生，出现

come down 下跌，落，降，传下来

come in 进来

come into (sight/being/existence/use/notice/effect)

come on 来临/ 快点

come out 出版，结果是

come along 一道来，赶快

come to 达到 (an end/an agreement/a stop)苏醒，合计，总共是

come over 走过来

come up 发芽，走近

come across 偶然碰到

come back 回想起

come from 来自，源自

1) I come _____ the book I lent you last month.

2) How did it come _____ that you both got lost? I thought you had a map.

3) It suddenly came _____ to me where I had seen the boy before.

4) Come _____ now, or else we shall be late.

5) He came _____ me like a tiger.

6) The price of petrol has come _____ since the beginning of this year.

7) The word came _____ use many years ago.

8) When the examination result came _____, he had already got a job.

9) The bill came _____ over a thousand dollars.

10) I sowed the seeds over a month ago, but they haven't come _____ yet.

(for, about, back, on, at, down, into, out, to, up)
6. cut across 抄近路

cut down 砍倒，削减

cut off 切断，割掉，断绝关系

cut up 连根拔除，切碎

through 剪断，凿穿

cut out 删（省）掉，戒掉

cut in 插嘴

1) Don't cut ____ this tree. It will be very shady in summer.

2) You must cut _____ the number of cigarettes you smoke, or it will cause illness.

3) We decided to cut _____ the moor（旷野） to the village.

4) Cutting the tree _____ means cutting the tree into pieces.

5) The electricity was cut _____ when the lady refused to pay the bill.

6) We were having a pleasant conversation when Tom cut _____.
（down, down, across, up, off, in ）

7. die of (disease/hunger/grief/old age)死于（疾病，饥饿，寒冷，情感原因）

die from 死于（意外事故、情形）

die away 渐渐消逝

die out 绝种

die down(炉火)渐熄

die off 逐一死去

8. fall behind 落后

fall over one's feet 跌跤

fall down 掉下，跌倒

fall back 撤退，后退

1) Babies often fall _____ when they are learning to walk.

2) Our team seems to have fallen _____ the others.

3) As soon as the enemies fell _____, the people returned to their village.

4) She fell_____ the bench and had her leg broken.
（down, behind, back, over ）

9. go in for 从事，喜爱，参加

go through 通过，经受

go over 复习，检查

go up（价格）上涨，建造起来

go after 追捕，追赶

go against 违反

go ahead 先行，开始吧，问吧，说吧

go away 离开

go by 时间过去

go down 下沉，降低，（日、月）西沉

go on(with)继续进行

go with 相配，陪同

go without 没有，缺少

go out 外出，熄灭

go all out 全力以赴

go off 爆炸，进行，变坏，断电，停止供应

go back on 背约，食言

go beyond 超出

1) Many new factories have gone ___ in the past few years.

2) Rents have gone _____ greatly recently.

3) Many years have gone _____ since we first met.

4) Let's continue our journey until the sun goes _____.

5) His actions went _____ the will of the people,

6) I can't do it, for it goes _____ my duty.

7) Over 100 students went _____ this entrance examination.

8) The bomb went _____ and killed ten people.

9) The buyer went _____ the car carefully before reaching a decision.

10) This tie doesn't go _____ my blue shirt.

11) If you think you can solve the problem, go _____.

12) Many students went _____ playing basketball.

(up, up, by, down, against, beyond, through, off, over, with, ahead, in for)
10. get down 下来，记下，使沮丧
get down to 致力于，专心于

get on 进展，进步，穿上，上车

get off 脱下,下车

get in 收集，插（话）

get away 逃跑，逃脱，去休假

get over 忘记，越过，克服，从疾病中恢复

get along with 进展，相处

get up 起床

get through 打通电话，完成，通过

get round 消息传开

get close to sth. 接近，几乎

get into (trouble)

get to (know)

get back 取回，收回

get out

1) She spoke so fast that I couldn't get _____ what he said.

2) We will find ways to get _____ difficulties.

3) The story has got _____, and everyone knows about it.

4) When I get _____ with the report, I'll go to the cinema.

5) After a delicious meal the two men got _____ to business.

6) Don't always get _____ a word when others are speaking.

7) It took me a long time to get _____ such an unpleasant experience.

(down, over, round, through, down, in, over)

11. give away 赠送，泄露，出卖

give out 发出，疲劳，分发，公布

give off 发出（光、热、气体）

give in (to sb.) 屈服

give up 放弃，让（座位）

1) His accent at last gave him _____.

2) The liquid gave _____ a strong smell.

3) The headmaster gave _____ the names of the prize-winners.

4) The soldiers gave _____ the town to the enemies.

5) Who will help me to give the books _____?

6) Don't believe in those who give his friends _____.

7) After a long walk, my strength gave _____.

(away, off, out, up, out, away, out)

12. hand in 交上，提交

hand out 分发

hand down 流传，遗传

13. hang about 闲逛

hang up 挂电话
14. hold back 阻止，隐瞒

hold up 举起，使停顿

hold on 别挂电话，等，坚持

hold out 持续，坚持，伸出

hold down 控制，镇压

1) I'm sure he is holding something _____.

2) She managed to hold _____ her emotion until her guests had left. Then she cried.

3) Tell him to hold _____ a moment. I'll come soon.

4) Our food supply won't hold _____ for more than a few days.

5) The train was held _____ as a result of the floods.

6) These measures helped to hold _____ the city's population.

7) Hold _____ your left arm, please.

(back, back, on, out, up, down, up)
15. keep up (courage, English, spirits)保持，

keep up with 跟上

keep off (grass)不接近，离开

keep away from 避开，不接近，离…远远的

keep out of

keep to (rules, promise)坚持，遵守

keep on 继续，坚持下来

keep back 阻止，留下，隐瞒，扣下

keep from 克制，阻止

1) The angry lady told the strangers to keep _____ from her.

2) I can hardly keep _____ my tears after hearing his words.

3) Only pride kept her _____ bursting into tears.

4) I can scarcely keep _____ asking him what he has done.

5) "Don't touch me," screamed the woman, "Keep _____!"

6) Keep _____ until you succeed.

7) Keep _____ your courage, and you'll succeed in the end.

8) The thick coat can keep the cold _____.

9) Always try to keep _____ the rules when you play a game.

10) I can't keep _____ with everything you're doing.

(away, back, from, from, off, on, up, out, to, up)

16. knock at/on 敲

knock into 撞到某人身上

knock down 撞倒

knock out of 把…敲出

knock over 撞倒

knock off 停止工作，休息

1) The boxer soon knocked his opponent _____.

2) The office stuff knocks _____ at six every day.

3) Try knocking _____ the window and see if there is anyone indoors.

4) He was so absorbed in his book that he knocked _____ the car parked there.

(down, off, on, into)
17. leave for 离开前往

leave out 删去，遗漏

leave behind 遗留,忘记拿走

leave to 留给，遗嘱赠于

leave over 遗留，剩下，延期

1) "Whose name has been left _____?" demanded the teacher.

2) When he died, he left all his property _____ his niece.

3) He suddenly realized that he had left his umbrella _____.

4) Don't leave this matter _____ until tomorrow.

5) Leave some meat _____ for tomorrow.

6) Those are questions left _____ by history.

(out, to, behind, over, over, over)
18. look up 查找，向上看

look through 翻阅，浏览

look on 旁观

look on…as 看作

look into 调查

look after/ at / for 照顾/看/寻找

look out(for)当心

look about / around/round 四下查看

look down upon 瞧不起

look back upon 回忆，回顾

look ab. up and down 仔细打量某人
look ab in the face/eyes 直视某人

1) I spent two hours looking _____ the students' papers.

2)Look _____! There is a big hole in front.

3) He took part in the game, and the rest of us just looked _____ and cheered for him.

4) The old man looked _____ upon the days of his youth.

5) She was so snobbish（势利）that she looked _____ upon all his neighbours.

6) The police promised to look _____ the case as soon as possible.

7) He looked _____ but saw nobody, and he listened but hear nothing.

(through, out, on, back, down, into, about/around/round)
19. make up 编造，配制，打扮，组成

make up for 弥补

make into / of / from 制成

make out 弄懂，发现，看出,填写，开列（清单）

make for 走向，驶往，促使

1) Can you make this length of cloth _____ a suit?

2) I asked the driver if he was making _____ London?

3) My father made _____ a check for me to buy the camera.

4) We must make the loss _____ next week./ He tried hard to make _____ for

the damage he had done.

5) He made _____ a story, which I found hard to believe.

6) Someone is coming, but I can't make _____ who it is.

(into, for, out, up/up, up, out)
20. pass away 去世

pass by 经过

pass down(on)…to 传给

pass through 经历

pass over 漠视，忽视

1) The old clock has been passed _____ to me from my grandfather's grandfather.

2) The man passed _____ last week in peace.

3) We are passing _____ difficult times.

4) The secretary passed _____ the details in the first part of his report.

(down, away, through, over)
21. pay back 还钱，报复

pay for 付钱，为…受到惩罚，因…得到报应

pay off 还清

1) How much did you pay _____ the dictionary?

2) You should pay _____ the money you borrowed from me.

3) I'll pay him _____ for all his crimes(罪行) against me.

4) Some day, you'll pay _____ what you have done today.

5) Has she pay _____ the debt yet?
（for, back, back, for, off）

22. pick up 拾起，获得(information)，接人，站起，收听，自然习得(language

/knowledge)，恢复重获(pick up health)

pick out 挑选，辨认，看出

1) I picked the information _____ while waiting in the queue.

2) My friend has arranged to pick me _____ at 6:00.

3) The patient has picked _____ health during the last two weeks.

4) She picked _____ the most expensive pair of shoes.

5) I can't pick John _____ in the crowd.

6) Can I pick _____ VOA with this short-wave radio?

7) He fell down suddenly, but picked himself _____ quickly.

(up, up, up, out, out, up, up)

pick cotton/flower/leaves/words 选词

23. put up 搭起，张贴，举起，安装，投宿，安排住下

put up with 忍受

put out 伸出，扑灭

put off 推迟

put into 放进，翻译

put away 放好，存钱

put down 记下，平息

put on 穿戴，上映，增加(put on weight/speed)

put forward 提出，提前

put through 接通电话

put aside 放到一边

put back 放回

1) He put _____ half his wage every week.

2) The government soon put _____ the revolt（暴乱）.

3) Put your watch _____. It's slow.

4) He put _____ his hand for me to shake.

5). Please put me _____ to Extension（分机）2.

6) We put _____ for night at the village inn.

7) He is very proud, and he often put _____ airs.（摆架子）

8) We had a telephone put _____ in our office.

9) I can't put _____ with your laziness.

(away, down, forward, out, through, up, on, up, up)
24. pull down 拆掉，推翻
pull on 匆匆穿上 / off 脱

pull in 进站
pull out 取出,(火车)离站

pull down 往下拉,拆毁
pull over 驶到一边

pull through 恢复健康,渡过难关,脱离险境
pull up（使）停住

1) The train slowly pulled _____ and disappeared in the distance.

2) All the old houses here have now been pulled _____, and new ones are to be built.

3) The car pulled _____ when I blew the horn.

4) The doctor thinks the man will pull _____.

5) The driver pulled _____ at the traffic lights.

(out, down, over, through, up)
25. push over 推倒，刮倒

push ahead(on, forward)继续前进，坚持下去

push through 排除困难办好谋事，努力设法通过，挤过

1) We've decided to push _____ with our plan to build a new road

2) Many trees were pushed _____ in the hurricane.

3) They were determined to push the new rules _____ at any cost..

4) Take care not to push the baby _____.

5) They pushed _____ the crowd and at last reached us.

(on, over, through, over, through)

26. run across 偶然碰到
run after 追逐，追捕

run away 逃跑
run for 竞选

run into 偶然碰到（困难）遇见（人），相撞

run out of 用完

1) If you drive so fast, you'll run _____ someone some day.

2) I ran _____ a friend of mine in the exhibition.

3) Our water has run _____. Can you fill up some more bottles?

4) Why do you always run _____ adventure?

5) He didn't want to run _____ president that year.

6) In that way you will only run _____ difficulties.

(into, across/into, out, after, for, into)
27. see off 送行

see through 看透，识破

see to 照料，照管
28. send for 派人去请

send off 送行

send out 发出（光亮）等

send up 发射
29. set up 建立

set off 出发，触发，引起

set out 动身，着手(to do)，陈述

set about 开始着手(doing)

set to work(n.)开始做

set back 拨回，使推迟

1) I shall set my watch _____ by five minutes.

2) We set _____ reading the text aloud immediately the bell rang.

3) We set _____ at daybreak yesterday and we've been travelling ever since then.

4) I set _____ to advise him not to drink.

5) What were the reasons he set _____ in his report?

6) The president set _____ a special group of soldiers to guard him.

7) The unpopular law set _____ a series of protests.（抗议）

(back, about, off/out, out, out, up, off)

30. take off 脱掉，起飞
take on 呈现 雇佣

take away 拿走
take in 吸收，领会

take up 从事，占用（时间空间）

take down 记录，取下

take back 收回

take for 误认为
take along 随身带

take over 接管
take out

1) I take _____ all I said about his dishonesty.

2) He went to the shelf and took _____ a book of poems.

3) At first I took him _____ a doctor.

4) I can see that most of you have taken _____ everything that the teacher taught.

5) Bill has now taken _____ his father's business.

6) My job takes _____ most of my time.

7) The boss took _____ twenty people for his new company.

(back, down, for, in, over, up, on)

take charge of 负责, take sth. for granted 想当然, take hold of 抓住, take pride in 以… ……为自豪, take the place of, 代替 take turns to do 轮流做, take office 就职
31. think of 想起
think of…as 把…看作

think out 想出

think up 想出

think about 考虑

think over 仔细考虑

think well of sb. 对某人看法好

32. turn off / on 打开

turn over 翻身，反复考虑，翻（书页），翻转

turn out 证明为，结果，制造成品

turn to 转向，求助

turn down 调低，拒绝

turn against 变得敌视，反对

turn away 打发走，驱逐，转过脸去

turn back 返回，转回去

turn round 转过身来

turn up 向上翻，露面，出现，音量调大

turn in 上缴

turn upside down 把倒置，弄得乱七八糟

1) The child turned _____ its mother for comfort.

2) Turn _____ and let me see your face.

3) However much he turned the problem _____ in mind, he could find no satisfactory solution.

4) The English evening party turned _____ a great success.

5) The sight of the accident was too much for her to bear, and she turned _____.

6) The football stadium was full, and many people had to be turned _____.

7) The army turned him _____ on account of (因为) his poor health.

8) She turned the whole house _____ in her search for her missing purse.

9) Where did your purse turn _____? I found it in the snow.

10) The villagers suddenly turned _____ the foreigners who lived nearby.

11) The factory turns _____ 2000 new cars last year.

(to, round, over, out, away, away, down, upside down, up, against, out)

三致教育

专注于中小学课外辅导

更多资料请扫码添加小新老师为好友咨询