

初三英語知識點整頓

1.be on the school basketball team

2.at weekends=at the weekend

3.link-verb:

感官 : (.. 上去) look, sound, taste, smell, feel

變得 : become, get, grow, turn, go

不變 : stay, remain, keep

*seem, appear

感官動詞後接形容詞

如 : The music sounds good.

*I feel well. (well=healthy a.)

4. How do you say that in English?

5. 玩的快乐 Have a good time/have fun/enjoy oneself +doing ...

6. 兩個 : both, either, neither

三個 : all, every, none

7. y→ies

study→studies (y 前為輔音)

8. I am always hard-working.

I always work hard.

→be 動詞後, 實義動詞前

9. would like to do =want to do

would like sb. to do =want sb. to do

10. too much water 不可數名詞

much too fat 貶義形容詞

11. a (great/large) number of books

a great deal of water

12. say hi 說話內容

speak English 語言

talk: 1) talk with/to sb. about sth.

2) have a talk

tell 1) tell sb. about sth.

2) tell sb. to do

3) tell a lie, the truth, a story,

4) tell the difference between A and B

13. look at 看

see 看見, 明白

watch: 1) watch birds 观测

2) watch a football game 看在動的東西

Read:1) 讀

2) for information a) read the map b) read the website

14. v. open<->close

a. open<->closed

亲密的 close a.

15. each 个体 (each of)

every 整体

_____ of the students is here.

A. everyone

B. every one

C. each

[B, C]

→every one of =each of 其中每一种

16. It is time for sth.

It is time to do ...

17. a book of mine

7A 3-4

1.以 ly, ing, ed 結尾的形容詞一般加 more, the most

例如：more quickly

more excited

2.Western restaurants 西方的（大写 W）

western countries 地理位置（小写 w）

4.up 詞组整顿

1) 表达程度 clean ...up

eat...up

mop...up

2) dress up as 乔装打扮

meet up with 约見

call sb. up=call sb.

5.on a cold morning

on the morning of October 31st

6.–You have a nice watch.

-Thanks. I bought it yesterday.

-How I wish to have one like it.

7. a boring film –ing 修饰物 (积极 : 令人。。。的)

I feel bored. (修饰人 , 被动 : 感到。。。的)

8. across 横穿

1) walk across the street

2) walk across/over the bridge

3) The bridge is six meters across.

Through 内部穿過 walk through the forest

有困难 Walk through the desert

抽象的 Go through my mind

8. on, at

At Christmas

On Christmas eve

On Teachers' day

9. some 的使用方法

1) Would you like...=Do you want

2) Can I have ...

3) What about/How about

10. exercise 的使用方法

1) 练习题(可数)

Maths exercises

*exercise books (名詞修飾名詞第一種名詞用單數)

2) 鍛煉 (不可數)

Do more exercise, then you will be slim.

*do morning/eye exercises 表達種類可數

3) v.

11. need 使用方法

1) 情態動詞 need do → needn' t do

2) 實義動詞 need to do → don' t need to do

*I ___ any water.

A. needn' t B. don' t need

[B]情態動詞必須與謂語動詞連用才能加賓語

3) 物做主語時

Sth. Need doing =sth. Need to be done

The flowers need watering. =The flowers need to be watered.

12. how long 時間

How far 距離

How often =how many times+ 範圍

How soon 多久後來 (in+一段時間)

13. people 復數名詞謂語動詞用復數

民族 a people

56 peoples

a person →persons

14.

1) lie, lied, lied 說謊

2) lie, lay, lain 躺

3) lay, laid, laid 放 , 下蛋

15. there be 就近原则 “有 ”

7A 5-6

1.介詞後 doing

常用介詞 about, for, of, with, without, at

2.花费

1) I spend 10 yuan on the book. =(in) buying the book.

I spend 10 minutes on the book. =(in) buying the book.

2) The book cost me 10 yuan. /ten minutes. (cost, cost, cost)

The work cost me one hour/one dollar to finish.

3) It takes me 10 minutes to walk home.

4) I paid 10 yuan for the book.

*Pay the bill/pay the debt

1. 物 match 物

物 fit 人

The tie matches the shirt.

The tie fits him.

2.win 赢得, beat 打败

win the match →物

beat him →人

3.thank you 的回答

It' s my pleasure.

Not at all.

You are welcome.

4.Sorry 的回答

Never mind.

It doesn' t matter.

That' s OK.

It' s nothing.

5.high, highly; wide, widely; deep, deeply

没有 ly 的一般表达详细的地理位置

有 ly 的一般表达抽象的概念

The bird flies high in the sky.

He is highly praised

*It is widely used.

He is deeply loved by the girl.

6.to, for 的区别

to 向... , 往...

for 为了

pass the cup to me

buy the book for me

7an electrical shop

8 目前

Now=at present=at the moment

9.立即，立即

At once=right now=right away

10.try on the dress=try the dress on=try it on

名詞隨便放，代詞放中间

11.enough water/books

good enough/well enough

12.That dress is expensive/cheap.

The price of that dress is high/low.

13.her short black hair

形状颜色国籍材料

14.-en 結尾的形容詞

Wooden, woolen, golden

15.比较级 , 最高级

I. 形式

16.cheap, cheaper, the cheapest(副詞前的 the 可以省略)

1)fat, fatter, the fattest

2)heavy, heavier, the heaviest

3)beautiful, more beautiful, the most beautiful (不小于等于三個音节 , 以 ly, ed, ing 結尾的單詞)

4)特殊

Good/well, better, the best

Bad/ill, worse, the worst

Far, farther/further, the farthest/furthest

Little, less, the least

Much/many, more, the most

II. 比较级題眼

1) 兩個東西做比较

2) Than

3) Much, even, far 後

*Which is ____, CJ or Hh?[longer]

Which is ____river, CJ or Hh?[the longer]

Which is ____one of the two rivers?[the longer]

III. 最高级題眼

1) 》 = 三個東西

2) The

3) 介詞加範圍

4) One of 後

One of my best friends

IV. 特殊使用方法

The more you eat, the fatter you will be.

越。。。, 就越。。。

18.

(1) hope 的使用方法

1) hope to do =want to do

2) hope that sb. will/can do

My parents ___me to be a doctor. [A]

A. wanted B. hoped

(2) wish

a) wish you a happy holiday

b) wish to do

c) wish sb. to do =expect sb. to do

*except(除了), expect(期待), expert (专家)

19. 也

I am lazy, too.

I am also lazy.

I am lazy as well.

I am not lazy, either. 也不

20. 穿

(1) Put on 穿上 (动作)

Wear 穿著 (状态)

Be in +颜色, 衣服 (穿著)

(2) dress 的使用方法

Dress up 乔装打扮

Dress up **as** 乔装成

Get dressed 穿好衣服

Dress sb. 给某人穿衣服

→hairdresser n. 剪发师

(3) **The coat** looks good **on** me.

I look good in the coat.

21. in the 1980s 20 世纪 80 年代 (1980-1989)

*Oct. 31st (October **the** thirty-first)

the 31st of October

22. -ing 积极 (物)

-ed 被动 (人)

Cooked food

23. 不定代詞的使用方法

1) -thing, -body, -one

2) 都為單數

3) 形容詞後置

We don' t have _____. I still need some more candy. [everything]

Anything else

24. 情态動詞

1) 常見 : should (ought to do → ought not to do , must, may, can, need*.

Shall, might, dare 勇于

2) 後接動詞原級

3) may do → may not do 否认在其後加 not

4) 猜测

Must be → can be/may be → can' t be

5) may 有礼貌 can, can' t 没礼貌

25. first, then, next, afterwards, finally

8A 1-3

1. test n. 测试 (小 , 非正式)

exam =examination n. 考试 (正式)

final n. 决赛 semi-final 半决赛

2. miss

1) 錯過 miss the bus

2) 想念 miss her

3) 丢了 go (be) missing, get(be) lost, be gone

3. fit

1) The purse fits the bag. 钱包可以放在包裹。

2) fit me well

3) be fit =be healthy

4) be fit for sth. =be fit to do sth. 合适做某事

4. pleased<->pleasant

5. heroes, mangoes(mangos), tomatoes, potatoes

6. try to do 尝试

*try doing 没有任何难度的尝试

try tasting the cake

manage to do 尝试并成功

be able to do 有能力并成功

can do 有能力

7. with sth.

by doing sth.

I open the door with the key/by using the key.

8. join 的使用方法

1) join the club

join the army

join us

→join (become a member)

2) join in +activities

join in the party

9. agree

1) agree with sb. about sth.

2) agree to do

3) an agreement 一份协议

10. end

1) in the end =at last=finally

2) **at** the end of

3) **by** the end of last year (過去**完**畢時)

11. to do

1) I went there to go shopping. 目的

2) I arrived only to find it missing. (成果)

12. 反身代詞

1) themselves, herself, itself, himself, myself, yourself, ourselves, yourselves

2) enjoy oneself

3) help oneself to sth. 自便吃。。。, 請隨意

4) by oneself =alone=on one' s own

5) teach oneself =learn by oneself

6) come to oneself 醒来

8A 4-5

1. take action to do ...

take the following actions to do

2. her effort

her efforts in this area

3. 药 medicine (不可数)

药片 pill (可数)

4. choose 的使用方法

1) I want to choose a T-shirt. choose+目的

2) You can choose from these T-shirts. choose from +范围

3) You made a great choice. n.

5. The coat looks nice on you.

You look nice in the coat.

6. lose v. loss n. lost a.

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