

专题 03 重点语法知识归纳 (Units 1-11) 【考点清单】

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版块一

重点语法知识梳理一：There be 句型

考点一：各种句型转化

1：变成否定

There be 句型的否定式的构成和含有 be 动词的其它句型一样，在 be 后加上 not 或 no 即可。注意 not 和 no 的不同：not 是副词，no 为形容词，not a/an/any + n. 相当于 no + n.。例如：

There are some pictures on the wall. → There aren't any pictures on the wall. = There are no pictures on the wall.

There is a bike behind the tree. → There isn't a bike behind the tree. = There is no bike behind the tree.

2：变成一般疑问句

There be 句型的一般疑问句变化是把 be 动词调整到句首，再在句尾加上问号即可。但同时要注意：当肯定句中有 some 时，要将其改为 any（否定变化也一样）。

There is some water on Mars. → Is there any water on Mars?

There are some fish in the water. → Are there any fish in the water?

3：特殊疑问句

对主语提问：当主语是人的时候，则用 who 引导，当主语是物的时候，则用 what 引导。注意：无论原句的主语是单数还是复数，对之提问时一般都用 be 的单数形式(回答时却要根据实际情况来决定)。如：

There are many things over there. →What's over there?

There is a little girl in the room.→Who is in the room?

对地点状语提问：则用 where 引导。如：

There is a computer on the desk. → Where is the computer?

There are four children on the playground. →Where are the four children?

对数量提问：般有两种句型结构：

How many+复数名词+are there+介词短语？

How much+不可数名词+is there+介词短语？

考点二：there be 句型的时态。

be 可以有现在时 (there is/are)、过去时 (there was/were)、将来时 (there is/are going to be 或 there will be) 和完成时 (there have/has been)；还可用 there must be ,there can't be, there used to be 等。

考点三：there be 句型反意疑问句的构成：be (not) there?

考点四：there be 句型的主谓一致：

there be 结构中的 be 动词要和后面所跟名词保持一致,遵循就近原则。

考点五：there be 句型用的其他动词：

there be 句型中有时不用动词 be , 而用 come , live ,stand , lie, seem to be , happen to be ,等。

注意事项：there be 句型与 have 句型的区别

(1) There be 句型和 have 都表示“有”的含义。区别如下：There be 表示“某处存在某物或某人”；have 表示“某人拥有某物/某人”，它表示所有、拥有关系。 如：

He has two sons.

There are two men in the office.

(2)当 have 表示“包括”、“存在”的含义时，There be 句型与其可互换。如：

A week has seven days. =There are seven days in a week.

一般过去时

I. 一般过去时的概念

一般过去时表示过去某个时间发生的动作或存在的状态。常和表示过去的时间状语连用。如：last year, yesterday 等；也可表示过去经常反复发生的动作，常和 often, always 等频率副词连用。 例如：

- ① I saw him in the street yesterday. 昨天我在街上看见他了。
- ② Li Mei always went to school on foot last year. 去年李梅总是步行上学。

II. 动词过去式的构成：

(1) 规则动词过去式的构成有四条规则：

- ① 一般在动词原形末尾直接加上-ed。如：look-looked。
- ② 以不发音的字母 e 结尾的动词，去 e 再加-ed。如：live-lived。
- ③ 末尾只有一个辅音字母的重读闭音节，先双写这个辅音字母，再加-ed。如：stop-stopped。
- ④ 末尾是辅音字母+y 结尾的动词，先变 y 为 i，然后再加-ed。如：study-studied。

(2) 不规则动词的过去式需特殊记忆。

如：am(is)-was, are-were, go-went, come-came, take-took, have (has)-had 等。

过去进行时

I. 结构

was/were +doing （现在分词）

II. 用法

1、过去进行时表示过去某段时间内持续进行的动作或者事情。常用的时间状语 this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while

例如：

We were watching TV from seven to nine last night.。

What was he researching all day last Sunday?

2. 过去进行时可以表示在过去某个时间点发生的事情。时间点可以用介词短语、副词或从句来表示。如：

What was she doing at nine o'clock yesterday?

昨天晚上九点她在做什么？（介词短语表示时间点）

When I saw him he was decorating his room.

当我看见他的时候他正在装饰房间。（when 从句表示时间点）

3. 在复合句中，如果主要动作和背景动作都是延续的或同时发生的，那么主从句的动词都可用过去进行时。例如：

While he was waiting for the bus, he was reading a newspaper.

他边等车边看报。（两个动作都是延续的）

He was cleaning his car while I was cooking.

他擦车时我在做饭。（两个动作同时进行）

4. 通常不能用于过去进行时的动词主要有：agree, be, believe, belong, care, forget, hate, have（拥有），hear, know, like, love, mean, mind, notice, own, remember, seem, suppose, understand, want, wish 等。例如：

误：I was knowing the answer.

正：I knew the answer. 我知道答案。

误：I wasn't understanding him.

正：I didn't understand him. 我不明白他的意思。

一般将来时

一般将来时表示在现在看来即将要发生的动作或存在的状态。常用时间副词 tomorrow, soon 或短语 next year / week / month, in a few days, in the future, sometime 做状语。如：

What will you do this afternoon. 你今天下午干什么？

表示将来时间的几种常见方法

英语中除了“will /shall+动词原形”表示将来时态外，还可以用“**be going to+动词原形**”表示。

主要表示打算和预测：

We are not going to stay there long. 我们准备在那里多待。（表打算）

I'm afraid they're going to lose the game. 恐怕他们会赛输。（表预测）

注：be going to 后接动词 go 和 come 时，通常直接改用其进行时态：

Where is he going to go? / Where is he going? 他打算到哪里去？

现在完成时

1.概念: 过去发生或已经完成的动作对现在造成的影响或结果, 或从过去已经开始, 持续到现在的动作或状态。

2.时间状语: recently, lately, since...for...,in the past few years, etc.

3.基本结构: have/has + done 4

否定形式: have/has + not +done.

它主要适用于下面的几种情况:

1 表示截止现在业已完成的动作

By now, I have collected all the data that I need .到现在为止, 我已收集到了我所需的全部资料。

She has read 150 pages today .她今天已看了 150 页。

2 表示发生在过去而对现在产生影响、带来结果的动作

Have you had your dinner? 你吃晚饭了吗?

3 表示过去发生的动作持续到现在, 并可能还要延续

It has been five years since he joined the army .他参军五年了。

1)一个句子应该用什么时态只能取决于它需要表达的意思, 以及它所处的语言环境。例如

He speaks English . (一般现在时, 说明动作发生的经常性。)

He spoke English when he was in New Zealand . (一般过去时, 说明动作发生的时间。)

He is speaking English. (现在进行时, 说明动作正在进行。)

He has spoken English for three years since he came to the USA. (现在完成时, 这里说明动作的总和。)

He has been speaking English since he came to the USA. (现在完成进行时, 强调动作的连续性。)

2) 在含有时间状语从句或条件状语从句的主从复合句中, 如果主句的谓语动词是一般将来时, 那么从句的谓语动词就只能用一般现在时来表示将来时; 如果主句的谓语动词是过去将来时, 那么从句的谓语动词就只能用一般过去时来表示过去将来时。

例如: I will not play tennis if it rains tomorrow.

I would not play tennis if it rained the next day.

3) 有些动词表示无法持续的动作，它们一般不宜用于进行时态中。这类动词常见的有：**be , believe , consist , find , forget , hate , have , hope , hear , know , like , love , notice , prefer , remember , see , seem , smell , suggest , taste , understand , want , wish , sit down , stand up** 等等。

Be 动词若是用于进行时态，可表示暂时、短暂的情况或表现。例如：

Tom is being a good boy today .汤姆今天很乖。

He is being childish .他这样做是耍孩子气。

You are not being modest .你这样说不太谦虚。

版块三

重点语法知识梳理三：情态动词



I.情态动词

一、概论

情态动词是一种特殊的助动词，具有下列特征：

1. 情态动词具有一定的词义，能表达某种看法；如：can能，may可以，must必须，need需要，等等；

2. 情态动词不能单独作谓语，只能和实义动词的原形一起构成复合谓语；如：

You can stay here before 5:00 o'clock. 你可以在这呆到五点钟。

We must have a talk right now. 我们现在就必须谈谈。

3. 情态动词无人称变化，即任何事物做主语对情态动词来讲都无变化。但是情态动词有时态变化。时态变化会在以后分单词讲解，此处仅以 can 为例，看看人称对情态动词是否无影响：如：

I can dance very well.我舞跳得很好。

He can play basketball pretty well.他篮球打得很好。

I know you can play the piano fairly well.我知道你钢琴弹得很棒。

They all can swim quite well.他们游泳游得相当好。

二、常见的情态动词

1. can/can't,能够/不能

① 表示“能、会”,指脑力或体力方面的“能力”。例如: Jim can swim but I can't. 吉姆会游泳,但我不会。

② 表示“可能”,常用于否定句或疑问句中,指某种可能性。

例如: Han Mei can't be in the classroom. 韩梅不可能在教室里。

Can he come here today, please? 请问他今天能到这里来吗?

③ 表示“可以”,常用于口语中,指许可或请求做某事。

例如: Can I have a cup of tea, please? 请问我可以喝一杯茶吗?

You can go out. 你可以出去了?

④ 否定句型为: 主语+**can not(can't/cannot)**+动词原形+其它。表示“某人不能(不会、不可能)做.....”。其中 can't 是 can not 的缩略式,英国多写成 cannot。

例如: You cannot pass the ball like this. 你不能像这样传球。 I can't ride a motorbike. 我不会骑摩托车。

2. must/mustn't, 必须/禁止

① 表示“必须”,此时可用于肯定句或疑问句。

例如: You must finish your homework before I come back.

② 用情态动词 must 提问,肯定回答用 must; 否定回答用 needn't。

例如: --Must I return the book today?

--Yes, you must. / --No, you needn't

③ 用于否定句时, mustn't 的意思是“一定不要、不能”,而不表示“不必”

例如: You mustn't walk your dog on the grass. 你不能在草坪上遛狗。

3. should/shouldn't, 应该/不应该

① should 表示义务或责任时意为“应该”:

例如: We should learn from each other. 我们应该互相帮助。

We should help the aged. 我们应该帮助老人。

② should 表示建议或劝告时意为“应该”:

例如: You should give up smoking. 你应该戒烟。

【注】有时语气较强,含有命令的意味: **You should leave at once.** 你应该马上离开。

③ should 的否定形式: shouldn't 不应该

Students shouldn't spend too much time playing computer games.

学生们不应当花太多的时间玩计算机游戏。

★情态动词不能单独使用，必须与其后的**动词原形**构成谓语。

如：You can't walk your dog here. (**can't+walk**)

You must finish your homework today. (**must+finish**)

三、情态动词分类

1.表示义务——must

must 表示“必须”，强调主观，用于现在、将来时态，否定式 needn't。

【鉴别 have to】have to 表示“不得不”，强调客观，用于现在，将来和过去时态。否定式为 don't /didn't /doesn't won't have to。

2.表示猜测——must/may/might

75%把握的猜测：must，否定 can't，句中通常有证据。

50%把握的猜测：may，否定 may not，句中通常有 not sure。

25%把握的猜测：might，否定 might not，句中通常有 not sure。

must 猜测的不同时态：

①对现在或将来猜测时跟动词原形。例：You must be a good student.

②对过去猜测时后跟完成时态。例：You must have eaten too much last night.

3.表示请求——might/may/could/can

might 的语气最客气，甚至有点过分谦卑，may 和could 最常用，比较客气，can 比较生硬。

【注意】：could 表示请求，回答用 can/can't；may 表示请求，回答用 can/may/can't/mustn't。

4.表示能力——can/be able to

表示现在或将来的能力时，用 can 或 be able to；

表示过去的能力时，could 表示过去的本领；was/were able to 表示过去特定环境一次性的能力。

5.情态实义双胞胎——need/dare

作为情态动词时，need 和 dare 无三单变化；否定直接加 not；后面加动词原形；

作为实义动词时，need 和 dare 有三单变化；否定加do/does/did not；后面加to do/doing sth；

6.had better/would rather

肯定句: had better/would rather do sth.

否定句: had better/would rather not do sth.

疑问句: Had sb. better do sth.? / Would sb. rather do sth.?

7.祈使句回答——will

肯定 I will, 否定 I won't

例: Please clean your chimney next year.--Ok, I will.

Don't eat too much next yeat.--Ok, I won't.

8.表示指责——can't/shouldn't/ought not to/mustn't

温柔建议: can't; shouldn't; ought not to;

强烈禁止: mustn't, 表示危险情形时, 必须用 mustn't。

版块四

重点语法知识梳理四: 动名词

1.作为主语:

Singing is my passion. (唱歌是我的热情所在。)

Swimming is great exercise. (游泳是很好的锻炼。)

2.作为宾语:

I enjoy reading books. (我喜欢读书。)

They don't mind waiting for the bus. (他们不介意等公交车。)

3.作为表语:

Her hobby is dancing. (她的爱好是跳舞。)

The best part of traveling is experiencing new cultures. (旅行最棒的部分就是体验新文化。)

需要注意的是, 动名词虽然是动词形式, 但在这些情况下它们起到名词的作用。因此, 它们可以在句子中扮演名词的各种功能。

动名词作主语的具体用法

在英语中的考试中, 非谓语动词的动名词是指以 "-ing" 结尾的动词形式, 它可以作为名词在句子中充当主语、宾语、表语等。

下面是一些例句来说明动名词的用法:

1.单个动名词作主语:

Swimming is a good exercise. (游泳是一种很好的运动。)

Singing makes me happy. (唱歌让我快乐。)

Reading helps improve vocabulary. (阅读有助于提高词汇量。)

2.动名词短语作主语:

Playing video games all day is not productive. (整天玩电子游戏没有效率。)

Going for a walk in the morning is refreshing. (早上去散步很提神。)

Traveling to new places broadens your horizons. (到新地方旅行能开阔你的眼界。)

需要注意的是,在动名词作主语时,谓语动词通常使用单数形式。

动名词做宾语的具体用法

1.动词 + 动名词作宾语:

I enjoy reading books. (我喜欢读书。)

She suggested watching a movie. (她建议看电影。)

They avoid eating fast food. (他们避免吃快餐。)

2.带有介词的动词 + 动名词作宾语:

He apologized for being late. (他为迟到而道歉。)

She is thinking about changing her job. (她正在考虑换工作。)

We are interested in learning new skills. (我们对学习新技能感兴趣。)

需要注意的是,在某些情况下,动词后面的动名词可以使用不定式来代替,但含义可能会略有不同。

3.动名词作为宾语可以与许多动词固定搭配使用。

以下是一些常见的动词和动名词的固定搭配:

喜欢 (enjoy):

enjoy reading (喜欢读书)

enjoy cooking (喜欢做饭)

enjoy playing sports (喜欢运动)

建议 (suggest):

suggest going out for dinner (建议出去吃晚饭)

suggest watching a movie (建议看电影)

suggest taking a break (建议休息一下)

避免 (avoid):

avoid eating junk food (避免吃垃圾食品)

avoid making mistakes (避免犯错误)

avoid using plastic bags (避免使用塑料袋)

喜欢 (like):

like swimming (喜欢游泳)

like dancing (喜欢跳舞)

like hiking (喜欢徒步旅行)

讨厌 (hate):

hate cleaning (讨厌打扫卫生)

hate studying (讨厌学习)

hate waiting (讨厌等待)

动名词短语作定语的具体用法:

A running river flows through the city. (一条流动的河流穿过这座城市。)

I bought a sleeping bag for camping. (我买了一个露营用的睡袋。)

She wore a swimming suit to the beach. (她穿着泳衣去海滩。)

动词 + 动名词作定语:

The walking trail is beautiful. (这条步行小径很美。)

He has a running nose. (他流鼻涕。)

We need a working computer. (我们需要一台工作正常的电脑。)

需要注意的是，动名词作为定语时通常位于被修饰名词之前。

动名词作主语的表语的具体用法：

Swimming is my favorite hobby. (游泳是我的最爱。)

Running is good exercise. (跑步是一种好的锻炼。)

Studying is important for academic success. (学习对于学业成功很重要。)

动词 + 动名词作表语：

Her favorite activity is dancing. (她最喜欢的活动是跳舞。)

His job is teaching English. (他的工作是教英语。)

Their main focus is improving customer satisfaction. (他们的主要关注点是提高客户满意度。)

需要注意的是，动名词作为表语时通常与系动词（如 be 动词）连用。

版块五

实践专练



一、单项选择

1. Li Ming can't _____ a salad.

- A. make B. makes C. making D. made

2. Maybe John can _____ in their football team.

- A. is B. be C. are D. am

3. —What is your plan for the coming Mother's Day?

—I _____ a big dinner for my mother.

- A. make B. am making C. made D. am going to make

4. There _____ over one hundred lakes in my hometown.

- A. is B. has C. have D. are

5. There _____ some bread and apples on the table. You can have them.

- A. have B. has C. be D. is

6. —Does the little boy like _____ sports?

—No, he doesn't. He only _____ them on TV.

- A. play; watches B. play; watch C. playing; watch D. playing; watches

7. A cable car is used for _____ people to the top of the mountain.
A. to carry B. carrying C. carry D. carries
8. —_____ you sing an English song for us?
—I think I can do it. Let me try.
A. Need B. Should C. Can D. Must
9. You'd better _____ a doctor.
A. seen B. to see C. see D. seeing
10. It's raining. You'd better _____ home.
A. stay B. staying C. to stay D. stays
11. It is half past seven. You _____ go to school, or you'll be late.
A. can B. can't C. mustn't D. must
12. —Excuse me. Can you tell me what time it is now?
—Sorry, I _____. My watch doesn't work.
A. can't B. may not C. mustn't D. needn't
13. Ben has lived here _____ he was born.
A. for B. when C. since D. from
14. There _____ a small lake near my house. My friends and I often go running near the lake.
A. have B. has C. is D. are
15. My parents _____ a birthday party for me the day after tomorrow.
A. has B. have C. will have D. had
16. Who _____ swimming with us tomorrow?
A. will; go B. do; go C. will; going D. shall; going
17. —Did you watch the new movie, Joe?
—No. I _ it with my sister this evening.
A. watch B. are watching
C. watched D. will watch
18. There _____ a talent show in our school tomorrow.
A. are going to be B. are going to have C. is going to have D. is going to be
19. —How _____ your vacation last summer?
—It _____ excellent.
A. is; is B. was; was C. was; is D. is; was

20. —Lily, did you go shopping with your mother on Saturday?

—No, I _____. I went to the students' sports center that day.

- A. don't B. didn't C. do D. did

21. —Will you see the film *Cinderella* with us tonight?

—No, thanks. I _____ it last week.

- A. see B. am seeing C. will see D. saw

22. There _____ some chicken on the table. I want to eat it.

- A. are B. is C. have D. has

23. —Where _____ Jack?

—He played the drums in the music room.

- A. is B. was
C. does D. did

24. —_____ you go to the supermarket with your brother yesterday?

—Yes, we _____ there in the afternoon.

- A. Do; go B. Did; went C. Do; went D. Did; go

25. Last Sunday my aunt _____ at home with me. We watched TV all day.

- A. was B. were C. is D. are

26. There _____ a pen and some pencils on the desk.

- A. has B. is C. have D. are

27. This _____ a box, and there _____ three pencils in it.

- A. is; is B. is; are C. are, is D. are, are

28. There _____ a clock and two pictures on the wall of our classroom.

- A. is B. are C. be D. to be

29. —Mom, there's no milk in the fridge.

—Oh, but there _____ three bottles of orange juice in it.

- A. are B. isn't C. aren't D. is

30. —Linda, it's Sunday tomorrow. How about _____?

—No. Let's _____.

- A. go shopping; go for a picnic B. going shopping; going for a picnic
C. go shopping; going for a picnic D. going shopping; go for a picnic

31. —Does he _____ sports?

—Yes, he does. He likes _____ basketball very much.

- A. likes, playing B. likes, plays C. like, playing D. like, plays

32. What great fun the children have in _____ with each other in the playground!

- A. to chat B. chat C. chatting D. chatted

33. Students have to practice _____ for the 1,000-meter race after school every day.

- A. run B. runs C. running D. to run

34. —How does Jack usually go to work?

—He _____ drive a car, but now he _____ there to lose weight.

- A. used to; is used to walk B. was used to; is used to walking
C. was used to; is used to walk D. used to; is used to walking

35. Tom stayed at home _____, and he spent all day _____ books.

- A. alone; to read B. lonely; reading
C. alone; reading D. lonely; to read

36. Helen wants to join the _____ club because she can _____ well.

- A. dance; dance B. dancing; dances
C. dance; dances D. dancing; dance

37. I've bought many bells. They are used for _____ the Christmas tree.

- A. decorate B. to decorate C. decorating D. decorated

38. Tony practices _____ every day.

- A. swim B. to swim C. swimming D. to swimming

39. On weekends I usually practice _____ English at home.

- A. to speak B. speak C. speaks D. speaking

40. There _____ two little lakes and a playground in the park near Liu Yin's home.

- A. is B. has C. are D. have

41. Tom turned on the computer and started _____ the e-mail.

- A. write B. writes C. wrote D. writing

42. There is a _____ pool near my home. I often go _____ there.

- A. swimming; swim B. swim; swimming
C. swim; swim D. swimming; swimming

43. My sister is very good at _____. She always makes delicious food for me.

- A. cooking B. shopping C. driving D. singing

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