

2006年英语科全程知识点总结及练习初二(上) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/155/2021_2022_2006_E5_B9_B4_E8_8B_B1_c64_155726.htm 初二年级(上)【知识梳理】I.

重点短语1. on time 2. best wishes 3. give a talk 4. for example 5. short for 6. a waste of time 7. go on a field trip 8. go fishing 9. I agree 10. next week 11. the day after tomorrow 12. have a picnic 13. have some problems doing sth. 14. go the wrong way 15. hurry up 16. get together 17. in the open air 18. on Mid-Autumn Day 19. come over 20. have to 21. get home 22. agree with 23. in the country 24. in town 25. all the same 26. in front of 27. on the left/right side 28. next to 29. up and down 30. keep healthy 31. grow up 32. at the same time 33. the day before yesterday 35. last Saturday 36. half an hour ago 37. a moment ago 38. just now 39. by the way 40. all the time 41. at first

II. 重要句型1. have fun doing sth. 2. Why don't you...? 3. We're going to do sth. 4. start with sth. 5. Why not...? 6. Are you going to...? 7. be friendly to sb. 8. You'd better do sth. 9. ask sb. for sth. 10. say goodbye to sb. 11. Good luck(with sb)!

III. 交际用语1. Welcome back to school! 2. Excuse me. I'm sorry I'm late, because the traffic is bad. 3. It doesn't matter. 4. Happy Teachers' Day! 5. That's a good idea. 6. What are you going to do? 7. Where are we going? 8. What are we going to do? 9. I'm good at... 10. It's not far from... 11. Are you free tomorrow evening? 12. Would you and Lily like to come over to my home for Mid-Autumn Festival? 13. I'm glad you can come. 14. Thanks for asking us. 15. How about another one? 16. May I have a taste? 17. Let me walk with you. 18. What do you

have to do?19.Do you live on a farm?20.Which do you like better, the city or the country?21.Which do you like best, dogs, cats or chickens?22.Shall we go at ten? Good idea!23.---Let ' s make it half past one. ---OK.24.---Why not come a little earlier? ---All right.25.Excuse me. Where ' s the nearest post office, please?26.It ' s over there on the right.27.I ' m sorry I don ' t know.28.You ' d better...29.Thank you all the same.30.Which bus do I take?31.Go along this road.32.What day was it yesterday?33.I ' m sorry to hear that.34.I hope you ' re better now.35.Why did you call me?36.I called to tell...

IV. 重要语法1.be going to的用法；2.形容词的比较级、最高级；3.形容词和副词的比较4.一般过去时【名师讲解】1. on the street / in the street 表示“在街上”时，on the street 和 in the street 都可以，在美国多用on the street, 在英国多用in the street. 例如：We have a house in the street. 我们在街上有座房子。I met him on the street. 我在街上遇见了他。2. would like / like would like 和 like 含义不同。like 意思是“喜欢”，“爱好”，而 would like 意思是“想要”。试比较：I like beer.=I ' m fond of beer. 我喜欢喝啤酒。I ' d like a glass of beer= I want a glass of beer. 我想要一杯啤酒。Do you like going to the cinema? 你喜欢看电影吗？Would you like to go to the cinema tonight? 你今晚想去看电影吗？3. another / the other (1)another 通常用于三个或三个以上或不确定数量中的任意一个人或物体。例如：May I have another apple, please? 请在给我一个苹果好吗？This coat is too small for me. Please show me another这件外套我穿太小，请再给我拿一件看看。(2)the other 通常指两者中的另一个。例如：He has two rulers. One is

short. The other is long. 他有两把尺子，一把短的，另一把长的。
I have two brothers. One works in Xi ' an . The other works in Beijing. 我有两个兄弟，一个在西安工作，另一个在北京工作。

4. have to /must (1)have to和 must 都可以用来谈论义务，但用法略有不同。如果某人主观上觉得必须去做而又想去时，常用must。如果谈论某种来自“外界”的义务，常用have to。例如：I must stop smoking. 我必须戒烟。（自己想戒烟）
They have to work for the boss. 他们不得不为那个老板工作。（条件逼得他们去工作）(2)have to 可用于多种时态，must 只能用于一般现在时。例如：I ' ll have to get up early tomorrow morning.明天早晨我必须早早起床。 We had to work long hours every day in order to get more money. 为了多挣钱，我们不得不每天长时间地工作。(3)用于否定句时，mustn ' t意思是“决不能”，“禁止”，而don ' t have to意思是“不必”，相当于needn ' t。例如：You mustn ' t be late again next time. 下一次你决不能再迟到。 You don ' t have to go there today. You can go there tomorrow. 你今天不必到那里去了。你可以明天去。

5. hear sb. or sth.doing sth. / hear sb. or sth. do sth. hear sb. or sth.doing sth.意思是“听到某人或某物在做某事”，而hear sb. or sth. do sth.意思是“听到某人或某物做过某事”。试比较：I hear him singing an English song.听见他在唱英歌曲。 I heard him sing an English song.我听见他唱一首英文歌。类似hear 这种用法的还有see, watch, listen, feel等感官动词。

6. any /some any和some 都可以同不可数名词和可数名词的复数形式连用，但some一般用在肯定句中；any用在疑问句和否定句中。试比较：I want some money. 我想要点钱。 Have you any money?

你有钱吗？ I don ' t have any money. 我一点钱也没有。 some 有时也用于疑问句，表示说话人期待一个肯定回答或鼓励人家说“是”。例如： Would you like some more beer? 请你再来点啤酒好吗？ Could I have some rice, please? 请给我来点米饭好吗？

7. hear /listen to listen to 和hear 都有“听”的意思，但含义有所不同。 Listen to 强调“听”的动作，hear 强调“听”的结果。例如： Listen to me ,please! I ' m going to tell you a story. 请听我说！我给你们讲个故事。 Listen! Can you hear someone crying in the next room? 听！你能听见有人在隔壁房间里哭吗？ I listened, but heard nothing. 我听了听，但什么也听不见。 hear 后面如果接宾语从句，常常表示“听说”。例如： I hear some foreign students will visit our school. 我听说一些外国学生将要访问我们学校。 I hear there is going to be a film in our school this evening. 我听说今晚我们学校要演一场电影。

8. Let ' s... /Let us... Let ' s... 和Let us... 都表示“让我们.....”，如果us 包括听话人在内，其含义相同，附带问句用shall we. 如果us 不包括听话人在内，其含义不同，Let us... 的附带问句要用will you。例如： Let ' s go shopping, shall we? 我们去购物好吗？

9. take/bring/ carry /get 这四个动词都有“拿”和“带”的意思，但含义有所不同。 take 意为“带走”，“拿走”，bring 意为“带来”，“拿来”，get 表示“到别的地方把某人或某物带来或拿来”，carry 不强调方向，带有负重的意思。试比较： My parents often take me there on holidays. 我父母常常带我到那里去度假。 I ' m going to take you to Beijing. 我准备带你去北京。 Bring me a cup of tea, please. 请给我端杯茶来。 I ' ll bring the book to you tomorrow. 明天我把那本书给你带来。 The waiter

carried the me to the table 服务员把肉送到桌上。 The monkey carried the bag on her back. 猴子把那个包背在背上。 She went back to get her handbag. 他折回去拿他的手提包。 Let me get the doctor. 让我去请医生吧。 10. far away / faraway (1) far away 是一个副词短语，意思是“很远”。例如：Some are far away. Some are nearer. 有些离得很远，有些离得近一些的。 The village is far away from here. 那个村子离这儿很远。(2) faraway 是一个形容词，意思是“遥远的”，可以在句中作定语。例如：He lives in faraway mountain village. 他住在一个遥远的小山村。

11. find / look for find 和 look for 都有“找”的意思，但含义不同。find 强调“找”的结果，而 look for 强调“找”的过程。请看下列例句：He is looking for his bike. 他在找他的自行车。I'm looking for my watch, but can't find it. 我在找我的手表，但是找不到。I hope you will soon find your lost ring. 希望你尽快找到丢失的戒指。另外，find 还有“发现”；“感到”等意思。例如：I found a wallet in the desk. 我在课桌里发现了一个钱包。I find this book very interesting. 我觉得这本书很有意思。

12. in front of / in the front of In front of 表示在某物的前面，不在某物的范围内。In the front of 表示在某物的前部，在某物的范围内。试比较：My seat is in front of Mary's. 我的座位在玛丽座位的前面。He is sitting in the front of the car with the driver. 他和司机坐在小车的前部。

【考点扫描】1. be going to 的用法；2. 形容词的比较级、最高级；3. 形容词和副词的比较4. 一般过去时5. 本单元学过的词汇、短语和句型；6. 本单元学过的日常交际用语。

【中考范例】1. (2004年烟台市中考试题) In the exam, the _____ you are, the _____ mistakes

you ' ll make. A. carefully, little B. more carefully, fewest C. more careful, fewer D. more careful, less 【解析】答案：C。该题考查的是形容词和副词的比较以及他们的比较等级的用法。第一个空应填形容词careful的比较级，因为它在句中作表语，第二个空应填few的比较级，因为它修饰的是复数可数名词。 2. (2004年河北省中考试题) Bob never does his homework

_____ Mary. He makes lots of mistakes. A. so careful B. as carefully as C. carefully D. as careful as 【解析】答案：B。该题考查的是形容词和副词的用法比较。该空应填副词，因为它修饰的是动词does。该题用的是not as 副词 as的结构，所以答案应是B。 3. (2004年重庆市中考试题) That day I saw some parents _____ at the back of the classroom, _____ to the teacher. A. sitting, listened B. sat, listened C. sitting, listening D. sat, listening

【解析】答案：C。该题考查的是see sb. doing sth.的句型结构和分词作状语的用法。第一个空sitting在句中作saw的宾语补足语，第二个空listening做伴随状语。 4. (2004年杭州市中考试题) You _____ open the door before the train gets into the station. A. don ' t have to B. mustn ' t C. needn ' t D. may not 【解析】答案：B。该题考查的是几个情态动词否定式的用法区别。don ' t have to和needn ' t的意思都是“不必”，may not的意思是“可以不”，只有mustn ' t表示“不许”，“禁止”。 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com