

初中英语辅导：初中英语典型例题（十三）初中升学考试

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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/529/2021_2022__E5_88_9D_E4_B8_AD_E8_8B_B1_E8_c64_529004.htm 题1 变成否定句，一般疑问句并做肯定和否定回答 1 . We are middle-school

students. 我们是中学生。 答：We arent middle - school students. Are you middle - school students? Yes, we are. No, we arent. 连系动词（to be）am is are的变化形式：肯定句：主语 be 表语（合成谓语）否定句：主语 be not 表语 疑问句：Be 主语 表语 Yes, 主语 be 主语 be not 注：be not的缩写is not = isnt are not=arent am not不可缩写为amnt I am not=Im not 2 . The girl looks like her

mother. 这女孩长得像她妈妈。 答：The girl doesnt look like here mother. Does the girl look like her mother? Yes, she does. No, she doesnt. 连系动词的另一种表达方式：turn, get, become, grow, feel, sound, look, taste, smell等，变否定句、疑问句、回答

时与行为动词变化相同。 3 . The boys often play football on the playground. 男孩们经常在操场上踢足球。 答：The boys dont often play football on the playground. Do the boys often play

football on the playground? Yes, they do. No, they dont. 行为动词（to do）的变化形式：肯定句：主语 谓语动词..... 否定句：主语 dont 动词原形..... 疑问句：Do 主语 动词原形.....

Yes, 主语 do No, 主语 dont 4 . Tom watches TV every day. 汤姆每天看电视。 答：Tom doesnt watch TV every day . Does Tom watch TV every day? Yes<. he does. No) he doesnt . 主语是第三人称单数时的变化形式：肯定句：主语（三单）谓语（动词的第三人称单数形式）..... 否定句：主语（三单）+ doesnt

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动词原形..... 疑问句：Does 主语（三单）动词原形..... Yes
，主语 does No，主语 doesnt 5 . I have some new books. 我有些
新书。 答：I havent any new books. (I dont have any new books. I
have no new books.) Have you any new books? 行为动词（to have
）的第三人称单数是has。 注：（1）I am not可缩写为Im not，
不可缩写为 amnt. （2）肯定回答不缩写：Yes，I am不可以Yes
，Im；Yes，I do不可以Yes，Ido. （3）否定回答一般都缩写
：No，we arent. No，Im not . No，I dont. （4）have no后不可
有冠词 any或 some. （5）问什么答什么：Do问—do答，Be
问—be答，Have问—have答. （6）名词问用相应的代词答。

题2 汉译英。 1 . 我们每天七点钟到校。 We come to school at
seven every day. 一般现在时，表示经常发生的动作或存在的状
态。常与often, always, usually, sometimes, every 名词等连用。 2
 . 太阳从东方升起，西方落下。 The sun rises in the east and sets
in the west. 一般现在时，表示客观事实或普遍真理。 3 . 她说
，光比声传播得快。 She said that light travels faster than sound.
虽然主句是过去时said，但因宾语从句是客观事实，故永远用
一般现在时。 4 . 如果明天不下雨，我去长城。 If it doesnt
rain tomorrow, well go to the Great Wall. if引导的从句用一般现
在时代替将来时。 5 . 他一回来，我就把它交给他。 Ill give it
to him as soon as he comes back. 引导 as soon as的时间状语从句
用一般现在时代替将来时。 6 . 明天我的女儿动身去大连。
My daughter leaves for Dalian tomorrow. 表示安排或计划好的将
来的动作。用一般现在时，只限于某些表示"来、去、动、停
，开始"等的动词。如：go, start, leave, come, begin, return, stop,
want动词，区别于进行时代替将来时。 7 . 铃响了。 There

goes the bell. 有些倒装句都用一般现在时。 例：Here he comes.
Here comes the headmaster. . 题3 用括号中动词的适当形式填
空。 1. He _____ (go) to the park on Sundays. 2.
_____ they _____ (like) China? 3. Lucy _____ (not like)
meat at all. 4. The students _____ (have) an English class every
day. 5. _____ your father _____ (speak) French well? No,
he 6. My grandpa often _____ (watch) TV in the evening. 7. If I
_____ (have) time tomorrow, I _____ (go) with you. 8. Please
_____ (tell) her as soon as you _____ (see) her tomorrow.
9. Miss Gao _____ (not have) lunch at school. She _____
(have) it at home. 10. Tom often _____ (do) his homework at the
table. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请
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