

自考英语（二）-----提分宝典

一、阅读判断 ★★★

阅读判断考试技巧

Step1:读题目，定位原文

Step 2:找原词/同义词

Step3:判断对错

定位

题目中的数个单词或短语第一次在文中出现的位置

出现否定词或关键词变否定形式，选 False

无否定词出现且大部分契合，选 True

不能定位/只有一个关键词锁定，选 Not given

两种方法

方法一：先看文章后做题。主要针对简单易懂的文章，时间又较充裕的情况。

方法二：先看题目后读文章再做题。这种方法在时间紧、文章长的情况下更为实用。这样可以带着问题去阅读，文章中的内容与考题有关系时仔细阅读，与题目无关时，可以置之不理，很快跳过去。还有一些题目涉及一般常识或科普知识，可以在未阅读文章之前自己先行判断，在阅读时只要对自己的判断进行验证就可以了。

三个侧重

NO.1 侧重首段、尾段，首句、尾句

NO.2 侧重语篇标志词

NO.3 侧重长句、难句。

阅读判断不复杂，一定二数三判断

一个关键没提过

两个关键铁定对

出现否定错错错

阅读判断——2015.10 真题

paragraph 1-1

Black Friday

Everyone likes to shop for gifts for the holiday (假期) season (季节), but few (极少的) people know the history (历史) of holiday shopping. While (然而) people have heard (听说) of Black Friday, most (大部分) do not know its origins(起源).

每个人都喜欢为节日购买礼物，但很少人知道节日购物的历史。虽然人们听说过黑色星期五，但大多数人不知道它的起源。

1.Many people know the history of Black Friday.

A. True

B. False

C. Not Given

二、阅读选择★★

解题技巧:

原文能找到几个选项:

1 个-----选择该选项

2-4 个----就近原则

0 个-----找同义词-----选有同义词的

-----推断-----排除法

1. 只要选项关键词能在文中找到且是唯一的, 选择该选项

It **turns out** (证明是) she was right, **according to** (根据) a new **study** (研究). The study **was directed** (由……指示) by Dr. Berge at **University** (大学) of Minnesota (明尼苏达州). She found that kids whose parents **discussed** (讨论) eating in a **healthy** (健康的) way were less **likely** (可能得) to have eating **problems** (问题). (14 年 10 月)

根据一项最新的研究, 证明她是对的。这项研究是由明尼苏达大学的博奇博士指导的。她发现那些拥有能够用健康的方法讨论饮食的父母的孩子们, 具有饮食问题的可能性较低。(14 年 10 月)

The study found that some kids had fewer eating problems because they _____

A. learned to eat healthily

B. **took part in** (参与) the studyC. **focused on** (集中于) their weightD. believed the **scientists** (科学家)

2. 能在文中找到多于一个选项时, 就近原则

Teaching your dog to fetch promotes bonding. To do this, first throw a ball, and give the command “fetch”. As he starts to run towards it, yell “fetch” again. Instead of a ball, you may use the object your dog loves most. Do not play fetch with heavy items or sticks, however, as this can damage the dog's teeth or injure the dog. (17 年 04 月)

教狗狗去捡回东西可以增进联系。为了完成这个, 首先扔个球, 然后给狗狗一个指令“捡回来”。当狗狗开始向球跑的时候, 再次喊出“捡回来”。球的替代物, 你可以用你狗狗大部分喜欢的物品。不要用重物或者棍子来玩这个游戏, 这是因为这些东西会伤害狗狗的牙齿或者伤害到狗狗。

To train dogs to fetch, trainers often start with a _____.

A. stick

B. **ball**

C. treat

D. trick

3. 在文中找不到选项时, 选择有文中有同义的选项或者用排除法

Instead, she suggests, fathers should focus on their daughters' interests. That can help them feel loved and confident enough to work on their weight issues. (14 年 10 月)

反而, 她建议, 爸爸应该关注她们女儿的兴趣。这可以帮助女儿们感觉到足够的爱护和自信来对自己的减肥事业起作用。(14 年 10 月)

If a father focuses on his daughter's interests, she will feel ().

A. amused

B. **encouraged**

C. surprised

D. challenged

三、概括段落大意★★

解题技巧:

- Step 1: 读选项, 划关键词
Step 2: 按照顺序阅读文章段落
Step 3: 重点阅读段落第一句

①Living in a dormitory at college can be a great experience. However, if you take no steps to make this experience positive, dormitory life can become a misery. When you choose to live in a college dormitory, you will have a better chance to live a colorful and meaningful life. Meanwhile, you will have to give up many things as well. 【13 年 10 月】

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: Important life skills | D: Various campus services |
| B: Other conveniences | E: Introduction to dormitory life |
| C: Colorful campus life | F: Gains and costs of dormitory life |

④There are three different types of muscles in our body. Smooth muscles are the ones that we cannot control. They work quietly to keep our body running. Also, they are the ones that help us to absorb our food. The cardiac muscle makes the heart pump blood in and out. Skeletal muscles are the ones that we can control. These are the muscles that we use to raise our hands, or ride our bicycles. 【14 年 4 月】

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A: What a muscle consists of | B: When we use our muscles |
| C: How people think of muscles | D: What kind of muscles we have |
| E: Why we have different muscles | F: Why we should smile rather than frown |

四、补全句子★

解题技巧:

- Step 1: 按照段落顺序找答案
Step 2: 划出选项关键词
Step 3: 在段落中寻找选项关键词

③A muscle made of tiny fibers are packed together to make a single muscle. We all have the same number of muscles----about 700 or so. Men and women with big muscles simply have thicker bundles of fibers. 【14 年 4 月】

23. A single muscle contains_____.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. frowning | D. to function properly |
| B. a lot of fibers | E. whenever we are happy |
| C. to digest food | F. whenever we do something |

⑤Even our face often uses muscles. But if we want to save our energy, try smiling instead of frowning. Remember that it takes 17 muscles in our face to smile, but 43 muscles to frown! 【14 年 4 月】

25. Smiling uses less energy than_____.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. frowning | D. to function properly |
| B. a lot of fibers | E. whenever we are happy |

C.to digest food

F. whenever we do something

②As a matter of fact, every time we write our name, we use the 20 different muscles in our hand. Every time our heart beats, we use our cardiac muscle (心肌). When eat our food, we use our tongue muscles. We even use muscle when we open and close our eye. In fact, every time we move, we use some of the muscles in our body.

【14 年 4 月】

22. Our muscles are working_____.

C.to digest food

D.to function properly

E.whenever we are happy

F.whenever we do something

五、填句补文★

考试技巧

Step 1 读选项

Step 2 划出选项主语、名词、动词

Step 3 阅读空格前后的句子

Have you ever heard of the princess disease? It is a terrible disease.____26____. It wastes away at one's social life and people's tolerance. People with this disease think they are better than everyone else, without a real reason. 【15 年 10 月】

你曾经听说过公主病吗？这是一种很糟糕的疾病。它消耗殆尽一个人的社交生活与人们的忍耐。有这种病的人们认为她们比任何其他人也好，没有任何真正的原因。

A.She is too proud of herself.

B.Jin is very popular.

C.Then things might become better for her.

D.She sings well, but not well enough to be a lead singer.

E.It threatens to push one's friends away.

F.She ran for class president, but came in third.

六、填词补文★★

考试技巧：

Step 1 判断空格的句子成分

Step 2 判断选项中单词词性

Step 3 根据句子意思选

词性用法：

① 形容词+名词，不定代词+形容词

- ② 系动词+形容词
- ③ 副词+形容词
- ④ 副词+动词/动词+副词
- ⑤ 副词+副词
- ⑦ 副词+句子/句子+副词

例如:

- ① Smart boy, something important
- ② I am cute.
- ③ Very good/ really good
- ④ Quickly run
- ⑤ Very carefully
- ⑥ Firstly, I like

语法点:

1. It is probable/possible that 表示...

It is probable that you have never taken a chance on trying anything new, or else you are lying.

It is possible that you pass the exam.

2. Take a chance 表示“冒险”。

Take a chance on sth: 冒险做.....事

I want to take a chance on hiking.

Take a chance with sb: 和.....一起冒险

3. The + 比较级, the + 比较级 用法表示“越怎么样, 越怎么样”

The more you learn, the more you love English .

The more you practice, the better you can understand.

七、完型补文★★★★

完型补文——解题技巧

- 1.遇到名词变形, 要么复数(加s), 要么变形容词

For language learners (learner) , these forms of communication enable them to share ideas about themselves and the world in almost real time.

- 2.遇到动词变形, 空格前有 have, has, had,的, 一律变成完成时(加ed)。

I have taken (take) some measures to protect myself before the news reports that we will face Covid-19.

- 3.遇到动词变形, 空格前有 am, is, are, was, were, be 的, 变形容词/完成时。

However, care and consideration should be given (give) when you are looking for friends on the Internet. Also, be careful (care) about meeting online acquaintances in person. Imagine waking up after dreaming (dream) about a terrible plane crash. The next day you will make a plane journey that you have planned (plan) long before. Will you get on the plane?

语法点:

1、imagine doing sth. 想象做某事

例句: I can't imagine myself teaching in front of that many people.

2、dream about sth. 梦到什么

例句: I dream about my died father last night. dream of 梦想是什么/想到什么

例句: I always dream of becoming a boss!

3、make 短语

①make a decision 做出决定

例句: I hope we can make a decision today.

②make a plan 做计划

例句: Now it is much easier to make plans for your trips .

③make a good effort 做很大努力

例句: The people made a good effort.

④make a journey 旅行

例句: Children want to make a journey this summer vacation.

⑤ make use of 利用:

补充:

1、情态动词总结

can (could), may (might), must, have to, shall (should), will (would)

用法: 情态动词+动词原形

Can you sing English songs?

She may lose her way.

2、半系动词

①表感官的系动词:

look, sound, notice, taste, smell, feel

②表似乎的系动词:

seem, appear

③表变化的系动词:

become, get, turn, grow, make, come, go, fall, run

④表依旧的系动词:

remain, keep, stay, continue, stand, rest, lie, hold

3、比较级(句子中出现 than, 形容词要变比较级)

①单音节形容词和部分双音节词, 一般在词尾加-er。

②以字母 e 结尾的词, 在词尾直接加-r。

③重读闭音节词词尾只有一个辅音字母, 元音发短音时, 双写尾字母, 再加 er。

④以"辅音字母+y"结尾的双音节词, 变"y"为"i", 再加-er。

⑤多音节词和部分双音节词, 在词前加"more"。

⑥特殊: good—better; bad--worse

The explanation of dream is still a (an) unclear (clear) area. A team of researchers are entering a new field of studies: Do dreams actually influence our behaviors (behave)? Over the past few years, they have done (do) studies in different cultures and found out that dreams contain some hidden (hide) truths:

dreams affect the way people live and work. But researchers also tell people not to be easily (easy) influenced by their dreams.

1、a field of ...的领域

①They are reaping a field of wheat.

②They even have a field of study devoted to examining what it means to be Japanese.

2、find 短语

①find out 发现、找出: I'll do my best to find out truth.

②find in 供给供应: This old town has a charm you couldn't find in a big city.

3、tell sb to do sth 告诉某人做某事

例句: The teacher tells me to learn English well. tell sb not to do sth 告诉某人别做某事

例句: My mother told me not to lie.

4、被动语态: be+done

例句: The truth will be known by everyone.

John was elected president of the class. The soldier was killed.

时态	主动	对应被动
一般现在时	动词原形 (注意三单)	am/is/are + done
一般过去时	was, were; did (过去式)	was/were + done
一般将来时	is/am/are going to do; will + do	will be + done
现在进行时	is/am/are + doing	am/is/are being + done
过去进行时	was/were + doing	was/were being + done
现在完成时	have/has + done (过去分词)	have/has been + done
过去完成时	had + done (过去分词)	had been + done

be+done

主语+谓语动词+宾语

宾语+be+done+by+主语

主动句: We believe him.

被动句: He is believed by us.

主动句: Mary is making a doll.

被动句: A doll is being made by Mary.

主动句: Everyone will know the truth soon ..

被动句: The truth will be known by everyone.

八、作文模板★★★★

一、写作两大题型:

1.短文应征型:是什么, 为什么或者要怎么做

2.议论型:题目给出一种现象或两个观点, 要求阐述自己的观点以及理由

一、应征型模板

2015 年 4 月：某英文报社正在举办题为 “I Like Playing Sports” 的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征。

内容包括以下两个方面：

- ①你经常做什么体育运动；
- ②体育运动对你有哪些好处。

1. 是什么

我最喜欢的运动是篮球

There are many kinds of + 题目, such as ...

My favorite + 题目 + is ... It is the first time I have ...

It is the best + 题目 + I have ever seen/ experienced. I did/ visited/learned...

There are many kinds of sports that I enjoy, such as swimming, running, and dancing. However, the sport that I like most is basketball. I can't play it very well, but I still show great interest in it.

2. 为什么

给出至少两个原因

万能理由：

1. 与自身身体/学习知识相关
2. 与友情/爱情等相关

First of all + 原因

Second, I think + 观点 can also + 原因

I like playing sports, because playing sports is really a good thing. Firstly, it helps me keep healthy. Exercise is one of the most active and effective means to enhance the physical health. Secondly, playing sports is a good way to relax. When you are upset, sports may pull you out from depression. Finally, it's easier to make friends while you take part in sport activities, because you have the same interest. It's important for making friends.

3. 总结理由

常用句式：

In conclusion, ***/To sum up, ***/In summary, ***/To summarize, ***/Thus, ***/Therefore, ***/Hence, ***

In conclusion, I get a lot from basketball, like health and friendship. If you are also crazy about basketball, we can play together.

二、议论型模板

- ①表明观点
- ②给出两个原因
- ③举一个例子
- ④总结观点

English is widely used in the world and many Chinese students spend a lot of time studying English. What's your opinion about it? Please give at least two reasons to support your idea.

1. 表明观点

英语广泛应用，中国人花了很多时间学习。

观点 1：同意

I agree with the opinion that + 题目

I support the opinion that + 题目

I stand by the side of + 题目

观点 2：不同意

I disagree with the opinion that + 题目

I do not support the idea that + 题目

I stand by the side of + 相反题目

As we all know that English is a world wide used language, so many people devote lots of time learning it . I agree with this behavior .

2. 给出两个原因：

万能理由：

1. 与友情相关

2. 与钱相关

First of all + 原因 1.

Second, I think + 观点 can also + 原因

I insist my opinion for two main reasons.

I have two reasons to support my idea .

I think I'm probably right for two reasons . There are two reason to support opinion.

I think I'm probably right for two reasons. First of all, spending time in learning English may help us make a lot of new friends. With new friends, we can have a lot of fun in our lives, like we can speaking or practicing English together. Second, by mastering a new language like English, we can improve our opportunity in our society. I think every boss like people who is good at English.

3. 举例子

举例子的目的：支持自己的观点

For example/ For instance / To illustrate this, + 自己编造的例子

For example, my friend Alex by consistently going to an English Corner meets his girlfriend. And more luckily, his girlfriend introduced a new job which needs English skill. My friend Alex now have a girlfriend and a good job which pays well.

4. 总结

总结的目的：以上我说的全都是对的。

常用句式：In conclusion, ***/To sum up, ***/In summary, ***/To summarize, ***/Thus, ***/Therefore, ***/Hence, ***

In conclusion, since opportunities always are saved for hard-working people, I insist that people should pay lots of time learning English .

九、时态讲解★★★

(一) 一般现在时

1、概念：经常、反复发生的动作或行为及现在的某种状况

2、基本结构：

主语(第一/二人称)+动词原型/am/are+其他

主语(第三人称)+动词(s)+其他

①I often get up early in the morning.

我通常早晨起床很早

②Jack likes Chinese food very much.

杰克非常喜欢中国食物

③This little girl is very clever.

这个小女孩非常聪明

④Helen tries her best to study English.

海伦拼尽全力学习英语

3、动词第三人称单数变化规则

①一般情况+s: play—plays

②以 s、x、ch、sh 和 o 结尾 +es: go—goes

③以辅音字母加 y 结尾 变 y 为 i +es: study—studies

④特殊情况不规则: have—has

Learn	watch	kiss	do	try	carry
Learns	watches	kisses	does	tries	carries

单词	三单形式	翻译	单词	三单形式	翻译
Wash	Washes	洗漱	Stay	Stays	呆着
Match	Matches	匹配	Begin	Begins	开始
Study	Studies	学习	Lie	Lies	躺着/撒谎
Finish	Finishes	完成	Dance	Dances	跳舞
Go	Goes	去	Run	Runs	跑步
Keep	Keeps	保持	Join	Joins	参加

4、常用搭配词(表频率):

always, usually, often, sometimes, every week (day, year, month...), once a week, on Sundays

①He often goes home late. 他通常回家很晚。

- ②Sometimes she feels lonely. 有时她感到孤单。
③Usually we have lunch together. 通常情况下我们在一起吃午餐。
④Light travels faster than sound. 光比声音速度快。
⑤The earth travels around the sun. 地球绕着太阳转。

5、否定形式:

①am/is/are+ not

I am happy.

I finish my homework.

He likes English.

②don't /doesn't+ 动词原形

I am not happy.

I don't finish my homework.

He doesn't like English.

6、疑问形式:

①is/am/are 放句首

I am twenty years old.

I finish my homework?

She likes English?

②do/does 放句首, 动词变原形

Are you twenty years old?

Do you finish your homework?

Does she like English?

例: 1. Every one is here.

2. He loves that beautiful girl.

3. We often play on the playground.

(二) 一般过去时

1、句式变化:

否定: ①was/were not

②didn't +do (动词原形)

疑问: ①was/were 提前置句首

② did 置句首

She was outgoing in the past.

----She was not outgoing in the past.

-----Was she outgoing in the past?

2、常用搭配:

ago, yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week (year, night, month...), in 1989,
just now, at the age of 5, one day, long long ago

e.g. I was a boy three years ago.

3. 动词过去式规则变化

①+ed: want—wanted, work—worked

②以不发音的 e 结尾的在词尾加 d。

如: like—liked, live—lived

③以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾的重读

闭音节动词, 先双写结尾的辅音字母, 再加-ed。

如：stop—stopped

④以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词，先把 y 变成 i，再加-ed。

如：study—studied

④动词过去式不规则变化

AAB 式 1 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
beat	beat	beaten	打

ABA 式 3 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Become	Became	Become	成为
Come	Came	Come	来
Run	Ran	Run	跑

AAA 式 9 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Read	Read	Read	读
Cut	Cut	Cut	切
Let	Let	Let	让
Put	Put	Put	放
Cost	Cost	Cost	话费
Hit	Hit	Hit	打
Set	Set	Set	安置
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	伤害
shut	shut	shut	关闭

ABB 式 48 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Bring	Brought	Brought	带来
Build	Built	Built	建造
Buy	Bought	Bought	买
think	thought	thought	想
catch	caught	caught	抓住
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉
tell	told	told	告诉
learn	learnt	learnt	学会

say	said	said	说
-----	------	------	---

ABC 式 38 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Blow	Blew	Blown	吹
Draw	Drew	Drawn	画、吸引
Grow	Grew	Grown	成长
Know	Knew	Known	知道
Fly	Flew	Flown	飞
Begin	Began	Begun	开始
Drink	Drank	Drunk	喝水
sing	Sang	sung	唱歌

(三) 一般将来时

1、概念：表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态及打算、计划或准备做某事。

2、基本结构：①am/is/are going to + do; ②will/shall + do

否定结构：① am/is/are not going; ②will/shall not+ do

疑问结构：① am/is/are 置首; ②will/shall 置首

e.g.

① I am going to watch an interesting movie.

I am not going to watch an interesting movie.

②I will pass the exam.

I will not pass the exam.

3、常用搭配：tomorrow, next day (week, month, year ...), soon, in a few minutes, by..., the day after tomorrow, in the future

e.g.

①I will go the park with my friends tomorrow.

②She will learn English well in two months.

(四) 现在进行时

1、概念：表示现阶段或说话时正在进行的动作及行为。

2、基本结构：am/is/are + doing

3、时间状语：now, at this time, these days

e.g.

①I am reading a useful book.

②Look! The girls are singing.

③Now, she is drawing a picture.

4.否定形式：am/is/are + not;

5.疑问形式：am/is/are 提前

e.g.

I am not reading a useful book.
Look! The girls are not singing.
Now, she is not drawing a picture.

Are you reading a useful book?
Look! Are the girls singing?
Now, is she drawing a picture?

(五) 过去进行时

- 1、概念：表示过去某段时间或某一时刻正在发生或进行的行为或动作。
- 2、基本结构：was/were + doing
- 3、时间状语：at this time yesterday, at that time 或 when、while 引导的句子中。

e.g.

- ①I was playing computer games at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
- ②He was doing his homework while his mother was watching TV.
- ③When Tom got at home, his mother was cooking dinner.

- 4、否定形式：was/were + not;
疑问形式：was/were 提前

e.g.

- ①I was playing computer games at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
- ②I was not playing computer games at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
- ③Were you playing computer games at 8 o'clock yesterday evening?

同步练习

1. Listen! Some of the girls are talking (talk) about Harry Potter.
2. The dark cloud is approaching (approach). I think it will rain soon.
3. When you knocked at the door, I was doing (do) some washing.

(六) 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、基本结构：have/has + done
- 3、时间状语：recently, lately, since(后加一个过去的时间点), for+一段时间, over/in the past few years, already, yet, so far,

e.g. 1. They have lived in Beijing for five years.

2. They have lived in Beijing since 1995.

3. Has it stopped raining yet ?

- 4、特殊用法：

①表示“第几次做某事”

②或在 “It is the best/worst/most +adj.+名词 +that+现在完成时。”

“It is the first time+that+现在完成时”

- 1) It is the first time that I have been to China.
- 2) It is the most interesting film I have ever seen.

3) It is the most terrible event that we have met in our life.

5、否定式:

主语+have not/has not+动词的过去分词+宾语

①I have not seen much of him recently

②They have not lived in Beijing since 1995.

6、疑问句:

Have/Has+主语+动词的过去分词+宾语(或者其他)?

①Have you seen much of him recently?

②Have they lived in Beijing since 1995?

(七) 过去完成时

1、概念: 以过去某个时间为标准, 在此以前发生的动作或行为, 或在过去某动作之前完成的行为, 即“过去的过去”

2、基本结构: had + done

3、时间状语: before, by the end of last year (term, month...)

①By the end of last term we had finished the book.

②They finished earlier than we had expected.

③That was the second time that she had seen her grandfather.

(八) 动词过去分词变化规律

1、动词过去分词定义:

①表示已经完成

②表示被动

2、动词过去分词规则变化

①+ed: want—wanted, work—worked

②以不发音的 e 结尾的在词尾加 d。

如: like—liked, live—lived

③以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节动词, 先双写结尾的辅音字母, 再加-ed。

如: stop—stopped

④以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词, 先把 y 变成 i, 再加-ed。如: study—studied

3、动词过去分词不规则变化

AAB 式 1 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
beat	beat	beaten	打

ABA 式 3 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Become	Became	Become	成为
Come	Came	Come	来
Run	Ran	Run	跑

AAA 式 9 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Read	Read	Read	读
Cut	Cut	Cut	切
Let	Let	Let	让
Put	Put	Put	放
Cost	Cost	Cost	话费
Hit	Hit	Hit	打
Set	Set	Set	安置
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	伤害
shut	shut	shut	关闭

ABB 式 48 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Bring	Brought	Brought	带来
Build	Built	Built	建造
Buy	Bought	Bought	买
think	thought	thought	想
catch	caught	caught	抓住
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉
tell	told	told	告诉
learn	learnt	learnt	学会
say	said	said	说

ABC 式 38 个

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
Blow	Blew	Blown	吹
Draw	Drew	Drawn	画、吸引
Grow	Grew	Grown	成长
Know	Knew	Known	知道
Fly	Flew	Flown	飞
Begin	Began	Begun	开始
Drink	Drank	Drunk	喝水
sing	Sang	sung	唱歌

十、词性★

名词

1、概念

名词表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。

如: person, phone, China, time

可数名词出现时, 要么是复数名词, 要么前面加限定词, 如冠词 (a、an 或 the), 不可数名词永远是单数形式。

2、用法

一般为放在句首、动词后、形容词后。

Knowledge is power.

I love English.

I have a red book.

3、名词变复数规律:

①一般情况加 s。

Dog	Cat	Apple	Pen	Tree
狗	猫	苹果	钢笔	树
Dogs	Cats	Apples	Pens	Trees

②以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾加 es。

Box	Bus	Watch	Brush
盒子	公交车	手表	刷子
Boxes	Buses	Watches	Brushes

③以 f, fe 结尾, 去 f, fe 变 ves。

Leaf	Shelf
叶子	架子
Leaves	Shelves

④以辅音字母加“y”结尾的, 变“y”为“i”加“es”

Baby	City	Country	Monkey	Holiday
婴儿	城市	国家	猴子	假日
Babies	Cities	Countries	Monkeys	Holidays

⑤以辅音字母+o 结尾的, 有生命加 es; 无生命加 s。

Piano	Photo	Hero	Tomato	Potato
钢琴	照片	英雄	番茄	土豆
Pianos	Photos	Heroes	Tomatoes	Potatoes

★不规则变化

Child	Foot	Woman	Man	Mouse	Deer	Chinese
孩子	脚	女人	男人	老鼠	鹿	中国人
日本人						
Children	Feet	Women	Men	Mice	Deer	Chinese
日本人						

Less American workers are needed to make steel today than in the past, because new machines (machine) have made many of their tasks unnecessary.

总结:

1. 一般情况加 s。
2. 以 s, sh, ch, x 结尾加 es。
3. 以 f, fe 结尾, 去 f, fe 变 ves。
4. 以辅音字母加“y”结尾的, 变“y”为“i”加“es”。
5. 以辅音字母+o 结尾的, 有生命加 es; 无生命加 s。
6. 不规则变化。

形容词

1、概念

形容词是说明人或事物的属性、状态或特征的词。

如: tall, rich, handsome

另外词尾有-ed,-able,-ful,-tive,-ing,-ous 等的词一般都是形容词
interested, valuable, beautiful, active, interesting, nervous

2、用法

①形容词+名词, 不定代词+形容词

Provence is a romantic city.

(普鲁旺斯是一个浪漫的城市。)

I have something important to tell you.

(我有重要的事情要告诉你。)

注意:

不定代词: something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone, all, each, both, much, many, (a) little, (a) few, other (s), another, none, one, either

②系动词+形容词

Those flowers are beautiful.

(那些花朵很漂亮)

The trees turn green in spring. (树叶在春天变绿。)

注意:

系动词: be [am, is, are, was, were]

半系动词: seem, feel, smell, sound, taste, seem, appear, look, keep, rest, remain, stay, lay, stand

副词

1、概念

①副词是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词;

②主要用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句;【-ly 结尾】

③用来说明时间、地点、程度、方式、频率等概念。

much, very, enough, a little, a bit, so, also, too, rather, quite, nearly, hardly, usually, sometimes, never, always, often

Eg: She always cries easily. (她总是很容易就哭了。)

2、用法

①副词+形容词

He is very clever. (他非常聪明。)

②副词+动词/动词+副词

I always like to sing by myself.

(我总是喜欢一个人唱歌。)

He works hard. (他工作努力。)

③副词+副词

He plays piano quite well. (他钢琴弹地很好。)

④副词+介词短语

Jack was absolutely out of control last night.

(杰克昨晚彻底失控了。)

⑤副词+句子/句子+副词

Luckily, he won the game.

(幸运的是,他赢了比赛。)

介词

1、概念

①介词在句中不能单独作句子成分。

②介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句作它的宾语，表示与其他成分的关系。

I began to work from this morning.

(我从今天早上就开始工作了。)

并列结构

1、常见的并列连词/结构有：

① and, or,

②as well as

③not ... but

④not only... but also

⑤both ...and

⑥neither ... Nor

⑦either ... or

⑧ prefer

⑨would rather do ... than do...

⑩ rather than.

2、实例分析

①She can play pop music and classical music as well.

(她可以弹奏流行音乐，也可以弹奏古典音乐。)

②I'm interested in English and French.

(我对英语和法语感兴趣。)

③We should smile rather than frown.

(我们应该微笑而不是皱眉。)

十一、词形变化★★

(一)、名词变形容词

1、名词加-ful, 表示肯定; 名词加-less, 表示否定;

color→ colorful; home → homeless;

2、某些名词后加-ous。

danger→dangerous; fame →famous;

3、表示天气的名词和一些其他词后加-y。

rain→rainy ; snow→snowy; sun→sunny

luck→ lucky ; noise→noisy ;

health→ healthy; honest→honesty

4、某些名词或时间词加-ly.

friend→friendly; love→lovely; month→monthly; day→daily ;

5、物质名词加-en。

wool→woolen; wood→wooden; gold→golden

6、以 ency/ence/ance 结尾的, 变成 ent/ant

silence→silent; excellence→ excellent; importance→important;

7、以 lity/rity 结尾的, 去掉 ity。

reality→real ; possibility→possible;

responsibility→responsible

8、某些以 ce 结尾的, 把 ce 变成-cial.

race→racial; face→facial; finance→financial ;

9、以 t 或者 n 结尾的, 加-al。

nation→national; tradition→traditional;

10、以 ture 结尾的, 去掉 e 加 al。

culture→cultural ; nature→natural

11、学科名词以及其他一些名词加-cal。

physics→physical ; politics→political

Language is a very powerful tool.

(二)、动词变形容词

1、词尾加-ful.

care→careful; thank→thankful; succeed→successful;

2、词尾加-able。

enjoy→enjoyable; adjust→adjustable;

comfort→comfortable; suit→suitable;

3、词尾加-ing。

interest →interesting ; surprise → surprising;

excite → exciting

4、词尾加 d 或 ed。

please→ pleased; excite→excited;

surprise→surprised;

(三)、形容词变副词

1、在形容词词尾直接加-ly。

real-really; helpful-helpfully; quick-quickly;

2、以辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词要变 y 为 i,然后再加-ly。

busy-busily; angry-angrily; easy-easily

3、以 e 结尾的形容词变副词时，一般有以下三种情况：

一般情况下，直接在后面加 ly,如：completely, strangely 等；

以-ble 结尾的形容词，将-ble 变成 bly.如：possibly, probably 等；

去掉 e,加 ly 的情况极少数，truly 是比较常见的。

“Mental activities like reading and writing are great. They really (real) bring benefits.

(四)、动词变名词

1、加-ment。

achieve-achievement; agree-agreement

2、加-(t)ion 或去 e 加-(t)ion 或变 e 为 a 加-tion。

collect-collection; direct-direction; invent-invention

3、加 er。

sing-singer; work-worker.

When language is used well, it can bring out very deep feelings in others, and encourage others to take actions (act).

十二、近义表达★

常见近义表达

give-money 给钱

donate 捐赠

happy 幸福的

pleasant 令人愉快的

help 帮助

kind-heart 热心

help-people 帮助人们

charity 慈善

act 做，扮演

imitate 模仿

think 想

image 想象

meal 饭

food 食物，食品

advise 建议

recommend 推荐

body	身体	physical	身体的
closer	更亲近	deepen	加深
comfort	安慰	relief	宽慰
famous	著名的	well-known	众所周知的
fatness	肥胖	weight	重量, 体重
first	第一	start	出发, 启程

十三、反义词识记规律★★

单词--常见否定前缀

英语中有许多表示否定的前缀, 主要有 dis- in- im- il- ir- un- mis- non- de- anti-counter-等

一、un- 源自英语本族, 表示否定, 应用最广泛。通常加在形容词、副词、名词、动词及分词之前, 表示否定意义和相反的动作。

important	重要的
interesting	有趣的
helpful	有帮助的
happy	开心的
unimportant	不重要的
uninteresting	无趣的
unhelpful	无益的
unhappy	不开心的

二、in-是来自拉丁语的前缀, 多用于形容词前面。

convenient	方便的
credible	可信的
frequent	频繁的
active	活跃的
inconvenient	不方便的
incredible	不可思议的
infrequent	不频繁的
inactive	不活跃的

三、il-, ir-, im-。

legal	合法的
regular	规则的
patient	耐心的
possible	可能
illegal	不合法的
irregular	不规则的
impatient	不耐心的

impossible 不可能

四、dis-来自拉丁语的前缀，一般加在抽象名词、形容词及动词前，表“否定”，“相反”等含义

advantage 有利
agree 同意

disadvantage 不利
disagree 不同意

五、non-:表示否定

stop 停止 nonstop 不停止的

六、anti-: 表示“反”，“反对”

Social 社会的 Antisocial 反社会的

七、counter-: 表示“相反”，“反对”

Attack 攻击 Counterattack 反击

八、de-: 表示“除去”

Frost 霜 Defrost 除霜