中考英语知识点汇总

01

英语语法重点与难点

1 as...as.

结构: 你和汤姆是一样好的孩子。

You're a boy as good as Tom.=You'reas good a boy as Tom.

2、(1)too...to 与 so...that sb. can' t...句型转换:

前者为简单句,主语只有一个,而后者为复合句,主语有两个,试比较:

The man was too angry to be able to

speak.

The man was so angry that he wasn't able to speak.

(2) too...to...与 not enough to

句型的转换:

He is too young to get married.=He is not old enough to get married.

The book is too difficult for me to read.= The book is not easy enough for me to read.

3、形容词原级表示比较级含义:

约翰不象迈克那么苯。

John is not so stupid as Mike.

John is less stupid than Mike.

John is cleverer than Mike.

4、用比较级表示最高级:

约翰是班里最高的男生。

John is taller than any other boy in the class.

John is the tallest boy in the class.

5 the more.... the more....

表示"越.....越....":

The more books you read, the wider your knowledge is.

The more food you eat, the fatter you are.

6 more and more....

表示"越来.....越.....":

More and more students realized the importance of a foreign language.

Our country is getting strongerand stronger.

02

中考考点一词组

1. after, in

这两个介词都可以表示".....(时间)以后"的意思

after 以过去为起点,表示过去一段时间之后,常用于过去时态的句子中?

如: She went after three days.她是三天以后走的

in 以现在为起点,表将来一段时间以后,常用于将来时态的句子中

如: She will go in three days.她三天以后要走

2. how long, how often, how soon

how long 指多长时间,主要用来对一段时间(如 three days, four weeks 等)提问?如: Howlong ago was it?这是多久前的事了?

how often 指每隔多久,主要用来对频率副词或状语(如 once a week 等)提问?如:— How often does he come here?—Once a month. 他(每隔)多久来一次?每月一次。

how soon 指再过多久,主要用来对表示将来的一段时间(in an hour, in two weeks 等)提问?如: How soon can you come?你多快能赶来?

3. few, a few, little, a little, several, some

few 和 little 的意思是否定的,表示"很少"或"几乎没有"; 而 a few 和 a little 的意思是肯定的,表示"有一些,有一点儿"

few 和 a few 修饰可数名词;little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词

several 用于修饰可数名词,语意比 afew 和 some 更肯定,含有"好几个"的意思 some 可修饰可数名词,也可修饰不可数名词,从数量上说,它有时相当于 a few 或 a little, 有时指更多一些的数量

4. the other, another

the other 指两个人或事物中的"另一个",表示特指?

如:We stood on one side of the road and they stood on the other. 我们站在街这边,他们站在那边

another 着重于不定数目中的"另外一个",表示泛指,所以常用来指至少三个中的一个?如:She has taken another of my books. 她已经拿了我的另外一本书

5. spend, take, cost, pay

spend 的宾语通常是时间?金钱?在主动语态中,句子的主语必须是人,而且后面不能用动词不定式做它的宾语?如: She spent the whole evening in reading.她把整个晚上用来读书

take 常常用来指"花费"时间,句子的主语通常是表示事物的词语?如:How long will this job take you?你做这项工作要花多长时间?

cost 指花费时间?金钱或力气等,只能用表示事物的词做主语,并且不能用于被动语态?如: Howmuch does the jacket cost?这件夹克多少钱?

pay 主要指主语(某人)买某物(或为某事)付多少钱(给某人)?如:I pay for my rooms by month.我按月支付租金

6. among, between

between 的意思是"在……中间,在……之间",一般指在两者之间?

如:There is a table between two windows.在两扇窗户之间有一张桌子。

between 有时也表示在多于两个以上的事物之间,但那是指在每二者之间。

如: the relationship between different provinces and municiplities 省市和省市之间的关系 (这里是指每两个省市之间的相互关系?)

7.beat, win

这两个词都有"获胜,打败"的意思,但其后宾语不同。

beat 是"打败,优于"的意思,后面接人或队?如: We beat them.我们打败了他们。win 指"赢,获胜",后面接比赛?名次?

如:We won the match/game/race/the firstplace.我们赢了这场比赛(获得了第一名)。

8. agree with, agree on, agree to

agree on 表示"就.....取得一致意见"?

如:We all agree on (making) an early start.我们一致同意及早出发?

agree with 表示"与……意见一致",后面既可以跟表示人的名词或人称代词,也可以跟表示意见。看法的名词或 what 引导的从句?。

如: I agree with you without reservation. 我 毫 无 保 留 地 同 意 你 的 意 见 。 We agree with what you said just now.我们同意你刚才所说的意见。

agree to 后面不能接人,只能接"提议,计划,方案"等词句?

如: I agree to the terms proposed. 我同意拟议的条件。

9. bring, take, carry, fetch

这四个词都是动词,都含有"带"或"拿"的意思,但使用的场合各不相同。

bring 作"带来,拿来"解?

如: Next time don't forget to bring me a copy of your work.下次不要忘了把一份你的作品带给我。

take 是 bring 的对语,作"带去,拿去"解?

如: Take the box away, please.请把盒子拿走。

carry 表示"运载,携带"之意,运送的方式很多,可以用车、船,也可以用手甚至用头。

如: This bus is licensed to carry 100passengers.这辆巴士准载一百人。

fetch 则表示"去拿来"的意思。

如: Please fetch me the documents in thatroom.请到那间房间去把文件拿来给我。

10.each, every

两词都是"每个"的意思,但着重点不同。each 着重个别的情况,every 着重全体,有"所有的"的意思。

如: She knows each student of the class. 她 认 识 这 个 班 里 的 每 一 个 学 生。 She knows every student of the class.她认识这个班所有的学生。

11. no one, none

no one 指"没有人(只能指人,不能用来指物)",意思与 nobody 相同,作主语时不必跟 of 连用,如:No one believes him since he is nothonest.没有人相信他,因为他不诚实。No one else but I went.除我以外,谁也没去。

none 指"一个也没有(既可指人,也可指物)",作主语时代替不可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式,代替可数名词,谓语动词用单、复数都可以。

但在"主+系+表"结构中,如果表语为复数,则系动词要用复数形式。

如:None of us are(is) afraid of difficulties.我们谁也不怕困难。

12. go on doing, go on to do, go on with

这三个动词短语都有"继续做某事"的意思, 其区别如下:

go on doing 表示"继续做,一直在做某事(中间无间断)";

go on to do 表示"接着做某事",即某事已做完,接着做另一件事;

go on with 也表示"继续做某事",其含义是某一动作一度中止后,又继续下去。

13.too much, much too

二者都有"太,非常"之意,much too 为副词词组,修饰形容词?副词,不可修饰动词。

如: It's much too cold.天气实在是太冷了。too much 作"太多"讲,有以下三种用法?

(1)作名词词组 如: You have given us toomuch.你给我们的太多了。

(2)作形容词词组修饰不可数名词 如: Don'tdrink too

much wine.不要饮太多的酒

(3)作副词词组修饰不及物动词 如:She talks too much.她说话太多

14. happen, take place 与 occur

happen 有"偶然"的意思,多用于客观事物?情况的发生?。

如: Whatever has happened to your arm?lt's all swollen.你的手臂怎么了?肿得好历害! occur 指有计划地使某些事"发生",有时强调"呈现"于人的知觉中。

如:Did it occur to you to phone them aboutit?你难道没想到就这事给他们打个电话? 事件作主语时,happen 和 occur 可以通用?如:The accident happened/occurredyesterday. 事故是昨天发生的。

take place 指事件发生,但常用来表示"举行"的意思,带有非偶然性?例如: The meeting took place last night.会议昨晚举行。

15. in front of, in the front of

in front of 的意思是"在……前面"。如: Thereis a tree in front of the house.房子前面有一棵树。

in the front of 的意思是"在……前部",指在某个空间范围内的前面。

如:There is a blackboard in the front of theclassroom.教室里前部有一块黑板

16. noise, voice, sound

这三个词都作"声音"解,在表示"听到声音"这个意思时,三者可以通用,但它们又各有特定的含义。

sound 作"声音"解,含义最广,指可以听到的任何声音

如: a weak sound 微弱的声

noise 作"噪音,嘈杂声,吵闹声"解,指不悦耳,不和谐的声音,它既可作可数名词,也可作不可数名词。

如: Another kind of pollution is noise. 另外一种污染是噪音。

voice 作"声音"解时,多指人发出的声音,包括说话声、歌声和笑声。

如: He shouted at the top of voice.他高声呼喊。有时也用于引申意义,作"意见、发言权" 17. arrive, get, reach

三者均可表示"到达", arrive 后通常接介词 at(一般用于较小的地方)或 in(一般用于较大的地方)?

如:We arrived at the station five minuteslate.我们晚了 5 分钟到车站?

又如: They will arrive in Paris next Monday.他们将于下周星期一到达巴黎? get 之后通常接介词 to。

如: When we got to the park, it began torain.我们到达公园时,就开始下雨了。reach 是及物动词(较 get 更正式), 其后可直接跟地点名词做宾语(不能用介词)。

如: He reached Beijing yesterday.他昨天到达北京。

03

情态动词

1.考查情态动词表示"推测"的用法

[考点快忆]表示肯定推测的情态动词有: must"一定; 准是", may"也许; 可能", might"或许";

表示否定推测的情态动词有: can't"不可能",couldn't"不会",may not"也许不",might not"或许不";can 表示推测时不用于肯定句,may 表示推测时不用于疑问句。 2.考查情态动词引起的一般疑问句的答语

[考点快忆]回答 must 时,肯定答语用 must,否定答语用 needn't 或don't have to。回答 need 时,肯定答语用 must,否定答语用 needn't。回答

may 时,肯定答语用 may,否定答语用 mustn't 或 can't。

3.考查情态动词的意义

[考点快忆] must"必须";have to"不得不";need"必须;需要";can(could)"能;可能";may (might)"可以;可能";

shall, will (would)"将;会;愿意;要";should"应当"。

"had better (not)+动词原形"表示建议; have to / has to / had to 的否定,疑问形式要借助于助动词 do / does / did。

04

There be 的句子结构

There be 是一个"存在"句型,表示"有"的意思,

肯定句的形式为: There be+名词(单数或复数)+地点状语或时间状语。

be 动词单复数的确定,看 be 后边第一个名词,当所接主语为单数或不可数名词时,be 动词形式为 is;

当所接主语为复数名词时, be 动词为 are:

当 be 动词后接两个以上主语时, be 动词与最临近主语保持数上的一致。意思为"某地有某人或某物"。

(1)there be 的否定句,即在 be 的后面加上 not。

否定形式为: There be + not+(any)+名词+地点状语。

There is not any cat in the room.房间里没猫。

There aren't any books on the desk. 桌子上没书。

(2)there be 句型的疑问句就是将 be 提到句首: Be there + (any) +名词+地点状语

肯定回答: Yes, there is / are. 否定回答: No, there isn't / aren't.

- -Is there a dog in the picture?画上有一只狗吗
- -Yes, there is.有。
- -Are there any boats in the river?河里有船吗
- -No, there aren't.没有。
- (3)特殊疑问句: How many... are there(+地点状语)

某地有多少人或物回答用 There be...

There's one. / There are two / three /some...

有时直接就用数字来回答。One./Two...

- -How manystudents are there in the classroom?教室里有多少学生
- -There's only one. / There are nine. 只有一个。/有九个。
- (4)如果名词是不可数名词,用: How much+不可数名词+ is there +地点状语 How much water is there in the cup?杯中有多少水

05

中考对定语从句的考查

一.定语从句的功用和结构

在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。

被定从句修饰的词叫做先行词。

定语从句必须放在先行词之后。引导定语从句的关联词有关系代词和关系副词。

例如: This is the present that he gave me for my birthday

二.关系代词和关系副词的功用

关系代词和关系副词用来引导定于从句,在先行词和定语从句之间起纽带作用,使二者联系起来。

关系代词和关系副词又在定语从句中充当一个成分。关系待客做主语,宾语,定语,关系副词可作状语。

1. 作主语:关系代词在定语从句中作主语时,从句的谓语动词的人称和数须和先行词一致。例如: I don't like people who talk much but do little.

The cars which are produced in Hubei Province sell very well.

2.作宾语: She is the person that I met at the school gate yesterday.

The book that my grandmother gave me is called "The Great Escape".

3.作定语关系代词 whose 在定语从句中作定语用。

例如: What's the name of the young man whose sister is a doctor?

The girl whose father is a teacher studies very hard.

4.作状语

I' Il never forget the day when I first came to Beijing.

三.各个关系代词和关系副词的具体用法

1.who 指人,在定语从句中作主语。

例如: The person who broke the window must pay for it.

The boy who is wearing the black jacket is very clever.

2.whom 指人,在定语从句中作宾语。

例如: Do you know the young man (whom) we met at the gate?

Mr Lee (whom) you want to see has come.

3.whose 指人,在定语从句中作定语。

例如: The girl whose mother is ill is staying at home today.

I know the boy whose father is a professor.

4.which 指物, 在定语从中作主语或宾语。例如:

A dictionary is a book which gives the meaning of words.

Here is the book (which) the teacher mentioned yesterday.

5.that 多指物,有时也指人,在定语从句中作主语或宾语。

例如: I've readthe newspaper that(which) carries the important news.

6. when 指时间,在定语从句中作状语。

例如:I' Il never forget the time when we worked on the farm.

He arrived in Beijing on the day when I left.