

## 小升初真题汇编 05 句型转换精选 100 题 (含答案)

学校: \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名: \_\_\_\_\_ 班级: \_\_\_\_\_ 考号: \_\_\_\_\_

### 一、改写句子

1. (2023·江苏南通·小升初真题) Liu Tao comes from China. Mike comes from China, too. (合并为一句话)

Liu Tao and Mike \_\_\_\_\_ come from China.

2. (2023·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) She will buy some presents on Children's Day. (改为否定句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ buy \_\_\_\_\_ presents on Children's Day.

3. (2023·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) We are going to have the party at 5:30. (改为一般疑问句)

Are \_\_\_\_\_ to have the party at 5: 30?

4. (2023·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) Tom woke Bobby up just now. (用 tomorrow 改写)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ Bobby up tomorrow.

5. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Tom will travel around the world with his family. (改为否定句)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ around the world with his family.

6. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Lily's cooking fish for her family now. (用 yesterday 改写句子)

Lily \_\_\_\_\_ for her family yesterday.

7. (2023·江苏镇江·统考小升初真题) I will go to Beijing next week. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ go to Beijing next week?

8. (2023·江苏镇江·统考小升初真题) The cat ate the fish last night. (改为否定句)

The cat \_\_\_\_\_ the fish last night.

9. (2023·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) There is a supermarket near the zoo. (改为一般疑问)

\_\_\_\_\_ a supermarket near the zoo?

10. (2023·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) We had an English lesson this morning. (tomorrow morning 改写句子)

We are \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ an English lesson tomorrow morning.

11. (2023·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) They often do shopping on the Internet. (Mary 替换 they)

Mary often \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet.

12. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) Mike's trousers were here a few minutes ago. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Mike's trousers here a few minutes ago?

13. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) It will be Mike's birthday tomorrow. (改为否定句)

It \_\_\_\_\_ be Mike's birthday tomorrow.

14. (2022·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Li Lei is in Team Four. Lin Tao in Team Four, too. (合并为一句)

Li Lei and Lin Tao \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ same team.

15. (2022·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Pamela is like her grandmother. (改为同义句)

Pamela \_\_\_\_\_ her grandmother.

16. (2020 下·上海·六年级小升初模拟) That is her knife. (改成复数)

\_\_\_\_\_ are \_\_\_\_\_.

17. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) They ate rice cakes last Double Ninth Festival. (一般疑问句, 否定回答)

—\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ rice cakes last Double Ninth Festival?

—No, \_\_\_\_\_.

18. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) These dresses are beautiful. (感叹句)

\_\_\_\_\_!

19. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) I usually wash my clothes after I take a bath. (改为第三人称单数)

He usually \_\_\_\_\_ his clothes after he \_\_\_\_\_ a bath.

20. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) He likes playing football. And I also like playing football. (合并为一句)

\_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_ playing football.

21. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) My father is handsome. And my brother is handsome, too. (合并为一句)

My father is \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.

22. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) Andy had to wash clothes before five o'clock. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ Andy \_\_\_\_\_ to wash clothes before five o'clock?

23. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) She did her homework last night. (改为否定句)

She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework last night.

24. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) Mike's mother wakes Mike up every day. (将 every day 改为 yesterday morning)

Mike's mother \_\_\_\_\_ Mike up yesterday morning.

25. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) Yang Ling will go to the party. (改为一般疑问句, 并作否定回答)

—\_\_\_\_\_ Yang Ling go to the party?

—No, she \_\_\_\_\_.

26. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) The farmer caught a big fish this morning. (改为否定句)

The farmer \_\_\_\_\_ a big fish this morning,

27. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) You shouldn't be late for class. (改为祈使句)

\_\_\_\_\_ be late for class.

28. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) They flew a kite yesterday. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a kite yesterday?

29. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) It's time for having dinner. (改为同义句)

It's time \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.

30. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) I can see some boats on the river. (改为否定句)

I \_\_\_\_\_ see \_\_\_\_\_ boats on the river.

31. (2018·江苏南通·校考小升初真题) I will go to the zoo with my family. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo with \_\_\_\_\_ family?

32. (2018·江苏南通·校考小升初真题) Bobby did his homework at school yesterday. (改为否定句)

Bobby \_\_\_\_\_ his homework at school yesterday.

33. (2022·江苏淮安·校考小升初真题) There were some black clouds in the sky just now. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ black clouds in the sky just now?

34. (2022·江苏淮安·校考小升初真题) Tom does his homework carefully. (改为否定句)

Tom \_\_\_\_\_ his homework carefully.

35. (2022·江苏淮安·校考小升初真题) That box is very beautiful. (改为复数句子)

\_\_\_\_\_ are very beautiful.

36. (2019·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Those are interesting books. (改成单数句子)

\_\_\_\_\_ interesting book.

37. (2019·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Mike did his homework in his study last night. (改为否定句)

Mike \_\_\_\_\_ his homework in his study last night.

38. (2020·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) I got a lot of nice presents yesterday. (用 tomorrow 替换 yesterday)

I \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of nice presents tomorrow.

39. (2020·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Mike drank some cola just now. (改为否定句)

Mike \_\_\_\_\_ drink \_\_\_\_\_ cola just now.

40. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) The teacher let us have a rest. (改成一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ you have a rest?

41. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) They usually do their homework before dinner. (将 they 改为 Nancy 改写句子)

Nancy usually \_\_\_\_\_ homework before dinner.

42. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) They will go to Shanghai next year. (改为否定句)

They \_\_\_\_\_ go to Shanghai next year.

## 二、同义句转换

43. (2023·江苏南通·小升初真题) We should save water to protect the Earth. (改为同义句)

We shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ water to protect the Earth.

44. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Lucy took the metro to the shopping centre. (改为同义句)

Lucy went to the shopping centre \_\_\_\_\_.

45. (2023·江苏镇江·统考小升初真题) What do you want to eat? (改为同义句)

What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?

46. (2023·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Helen takes the metro to the museum every day. (改为同义句)

Helen \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum \_\_\_\_\_ metro every day.

47. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) Everyone should save energy and water. (改为同义句)

Everyone shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_.

48. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) My brother goes to school at seven forty. (改为同义句)

My brother goes to school at \_\_\_\_\_.

49. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) Wang Bing takes a bus to the zoo. (改为同义句)

Wang Bing goes to the zoo \_\_\_\_\_.

50. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) I like English best. (改为同义句)

English is my \_\_\_\_\_.

51. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) The new computer costs me 6000 yuan. (同义句转换)

I \_\_\_\_\_ 6000 yuan \_\_\_\_\_ the new computer.

52. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) With no help at night, they do not know what they can do. (改为同义句)

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With no help at night, they do not know what \_\_\_\_\_.

53. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) They enjoyed themselves on Children's Day this year. (改为同义句)

They \_\_\_\_\_ on Children's Day this year!

54. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) Water the young tree often, or it will die. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you don't water the young tree often, it will be \_\_\_\_\_.

55. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) Reading is very interesting. (改为同义句)

\_\_\_\_\_ to read.

56. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) My cousin likes Yao Ming best. (改同义句)

My \_\_\_\_\_ player is Yao Ming.

57. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) He pays 100 yuan for the dress. (改为同义句)

He \_\_\_\_\_ 100 yuan \_\_\_\_\_ the dress.

58. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) My father showed me a beautiful picture. (改为同义句)

My father \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful picture \_\_\_\_\_.

59. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) My mother buys me a piano as my birthday present. (改为同义句)

My mother buys a piano \_\_\_\_\_ me as my birthday present.

60. (2018·江苏南通·校考小升初真题) Mrs Brown is from London. (改为同义句)

Mrs Brown \_\_\_\_\_ London.

61. (2022·江苏淮安·校考小升初真题) Nancy goes to school on foot every day. (改为同义句)

Nancy \_\_\_\_\_ school every day.

62. (2019·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) His mother went to work by car. (改为同义 drive)

His mother \_\_\_\_\_ work.

63. (2020·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Ben is good at painting pictures. (改为同义句)

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ in painting pictures.

64. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) I'm going to be the king. (同义句转换)

\_\_\_\_\_ the king.

### 三、对划线部分提问

65. (2023·江苏南通·小升初真题) I want to be an artist some day. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ some day?

66. (2023·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) John took the bus to the park last Sunday. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ John take the bus to the park?

67. (2023·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) My sister wants to be an English teacher. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ does your sister \_\_\_\_\_ to be?

68. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) They will bring some balloons to the school tomorrow. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ they do tomorrow?

69. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) I'm going to Ocean Park for the holiday. (改为一般疑问句)

\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ to Ocean Park for the holiday?

70. (2023·江苏镇江·统考小升初真题) Dad is cooking meat with potatoes in the kitchen. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ is Dad \_\_\_\_\_ in the kitchen?

71. (2023·江苏镇江·统考小升初真题) There are twenty-two girls in his class. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ girls are there in his class?

72. (2023·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Kitty is playing the piano at the concert. (对画线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Kitty \_\_\_\_\_ at the concert?

73. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) We went to Star Park last Sunday. (对划线部分提问)

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday?

74. (2022·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) She put out the fire with water just now. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ she put out the fire just now?

75. (2022·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) There are two glasses of milk on the table. (对划线部分提问)

How \_\_\_\_\_ milk \_\_\_\_\_ there on the table?

76. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) Rich seldom take s exercise in the school. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Rich \_\_\_\_\_ exercise in the school?

77. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) There are 5 bottles of milk in the fridge. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ in the fridge?

78. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) Tommy goes on picnics with his family about once a week. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ does Tommy go on picnics with his family?

79. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) You can take the metro to the cinema. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ get to the cinema?

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80. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) Our new building is big and modern. (划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ your new building?
81. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) The girl under the tree is my younger sister. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ younger sister?
82. (2022·江苏无锡·六年级小升初模拟) My father did the housework at home. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ father \_\_\_\_\_ at home?
83. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) The boy catches a big fish with the net. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the boy catch the big fish?
84. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) Lily went to the Bund last summer holiday. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ did Lily go to last summer holiday?
85. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) I stayed there for a month. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ did you stay there?
86. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) I want to be a doctor. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ do you want to \_\_\_\_\_?
87. (2022·江苏南通·统考小升初真题) They are Mike's picture books. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ picture books are they?
88. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Yang Ling has a cough. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ with Yang Ling?
89. (2022·江苏淮安·统考小升初真题) Rubbish makes the streets messy and dirty. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the streets messy and dirty?
90. (2018·江苏南通·校考小升初真题) We must follow the rules in class. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in class?
91. (2022·江苏淮安·校考小升初真题) The students should listen to the teachers in class. (对画线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the students do in class?
92. (2019·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) We were in the park on Sunday. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ in the park on Sunday?
93. (2019·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) The red T-Shirt is Mr Wang's. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is Mr Wang's?
94. (2020·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) I have breakfast at seven o'clock. (对划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ you have breakfast?

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95. (2020·江苏宿迁·统考小升初真题) Helen watched TV to learn about Canada. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ did Helen \_\_\_\_\_ about Canada.

96. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) The lion bit the net with his sharp teeth. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ did the lion bite the net?

97. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) We must not play on the road because there are many cars and bikes. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ we play on the road?

98. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) Tim brought some snacks to the park last Saturday. (对划线部分提问)

\_\_\_\_\_ Tim bring any snacks to he park?

#### 四、写出问答句

99. (2022·江苏连云港·统考小升初真题) When's Mother's Day? (根据实际情况，用完整句回答)

\_\_\_\_\_

100. (2023 下·江苏南通·六年级校考小升初模拟) Is your sister cleaning the table in the kitchen? (作肯定回答)

Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.



## 参考答案：

1. both

【详解】本题考查句型转换。原句句意：刘涛来自中国。迈克也来自中国。合并为一句话，即：刘涛和迈克都来自中国。两者都用 both，故答案为 both。

2. won't any

【详解】原句句意：她将要在儿童节买一些礼物。本题考查句型转换。改为否定句，will 的否定形式为 won't，some 用于肯定句，any 用于否定句和疑问句，因此 some 应改为 any，故答案为 won't; any。

3. you going

【详解】原句句意：我们将要在五点半举行聚会。本题考查句型转换。句子时态为一般将来时，改为一般疑问句将 be 动词 are 提到句首，第一人称 we 改为第二人称 you，其他成分不变，故答案为 you; going。

4. will wake

【详解】原句句意：汤姆刚才把博比叫醒了。本题考查句型转换。题干要求用 tomorrow 改写，改写句子为一般将来时，用 will+动词原形表示，woke 过去式改为 wake 动词原形，句意为：汤姆明天会叫醒鲍比。故答案为 will, wake。

5. won't travel

【详解】原句句意：汤姆将和他的家人周游世界。本题考查句型转换，题干要求改为否定句，句子为一般将来时，否定结构为 will+not+动词原形，will not=won't, travel 旅行，动词原形。句意为：汤姆将不会和他的家人去环游世界。故答案为 won't travel。

6. cooked fish

【详解】原句句意：莉莉现在正在给家人做鱼。本题考查句型转换。用 yesterday 改写句子，句子时态变为一般过去时，谓语动词要用过去式，cooking 的原形是 cook，过去式是 cooked，其他部分不变。故答案为 cooked fish。

7. Will you

【详解】原句句意：下周我要去北京。本题考查句型转换，改为一般疑问句将 will 提前，将 I 改为 you。故答案为 Will; you。

8. didn't eat

【详解】原句句意：猫昨晚把鱼吃了。本题考查句型转换。题干要求改为否定句，句子含有实义动词 ate，可知句子为一般过去时，变为否定句借助于助动词 did，否定形式 didn't，原句中的 ate 在助动词后要变成动词原形 eat，故答案为 didn't, eat。

9. Is there

【详解】原句句意：动物园附近有一家超市。该句是 **there be** 句型，改为一般疑问句将 **is** 提前即可。

故答案为 **Is; there**。

10. going have

【详解】原句句意：今天早上我们有一节英语课。用 **tomorrow morning** 改写句子，即将句子改为一般将来时，**be going to do** 结构。故答案为 **going; have**。

11. does shopping

【详解】原句句意：他们经常在网上购物。由 **do** 可知句子是一般现在时，用 **Mary** 改写，主语是第三人称单数，**do** 用第三人称单数形式 **does**，故答案为 **does; shopping**。

12. Were

【详解】原句句意：迈克的裤子几分钟前还在这里。句子含 **be** 动词 **were**，改为一般疑问句，**were** 提前，故答案为 **Were**。

13. won't

【详解】原句句意：明天是迈克的生日。句子含 **will**，改为否定句需要借助 **not**，缩写为 **won't**，故答案为 **won't**。

14. are the

【详解】句意：李磊在四组。林涛也在四组。合并为一句为：李磊和林涛都是在同一个组。主语复数，**be** 动词用 **are**。**in the same team** 在同一个组。故答案为 **are; the**。

15. looks like

【详解】原句句意：Pamela 像她的奶奶。**be like = look like** 看起来像，主语 **Pamela** 是单数第三人称，故谓语动词 **look** 用第三人称单数形式 **looks**。故答案为 **looks; like**。

16. Those their knives

【详解】原句句意：那是他的小刀。改为复数：那些是他们的的小刀。第一空：那些 **those**，此处为句首，首字母要大写即 **Those**；第二空：他们的 **their**；第三空：小刀 **knife** 的复数 **knives**，故答案为 **Those; their; knives**。

【点睛】

17. Did eat they didn't

【详解】原句句意：上个重阳节他们吃了年糕。原句动词 **ate** 是过去式，改为一般疑问句，句首加助动词 **Did**，原句动词 **ate** 改为动词原形 **eat**，否定回答是 **No**，主语+**didn't**。故答案为 **Did; eat; they; didn't**。

【点睛】

18. What beautiful dresses

【详解】句意：这些裙子很漂亮。句子改为感叹句，What+(形容词)+可数名词复数或不可数名词+主语+谓语！故答案为 What; beautiful; dresses。

19. washes takes

【详解】句意：我经常在洗澡后洗衣服。句子为陈述句，句子时态为一般现在时，根据题意改为第三人称单数，应把动词改为第三人称单数形式，wash 改为 washes, take 改为 takes, 故答案为 washes; takes。

【点睛】

20. Both and like

【详解】原句句意：他喜欢踢足球。而且我也喜欢踢足球。合并为一句，要用 both...and...句型，表示两者都。他和我都喜欢踢足球。主语为复数，动词要用原形 like，故答案为 Both; and; like。

21. as handsome as

【详解】句意：我爸爸很英俊。我哥哥也很英俊。合并为一句，可知句意为我爸爸和我哥哥一样英俊，as+形容词/副词+as 结构，意思为.....和.....一样.....，英俊的为 handsome，故答案为 as; handsome; as。

【点睛】

22. Did have

【详解】安迪不得不在五点之前洗衣服。句子时态为一般过去时，句中有实意动词 had，根据题意改为一般疑问句应借助助动词 Did，后加动词原形 have，故答案为 Did; have。

【点睛】

23. didn't do

【详解】原句句意：她昨天晚上做她的家庭作业了。原句中动词 did 是过去式，改为否定句，在主语后面加 didn't, 原句中动词 did 改为动词原形 do，故答案为 didn't; do。

【点睛】

24. woke

【详解】句意：迈克的妈妈每天叫醒迈克。将 every day 改为 yesterday morning，可知句子为一般过去时，谓语动词用动词过去式，wake 过去式为 woke，故答案为 woke。

【点睛】

25. Will won't

【详解】句意：杨玲将去一个派对。由句中 will 可知句子时态为一般将来时，根据题意改为一般疑问句应将 will 提前，首字母大写，其否定回答为 No，主语+will not，缩写形式为 won't, 故答案为 Will;

won't。

【点睛】

26. didn't catch

【详解】原句句意：那个农民今天早晨抓了一条大鱼。caught 是实义动词的过去式，改为否定句需加助动词 didn't, caught 变回原形 catch，故答案为 didn't; catch。

27. Don't

【详解】句意：你上课不应该迟到。句子时态为一般现在时，根据题意改为祈使句应说上课不要迟到，因此应借助助动词 Don't，首字母大写，故答案为 Don't。

【点睛】

28. Did fly

【详解】句意：他们昨天放了风筝。根据 yesterday 可知句子是一般过去时，改为一般疑问句：他们昨天放风筝了吗？flew 实义动词，疑问句时前面需要助动词，一般过去时态，助动词用过去式 did，实义动词用原形 fly，故答案为 Did; fly。

【点睛】

29. to have

【详解】原句句意：该是吃晚餐的时间了。It's time for sth. 与 It's time to do sth. 都表示该是做某事的时间了，同义句可改为 It's time to have dinner. 故答案为 to; have。

【点睛】

30. can't any

【详解】句意：我在河上能看到一些船。句子中有 can，所以否定形式是 can't。some 在否定句中要改为 any，故答案为 can't; any。

31. Will go your

【详解】句意为我要和家人一起去动物园。该句时态为一般将来时，结构为：will+动词原形，题意要求改为一般疑问句，需把 will 提前，其后接动词原形 go，go to the zoo 意为去动物园，由句意可知，人称代词 my（我的）应变为 your（你的），故答案为 Will; go; your。

32. didn't do

【详解】句意：鲍比昨天在学校做作业了。该句时态为一般过去时，题意要求改为否定式，需用助动词 didn't 来帮忙，其后接动词原形 do，故答案为 didn't; do。

33. Were any

【详解】句意：刚才天空中有一些乌云。句子为 there be 句型的一般过去时态，改为一般疑问句，只需

把系动词 were 放到句首，句中的 some 变为 any，其他不变，故答案为 Were; any。

【点睛】

34.        doesn't        do

【详解】句意：汤姆认真地做他的家庭作业。句中的实义动词为 does，改为否定句，需要助动词 does 的否定形式 doesn't，doesn't 后面接动词原形 do，其他不变，故答案为 doesn't; do。

【点睛】

35.        Those        boxes

【详解】句意：那个盒子很漂亮。改为复数句子：那些盒子很漂亮。That 指示代词，复数形式为 those，放于句首，首字母大写，box 的复数形式为 boxes，故答案为 Those; boxes。

【点睛】

36.        That's        an

【详解】句意：那些是有趣的书。改为单数句，需要将复数单词变为单数形式，Those 单数形式是 That，are 的单数形式是 is，interesting 是以元音因素开始，前面用不定冠词 an，That is 缩写是 That's，故答案为 That's; an。

【点睛】

37.        didn't        do

【详解】句意：迈克昨天晚上在他的书房里写作业。句子时态为一般过去时，所以助动词是 did，否定是 didn't，助动词后接动词原形 do。故答案为 didn't; do。

38.        will        get

【详解】原句句意：今天我收到了很多漂亮的礼物。用 tomorrow 明天替换 yesterday 昨天，句子由一般过去时变为一般将来时。一般将来时态用 will / be going to+动词原形表示。根据所给空格数，可知该句应用 will+动词原形。got 的动词原形为 get。故答案为 will; get。

【点睛】

39.        didn't        any

【详解】句意：迈克刚才喝了些可乐。根据 just now 可知句子为一般过去时态，变为否定句在动词前加助动词过去式 did 的否定形式 didn't，肯定句中的 some，在否定句中变成 any。故答案为 didn't; any。

【点睛】

40.        Did        let

【详解】句意：教师让我们休息。本题考查句型转换，根据单词 let 和主语 the teacher 教师，可知句子为一般过去时，变成一般疑问句提助动词 did，后面动词恢复原形 let。故答案为 Did; let。

41. does her

【详解】原句句意：他们通常在晚饭前做作业。本题考查句型转换，句中时态是一般现在时，根据题干要求要将句中主语 they 改为 Nancy，Nancy 是第三人称，做主语时谓语动词用第三人称单数，句中的 their 改为 her，故答案为 does; her。

42. will not

【详解】原句句意：他们明年要去上海。本题考查句型转换，含有 will 的肯定句改为否定句，在 will 后加 not，故答案为 will, not。

43. waste

【详解】原句句意：我们应该节约用水来保护地球。本题考查句型转换。该句的同义句为：为了保护地球，我们不应该浪费水。浪费 waste，动词，shouldn't 后接动词原形，故答案为 waste。

44. by metro

【详解】原句句意：露西乘地铁去了购物中心。本题考查句型转换。took the metro=by metro 乘地铁，故答案为 by metro。

45. would like

【详解】原句句意：你想要吃什么？本题考查句型转换。题干要求改为同义句，want to do sth 和 would like to do 都翻译为：想要做什么。want to 改为 would like，并将 would 提前，故答案为 would; like。

46. goes by

【详解】原句句意：海伦每天乘地铁去博物馆。take the metro to + 地点 = go to + 地点 + by metro，乘地铁去某地。故答案为 goes; by。

47. waste energy and water

【详解】原句句意：每个人都应该节约能源和水。题干要求改为同义句，节约能源和水可以表示为不浪费能源和水，浪费 waste，故答案为 waste energy and water。

48. twenty to eight

【详解】原句句意：我哥哥七点四十去上学。题干要求改为同义句，seven forty 可改为 twenty to eight，故答案为 twenty to eight。

49. by bus

【详解】原句句意：王兵乘公共汽车去动物园。take a bus to+地点=go to+地点+by bus，故答案为 by; bus。

50. favourite subject

【详解】原句句意：我最喜欢英语。改为同义句：英语是我最喜欢的学科。最喜欢的 favourite，形容词；学科 subject，可数名词，根据句意可知此处用单数形式，故答案为 favourite; subject。

## 【点睛】

51. spend on

【详解】句意：新电脑花了我 6000 元。sth cost sb some money=sb spend some money on sth，故答案为 spend, on。

52. to do

【详解】原句句意：晚上没有任何帮助，他们不知道他们能做什么。do not know what to do 不知道做什么，故答案为 to, do。

53. had fun

【详解】句意：他们在今年的儿童节玩的开心。由动词过去式可知句子是一般过去时，enjoy oneself=have fun, have 的过去式是 had，故答案为 had; fun。

54. If dead

【详解】原句句意：经常给小树浇水，否则它会死的。同义句可以改成条件句，if 如果，be+形容词，dead 死去的，故答案为 If, dead。

55. It's/It is interesting

【详解】句意：阅读很有趣。改为同义句，用 It is+形容词+to do 结构，It is=It's，由原句，可知形容词有趣的为 interesting，故答案为 It's/It is; interesting。

## 【点睛】

56. cousin's favourite

【详解】原句句意：我表弟最喜欢姚明。改为同义句，可用 favourite 最喜欢的，cousin 的所有格形式为 cousin's。我表弟最喜欢的球员是姚明。故答案为 cousin's; favourite。

57. spends on

【详解】句意：这件裙子他付了 100 元。改为同义句，可知 pay some money for sth=spend some money on sth 付钱给某物，由句中的 pays，可知原句为一般现在时，同义句也为一般现在时，主语 he 是第三人称单数，谓语动词也用第三人称单数形式，spend 第三人称单数为 spends，故答案为 spends; on。

## 【点睛】

58. showed to me

【详解】句意：我爸爸给我看了一幅漂亮的画。根据句中的 showed，可知句子为一般过去时，同义句也为一般过去时，谓语动词用动词过去式，show sb sth=show sth to sb 给某人看某物，show 的过去式为 showed，故答案为 showed; to; me。

## 【点睛】



59. for

【详解】句意：我妈妈给我买了一架钢琴作为生日礼物。题意要求改为同义句，给某人买某物 buy sb sth=buy sth for sb，故答案为 for。

60. comes from

【详解】句意为布朗夫人来自伦敦，题意要求改为同义句，be from=come from，意为来自于，该句时态为一般现在时，主语 Mrs Brown 为单数第三人称，谓语动词应该用 come 的单三形式 comes，故答案为 comes; from。

61. walks to

【详解】句意：南希每天步行去上学。根据句中的 every day，可知句子为一般现在时。改为同义句，可知 go to school on foot=walk to school，主语 Nancy 为第三人称单数，谓语动词也为第三人称单数，walk 的第三人称单数为 walks，故答案为 walks; to。

【点睛】

62. drove to

【详解】句意：他的妈妈开车去上班。根据句中的 went，可知句子为一般过去时。用 drive 改为同义句，可知 go to work by car=drive to work，drive 的过去式为 drove，故答案为 drove; to。

【点睛】

63. does well

【详解】句意：本擅长画画。擅长做某事可以用 be good at 或 do well in 表示。原句为一般现在时态，变为同义句，用 do well in 替代原句中的 is good at。主语 Ben 是第三人称单数，do 要用第三人称单数形式 does。故答案为 does; well。

【点睛】

64. I'll be

【详解】句意：我将成为国王。本题考查句型转换。be going to 是计划打算或者将要做某事，可以和 will+动词原形替换，be 是动词原形，成为，I 和 will 可缩写为 I'll，故答案为 I'll; be。

65. What be

【详解】原句句意：有一天我想成为一名艺术家。本题考查句型转换。划线部分是“一名艺术家”，对职业提问用疑问词 what，后接一般疑问句。want to 后接动词原形 be。故答案为 What; be。

66. When did

【详解】原句句意：约翰上周乘坐公交车去了公园。本题考查句型转换。划线部分 last Sunday 上周为时间，用 when 提问，句中有实意动词 took，时态为一般过去时，因此助动词用 did，句子首字母大写，



故答案为 When; did。

67. What want

【详解】原句句意：我的姐姐想要成为一名英语老师。本题考查句型转换，该句时态为一般现在时，对职业提问，问句为：你的姐姐想要成为什么？用疑问词 what 什么来引导，谓语动词用原形 want，故答案为 What; want。

68. What will

【详解】原句句意：他们明天将带一些气球到学校。本题考查句型转换，对要做的事情进行提问，问句为：他们明天将要做什么？用 What 什么进行提问，其后加一般疑问句，把 will 提前，故答案为 What; will。

69. Are going

【详解】原句句意：我要去海洋公园度假。本题考查句型转换，题干要求改为一般疑问句，句子为一般将来时，be going to 结构，原句 be 动词是 am，疑问句中变为 Are 放句首，I 变为第二人称 you，其余不变，句意为：你要去海洋公园度假吗？故答案为 Are, going。

70. What cooking

【详解】原句句意：爸爸正在厨房里用土豆煮肉。本题考查句型转化，画线部分是物品，用 what 提问，首字母大写，is 提前，其余照抄。故答案为 What; cooking。

71. How many

【详解】原句句意：他的班上有二十二名女孩。本题考查句型转换。画线部分 twenty-two 二十二，询问数量用疑问词 how many/how much，how many 修饰可数名词，how much 修饰不可数名词，girls 是可数名词，所以用 how many，首字母大写，故答案为 How, many。

72. What's doing

【详解】句意：基蒂正在音乐会上弹钢琴。画线部分是 s playing the piano，用 what 提问，后跟一般疑问句，即基蒂正在音乐会上做什么？What's Kitty doing at the concert?故答案为 What's; doing。

73. did go

【详解】句意：我们上周日去星星公园了。划线部分是地点，所以用 where 提问，句子时态为一般过去时，助动词用 did，助动词后面动词用原形 go，故答案为 did; go。

74. How did

【详解】原句句意：她刚才用水把火扑灭了。划线部分是用水，疑问词用 how，原句是一般过去时，how 后一般疑问句要借助动词 did，句式：How+did+主语+动词原形+其它？故答案为 How; did。

75. much is

【详解】原句句意：桌子上有两杯牛奶。分析该句，为 **there are** 句型的肯定句，划线部分为牛奶的数量，对不可数名词数量提问用 **how much**，不可数名词对应的 be 动词用 **is**，故答案为 **much; is**。

76.        How        often        does        take

【详解】原句句意：里奇很少在学校锻炼身体。划线部分是频率，用 **how often** 提问，句子是一般现在时，主语 **Rich** 是第三人称单数，助动词用 **does**，实义动词 **takes** 变原形 **take**，故答案为 **How, often, does, take**。

77.        What        is

【详解】句意：冰箱里有 5 瓶牛奶。句中划线部分为 **5 bottles of milk** 可知是对有什么提问，因此应用特殊疑问词 **what**，后面加 be 动词 **is**，故答案为 **What; is**。

【点睛】

78.        How        often

【详解】句意：汤米大约每周和家人去野餐一次。对 **about once a week** 提问用疑问词 **how often**，首字母大写，故答案为 **How; often**。

79.        How        can        I

【详解】句意：你可以骑摩托去电影院。句中划线部分为 **take the metro**，由此可知是对交通方式提问，因此应用特殊疑问词 **How**，情态动词 **can** 提前，第二人称 **you** 改为第一人称 **I**，故答案为 **How; can; I**。

【点睛】

80.        How        is

【详解】原句句意：我们的新大楼又大又现代。划线部分是楼的特征，提问时用疑问词 **How**，剩余部分改为一般疑问句，将系动词 **is** 提到疑问词后，故答案为 **How; is**。

【点睛】

81.        Which        girl        is        your

【详解】原句句意：树下的那个女孩是我的小妹妹。划线部分 **under the tree** 修饰 **the girl**，在句中作定语，因此疑问词应该表达的意思是“哪个女孩”，用 **which** 提问，后面跟 **girl**，将 **is** 提前，将 **my** 改为 **your**，故答案为 **Which; girl; is; your**。

【点睛】

82.        What        did        your        do

【详解】句意：我爸爸在家做家务了。划线部分是做的事情，用疑问代词 **what** 提问，特殊疑问句句子结构为：**What+助动词+主语+动词原形+其他?** 由句中 **did**，可知原句为一般过去时，问句也为一般过

去时，原句主语为 My father，问句主语为 your father，助动词用 did，did 后面接动词原形 do，故答案为 What; did; your; do。

【点睛】

83. How does

【详解】句意：男孩用网子钓到了一条大鱼。题意要求对划线部分提问，询问方式，应用疑问词 how 来引导，该句时态为一般现在时，主语 the boy 为单数第三人称，助动词应用 do 的单数第三人称形式 does，故答案为 How; does。

84. What place

【详解】原句句意：莉莉去年暑假去外滩了。划线部分 the Bund 外滩，是地方。根据所给空格书，可知用 what place 什么地方提问。故答案为 What; place。

【点睛】

85. How long

【详解】句意：我在那待一个月。句中划线部分为 for a month，由此可知是对多长时间提问，因此应用 How long，首字母大写，故答案为 How; long。

【点睛】

86. What be

【详解】句意：我想成为一名医生。句中划线部分为 to be a doctor，由此可知是对想要做什么提问，因此应用特殊疑问词 What，首字母大写，想要做某事 want to do sth，成为 be，故答案为 What; be。

【点睛】

87. Whose

【详解】原句句意：它们是迈克的图画书。划线部分是 Mike's，故用 whose 谁的提问，后跟一般疑问句，故答案为 Whose。

88. What's wrong

【详解】原句句意：杨玲咳嗽。划线部分是咳嗽，提问怎么了用 What's wrong with sb?故答案为 What's; wrong。

【点睛】

89. What makes

【详解】句意：垃圾使街道又脏又乱。划线部分是名词，所以用 what 提问，并且是 what 在句子中做主语时，动词要用第三人称单数，所以是 makes，故答案为 What; makes。

90. What must do

【详解】句意为我们必须课堂上遵守规则，提问什么，应用疑问代词 **what** 来引导，情态动词 **must**（必须）后应接动词原形 **do**，故答案为 **What; must; do**。

91.        **What**        **should**

【详解】句意：在课上学生应该认真听老师讲课。划线部分是 **listen to the teachers**，故用 **what** 什么提问，后跟一般疑问句，故答案为 **What; should**。

92.        **Who**        **was**

【详解】句意：我们星期天在公园里。划线部分是主语我们，提问用 **Who**，**Who** 作主语，谓语动词用单数，**were** 的单数形式是 **was**，故答案为 **Who; was**。

【点睛】

93.        **Which**        **T-Shirt**

【详解】句意：这件红色的 T 恤衫是王先生的。划线部分为 **The red**，用疑问代词 **which** 提问，特殊疑问句句结构为：**Which+名词+be 动词+名词所有格**？名词为 **T-Shirt**，**be** 动词为 **is**，名词所有格为 **Mr Wang's**，故答案为 **Which; T-Shirt**。

【点睛】

94.        **When**        **do**

【详解】原句句意：我七点吃早饭。划线部分 **at seven o'clock** 七点钟是时间，用 **When** 或 **What time** 提问。句子结构为 **When/What time+助动词+主语+动词原形+其他**？根据所给空格数，可知该特殊疑问句用 **When** 引导，首字母大写。句子为一般现在时态，主语 **you** 是第二人称单数，助动词用 **do**。故答案为 **When; do**。

【点睛】

95.        **How**        **learn**

【详解】原句句意：海伦通过看电视来了解加拿大。划线部分 **watched TV** 是了解加拿大的方式，用 **How** 来提问，首字母大写。句子结构为 **How+did+主语+动词原形+其他**？**learn** 为动词原形。故答案为 **How; learn**。

【点睛】

96. **How**

【详解】句意：狮子用他的尖锐的牙齿咬网子。本题考查句型转换，句子为一般过去时，**with his sharp teeth** 用尖锐的牙齿，对方式方法提问用 **how**，注意首字母大写。故答案为 **How**。

97.        **Why**        **mustn't**

【详解】句意：我们禁止在马路上玩耍因为有太多小汽车和自行车。本题考查句型转换，针对 **because**

提问，用 **why**，放在句首，首字母要大写，句中有 **must not** 禁止，一个空要用缩写 **mustn't**。故答案为 **Why; mustn't**。

98.        **When**        **did**

【详解】句意：上周六，缇姆带了一些零食去公园。本题考查句型转换。**last Saturday** 是上周六，疑问词是 **when**，放在句首，首字母要大写，时态是一般过去时态，剩余部分借助助动词 **did** 变成一般疑问句放在疑问词后面，故答案为 **When; did**。

99. 如： **It's on the second Sunday in May.**

【详解】句意：母亲节是什么时候？根据实际情况，是在五月的第二个星期天，在五月 **in May**，在第二个星期天 **on the second Sunday**，故答案为 **It's on the second Sunday in May.**

100.        **she**        **is**

【详解】原句句意：你姐姐/妹妹正在厨房里清理桌子吗？本题考查一般疑问句的答语，**is** 引导的一般疑问句，主语是 **your sister**，肯定回答是 **Yes, she is.** 故答案为 **she, is.**