

| 2025 年

成考专升本英语

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考点 1 名词所有格

(一) 单重所有格——'s 所有格

1、表示有生命的名词的所有格

构成方法		例词
单数名词	加 's	the girl's toys the waitress's toys
复数名词	以 s 结尾, 加 '	the girls' toys
	非 s 结尾, 加 's	the children's toys
特殊情况	以 s 结尾的人名, 加 's 或 s' 都行	Dickens' novels Dickens's novels
用法 1	表示几个人共同的东西, 只在最后一个人后加 's	Lucy and Lily's mother
用法 2	表示几个人都分别有的东西, 则每个人都要后都要加 's	Lucy's and Lily's books
用法 3	表示某人的家, 店铺、诊所时, 常省略所有格后的名词	at my uncle's = at my uncle's home

2、表示无生命事物的所有关系

- 一般用...of...结构表示无生命的名词所有格
- 名词 A+of+名词 B: 表示 B 的 A
- eg: the door of the room 房间的门; the price of the book 书的价格

(二) 双重所有格: 指同时既使用's 所有格又使用 of 所有格

- 1、名词 + of + 名词所有格: a friend of Jack's
- a photo of Mr Smith's 史密斯先生收藏的一张照片
- a photo of Mr Smith 史密斯先生照的一张照片
- 2、名词 + of+ 名词性物主代词
- a friend of hers

考点 2 情态动词

表示说话者情感状态的动词。情态动词本身有词义, 但意义不完整, 一般不单独作谓语, 而是与动词原形一起构成谓语。

情态动词	用法	示例
can/could	表示能力: 能, 会 (can 表现在, could 表过去)	She can speak French very well. I could read when I was three.
	表示请求或许可: 可以 (could 语气更委婉, 回答用 can 或 can't)	-Could I use your computer? -Yes, you can. You can borrow two books at a time from the library.
	表示把握较大的推测: 可能会 (多用于疑问句和否定句)	-Can the news be true? -No, it can't be true. Anybody can make mistakes.
may/might	表示请求或许可: 可以 (疑问句的肯定回答用 can, 否定回答用 mustn't/can't/had better not)	You may take the book home. -May I use your computer? -Yes, you can. / No, you can't.
	表推测 (把握不大): 可能, 或许, 大概 (一般不用于疑问句)	One may live a hundred years, but cannot live three hundred.
	may + 主语 + 谓语 (表示祝愿)	May our friendship live long.
	may/might well	Beijing may/might well be changing faster than any

	理应，有足够理由；可能	other city on earth.
	may/might as well 倒不如，不妨	It is very late, so you may/might as well go to bed.
will/would	表意愿 (will 表现在, would 表过去)	I won't let you down.
	表请求或建议 (多用于第二人称的疑问句, would 语气更加委婉)	Would you please tell me your telephone number?
	表推测可能会	You won't know the woman in red. She is our new neighbor.
should	表示劝告、建议或义务、责任	You should do it because you have promised to.
	表示按常理或经验进行的推测	They should be there by now, I think.
	表示惊讶、疑惑、欣喜、失望等情感, 意为“竟然”	I don't know why you should think that I did it.
must	表义务、命令, 语气强烈, 必须; 否定形式为 mustn't, 意为“不准, 禁止”	She must do it herself. I shan't help her.
	用于一般疑问句, 否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to	-Must I hand in homework today? -No, you needn't/don't have to.
	表有把握的肯定推测: 一定, 必然 (表否定推测用 can't)	Winter must be followed by spring.
need	(情态动词) need do 无人称和数的变化; 常用于否定句和疑问句	Need I do this at once? We needn't drive so fast.
	(实义动词) need to do/doing 有人称和数的变化, 用于一切句式	He needs our help. My shoes need repairing /to be repaired. We need to tell him the truth.
情态动词 + have done	can/could have done 本可以做, 而未做	You could have passed the exam, but you were so careless.
	can't/couldn't have done 不可能做过	He couldn't have done so much homework in so short a time.
	may/might have done 可能做过	He may have said so.
	should have done 本应该做过	You should have started earlier.
	needn't have done 本不需要做	You needn't have told me the news.
	must have done 一定做过	The ground is wet. It must have rained last night.

*温馨提示: 情态动词表推测时,可能性大小排序如下:

must>will>would>shall>should>can>could>may>might>can't

考点 3 主谓一致

在英语中, 谓语受主语支配, 必须和主语在人称和数上保持一致。

谓语动词用单数	单数名词或代词作主语	The boy goes to school every day.
	动词不定式或动名词作主语	Seeing is believing.
	the number of + 可数名词复数作主语	The number of students is 40.
	one of + 可数名词复数作主语	One of my favorite kids is Tom.

	either, neither, each, every 或 no + 单数名词, 以及由 some, any, no, every 构成的复合不定代词作主语	①Is everybody here today? ②Neither book is good.
	表示时间、距离、价格、度量衡等的名词作主语	Twenty years is not a long time.
谓 语 动 词 用 单 数	由 and 连接两个名词且两个名词指同一人或物作主语	The poet and writer has come.
	“the only one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which” 引导的从句结构中	She is the only one of the girls who is late.
谓 语 动 词 用 复 数	复数名词或代词作主语	The children are playing outside.
	某些只有复数形式的名词, 如 glasses, shorts, trousers, scissors 等作主语	Your glasses are beautiful.
	由 and 或 both...and...连接两个代词或名词作主语	Both he and I are right.
	a number of + 可数名词复数作主语	A number of workers are needed.
	集体名词 people, police 等作主语	The police are looking for the lost boy.
	the + 姓氏名词复数 (..... 一家人 / 夫妇), the + 某些形容词 (一类人) 作主语	The rich are not always happy.
	“one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which” 引导的从句结构中	This is one of the most interesting stories that have been told.
谓 语 动 词 单 复 数 取 决 于 主 语	a lot of/lot of/plenty of the rest of + 名词作主语	A lot of people have been here.
	分数 / 百分数 + of + 名词作主语	Two thirds of the work is finished.
	某些集体名词, 如 family, team, class, group 等作主语时, 如果作为一个整体看待, 谓语动词用单数; 如果指其中每个成员, 谓语动词用复数	①My family is a big one. ②My family are watching TV.

就远原则	口诀: 好像包括四除五和	名词 A + 连词 + 名词 B
规则: 谓语动词的单复数, 看离动词最远的 A 的单复数。A 为单数, 谓语动词用单数, A 为复数, 谓语动词用复数。	好像: like 包括: including 四除: but, except, besides, in addition to 五和: with, along with, together with, combined with, as well as	①Nobody but two boys was late for class. ②All the kids except Jim get a new book.
就近原则		
规则: 谓语动词的单复数, 看离动词最近的 B 的单复数, B 为单数, 谓语动词用单数, B 为复数, 谓语动词用复数。	1. either A or B (要么... 要么) 2. neither A nor B (既不..... 也不) 3. not only A but also B (不仅... 而且) 4. not A but B (不是... 而是) 5. A or B (或者) 6. there be B+A... (有)	Either you or I am right. ①There is one egg and two apples in it. ②There are two apples and one egg in it.

考点 4 常接动词不定式 (to do)的单词/词组/句型

(一) 常跟动词不定式的动词(词组)

afford (负担得起)	agree (同意)	choose (选择)
dare (敢)	decide (决定)	expect (期望)

fail (失败)	hope/wish (希望)	learn (学习)
manage (设法)	offer (提供)	plan (计划)
prefer (更喜欢)	prepare (准备)	pretend (假装)
promise (承诺)	refuse (拒绝)	want (想要)
can't wait (等不及)	would like (愿意)	be supposed (应该)

(二) 常跟动词不定式作宾语补足语的动词 (sb to do)

advise(建议)	force(强迫)	teach(教)
allow(允许)	help(帮助)	tell(告诉)
ask(要求)	invite(邀请)	want(想要)
expect(期望)	order(命令)	warn(警告)

(三) 动词不定式的常见句型

句型	含义	例句
prefer to do sth. rather than do sth.	宁愿做某事而不愿做某事	She prefers to receive a small gift rather than get a lot of money.
It takes sb. some time to do sth.	某人花一些时间做某事	It takes me 3 hours to repair the TV set.
It is +adj. + for sb.to do sth.	对某人来说做某事是.....	It is hard for the young boy to carry the heavy box.

考点 5 常接动名词 (doing)的单词/词组/句型

(一) 常跟动名词的动词

admit (承认)	avoid (避免)	consider (考虑)	appreciate (感激)
enjoy (喜欢)	finish (完成)	imagine (想象)	keep (坚持)
mind (介意)	miss (错过)	practice (练习)	suggest (建议)
mean (意味着)			

(二) 常跟动名词的词组

be busy(忙于...)	be/get used to(习惯于.....)	be worth(值得....)	be good at(擅长.....)
devote to(致力于....)	give up(放弃....)	feel like(想要...)	keep on(继续..)
look forward to(盼望.....)	spend time (in)(花费时间....)	pay attention to(注意.....)	succeed in(成功....)
stop sb. from(阻止某人..)		can't/couldn't help(情不自禁.....)	
have fun/trouble/problems/difficulty(in)(在.....方面有乐趣/麻烦/问题/困难) instead of(而不是)			

(三) 既可跟不定式又可跟动名词的动词(词组)

stop doing sth.(停止做某事)	stop to do sth.(停下来去做另一件事)
try doing sth.(尝试做某事)	try to do sth.(设法/努力去做某事)
forget doing sth.(忘了做过某事)[已做]	forget to do sth.(忘了去做某事)[未做]
remember doing sth.(记得做过某事)[已做]	remember to do sth.(记得去做某事)[未做]
regret doing sth.(对做过的事感到遗憾/后悔)[已做]	regret to do sth.(对要做的事感到遗憾/后悔)[未做]
mean doing sth.(意味着做某事)	mean to do sth.(打算做某事)

考点 6 过去分词常考动词

(一) have sth done 让别人为自己做某事

eg: I had my car repaired by a mechanic 我让一位汽车技师修理了我的车

(二) make sb do 让某人做某事

make sb/sth done 使.....被.....

eg: make himself understood 使他自己被理解

make his spoken English understood 使他的英语口语被理解

考点 7 时态的时间标志词

(一) 一般现在时

1、频率副词

always 总是 (100%)、usually 通常 (80%)、often 经常 (60%)、

sometimes 有时 (30%)、seldom 几乎不 (10%)、never 从不 (0%)

2、every 系列

every day 每天、every time 每次、every Sunday 每周日

3、once/twice 系列

once a week 每周一次、twice a month 每月二次、three times a year 每年三次

(二) 一般过去时

1、yesterday 系列

yesterday morning /the day before yesterday

2、ago 系列——时间段+ago ...之前

a week ago two months ago long long ago 很久以前

3、last 系列 上一...

last year/month/week/night/Monday/term

4、in+过去年份/世纪

in 2005/2018/2022 in the 19th century

5、其他常考时间状语

in the past 在过去 just now 刚才 this morning 今天早上

(三) 一般将来时

1、tomorrow 系列

tomorrow morning/ afternoon/evening.... 明天早上/下午/晚上

the day after tomorrow 后天

eg: My father will come back tomorrow

2、next 系列

next Monday 下周一 next month/year/term 下个月/明年 next time 下一次

eg: My father will come back next Monday

3、in+将来时间系列

in 2090 在 2090 年 in 22th century 在 22 世纪 in a year/week 在一年/周内

eg: My father will come back in 2090

4、其他常考时间短语

in the future 在将来 soon 很快 sooner or later 迟早

eg: My father will come back in the future/soon/ sooner or later

(四) 过去将来时

同一般将来时

(五) 现在进行时

1、now 系列

now /right now 现在

eg: My father is watching TV now/right now.

2、五官系列: listen 听/ look 看

eg: Look, the boys are playing basketball.

Listen, the boy is crying.

3、at 系列: at this time at this moment at present

eg: My father is watching TV at this time.

(六) 过去进行时

1. at 系列

at that time/moment

at that time/moment+过去时间

at this time/moment+过去时间

at +具体时间+过去时间

2. 时间状语从句

“when he came in” 类时间状语从句等

(七) 时间标志词

1、表示影响性事件

肯定句: already 已经 just 刚刚 ever 曾经 recently 近期; 近来 before 以前

否定句及疑问句: yet 已经, 还

2、表示延续性事件

(1) for + 时间段

He has lived here for eight years.

(2) since + 时间点/句子 (过去时)

He has lived here since 2018.

(3) in/during/over the past X years “在过去的几年里”

He has lived a good life in the past eight years.

(4) so far....“截止到....为止”

So far, he has lived here for eight years.

(八) 过去完成时

1、by+过去的时间点 (截止到.....)

I had finished my homework by nine o'clock last night. 昨晚 9 点我已经完成我的作业了

2、by the end of+过去的时间点 (到...末)

We had learned over three thousand English words by the end of last term.

到上学期末, 我们已经学了 3000 多个英语单词

3、before+过去的时间点 (在...之前)

He had written three novels before last year.

(九) 将来完成时

1、by+将来时间

表示在...以前/到...为止 (by+过去时间, 表过去完成时)。

They will have finished the work by next week.

2、by the end of+将来时间

表示到...末为止。

We shall/will have built the bridge by the end of this year.

3、by the time+从句

引导时间状语从句 (从句一般现在时表将来, 主句将来完成时), 表示到...时候。

I will have finished the homework by the time you come home from work.

考点 8 被动语态的基本及特殊句型**(一) 基本句型: 主语+be done+ (by) +其他**

1、一般现在时: 主+am/is/are+done+by+其他

2、一般过去时: 主+was/were+done+by+其他

3、一般将来时: 主+will be+done+by+其他

4、过去将来时: 主+would be+done+by+其他

5、现在进行时: 主+am/is/are+being+done+by+其他

6、过去进行时: 主+was/were+being+done+by+其他

7、现在完成时: 主+have/has been+done+by+其他

8、过去完成时: 主+had been+done+by+其他

9、将来完成时: 主+will+have been+done+by+其他

(二) 特殊句型

1、主动表被动:

(1) want, need, deserve, would like 等词表示“想要”“值得”时, 被动用 to be done 或 doing

eg: Doudou wants to be beaten every day. 豆豆想要每天都被打

(2) 部分不及物动词, 像 sell, wear, wash, read, open, shut 等及物动词作不及物动词, 跟 easily, well, nicely, smoothly 等连用时, 强调谓语动词给主语带来某种结果, 多用主动表示被动。

This book sells well. 这本书很畅销。

The dress wears very well. 这件衣服耐穿。

2、It 作形式主语: It+ be + 部分动词过去分词+that+其他

eg: It is said that doudou is often beaten by penguins. 据说豆豆经常被企鹅们打

It is said that penguins often beat doudou. 据说企鹅们经常打豆豆

3、连系动词像 taste, feel, smell, sound, look, stay 等可以用主动形式表示被动意义。

The desk feels smooth. 桌子摸起来很光滑。

考点 9 虚拟语气用法

(一) if 条件句的虚拟语气

	if 引导的从句时态	主句时态
与过去事实相反	过去完成时 (had done)	would/should/could/might+have done (现在完成时)
与现在事实相反	过去时 (be 动词只用 were)	would/should/could/might+do
与将来事实相反	1. 过去时 (be 动词用 were) 2. were to do 3. should do	would/should/could/might+do

注意：if 条件句虚拟语气的倒装
当虚拟条件句中从句的谓语部分有 were, should, had 时，我们可以将连词 if 省略，将 were, should, had 放在句首。例如：
1. If I were you, I should study English. 可改为：Were I you, I should study English.
2. If you had come yesterday, you would have met him.
可改为：Had you come yesterday, he would attend the meeting.
3. If there should be a meeting tomorrow, I would come.
可改为：Should there be a meeting tomorrow, I would come.

(二) if only 条件句的虚拟语气

	if only 引导的从句时态
与过去事实相反	过去完成时 (had done)
与现在事实相反	过去时 (be 动词只用 were)
与将来事实相反	would/could+do

if only 的从句常常单独使用，没有主句，表示希望情况是那样的，多与现实相反
If only I had taken his advice! 我要是听他的话就好了

(三) wish 宾语从句的虚拟语气

	wish 引导的从句时态	主句
与过去事实相反	过去完成时 (had done)	sb wish
与现在事实相反	过去时 (be 动词只用 were)	sb wish
与将来事实相反	would/could+do	sb wish

(四) 其他常考从句的虚拟语气——should +do

1、表示“坚持、建议、命令、要求”词后接从句，要用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 should+动词原形（should 可省略）
eg:He suggested that all of us should be present at the meeting.
他建议我们所有人出席会议。
***口诀：**一坚持 (insist) 二命令 (order, command) 三建议 (suggest, advise, propose) 四要求 (ask, demand, request, require)
2、It is +adj.(necessary, important,essential...) that....
It is a+n.(shame, pity...) that.....要用虚拟语气，谓语动词用 should+动词原形（should 可省略）
eg:It is necessary that we (should) finish our work on time.
3、It is high(about) time that... 过去式或 should+动词原形（should 不可省略！！！）
eg: It is high time that we told him the truth.
It is high time that we should tell told him the truth.该告诉他真相了

考点 10 不定冠词与定冠词总体区别：

不定冠词：a,an——泛指：广泛的指代（多表示为，“一类”“一个”“一种”）
定冠词：the——特指：特定的指代（多表示为“那个”）

(一) 不定冠词

- 1、泛指某一类人、事或物
- (1) A plane is a machine that can fly.
 - (2) A grammar book is necessary to a language learner.
 - (3) A horse is a useful animal.

2、泛指某人或某物

- (1) A girl is waiting for you. 一个女孩正在等你。
- (2) I have a beautiful bedroom. 我有个漂亮的卧室。
- (3) It is an excellent movie. 这是一部很棒的电影。

3、用于表示时间、速度、价格等意义的名词之前，有“每一”的意思，相当于 every

- (1) two kilometers an hour 每小时两千米 (2) five lessons a week 每周五节课 (3) twice a month 每月两次

4、用在序数词前，表示“又一”，“再一”

I have three books. I want to buy a fourth one.

5、用在某些固定词组中

a lot (of)(许多，大量)	make a living (谋生)	in a moment (过一会儿)
after a while(过一会儿)	have a rest (休息)	have a look (瞧瞧)
have a good time (过得开心)	take a shower (淋浴)	take a break (休息)
take a bath (洗澡)	get a cold (患感冒)	get a fever (发烧)

(二) 定冠词

1、指世界上独一无二的事物

Which is bigger, the sun or the earth?

2、用在方位词前

on the left 在左边 in the middle of 在中间

3、形容词、副词最高级前

The first lesson is the easiest one in this book.

4、用在表示海洋，河流，山脉，群岛及国家和党派等名词前

the Black Sea 黑海, the Changjiang/Yangtze River 长江

5、用在姓氏复数形式前，表示“全家人”或“夫妻俩”

the Greens 格林一家或格林夫妻俩

6、用在乐器名称前

She plays the piano every day. 她每天弹钢琴

7、用在序数词前

The first lesson is easy.

对比: I have three books. I want to buy a fourth one.

8、用在由普通名词构成的专有名词前

the United States(美国), the United Kingdom(英国)

9、用在某些形容词前，表示某一类人

the poor 穷人, the blind 盲人

10、用在某些固定搭配中

all the same 仍然; all the time 一直; at the moment 此刻; at the same time 同时;

by the way 顺便说; do the shopping/washing 买东西/洗衣服;

in the morning/afternoon/evening 在上午/下午/晚上; in the open air 在户外

11、特指某(些)人或某(些)物

- (1) The blue shirt is mine
- (2) Open the window, please.
- (3) I have a car. The car is red.

***口诀:** 一独二方三高四海五行(姓)

西洋乐器序数词

普通专有一类人

固定搭配加特指

(三) 零冠词

1、在专有名词和不可数名词前

Tian'an Men Square 天安门广场

对比: the United States(美国), the United Kingdom(英国)

2、在星期，月份，季节，节日前

on Sunday 在周日, in March 在三月, in spring 在春天, on Women's Day 在妇女节
He joined the Army in the spring of 1982.

3、在学科名称, 三餐饭和球类运动名称前

- (1) Among the subjects, I like English best.
- (2) I have lunch at school every day.
- (3) I play football every Thursday afternoon.

4、某些固定词组中不用冠词

- (1) 与 by 连用的交通工具名称前

by bus, by car, by bike, by train, by air/plane, by sea/ship

- (2) 介词词组

at home, in surprise, at noon, on foot, at night, on duty, at work,
on time, for example, in class, on show, in bed

- (3) go 短语

go home, go to bed, go to school, go to work, go shopping/swimming/boating/fishing

*温馨提示: 用与不用冠词的区别

go to bed	上床睡觉	go to the bed	走到床前
go to sea	出海	go to the sea	到海边去
go to school	去上学	go to the school	去学校
at table	在进餐	at the table	在桌子旁
in bed	在睡觉	in the bed	在床上
in hospital	住院	in the hospital	在医院
by sea	乘船	by the sea	在海边

小技巧: 有 the 表地点, 无 the 表动作

考点 11 人称代词、物主代词与反身代词总结表

	人称代词				物主代词		
	人称		主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
单数	第一人称	我	I	me	my	mine	myself
	第二人称	你	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	第三人称	他	he	him	his	his	himself
	第三人称	她	she	her	her	hers	herself
	第三人称	它	it	it	its	its	itself
复数	第一人称	我们	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	第二人称	你们	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	第三人称	他们、她们、它们	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

考点 12 指示代词 this, that, these, those 的用法

指示代词及用法	例句
this/these 一般用来指时间或空间上较近的人或物; that/those 一般用来指时间或空间上较远的人或物	This is a pen and that is a pencil. These are my books and those are his.
this/these 常指后面要讲到的事物, 有启下的作用; that/those 有承上的作用, 指前面刚刚提过的事	What I want to tell you is this: the meeting is put off till Friday. (启下) We have no time to do it. That's his job. (承上)
that 和 those 可用来代替前面提过的名词, 避免重复, 尤其在比较状语从句中 The students of Class One are better than those of Class Two.	

考点 13 几组不定代词的用法区分

- (一) little, a little, few, a few

不定代词	用法
a few; few	a few 表示肯定, few 表示否定, 修饰可数名词的复数
a little; little	a little 表示肯定, little 表示否定, 修饰不可数名词

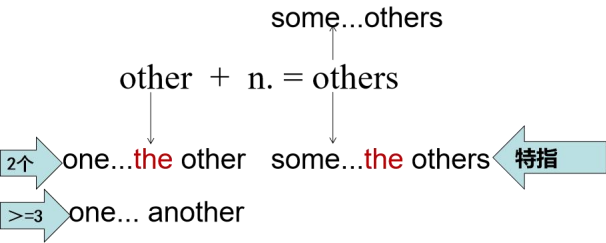
(二) all、any 与 none

相同点	均用于三个或三个以上的人或物	
不同点	all	指“三个或三个以上的人或物”
	any	指“三个或三个以上的人或物中的任意一个”,
	none	指“三个或三个以上的人或物中没有一个(全部否定)”

(三) both、either 与 neither

词汇	用法
both	表示“两者都”
either	表示“两者中的任何一个”, 作主语时谓语动词用单数
neither	表示“两者都不”, 作主语时谓语动词用单数

(四) other, others, the other, the others, another



考点 14 形容词比较级及最高级用法

(一) 题目中出现关键词 **than**,用比较级

不同 程度 (两 者比 较)	A + 比较级 + than+B; 表示 "A 比 B 更....."	My room is bigger than yours.
	A+much/even/a little + 比较级 + than+B; 表示 "A 比 B.....(程度词)"	Our classroom is much larger than theirs.
	A+less + 原级 + than+B; 表示 "A 不及 / 不如 B....."	The film was less fun than that one.
表程 度加 深	比较级 + and + 比较级 (单音节形容词) more and more + 原级 (多音节形容词); 表示 "越来越....."	It's getting hotter and hotter. You are more and more beautiful.
	the + 比较级, the + 比较级; 表示 "越....., 就越....."	The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make.

表程度加深	比较级 + than any other + 单数名词 (表最高级) 表示 "比其他任何..... 都....."	Lin is taller than any other student in his class.
两者中较为突出的一个	the + 比较级 + of the two 表示 "两者中更....."	Jim is the taller of the two boys.
量化比较	数量 / 倍数 + 比较级 + than...	Jack is three years older than Tom.
特殊情况	a (n)+ 比较级 + 名词	If you study harder, you can have a better grade.
	can't + 比较级 表示 "再..... 不过"	She couldn't have explained the matter more clearly.

(二) 最高级

句型	用法	示例
the + 最高级 + of/in/among	表示三者或以上的比较	He is the tallest boy in our class. Miller jumps (the) highest among the three students.

one of the + 最高级 + 名词复数 + in/of + 比较范围	表示 "最..... 的..... 之一"	Beijing is one of the biggest cities in China.
the + 序数词 + 最高级 + 名词 + in/of + 比较范围	表示 "第几..... 的....."	The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.
This is the + 最高级 + 名词 (that) I meet/know	表示 "这是我见过 / 知道的最....."	This is the most beautiful city that I have ever visited.

(三) 比较级和最高级的变形规则

规则的	构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
	单音节词和少数多音节词	一般在词尾+er 或+est	cold	colder	coldest
			fast	faster	fastest
		以字母 e 结尾的形容词, +r 或+st	nice	nicer	nicest
			large	larger	largest
		辅元辅结构, 双写尾字母+er 或+est	big	bigger	biggest
			hot	hotter	hottest
	多音节词和部分双音节词	以“辅音字母+y”结尾的双音节词, 先改“y”为“i”,再加+er 或+est	easy	easier	easiest
			early	earlier	earliest
			beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
			tired	more tired	most tired

不规则的	原级	比较级	最高级
	bad/ill/badly	worse	worst
	far	Farther/further	farthest(距离)/furthest(程度)
	good/well	better	best
	little	less	least (少)
	many/much	more	most
	old	older elder	oldest(年龄) eldest(长幼)

*记忆口诀：
两坏一病，两多两好，little 不是小，一分为二有两个，一是老来二是远。

考点 15 hundred, thousand, million, billion 的用法

基数词 hundred, thousand, million, billion 表示确切数目时，不能加 s
但在表示不确切数目时，要用“复数形式 + of”结构，
如:five thousand 五千, thousands of 成千上万的。
口诀：“具体数目用单数，概数数目用复数，后面还要加 of”

考点 16 常用介词的用法

(一) 时间介词




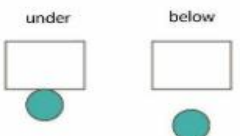



介词	用法	示例
in	in + 大时间（月、季节、年、世纪或特殊情况上午、下午、晚上）	in May;in 2022;in the sixteenth century; in autumn;in the morning
	表示“（从现在起）多久之后”， 常与一般将来时连用	She'll be back in an hour.
on	on+星期或具体的某一天	on Sunday; on June 1st
	on+ 具体某一天的上午、下午、晚上	on Monday morning
at	at+ 钟点时刻	at seven o'clock
	用于固定搭配中	at noon; at night; at dusk; at the age of 10
from	表示开始时间	From now on, I will learn English every morning.
since	后接时间点，意为“在.....之后”， 与一般将来时连用	He has lived here since 1993.

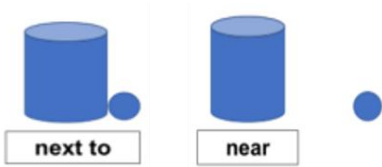
for	for+时间段，指持续（多长时间）	I have studied English for six years.
by	by+ 将来的时间，常与一般将来时连用，意为“在……之前”	I'll finish the task by Friday.
after	after+时间点，意为“在……之后”，与一般将来时连用	I will play basketball with my friends after 17:00.
	after+以过去为起点的时间段，意为“在……之后”，与一般过去时连用	They finished the work after two years.
before	before+时间点，意为“在……之前”	He'll arrive here before ten.
until	用于肯定句中，意为“直到……为止”	I waited for you until 10 o'clock.
	用于否定句中，意为“直到……才”	I didn't go to bed until ten.

(二) 地点介词

介词	用法	示例
in	表示在某范围或空间内的某一点	in the park/ garden; in the south of China
	用于较大的地方前（如：国家、城市等）	in China; in Beijing/ Paris
on	表示与某地相邻关系	Russia is on the north of China.
	表示在……上面，与物体表面接触	on the wall
to	表示在某一地区之外的某个地方（不属于该范围）	Japan lies to the east of China.
at	用于较小的地方前（如：车站、机场等）	at the airport

(三) 方位介词

方位	介词（短语）	用法
上	over(不接触，正上方)	
	above(不接触，非正上方)	
	on(接触)	
下	under	
	below	
前	in front of	
	in the front of	
后	behind	
内部	in	
	in the middle of	在…… 的中心
左 / 右	on one's left /right	
	on the left / right	
中间	between... and	

附近	near	
	next to	
在...旁边	by	Come and sit by me.
从一边到另一边	across	They ran across the street.
在...对面		There's a bank right across the street.

(四) 方式介词

介词	用法	示例
by	用 by 时, 表方式, 交通工具前不用任何修饰词	by bike/ by bus/ by plane/ by train
in/on	用 in 或者 on 时, 交通工具为具体实物, 其前有修饰语或本身是复数	on the school bus/ in my father's car
by	用 by 时, 名词前面不能再有任何修饰词, 表示“用……”。另外, 还可以用 by+ doing, 表示“通过……”	by hand; by cheque (支票); by taking notes; by listening to music; by studying with a group
with	with+工具(实物), 表示“用……”	with a knife; with your own eyes
in	in+语言、材料、声音等, 表示“用……”	in Japanese; in ink; in a high voice
on	通过, 使用, 借助于	on the Internet; on the phone
through	用……途径或媒介	through the telescope (望远镜)

(五) 除去介词

介词	用法	示例
besides	除……以外	besides + 同样情况的人或物 He went besides me. 除了我去了以外, 他也去了。
except		except + 不同情况的人或物 All went except me. 除了我没去以外, 大家都去了
except for		except for + 前述人或物的一个侧面 Your composition is good except for a few spelling mistakes.
but	除去(多和 nobody, nothing, who 连用)	I have told nobody but you.

考点 17 介词与其他词类的固定搭配

(一) 介词和动词的固定搭配

look after 照顾	take part in 参加	join in 参加
worry about 为……担心	take care of 关心; 照顾	think of 想起
get up 起床	get on 上(车、船等)	

(二) 介词和形容词的固定搭配

be afraid of 害怕	be full of 充满	
be sure of 确信; 深信	be proud of 为…感到自豪	
be sure of 确信; 深信	be good at 在…方面做得好	
be satisfied with 对…满意	be responsible for 对……负责	
be interested in 对……感兴趣		

考点 18 从属连词的含义

状语从句从属连词	时间状语	when, as, while, before, after, since, until, once(曾经), as soon as(一…就…)
	地点状语	where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere
	原因状语	as, because, since, for
	结果状语	如此…以致于 so…that, such…that,
	目的状语	为了 so that, in order that,

条件状语	if, unless(除非),once(一旦),in case(以防万一), as(so) long as(只要)
让步状语	(虽然)though, although, even though(if)即使 ,no matter(不管怎样)
比较状语	as...as, than
方式状语	as if(though) 好像,as 作为

考点 19 并列主语的主谓一致

(一) 由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., not...but...等连接并列主语时，遵循就近原则

就近原则		
规则：谓语动词的单复数，看离动词最近的 B 的单复数，B 为单数，谓语动词用单数，B 为复数，谓语动词用复数。	1. either A or B 要么...要么... 2.neither A nor B 既不...也不... 3. not only A but also B 不仅...而且... 4.not A but B 不是...而是 5.A or B 或者	Either you or I am right.

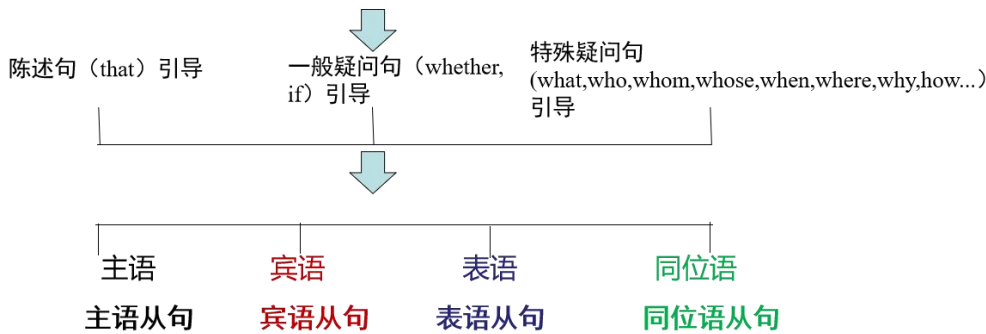
(二) 两个主语由 as well as, rather than,but, together with,along with, with, except, besides 等连接时，遵循就远原则

就远原则	口诀：好像包括四除五和	名词 A+连词+名词 B
规则：谓语动词的单复数，看离动词最 Y 远的 A 的单复数。A 为单数，谓语动词用单数，A 为复数，谓语动词用复数。	好像：like 包括：including 四除：but , except , besides , in addition to 五和：with , along with , together with , combined with , as well as	①Nobody but two boys was late for class. ②All the kids except Jim get a new book.

(三) 并列关联连词 neither...nor, not only...but also ...置于句首构成并列句时使用部分倒装。从属关联连词 hardly...when, no sooner...than,so/such....that, not.until 置于句首时主句使用部分倒装。

考点 20 名词性从句的用法

一个加长版的名词，用三种句子来分别充当另一个句子的四种成分



(一) 主语从句

在复合句中，充当主语从句。动词之前

That they won the match make us happy.

1、引导词

从属连词	that (在句首不能省略) whether, if (不能用在句首)
连接代词	who, what, which, whom, whose, whoever, whatever...
连接副词	when, where, why, how

2、It 作形式主语，真正的主语从句在句尾

It was obvious that the driver could not control his car.

That the driver could not control his car was obvious.

3、如何找出主语从句

- (1) 先找谓语，谓语前的句子就是主语从句
- (2) it 作形式主语，从句作真正的主语，即为主语从句

That he will succeed is certain.

What we need is more time.

It is a pity that we lost the match.

(二) 宾语从句

在复合句中，充当宾语的从句。动词（及物动词），介词，形容词之后

I think that she is beautiful.

Our success depends upon how well we can cooperate with one another.

I'm happy that you can join us.

1、引导词

从句	引导词	举例
陈述句	that 引导宾语从句时只起连接作用，不充当任何成分，可省略。	I know (that) she has returned. 我知道她已经回来了。
一般疑问句	(1)if/whether 意为“是否”，不充当句子成分，不可以省略。 (2)if 和 whether 引导宾语从句时，一般情况下可互换，但与 or not 连用时只能用 whether。	I don't know if/whether you can dance with me. = I don't know whether you can dance with me or not. 我不知道你是否能和我一起跳舞。
特殊疑问句	疑问代词：who, whom, what, whoever, whose, which, 有词义，充当从句中的主语、宾语、定语等，不可以省略。	①Do you know what they were talking about just now? 你知道他们刚才在谈论什么吗？ ②She can't decide which bag she should buy. 她不知道该买哪个包。
	疑问副词：where, when, why, how, 有词义，充当从句中的状语，不可以省略。	Did you ask the teacher when we would have a test? 你问老师我们将于什么时候考试了吗？

2、语序

宾语从句用陈述语序，即“引导词 + 主语 + 谓语(+ 其他)”。如：

Lucy wants to know where her pen pal lives. 露西想知道她的笔友住在哪儿。

引导词 主语 谓语

注意：有些疑问词作句子主语，问句本身是陈述语序，在充当宾语从句时，语序无变化。

如：

Do you know what is happening over there? 你知道那边正发生什么事吗？

3、时态

(1)需要性原则：主句是现在时，从句时态随句意。

如：I think he has finished his homework. 我觉得他已经完成他的作业了。

(2)呼应性原则：主句是过去时，从句相应地使用过去的某种时态。

如：She asked me if I knew whose pen it was. 她问我是否知道这支钢笔是谁的。

(3)特殊性原则：当从句表示客观事实或真理时，时态不受主句影响，使用一般现在时。

如：My physics teacher told me that light travels faster than sound.
我的物理老师告诉我光比声音传播得快。

4、宾语从句的简化

(1)当宾语从句的主语和主句的主语相同，且主句的谓语动词是 know, remember, ask, tell, show, teach 等时，从句可简化为“疑问词 + 不定式”结构。如：

She doesn't know when she should go there. = She doesn't know when to go there.
她不知道什么时候去那里。

(2)如果复合句中的宾语从句很长时，可用 it 作形式宾语，简化为“动词 + it + 宾补”结构，避免句子头重脚轻。如：

I found that it was a really interesting movie. = I found it a really interesting movie.
我发现这是一部很有趣的电影。

5、宾语从句的否定转移

当主句的主语是**第一人称**，且谓语动词是 think, believe, suppose 等时，如果宾语从句为否定句，否定词要移到主句的谓语动词之前。

I don't think they have finished their work yet. 我认为他们还未完成他们的工作。

（三）表语从句

在复合句中，充当表语的从句。系动词(be,look, remain, seem)之后

This is why we can't get the support of the people.

But the fact remains that we are behind the other classes.

1、引导词

从属连词	that（不可省略） whether(不能用 if)
连接代词	who,what, which,whom, whose, whoever, whatever...

2、主句的主语为名词 reason 时，表语从句中的连接词要用 that，而不用 why 或 because。

The reason for such a serious accident is that the driver was too careless and drunk.

（四）同位语从句

在复合句中，作名词同位语的名词性从句，从句对前面的名词起进一步说明的作用。

名词之后

The fact that he had not attended the meeting surprised me.

1、引导词

从属连词	that whether
连接代词	who,what, which,whom, whose, whoever, whatever...
连接副词	when, where, why, how

2、同位语从句通常用于以下名词之后：

fact, news, idea, hope, belief, thought, doubt, truth, order, suggestion, word 等。

The fact that he worked through night surprised us.

考点 21 定语从句的用法

在主从复合句中，修饰句中某一名词或代词，充当这一名词或代词的定语的从句叫作定语从句。定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

被定语从句修饰的名词或代词叫先行词。

引导定语从句的词叫关系词。也可以称作引导词。

She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.

（一）关系词

引导定语从句的词叫关系词。

1、关系代词：who、whom、which、that、whose、as 在从句内作主语、宾语等名词性成分。

关系代词	先行词	在从句中充当的成分
who	人	主语、宾语、表语
whom	人	宾语
whose	人/物	定语
which	物	主语、宾语
that	人/物	主语、宾语、表语
as	人/物	主语、宾语、表语

2、关系副词：when, where, why 在从句内作状语。

关系副词	先行词	在从句中充当的成分
when	表示时间的名词	时间状语
where	表示地点的名词	地点状语
why	表示原因的名词(reason)	原因状语

*温馨提示：关系副词 when, where, why 可以用适当的介词+which 来替代。

如：when=in/on/at...+which, where=in/on/at...+which, why=for+which

The reason why he refused the invitation is not clear.=The reason for which he refused the invitation is not clear.

*温馨提示：只用 that 不用 which 的几种情况

1. 先行词为不定代词 all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, much

I will do all (that) I can to help you.

- 2.先行词被序数词或最高级修饰时。
This is the first English novel (that) I have ever read.
- 3.先行词被 the only, the very 修饰时。
This is the only thing (that) I can do for you.
- 4.人和物同时作先行词时。
We talked about the things and people (that) we saw in the foreign country.
- 5.主句是以 who / which 开头的疑问句。
Which is the book (that) you want to borrow?

*温馨提示：只用 which 不用 that 的几种情况

1. 引导非限制性定语从句时
2. 位于介词后面时
3. 先行词本身就是 that 时

(二) 分类

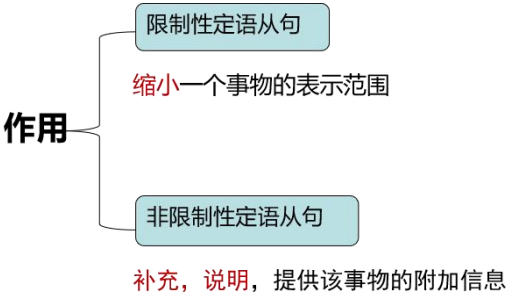
定语从句分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。
从句式上看，有逗号隔开。它既可以修饰先行词，也可修饰整个句子。它对其先行词没有限定、修饰的作用，只起补充、说明的作用。
She is a girl that is beautiful
She is a girl, which is beautiful.

I like girls.
我喜欢女孩子。

I like girls who are beautiful. 限制性定语从句
我喜欢漂亮的女孩

The girl misses her mother who is being on a business trip.
这个女孩想念她正在出差的妈妈

The girl misses her mother, who is being on a business trip. 非限制性定语从句
这个女孩想念她正在出差的妈妈



*温馨提示：as 和 which 引导非限制性定语从句的区别

	as	which
位置不同	可位于主句之前、之中或之后 She is working hard, as everyone can see. As everyone can see, She is working hard.	不能置于主句之前 She is working hard, which everyone can see.
意义不同	当修饰整个主句时，as 引导的非限制性定语从句含"正如"之意，表示符合人们的认识 and 事物的习惯性，在意义上不能和主句相抵触。 Our team won the game, as was expected. 我们的球队赢得比赛，正如预料的那样。	which 引导的非限制性定语从句则无此限制。意为"这，那" Our team lost the game, which was unexpected. (此时不能用 as) 我们的球队输了比赛，这一点是未预料到。

考点 22 反义疑问句的用法

当我们陈述了一个事实，而又不是很有把握，就可以在陈述句后加一个简短问句，称为反义疑问句。

1. She is a student, isn't she?
2. We speak Chinese, don't we?

(一) 结构: 反义疑问句构成: 陈述句+简短问句?

结构一: 前肯, + 后否

eg. She is a student, isn't she?

结构二: 前否, + 后肯

eg. She isn't a student, is she?

(二) 变疑问句的主语

1、疑问部分主语与陈述部分主语一致, 且必须是代词

Marry likes English, doesn't she?

Marry likes English, doesn't Marry?

Tom works hard, doesn't he? 汤姆工作很努力, 是吧?

She hasn't finished her homework, has she?

She is a student, isn't she?

2、当陈述部分主语是 this, that, everything, something, anything, nothing 等复合不定代词时, 疑问部分主语多用 it 替代。

Everything seems all right, doesn't it? 一切看起来都不错, 对吗?

Nothing has happened since then, has it? 自从那以后什么都没有发生, 对吗?

3、复合句的反义疑问句。

除了宾语从句的反义疑问句比较特殊, 其他复合句的反义疑问句反主句

(1) 若陈述句为含有宾语从句的主从复合句, 反义疑问句的谓语动词和主语代词看主句。

He said he wanted to visit China, didn't he?

(2) 若陈述句为 "I (don't) think/believe/suppose/expect/guess/imagine/consider 等 + 宾语从句", 反义疑问句的谓语动词和人称看 **从句**, 如果主句是否定式, 反义疑问句要用肯定式, 如果主句是肯定式, 反义疑问句要用否定式。试比较:

I don't think you'll come to the meeting, will you?

Mary think you'll come to the meeting, won't you?

(三) 变疑问句的动词

陈述部分有 be 动词, 情态动词, 实义动词

I am a teacher, aren't I?

She can dance, can't she?

She likes English, doesn't she?

*口诀: 有 be 用 be, 有助用助, 有情用情

考点 23 感叹句 What 和 How 的区别**一、What 引导的感叹句**

(一) What + a/an + adj. + 可数名词单数 + (主语 + 谓语)!

What a beautiful girl she is!

What an excellent girl she is!

(二) What + adj. + 可数名词复数 + (主语 + 谓语)!

What important jobs they have done!

What lovely girls they are!

(三) What + adj. + 不可数名词 + (主语 + 谓语)!

What sweet water it is!

What exciting news it is!

二、How 引导的感叹句

(一) How + adj./adv. + (主语 + 谓语)!

How interesting the dog is!

How fast he runs!

(二) How + 形容词 + a/an + 单数可数名词 (+ 主语 + 谓语)!

How lovely a girl she is!

(三) How + 主语 + 谓语!

How time flies!

*温馨提示: 感叹句如何判断用 what 还是 how?

①去主谓, 定末尾; ②名词 what, 形副 how; ③a, an 出现注意到; ④形名相连用 what; ⑤形名相隔就用 How

what beautiful flowers they are!

How beautiful a girl she is!

How beautiful the girl is!

考点 24 强调句型

(一) 用助动词“do/ does/ did+动词原形”表强调 (强调谓语)

动词前加上助动词“do”，表示“的确”，“务必”，“确实”，“真的”，“一定”

助动词随人称的数、时态变化

I do love you (我的确爱你)

I did love you (我的确曾经爱过你)

He does hate her (他真的恨她)

(二) 用强调句型表强调

It is/ was +被强调部分 + that/ who +其他部分

I saw him on the street last night.

→ It was I that/who saw him on the street last night. (强调主语)

→ It was last night that I saw him on the street. (强调时间状语)

→ It was on the street that I saw him last night. (强调地点状语)

→ It was him that/who I saw on the street last night. (强调宾语)

被强调部分为主语时，“被强调部分”用主格；

被强调部分为宾语时，“被强调部分”用宾格。

***温馨提示：区分强调句和定语从句**

It was in the house that he was born. 强调句

It was the house where he was born. 定语从句

It was at midnight that he got sick. 强调句

It was midnight when he got sick. 定语从句

区分方法：

将句子中的“It was... that(when/ where)...” 结构去掉：

如若还能成完整的句子，则为强调句；如若不能成完整的句子，则为定语从句。

考点 25 倒装

把谓语的一部分或全部提前，就叫做倒装。倒装分为完全倒装和部分倒装

(一) 完全倒装

整个谓语放在主语前

结构：谓语动词+主语

e.g. Away went the boy. 那个男孩走开了。

1. 表示方向、时间或方位,地点的副词或介词短语,置于句首,用完全倒装。

如: here, there, now, then, up, in, out, away, in the room, on the wall 等。

(主语必须是名词;若主语是代词不能倒装。)

e.g. On the table were some flowers.

Then followed three days of heavy rain.

Out rushed the children laughing loudly.

2. Such 置于句首时,用完全倒装。

e.g. Such are the facts: no one can deny them.

3. There be 句型,用完全倒装.(be 动词可用 stand、live、lie、exist、remain、seem、appear 等来代替,以更生动地表示其存在方式。)

形式: There+谓语+主语. (谓语动词的单复数根据靠近谓语动词的名词的单复数来变化)

e.g. There are some black clouds.

There stands a tower on the top of the mountain..

4. 表语置于句首时,用完全倒装。

形式: 形容词/ 现在分词/ 过去分词/ 介词短语 +be +主语。

e.g. Present at the meeting were twenty teachers and thirty students.

20 位老师和 30 位学生参加了会议。

e.g. Seated on the ground are a group of young people. 席地而坐的是一群年轻人。

e.g. In each room are ten students. 每间教室是 10 个学生。

(二) 部分倒装

部分谓语 (情态动词、系动词、助动词) 在主语前, 谓语主体部分仍在主语之后。

结构: 助动词/情态动词+主语+谓语主体部分
e.g. Never will I forget her. 我永远也不会忘记她.

1.only 修饰介词短语、副词或状语从句(统称为状语),且放在句首时,用部分倒装.
e.g. Only then did he realize he was wrong. 直到那时他才意识到他错了。
Only in this way can we learn English well. 只能以这种方式,我们才能学好英语。
Only after the war did he learn the sad news.
直到战争结束后,他才知道那个令人难过的消息。
Only he was hurt in the accident.

2.否定副词或短语,置于句首时,用部分倒装.
如:never, not, nor hardly, little, seldom, at no time, by no means, in no case 等
e.g. He didn't make a single mistake.他一个错误也没犯。= Not a single mistake did he make.
Never before have I seen such a moving film.我以前从未看过这么感人的电影。
At no time will china be the first to use the nuclear weapon.
在任何情况下,中国都不会首先使用核武器。

句型	用法	例句
such /so... that ...	such /so 部分位于句首, 主句用部分倒装, that 从句不倒装	So clearly does he speak English that he can always make himself understood.
not only ... but (also)...	not only 置于句首, not only 引导的句子倒装, but (also) 引导的句子不倒装	Not only did it broaden our horizons, but also enriched our experience.
not until ...	not until 置于句首时, until 从句主谓不倒装, 主句需部分倒装	Not until he returned did we have supper.
so/neither/nor +be /have/ 助动词 / 情态动词 + 主语	表示“前一句中的内容也适合于另一个人或事物” (注: 表肯定前内容时不用倒装)	He came last night, so did I. -It is hot today. -So it is.
as 引导的让步状语从句	adj./adv./ n. (n. 前无冠词) /v. (动词用原形) +as + 主语 + 剩余部分 Child as he was, he made a living by himself. Tired as he was, he still went on with his work. Try as he was might, he didn't pass the exam.	
	as 必须倒装; though 可倒可不倒; although 绝对不能倒 Child as I though he was, he made a living by himself. Although/Though he was a child, he made a living by himself.	

3、五个重要句型

考点 26 拼读规则

(一) 元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节和 r 音节中的读音规则

1. 元音字母在重读开音节中一般读字母的名称音

字母 a	[eɪ]	blame [bleɪm]
字母 e	[i:]	be [bi:]
字母 i (y)	[aɪ]	five [faɪv]
字母 o	[əʊ]	close [kəʊz]
字母 u	[ju:]	huge [hju:dʒ]

2. 元音字母在重读闭音节中的读音

字母 a	[æ]	sad [sæd]
字母 e	[e]	bed [bed]
字母 i	[ɪ]	bring [brɪŋ]
字母 o	[ɒ]	box [bɒks]
字母 u	[ʌ]	cup [kʌp]

3. 元音字母在 r 音节中的读音

ar	[ɑ:]	cart [kɑ:t]
er	[ɜ:]	her [hɜ:]
ir	[ɜ:]	first [fɜ:st]
or	[ɔ:]	formal ['fɔ:mal]
ur	[ɜ:]	burn [bɜ:n]

(二) 元音字母在非重读音节中的读音规则

字母 a	[ə]	capacity [kə'pæsəti]
	[ɪ]	cabbage [' kæbɪdʒ]
字母 e	[ə]	golden['gəʊldən]
	[ɪ]	decide[dɪ'saɪd]
字母 i (y)	[ɪ]	office['ofɪs]
	[aɪ]	occupy['ɒkjʊpaɪ]
字母 o	[ə]	bottom['bɒtəm]
	[əʊ]	photo['fəʊtəʊ]
字母 u	[ə]	difficult['dɪfɪkəlt]
	[ju:]	occupy['ɒkjʊpaɪ]

(三) 辅音字母读音规则

辅音字母 b	单词开头读作[b]		book[bʊk]
	单词结尾不发音		comb[kəʊm]
辅音字母 c	元音字母 a,o,u 前读[k]		cat [kæt]
	元音字母 e,i (y)前读[s]		device[dɪ'vaɪs]
	字母组合 ia,ie,io 前读[j]		conscious['kɒnʃəs]
辅音字母 g	一般读作[g]		egg[eg]
	元音字母 e,i(y) 前读[dʒ]		huge[hju:dʒ]
辅音字母 h	一般情况读作[h]		hair[hea]
	部分单词词首或中间不发音		hour[aʊə] ; honour ['ɒnə]
辅音字母 s	[s]	词首	six[sɪks]
		s 前面或后面是清辅音 ([p][t] [k] [f])	system['sɪstəm] ; cups[cʌps]
		元音字母和不发音字母 e 之间，在名词中	case [keɪs]
	[z]	两个元音字母之间	design[dɪ'zaɪn]
		元音字母和不发音字母 e 之间，在动词中	praise[preɪz]
	[ɪz]	s 或 es 是在[s][z][ʃ][tʃ][dʒ] 等辅音后	glasses['glɑ:sɪz]