

# 九年义务教育全日制初级中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)

中华人民共和国教育部制订

## 前言

当今世界,以信息技术为主要标志的科技进步日新月异。社会生活的信息化和经济活动的全球化使外语,特别是英语,日益成为我国对外开放和与各国交往的重要工具。学习和掌握一门外语是对 21 世纪公民的基本要求之一。

义务教育阶段的英语课程应贯彻德、智、体全面发展的方针,面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来,以培养学生创新精神和实践能力为重点,全面推进素质教育。通过英语课程对学生进行思想情感教育,使学生了解并尊重其他国家和民族的优秀文化传统,更好地理解并热爱中华民族的优秀文化传统;发展学生积极主动思维的能力,扩展他们的文化科学知识,丰富他们的文化生活经历,提高他们的思想品德修养,使他们能够适应我国社会、经济、科技发展和国际交往的需要。英语课程应面向全体学生,力求为每个学生的充分发展创造条件,为学生的终身学习打下基础。

为指导全国义务教育全日制初级中学的英语教学,特制定本大纲。本大纲是课程实施、教学评价和教材编写的主要依据。

## 一、教学目的

义务教育阶段英语课程的目的是激发和培养学生的学习兴趣,帮助学生树立自信心,养成良好的学习习惯,发展自主学习的能力,形成有效的学习策略;使学生掌握一定的语言基本知识和基本技能,建立初步的语感,获得初步运用英语的能力,为真实交际打下基础;开发智力,培养观察、记忆、思维、想象和创造能力;了解文化差异,培养爱国主义精神,增强世界意识;使学生初步形成健全的人格,为学生的可持续发展打下良好的基础。

## 二、教学目标与要求

义务教育结束时,学生应能从口头和书面材料中获取所需信息,能就熟悉的话题用英语与老师和同学进行简单的口笔头交流,能对事物进行简单的描述并作出自己的判断。学生应对课内外英语活动具有积极的态度,能克服在英语学习中产生的畏惧心理和困难,能根据自己的情况,合理安排和计划自己的学习,在学习中发挥自主意识和创新精神。学生应具有一定的跨文化交际的意识,对异国文化采取尊重和包容的态度。

根据《九年义务教育全日制小学、初级中学课程计划》的规定,初中英语按不同情况分两级要求,从一年级起学习两年的,为一级要求;学三或四年的,为二级要求。每周课时为 4 课时。

### 听

1. 能听懂课堂用语,并作出相应的反应。
2. 能基本听懂教师用所学语言叙述课文内容的概要。

3. 能听懂语速为每分钟 100 个词左右，与学生生活贴近的、基本没有生词的语言材料，获取所需信息。

#### 说

1. 能就课文内容进行简单问答。
2. 能在日常交际中运用所学过的《日常交际用语简表》中的内容，就熟悉的话题进行简单的对话。

#### 读

1. 能预习课文，初步理解课文大意。
2. 能独立阅读生词率不超过 2% 的所学语言知识范围内的文字材料，阅读速度为每分钟 40—50 个词。
3. 能初步借助词典阅读理解难度相当于课文的文字材料，获取所需信息，并从阅读中获得乐趣。

#### 写

1. 能用书写体熟练、清楚地书写，大小写、词距、标点等运用正确、规范。
2. 能听写用学过的课文组成的材料，听三遍，书写速度每分钟分别为 6—8 个词。
3. 能笔头回答就课文内容提出的问题。

#### 语音

1. 能运用基本的拼读规则读出单音节词和部分双音节词。
2. 能按国际音标正确地读出单词。
3. 能连贯地朗读学过的课文，语调、节奏和语音基本正确。

#### 词汇

1. 能运用基本拼读规则拼写单词。
2. 能掌握 450 个左右最常用单词，100 条左右习惯用语及固定搭配，能够在口笔头交流活动中运用。

#### 语法

1. 能基本掌握所学单词的形态变化。
2. 能掌握简单句的基本句型，并能积极运用所学的语言形式进行简单的口头和书面的表达，在书面表达中力求表述形式基本正确。

### (二) 二级目标与要求

#### 听

1. 能听懂课堂用语，并作出相应的反应。

#### (一) 一级目标与要求

2. 能听懂教师用所学语言叙述课文内容及背景。
3. 能在听题材熟悉的语言材料时，克服生词的障碍，理解语篇大意。

4. 能听懂语速为每分钟 120 个词左右, 与学生生活贴近的、基本没有生字的语言材料, 获取所需信息。

5. 能听懂广播、电视、录音、录像中与本学段水平相当的英语有声语言材料, 泛听总量不低于 40 小时。

### 说

1. 能就课文内容进行问答, 并能复述课文大意。
2. 能就熟悉的题材, 利用图片、录像、多媒体等情景提示, 根据要求进行表述和表达。
3. 能讲述与本学段水平相当的小故事并参与简单的模拟和角色扮演的活动。
4. 能在日常交际中运用《日常交际用语简表》中所列内容, 就熟悉的话题进行交流。

### 读

1. 能预习课文, 初步理解课文大意。
2. 能独立阅读生词率不超过 3% 的题材熟悉的文章, 理解语篇大意, 获取有关信息。阅读速度为每分钟 50—70 个词。
3. 能理解日常生活中的内容简单的书信、通知、说明等应用性文字材料, 并能理解和解释图表所提供的简单信息。
4. 能借助词典阅读理解难度相当于课文的文字材料, 获取所需信息, 并从阅读中获得乐趣。
5. 除教材外, 课外阅读量应不低于 10 万字。

### 写

1. 能用书写体熟练、清楚地书写, 大小写、词距、标点等运用正确、规范。
2. 能听写与课文有关、结构简单、没有生词的材料, 听三遍, 书写速度为每分钟 10—12 个词。
3. 能笔头回答就课文内容提出的问题。
4. 能仿照学过的题材或话题, 利用所给的范例写简单的书信、便条、通知等; 能按要求笔头转述所听、所读的简单内容。
5. 能为图片提供简单的文字说明并能表达自己的观点。

### 语音

1. 能熟练地运用基本的拼读规则读出单音节和双音节词。
2. 能按国际音标正确地读出单词。
3. 能正确、连贯、流畅地朗读课文或略浅于课文的文段。
4. 在口头表达中, 语调、节奏自然, 语音基本正确。

### 词汇

1. 能熟练地运用基本拼读规则拼写单词。
2. 能根据所学的构词法判断和记忆派生词和合成词的词义和词类。
3. 能掌握 800 个左右单词, 200 条左右习惯用语及固定搭配, 能够在口笔头交际活动中运用。此外, 还要求扩大 400—500 个左右的认读词汇。

### 语法

1. 能正确理解附表里所列语言形式的意义和功能。
2. 能积极运用语法项目表中要求掌握的语言形式进行口头和书面的表述与交流，在书面表达中力求表述形式基本正确。
3. 能初步运用表示并列、因果、转折等逻辑关系和相关标志词等基本语篇知识获取和处理信息。

### 三、教学内容

为了达到上述的教学目标与要求，初中阶段教授下列几方面的内容：

- (一) 日常交际用语（见附表一）
- (二) 语音（见附表二）
- (三) 词汇（见附表三）
- (四) 语法（见附表四）
- (五) 话题（见附表五）

### 四、教学中应该注意的几个问题

#### (一) 树立符合素质教育精神的英语教育观

英语教学应以学生的发展为宗旨，以培养学生的创新精神和实践能力为重点，使学生获得适应学习化社会所需要的英语基础知识和基本技能；在教学过程中，教师要注意通过为学生提供内容健康、情趣高尚的语言材料和设计尽量真实的语言情境，对学生进行思想品德教育，培养学生的思维能力，发展学生用英语获取信息、处理信息的能力，培养学生良好的英语学习心理素质和终身学习的能力。帮助学生理解和尊重其他国家的文化，引导学生热爱和弘扬祖国文化；发展学生健全的人格；培养学生的合作精神和社会公德意识。

#### (二) 体现学生的主体地位，发挥教师的指导作用

在教学过程中，要始终体现学生的主体地位，教师应充分发挥学生在学习过程中的主动性和积极性，激发学生的学习兴趣，营造宽松、和谐的学习氛围，使学生敢于开口，乐于实践；对学生的点滴进步要及时给予鼓励，使他们树立自信心，获得成就感；对学生在口语表达过程中出现的语言错误，要根据教学活动的目的和错误的类型，采取相应的解决办法，不要有错必纠。要尊重学生的个体差异，对有特殊需要的学生，教师应给予必要的指导和帮助；要帮助学生摸索适合自己的学习方法，了解和掌握记忆的规律，养成良好的学习习惯，培养学生自主学习的能力。

#### (三) 突出语言的实践性，注重培养学生综合运用英语的能力

在英语教学中应适当扩大听和读的输入量，通过大量的语言实践活动，切实提高学生综合运用英语的能力。教师要设法结合学生的年龄特点和生活实际，创设丰富的交际活动情景，增强语言实践的真实感，鼓励学生积极、主动地参与语言实践活动和创造性使用语言的尝试，促进学生言语技能的发展，进而逐步获得综合运用语言知识和语言技能进行交际的能力。在时间分配上教师要控制讲授的比例，讲授的时间一般不应超过课时的 30%。

#### （四）尽量使用英语，适当利用母语

为了使学生的英语与客观事物建立直接联系，提高英语教学的效果，在英语教学中要尽量使用英语。初学阶段，尽量采用直观教具和表演等方法，促使学生直接理解英语。随着学生英语知识的增长和运用英语能力的提高，更应使用英语进行教学。教师所使用的英语要适合学生的实际水平，要利用学生已学的英语来解释或表达新的教学内容。这样做也是向学生提供活用英语的真实教学情景。对于用学过的英语不能解释清楚的教学内容，可以适当地利用母语。在备课中，为了确定教学的重点和难点，教师可采用英语同母语对比的方法。但是，在课堂教学中不宜过多地进行英汉对比。

#### （五）积极开展课外活动，发展学生语言学习兴趣

课外活动是培养和发展学生语言运用能力的重要途径，有利于增长知识，开阔视野，发展特长。课外活动应以发展学生的学习兴趣和扩展语言实践的深度和广度，培养学生的语言能力和语言综合应用能力为目的，提倡重在参与，培养合作精神。课外活动应有计划、有组织地进行，应根据学生的年龄特征、采取多种活动形式，生动活泼地开展。活动的形式可包括：朗诵、唱歌、演剧、英语角、英语班会、读书会、故事会、书法比赛、影视欣赏、知识竞猜以及国际交流等。教师应积极鼓励学生结合本地条件，自主地、有创造性地组织课外活动，并在活动中给予必要指导和帮助。课外活动不应加重学生的课业负担。

#### （六）充分利用现代化教育资源，开拓学习渠道

充分利用图书馆、语言实验室、音像设备及资料等校内现有资源，有条件的学校应配备电视机、录像机、计算机、CD、VCD、DVD 机等电教设备，设置视听室、多媒体教室。要积极利用现代教育技术，创造性地开发软件。要借助广播电视、英语报刊杂志等社会媒体，为发展学生自主学习的能力创造条件。鼓励学生利用网络和远程英语教学节目进行自主学习，增加英语教学的开放性。

### 五、教学评价

对学生英语学习的评价应根据本大纲所规定的教学目标以及学生的实际水平，由教师和学生相互配合、协作完成。应对学生在学习过程中所表现的情感、态度和学习策略，掌握基础知识、基本技能和运用英语的能力，以及表现出的发展潜能等，进行全面综合性的评价。

对学生学习的评价应坚持形成性评价和终结性评价并重的原则，既关注结果，又关注过程。形成性评价的结果在学生的学业评价中应占一定比例。应重视形成性评价对学生英语语言学习的激励作用。教师要通过考查、观察和与学生的交流，对学生的书面作业、口头问答、演讲、朗诵等课内外学习行为和学生的学习能力、学习态度、参与程度、合作精神等作出评价。形成性评价还应包括学生相互评价和学生自我评价等方式。对学生的学习情感、习惯和态度等方面的评价，应采用宽松、开放式的描述性评价形式。评价要有益于树立学生的自信心，培养学生的学习能力，形成学生继续进步的动力。

终结性评价的方式应指包括听力、口试等在内的期中、期末考试等。考试是评价的重要手段和形式。考试形式要包括听力测试、笔试和口试。听力测试在学期、学年考试、中考、会考中所占比例应不少于 20%。听力测试应着重检测学生理解和获取信息的能力，不应把脱离语境的单纯辨音题作为考试内容。笔试应取消单纯语音知识题；减少单纯语法知识题并降低语法笔试的难度；增加具有语境的应用型试题；适当减少客观题、增加主观题的比例。要积极创造条件，将口试列入学期、学年考试项目。考试应按照本大纲所规定的教学目标命题，要提高命题的科学性和质量，应侧重对学生实际运用英语能力的考查。

高中入学考试应以本大纲规定的二级教学要求为基本标准。

## 附表一

### 日常交际用语简表

#### (Daily Expressions in Communication)

#### 1. 问候 Greetings

a. Good morning / afternoon / evening.

Hello / Hi.

How are you?

b. Fine, thank you. And you?

Very well, thank you.

#### 2. 介绍 Introductions

a. This is Mr / Miss / Mrs. . . .

b. How do you do?

Nice / Glad to see / meet you.

c. My name is. . . I'm a student / worker etc. (here).

#### 3. 告别 Farewells

a. I think it 该 s time for us to leave now.

b. Goodbye! ( Bye-bye! Bye!)

See you later / tomorrow. (See you. )

Good night.

4. 打电话 Making telephone calls

a. Hello! May I speak to. . . ?

b. Hold on, please.

He / She isn't here right now.

Can I take a message for you?

c. I'm calling to tell / ask you. . . .

d. Goodbye.

5. 感谢和应答 Thanks and responses

a. Thank you (very much).

Thanks a lot.

Many thanks.

Thanks for. . . .

b. Not at all.

That's all right.

You're welcome.

6. 祝愿、祝贺和应答 Wishes, congratulations and responses

a. Good luck!

Best wishes to you.

Have a nice / good time.

Congratulations!

b. Thank you.

c. Happy New Year!

Merry Christmas!

Happy birthday to you.

d. The same to you.

7. 意愿 Intentions

I'm going to. . . .

I will. . . .

I'd like to. . . .

I want / hope to. . . .

8. 道歉和应答 Apologies and responses

a. I'm sorry. (Sorry. )

I'm sorry for / about. . . .

Excuse me.

b. That's all right.

It doesn't matter.

That's nothing.

9. 遗憾和同情 Regrets and sympathy

What a pity!

I'm sorry to hear. . . .

10. 邀请和应答 Invitations and responses

a. Will you come to. . . ?

Would you like to. . . ?

b. Yes, I'd love to. . . .

Yes, it's very kind / nice of you.



c. I'd love to, but. . . .

11. 提供 ( 帮助等)和应答 Offers and responses

a. Can I help you?

What can I do for you?

Here, take this / my. . . .

Let me. . . for you.

Would you like some. . . ?

b. Thanks. That would be nice / fine.

Thank you for your help.

Yes, please.

c. No, thanks / thank you.

That's very kind of you, but. . . .

12. 请求允许和应答 Asking for permission and responses

a. May I. . . ?

Can / Could I. . . ?

b. Yes / Certainly.

Yes, do please.

Of course ( you may).

That's OK / all right.

c. I'm sorry, but. . . .

You'd better not.

13. 表示同意和不同意 Expressing agreement and disagreement

a. Certainly / Sure / Of course.

Yes, please.

Yes, I think so.

That's true.

All right / OK.

That's a good idea.

I agree (with you).

b. No, I don't think so.

I'm afraid not.

I really can't agree with you.

14. 表示肯定和不肯定    Expressing certainty and uncertainty

a. I'm sure.

I'm sure ( that). . . .

b. I'm not sure.

I'm not sure whether / if. . . .

c. Maybe / Perhaps.

15. 喜好和厌恶    Likes and dislikes

a. I like / love. . . (very much).

I like / love to. . . .

b. I don't like ( to). . . .

I hate ( to). . . .

16. 谈论天气    Talking about the weather

a. What's the weather like today?

How's the weather in. . . ?

b. It's fine / cloudy / windy / rainy, etc.

It's rather warm / cold / hot / etc. today, isn't it?

17. 购物 Shopping

a. What can I do for you?

May / Can I help you?

b. I want / I'd like. . . .

How much is it?

That's too much / expensive, I'm afraid.

That's fine. I'll take it.

Let me have. . . kilo / box, etc.

c. How many / much do you want?

What colour / size / kind / do you want?

d. Do you have any other kind / size / colour, ect. ?

18. 问路和应答 Asking the way and responses

a. Excuse me. Where's the men's / ladies' room?

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to. . . ?

How can I get to. . . ? I don't know the way.

b. Go down this street.

Turn right / left at the first / second crossing.

It's about. . . metres from here.

19. 问时间或日期和应答 Asking the time or date and responses

a. What day is ( it) today?

What's the date today?

What time is it?

What's the time, please?

b. It's Monday / Tuesday, etc.

It's January 10th.

It's five o'clock / half past five / a quarter to five / five thirty, etc.

It's time for. . . .

20. 请求 Requests

a. Can / Could you. . . for me?

Will / Would you please. . . ?

May I have. . . ?

b. Please give / pass me. . . .

Please wait ( here / a moment).

Please wait (for) your turn.

Please stand in line / line up.

Please hurry.

21. 劝告和建议 Advice and suggestions

a. You'd better. . . .

You should. . . .

You need (to). . . .

b. Shall we. . . ?

Let's. . . .

What / How about. . . ?

22. 禁止和警告 Prohibition and warnings

a. You can't / mustn't. . . .

If you. . . , you'll. . . .

b. Take care!

Be careful!

23. 表示感情 Expressing certain emotions

a. 喜悦 Pleasure, joy

I'm glad / pleased / happy to. . . .

That's nice.

That's wonderful / great.

b. 焦虑 Anxiety

What's wrong?

What's the matter (with you)?

I'm / He's / She's worried. Oh, what shall I / we do?

c. 惊奇 Surprise

Really?

Oh, dear!

Is that so?

24. 就餐 Taking meals

a. What would you like to have?

Would you like something to eat / drink?

b. I'd like. . . .

Would you like some more. . . ?

Help yourself to some. . . .

c. Thank you. I've had enough. / Just a little, please.

25. 约会 Making appointments

a. Are you free this afternoon / evening?

How about tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening?

Shall we meet at 4:30 at. . . ?

b. Yes, that's all right.

Yes, I'll be free then.

c. No, I won't be free then. But I'll be free. . . .

d. All right. See you then.

26. 传递信息 Passing on a message

a. Will you please give this note / message to. . . ?

b. . . . asked me to give you this note.

c. Thanks for the message.

27. 看病 Seeing the doctor

a. There's something wrong with. . . .

I've got a cough.

I feel terrible (bad).

I don't feel well.

I've got a pain here.

This place hurts.

b. Take this medicine three times a day.

It's nothing serious.

You'll be all right / well soon.

28. 求助 Calling for help

a. Help!

b. What's the matter?

29. 处理交际中的障碍 Language difficulties

Pardon.

Please say that again / more slowly.

What do you mean by. . . ?

I'm sorry I can't follow you.

I'm sorry I know only a little English.

30. 常见的标志和说明 Some common signs and instructions

BUSINESS HOURS

FRAGILE

OFFICE HOURS

THIS SIDE UP

OPEN

MENU

CLOSED

NO SMOKING

PULL

NO PARKING

PUSH

NO PHOTOS

ON

DANGER!

OFF

PLAY

ENTRANCE

STOP

EXIT

PAUSE

INSTRUCTIONS

附表二

语音项目表

(Phonetic Items)

一、字母 26 个字母的名称

二、国际音标 英语的元音音标和辅音音标

三、基本的拼读规则

1. 元音字母 a, e, i (y), o, u 在重读开音节和重

读闭音节中的读音

2. 辅音字母在单词中的基本读音
3. r 音节在重读音节中的读音
4. 常见的元音字母组合在重读音节中的读音
5. 常见的元音字母和辅音字母组合在重读音节中的读音
6. 常见的辅音字母组合在单词中的基本读音

#### 四、辅音连缀和成节音

##### 1. 辅音连缀

[bl-], [kl-], [fl-], [gl-], [pl-],  
[sl-], [br-], [kr-], [sk-], [sm-],  
[sp-], [st-], [tw-], [sw-]

##### 2. 成节音

[-bl], [-pl], [-dl], [-tl], [-sl],  
[-sn], [-zn], [-fn], [-vn]

#### 五、单词重音

##### 1. 双音节词的重音

##### 2. 多音节词的重音和次重音

#### 六、语调与节奏

##### 1. 句子重音

##### 2. 连读和不完全爆破

##### 3. 意群和停顿

##### 4. 升调和降调

附录三

词汇表



( Vocabulary 830)

( 略)

### 新增词词汇表

( 本词汇表所列的词包括原大纲 ( 试用本)带 \* 号的单词 97 个, 新增加的单词 123 个, 共 220 个)

able	above	accident	address	afraid
agree	air	almost	alone	also
along	among	animal	around	art
baby	basketball	beat	bedroom	below
bill	birthday	bit	blow	bookshop
bright	business	bye-bye	card	care
careful	centre	choose	Christmas	cinema
classmate	classroom	clear	computer	cool
copy	corner	cost	cotton	course
cover	cow	cross	dad	dangerous
decide	delicious	deep	dictionary	dollar
driver	duck	dumpling	during	empty
end	even	exam	except	excuse
expensive	fail	famous	fan	farmer
favourite	fill	floor	follow	football
foreign	fridge	friendly	fruit	fun
future	gate	grade	grandmother / grandma	
grandfather / grandpa		grass	happen	hardly
healthy	hello	hi	history	hole
homework	hotel	hurt	husband	ice
idea	important	inside	instead	interested
internet	invent	jacket	join	key
kill	kilometer	knock	lady	land
language	later	lay	lazy	league
lend	line	list	loud	low
lucky	madam	market	maths	matter
mean	message	metre	miss	mistake
monkey	mountain	mum	museum	newspaper
noise	none	nurse	OK	outside

page	pardon	pear	perhaps	person
pick	picnic	pioneer	plane	plate
police	policeman	polite	popular	possible
practise	problem	programme	pupil	race
rather	reach	receive	report	ride
ring	sad	save	science	seem
sell	serious	set	several	sheep
sick	sir	size	sound	step
stick	subject	suddenly	sugar	surprise
team	temperature	term	terrible	thirsty
though	ticket	top	toward ( s )	true
until	useful	usual	vegetable	visitor
wake	weak	welcome	wet	whole
wide	wife	win	wish	without
wonderful	zero			

附表四

语法项目表

(加“\*”号的项目只要求理解)

1. 词类: 1)名词 2)形容词 3)副词 4)动词 5)代词 6)冠词 7)数词 8)介词 9)连词 10)感叹词

\*2. 构词法:

1)合成法 classroom, something, reading-room

2)派生法 worker, drawing, quickly, careful, kindness,

cloudy, unhappy

3)转化法 hand (n.)—hand (v.)

dry ( adj. )—dry ( v. )

3. 名词

1)可数名词和不可数名词

2)名词的复数

3)专有名词

4)所有格

#### 4. 代词

1)人称代词的主格和宾格形式

2)物主代词的形容词与名词性形式

3)反身代词 myself, himself, ourselves, etc.

4)指示代词 this, that, these, those

5)不定代词 some, any, no, etc.

6)疑问代词 what, who, whose, which, etc.

#### 5. 数词 基数词和序数词

#### 6. 介词 词汇表中所列介词的基本用法

#### 7. 连词 词汇表中所列连词的基本用法

#### 8. 形容词

1)作定语、表语、宾语补足语的基本用法

2)比较等级 ( 原级、比较级、最高级)的基本用法

( 1)构成 -er, -est; more, the most

( 2)基本句型

as + 原级形式 + as. . .

not as ( so) + 原级形式 + as. . .

比较级形式 + than. . .

the + 最高级形式 + . . . in ( of). . .

#### 9. 副词

1)表示时间、地点、方式、程度等的基本用法

2)疑问副词 when, where, how

3)比较等级 (原级、比较级、最高级)

(1)构成 -er, -est; more, the most

(2)基本句型

as + 原级形式 + as. . .

not as (so) + 原级形式 + as. . .

比较级形式 + than. . .

the + 最高级形式 + . . . in (of). . .

\* 10. 冠词 一般用法

11. 动词

\* 1)动词种类

(1)行为动词或实义动词

1 及物动词

2 不及物动词

(2)连系动词 be, look, turn, get, become, etc.

(3)助动词 be, do, have, shall, will, etc.

(4)情态动词 can, may, must, need, etc.

2)时态

(1)一般现在时

I get up at six o'clock every morning.

He doesn't speak Russian.

They are very busy.

The moon moves round the earth.

When you see him, tell him to come to my place.

I'll go to see you tonight if I'm free.

(2)一般过去时

I was in Grade One last year.

I got up at five yesterday.

(3)一般将来时

1. shall ( will)+动词原形

I shall ( will) go to your school tomorrow afternoon.

She will be here tomorrow.

2. be going to+动词原形

I'm going to help him.

(4)现在进行时

We're reading the text now.

They're waiting for a bus.

(5)现在完成时

I have already posted the letter.

They have lived here for ten years.

\* (6)过去进行时

We were having a meeting this time yesterday.

The teacher was talking to some parents when I saw her.

\* (7)过去完成时

We had learned four English songs by the end of last year.

The film had already begun when I got to the cinema.

She said that she had not heard from him since he left Beijing.

\* (8)过去将来时

He said he would go to the cinema that evening.

Betty said she was going to visit her uncle next Sunday.

### 3)被动语态

#### (1)一般现在时的被动语态

English is taught in that school.

#### (2)一般过去时的被动语态

The song was written by that worker.

#### (3)一般现在时带情态动词的被动语态

She must be sent to hospital at once.

### 4)动词不定式

#### \* (1)作主语

To learn a foreign language is not easy.

It is not easy to learn a foreign language.

#### (2)作宾语

They began to read.

#### (3)作宾语补足语

Jim asked me to help him with his lessons.

We often heard her sing.

#### \* (4)作定语

I have an important meeting to attend.

#### (5)作状语

She went to see her grandma yesterday.

#### (6)用在 how, when, where, what, which 等之后

I don't know how to use a computer.

Do you know when to start?

He didn't know what to do next.

## 12. 句子种类

1)陈述句 (肯定式和否定式)

2)疑问句 (一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句、反意疑问句)

3)祈使句 (肯定式和否定式)

\*4)感叹句

## \* 13. 句子成份

1)主语

Betty likes her new bike.

He gets up early every day.

To learn a foreign language is not easy.

2)谓语

We work hard.

The boy caught a bird.

He is my brother.

They all look fine.

3)表语

Her sister is a nurse.

It's me.

I'm ready.

He got angry.

We were at home last night.

His cup is broken.

#### 4)宾语

Tom bought a story-book.

I saw him yesterday.

He wanted to have a cup of tea.

#### 5)直接宾语和间接宾语

He gave me some ink.

Our teacher told us an interesting story.

#### 6)宾语补足语

Call her Xiao Li.

You must keep the room clean.

John asked me to help him.

#### 7)定语

This is a green jeep.

This is an apple tree.

Are these students your classmates?

Winter is the coldest season of the year.

I have something to tell you.

#### 8)状语

You are quite right.

She will arrive in Beijing on Monday.

He stopped to have a look.

### 14. 简单句的五种基本句型

第一种 主语+连系动词+表语 (S+V+P)

The bike is new.



The map is on the wall.

第二种 主语+不及物动词 (S+V)

He swims.

第三种 主语+及物动词+宾语 (S+V+O)

Children often sing this song.

第四种 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语 (S+V+IO+DO)

She showed her friends all her pictures.

第五种 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语 (S+V+O+C)

We keep our classroom clean and tidy.

#### 15. 并列句

He likes maths, but he needs help.

I help him and he helps me.

#### 16. 复合句

##### 1) 宾语从句

He said ( that) he felt sick.

I don't know whether ( if) she still works in the factory.

I take back what I said.

I can't tell who is there.

Can you tell me where the Summer Palace is?

##### 2) 状语从句

The train had left when I got to the station.

I'll go with you to the cinema this afternoon if I'm free.

The students went to the farm because the farmers needed some help.

The earth is bigger than the moon.

He was so tired that he couldn't walk on.

\* Jack worked hard so that he might get a good job.

Doctor Wang went to the hospital though it rained heavily.

\* 3)定语从句

Find the girl who is wearing a red skirt.

Show me the picture that you like best.

Colour the birds which ( that) are flying.

附表五

话 题

( Topics)

1. 家庭、朋友与周围的人 Family, friends and people around
2. 日常生活 Daily life
3. 兴趣与爱好 Interests and hobbies
4. 文体活动 Sports, games and entertainment
5. 健康 Health
6. 天气 Weather
7. 节假日 Holidays and festivals
8. 旅游与交通 Travel and transport
9. 食品与饮料 Food and drinks
10. 服饰 Clothes
11. 文化习俗 Customs and culture
12. 世界与环境 The world and the environment
13. 教育 Education

14. 科普知识 Popular science

15. 著名人物 Famous people

16. 职业 Jobs