2015 中考英语复习之 8A Unit 5



重点词汇

词汇（写出中文及词性）

序号	单词	词性	中文	序号	单词	词性	中文
1	respect			13	already		
2	introduce			14	fantastic		
3	experience			15	yet		
4	success			16	tour		
5	weekday			17	guest		
6	chopstick			18	British		
7	glad			19	culture		
8	local			20	exchange		
9	host			21	educational		
10	social			22	partner		
11	skill			23	apply		
12	lifetime						

短语

1. on an educational exchange　　on：
   on business　　on holiday
2. at first
3. so far
4. a bit of　　= a little
5. teach sb. sth.
   teach sb. to do sth.
6. what do you think of... =how do you like...
7. spend...doing sth.
   spend...on sth.

pay (money) for sth.

sth. cost sb. money

it takes sb. time to do sth.

8 do shopping

go shopping

9. make friends with sb.

10. plan to do sth.

11. keep doing

keep ...from doing

12. one another（同义词组：each other）

13. at the weekend

14. try to do sth. try doing sth.

15. take part in

join (sb.) in

join

16. I can't wait.

17. be happy/ glad to do sth

18. meet new friends

19. social skill

20. make friends

21. home country

22. apply for



语法专项

现在完成时

一、 现在完成时的概念。

①表示过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果

She has been ill for three days. （她病了三天了。）

② 表示从过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在的动作或状态。

We've known each other since we were children. （我们从小就认识。）

I have been a member of the Party for 10 years.

③常与现在完成时连用的时间状语有：

just 刚刚	yet 仍然，还	now 现在	lately 最后
ever 曾经	today 今天	never 从未	before 从前
recently 最近	already 已经	this week 本周	since 自从

for a long tine 很长时间了	since then 自那以来
so far 到目前为止	in the past/last few years 在过去/最近的几年

二、构成：”助动词 have, has + 过去分词”

三、动词的过去分词构成规则

（1） 规则变化

① 大部分动词在词尾直接加-ed

clean → cleaned　　help → helped

② 以不发音的 e 结尾的，直接加-d

like → liked　　live → lived

③ 以辅音字母+y 结尾的单词，变 y 为 i 再加 ed

try → tried　　study → studied

④ 重读闭音节词尾只有一个辅音字母的，需要双写最后这个辅音字母再加-ed.

plan → planned　　stop → stopped

（2） 不规则变化

see → seen　　find → found

需根据不规则变化表进行专门记忆

四、现在完成时用法归纳

1. 现在完成时表示过去发生的动作现已完成，对现在造成的影响和结果。(此种用法谓语动词用结束性动词)

如： The plane has arrived.

常用的时间状语和副词：already ,yet , ever , never

①already 已经； yet 尚未，仍未，还；强调前不久完成的动作对现在造成的影响，谓语动词使用非延续性动词。already 用于肯定句中，yet 用于否定句和疑问句的句末。

例如：I have already finished my homework. 我已经完成我的家庭作业了。

He hasn’t come yet.他还没有回来。

②ever (曾经)，句中；never (从不) ，表示否定，强调到目前为止的生活经历。谓语动词用延续性动词。

例如：Have you ever climb that mountain? 你曾经爬过那座山吗？

Have you ever been to Shanghai?你曾经去过上海吗？

③already ever 与 never 应位于助动词 have/has 之后，主要动词之前。

拓展：before (以前)，句尾，独立用

I haven’t met him before. 我以前从来没有见过他。

just (刚刚)，用于肯定句中，常用在助动词和过去分词之间。

如：I have just heard the news. 我刚刚听到消息。

2. 完成时可用于表示某时间段里完成的动作，常与 today, these days, recently 等时间状语连用。如：
Have you seen her these days? 译： _____

3.现在完成时表示过去已经开始，持续到现在，可能延续到将来的动作和状态。
常与表示过去某一时刻延续到现在的一段时间状语连用。如：

a. for + 一段时间：for two hours
b. since + 时间点：since 1999, since last year
c. since + 一段时间+ ago: since two days ago
d. since + 从句（用过去时）
e. up to now, till now, until now, so far
f. in the past two years, in the last few days
g. recently, lately

如： Miss Zhao *has taught* math for five years.
His mother *has worked* in the shop since 1990.
The Greens *have lived* in London since three years ago.

[注]：其中在 a,b,c,d 这四种结构中，**谓语动词必须为延续性动词。**

如： I have had this book for one and a half years. (这本书我已买了一年半了！)

4. 短暂性动词怎样和表示一段时间的状语连用。

英语中的短暂性动词，也叫做终止性动词、瞬间动词或非延续性动词，只表示一时的动作，在肯定句式中不能与表示延续的时间状语连用。常见的短暂性动词有：go, come, leave, find, buy, arrive, give, stop, join, marry, die, begin, start, borrow, close, open, lend 等。

eg. I have bought this book for three months. (×)

非延续性动词与一段时间连用时可采用下列三种方法：

（1）将非延续性动词转化为延续性动词。

leave- have (has) been away from
join- have (has) been (in)
buy- have (has) had
die- have (has) dead
come (arrive)- have (has) been here
borrow- have (has) kept
begin to work- have (has) worked
open- have (has) been open
get up- have (has) been up
put on – have (has) on
come back- have (has) been back
close- be closed
begin/start- be on
go- be there
finish- be over

gone (left)- been away

joined – been

got to know – known

（2）时间状语的变化：把表时间的状语“for…”变为“数词+ 时间名词+ago”的短语形式。（即：将时间状语改为过去时间，并用一般过去时代替现在完成时）

如： 他参军五年了。（判断正误）

He has joined the Army for five years. (　　)

He has been in the Army for five years. (　　)

He joined the Army five years ago. (　　)

他离开济南三年了。

He has left Ji’nan for three years. (　　)

He has been away from Ji’nan for three years.

He left Ji’nan three years ago.

(3) 句子模式的变化。用句型“It is + 一段时间+ since 从句”（从句中的谓语动词用非延续性动词的一般过去式表示）如：

The old man died two years ago.

= The old man has been dead for two years.

= It is two years since the old man died.

5. have been to/ have gone to/ have been in 三种结构的区别

（1）have been to 去过某地(现已离开)，可以与 ever, never, once, twice 等连用。

（2）has gone to 去某地了，说话时某人已离开此地，在去某地的路上或已在某地，总之现在还未回来。此句型一般用于第三人称。

（3） have been in 表示已在某地呆了多久，若该地为小地方则用 at。



中考链接

1. Her mother _____ in the factory. She _____ there since it opened.

A. is working, worked　　B. works, worked

C. works, has worked　　D. worked, has worked

2. --- _____ you _____ the magazine from the school library yet?

--- Yes, I _____ it for two weeks.

A. Have, borrowed, have kept　　B. Have, borrowed, have borrowed

C. Did, borrowed, borrowed　　D. Did, borrow, have kept

【解析 1】选 C.第一空考察一般现在时，表示现在的状态，他母亲在工厂工作；第二空从 since 的时间状从得知用现在完成时，故选 C。

【解析 2】选 A.第一空从时间副词 yet 得知考察现在完成时态，排除 C\D，第二空时间状语 for two years，必须用延续性动词，borrow 是短暂性动词，排除 B，最后得知 D 选项正确。

【中考点拨】现在完成时是中考常考的时态，对于时态的时间状语要明确分析清楚，根据时间状语来确定用哪种时态，“过发现影、过发持续”是现完的两种用法，for 和 since 短语必须要用连续性动词等这些都是常考的点。



随堂练习

1. Half an hour _____ (pass) since the train _____ (leave).

2. Mary_____(lose) her pen. _____ you _____(see) it here and there?

3. _____ you _____ (find) your watch yet?

4. ---Are you thirsty? ---No I _____just _____ (have) some orange.

5. I won’t return the book to the library because I _____ reading it.

   A. wasn’t finish　　B. don’t finish　　C. won’t finish　　D. haven’t finished

6. --- How many　times _____ you _____ the Great Wall?

   --- Only once. I _____　there three years ago.

   A. did, go to, have gone　　B. had, gone to, went

   C. have, been to, went　　D. have, been to, have gone

7. In the past few years there _____ great changes in my hometown.

   A. have been　　B. were　　C. had been　　D. are

8. --- How long have Mr and Mrs Smith_____?

   --- For more than twenty years.

   A. married　　B. had married　　C. got married　　D. been married

答案见《2015 中考英语复习之 8A Unit 5》



《2015 中考英语复习之 8A Unit4 答案》

词汇（写出中文及词性）

序号	单词	词性	中文	序号	单词	词性	中文
1	advertisement	n.	广告	18	petrol	n.	汽油
2	funny	adj.	滑稽的、好笑的、难以理解的	19	introduction	n.	引言、介绍
3	wing	n.	翅膀、机翼	20	wheel	n.	轮子
4	special	adj.	特殊的、特别地	21	invent	v.	发明、创造
5	dust	n.	灰尘、尘土	22	practical	adj.	有用的、适用的
6	daytime	n.	白天、日间	23	passenger	n.	乘客、旅客
7	candle	n.	蜡烛	24	century	n.	世纪
8	lamp	n.	灯	25	carriage	n.	四轮马车
9	develop	v.	开发、研制	26	comfortable	adj.	使人舒服的、舒适的
10	anytime	adv.	在任何时候、随便什么时候	27	since	prep. conj.	.自…以来；自从…以来，因为、由于
11	mobile phone	n.	移动电话、手机	28	telephone	v. & n.	电话　给…打电话、打电话给
12	distance	n.	距离、间距	29	create	v.	创作、创造
13	giant	n.	伟人、巨人	30	ballpoint pen	n.	圆珠笔
14	editor	n.	编辑	31	fountain pen	n.	自来水笔
15	refill	v.	再装上、再填、再补充	32	mess	n.	杂乱、混乱
16	tip	n.	尖端	33	success	n.	成功
17	refer	v.	涉及、描述				

短语

live a/an … life 过着…de 生活

the following 下列、下述

since then 自那以来

in the daytime 在白天

at the same time 同时

in the early 19th century 在 19 世纪早期

at the start of 在…的开始

millions of 数百万

over long distances 远距离地

help sb. do sth. 帮某人做某事

in history 在历史上

keep in touch with 与…保持联系

keep… off 使… 不接近/ 远离

a few thousand year ago 数千年前

in the late of the 19th century 在 19 世纪末

at the end of 在… 的末端

speak to each other 互相通话

across the world 全世界、世界各地　through the world，all over the world

allow sb. to do sth 允许某人做某事.　allow doing sth

have to do sth 不得不做　in the air 在空中

in a short time 很短时间、很快　on land 在陆地上

at a speed of 300 km/h 以每小时 300 千米的速度

imagine doing sth 想象做某事　right now 此时、此刻、立刻、马上

All the time 一直、始终　make a mess 弄得一团糟、弄得一塌糊涂

at the tip of 在…的尖端　a great success 一次巨大的成功

refer to 描述、指代

随堂练习答案：

DCBCC CBB