

## 高职单招英语重点知识汇总

1. An 用于元音前，注意：a useful book      a university  
the+姓氏 s 表示一家人 谓语用复数  
乐器前加 the (violin guitar piano)
2. Too 表示也，否定句用 either。  
Either 表示两者中的一个，any 任一  
Neither 两者都不 none 三者三者以上  
Both 两者都 all 三者或三者以上
3. Two thirds 三分二，分子大于一，分母加 s
4. 双重所有格 a friend of mine/jack's
5. 具体某一天/某一天的某个时刻用 on  
时间点用 at, 长时间用 in
6. You'd better 后面用动词原形 you'd better not do
7. 定语从句找先行词，能直接放后面的用 that 或 which, 要加介词的用 where,when, why.
8. 时间状语从句、条件状语从句，主将从现；主祈从现；主情从现  
Eg: If it rains tomorrow, we won't go to the park.
9. 现在完成时 have/has+过去分词 (v-ed) ,标志性的词 for, since, already,yet. Since 后面跟的谓语用过去时。
10. What/how/when 可加 to do.

11. Whose 后面一定加名词

12. Mustn't 表示禁止; 用 must 提问, 否定回答用 needn't 或 don't have to.

13. Few 可数, 几乎没有      A few 可数, 一些

Little 不可数, 几乎没有      A little 不可数, 一些

14. 听 hear、观 see, watch、感 feel、使 make, have、让 let、帮 help, 后面跟原形动词或 v-ing(表示正在进行的动作); 被动语态中 to 要还原。

15. 被动语态 be+过去分词 (v-ed)

现在进行时 be+v-ing

16. How long 多久 how often 问频率      How far 多远

17. Spend...in doing sth/on sth. 花...做某事

18. Finish/keep/be busy/mind/look forward to/suggest + v-ing

Eg. I spend two hours (in) finishing doing my homework.

19. agree, ask, choose, decide, forget, hope, learn, want, wish, would like 后都可以加 to do sth.

want/ask/tell sb. (not) to do sth.

20. 祈使句的否定句为 Don't do sth.

21. Not only...but also; neither...nor; either...or, there be 句型就近原则

22. It's+adj+for/of sb. To do sth. 对某人而言做某事很...

23. It/This/That is +名词+that... 强调句

24. It takes/took sb. Some time to do sth. 花某人多长时间做某事
25. 句中出现 than 用比较级  
The more..., the more....越来越  
Better and better 越来越
26. 两者之间进行比较, 比较级前面有要加 the. Eg. My bag is the smaller of that two.
27. Too many/much+名词      Much too+形容词
28. Three thousand 三千      thousands of 成千上万      同理的有  
hundred million
29. The number of 后面的谓语动词用单数  
A number of 后面的谓语动词用复数
30. 系动词后面跟形容词 (be, become, feel, get, keep, look, seem, smell, sound, turn)
- 31 反义疑问句 前肯后否, 前否后肯, 特别注意主句是否含有否定的词, 如 no, never, hardly. Let's 引导的句子的反义疑问句用 shall we?  
注意包含 have 的句子的反义疑问句  
Eg. They have bread for breakfast today, don't they?  
They have been to Shanghai, haven't they?
32. too...to+原形动词      so...that+句子 太...而不能
33. 表示到达的三个词,      get to; arrive at/in; reach.
34. stop to do sth. 停下来去做某事

Stop doing sth. 停止做某事

35. so do I 我也是 so I do 是啊 Neither do I 我也不

36 有连字符的词为形容词，不加 s. a two-year-old girl

37 带有-ed 的形容词，表示人的内在；-ing 的形容词，用来形容事物。

38 give me some advice 给我一些建议，advice 是个不可数名词，  
suggestion 是可数

39. Good enough. 足够好，形容词放在 enough 之前；名词房子 enough  
之后，enough water 足够的水

40. neither of + 复数名词 + 动词单数

41 There be 句型的将来时，there will be 或者是 there is going to be

42. not...until 直到...才

43 two hours' walk 两小时的步行路程

44. 不定代词放在形容词前面 something important 一些重要的事

45. 不可数名词变复数在量词后加 s two glasses of water

46. 感叹句 what 修饰名词 how 修饰形容词 a、副词

what a good student! How good a student!

47. so 修饰形容词，such 修饰名词 such a good student

48. prefer doing to doing prefer sth. To sth

49. 宾语从句用陈述句语序，解题方法：选项中去掉疑问词，剩下为  
正常语序，即句首不能为 do, did, have, had, be 动词。

50. 现在完成时表示状态经常出现 been 加延续性动词的过去分词

Have been dead/on/in/away from borrow---keep buy--have