

五-六年级英语语法专项练习册

Year 5-6 Grammar Workbook · Lesson 1-5

按第 1-5 课的**语法重点**编排 · 全部题目为独立新编情境（人物 / 地点 / 事件均与课文内容无关）

姓名 Name

日期 Date

得分 Score

教师版 · 含答案与解析

全册共 **615** 道题 · **57** 个专项练习 · 分课专项 + 跨课语法 + 两套 100 分测试卷

使用说明 How to Use

1. **按语法点推进**：Part A 按第 1-5 课的语法重点分块；题目句子全部独立新编，**与课文内容无关**，靠语法判断作答，不能凭背课文过关。
2. **先做后看**：做完一整节再对答案；教师版每题都带解析，可直接讲。
3. **错题要标**：做错的题在题号上画圈，一周后再做一遍，只做画圈的。
4. **改错题**：每句有且只有一处错误，**必须写出改正后的完整句子**，只圈错不给分。
5. **时态题口诀**：先问「什么时候」，再问「是否完成」，最后问「是否正在进行」。
6. **填空题**：先判断空格要填什么词性（名词 / 动词 / 形容词 / 副词 / 连接词），再选形式。
7. **测试卷**：Part C 两套各 100 分，可当阶段测验，建议限时 45 分钟。

覆盖表 语法点覆盖总览

Grammar Coverage Map

语法点 Grammar point	对应专项 Sections	题量
动词时态（一般过去 / 过去进行 / 过去完成 / 过去完成进行）	1.1 · 2.1 · 2.2 · 3.3 · 4.1 · 5.1 · B1	80
情态动词（should / could / might / must / needn't）与情态完成式	1.2 · 5.2 · B2	28
条件句（零条件 / 第一条件 / unless）	3.1 · 5.3 · B3	32
比较级与最高级	2.3 · B4	24
连词与连接副词（because / although / so that / as a result ...）	2.4 · 3.6 · B5 · T1-VII · T2-VII	40

语法点 Grammar point	对应专项 Sections	题量
定语从句 (who / which / that / where / whose)	5.4 · B6	20
非谓语: 不定式 / 动名词 / 分词	4.4 · B7	20
形容词与副词 (含位置与系动词搭配)	1.3 · 4.2 · B5 · B8	46
间接引语与时态后移	2.2 · B9	18
构词法 (词性转换 / 前缀后缀)	1.3 · 2.6 · 3.4 · 4.6 · 5.6 · B10	78
介词与固定搭配	B11	24
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语篇填空 (篇章中的综合运用)	B13 · B14 · T1-V · T2-V	49

共 39 个专项可按单个语法点归类 (该项合计 469 题)。同一道题可能同时练到多个点 (例如 1.3 既算「构词法」也算「形容词与副词」), 故合计题量存在重复计数。

另有 18 个专项 (178 题) 属于**跨语法点的综合题型**——1.4、1.5、2.5、3.2、3.5、4.3、4.5、5.5、T1-I、T1-II、T1-III、T1-IV、T1-VI、T2-I、T2-II、T2-III、T2-IV、T2-VI, 不在此表中重复归类。

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Part A · 分课语法专项

Lesson 1-5 · 按各课语法重点分块，题目情境独立于课文

Lesson 1 本课语法重点专项

本课语法重点：一般过去时 vs 过去进行时、情态动词、形容词/名词/副词词形

1.1 一般过去时 vs 过去进行时

Past Simple vs Past Continuous

过去某一点发生的事用**一般过去时**；过去某一时刻**正在进行的动作**用**过去进行时** (was/were + V-ing)。用 while / when 连接时，「长动作」用进行时，「短动作」用过去时。用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Nora _____ (*spread*) the poster flat across the workbench.

spread spread 的过去式和原形同形 (spread-spread-spread)，不要写 spreaded。

2. A cold wind _____ (*rattle*) the windows of the science room.

rattled 叙述中的连续动作，用一般过去时；规则动词加 -ed。

3. The class _____ (*carry*) the model to the hall in two trips.

carried 辅音字母 + y 结尾 → 变 y 为 i 再加 -ed: carry → carried。

4. Dan _____ (*tap*) one finger on the wooden base.

tapped 重读闭音节 (tap) 末尾辅音要双写: tap → tapped。

5. While the group _____ (*argue*), Nora _____ (*check*) the instructions again.

was arguing / checked while 引出的「持续背景」用过去进行时；期间发生的短动作一般过去时。

6. The caretaker _____ (*stand*) by the door with a toolbox.

was standing 当时正「站着」，是持续状态 → 过去进行时。

7. While Nora _____ (*speak*), Dan _____ (*lean*) closer to the model.

was speaking / leaned 同上：长动作进行时 + 短动作过去时。

8. The class _____ (*choose*) the blue cardboard for the base.

chose choose 的过去式是 chose（不规则）。

9. The glue _____ (*still / dry*) when they lifted the model.

was still drying 「抬起来时胶水还在干」 → 仍在进行 → was still drying (still 放 was 之后)。

10. A thin crack _____ (*run*) across the left wing.

ran run 的过去式是 ran（不规则）。

11. Nora _____ (*not / panic*) when she saw the crack.

did not panic 一般过去时的否定用 did not + 动词原形。

12. When the teacher _____ (*come*) in, she _____ (*ask*) who had fixed it.

came / asked come 的过去式是 came；两个连续动作作用一般过去时。

1.2 情态动词 **should / could / might / must**

Modal Verbs

should = 应该（建议）；could = 能够 / 可能；might = 也许（可能性比 could 小）；must not = 绝对不可以（禁止）；needn't = 不必。选出最合适的一项。

[单项选择题 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. "We _____ start early tomorrow," said Dan, looking at the timetable. (He is giving his opinion about the best plan.)

A. shouldn't B. should C. needn't D. can't

B 表达「建议/主张」用 should。

2. After last night's wind, the path through the park _____ not be open yet.

A. must B. need C. might D. dare

C 「可能还没开」= 推测可能性 → might not.

3. "If the model is not ready, we _____ lose marks."

A. could B. must C. needn't D. can't

A 条件可能造成的结果 → could (可能会)。

4. "So it _____ actually be easier than we thought?" Dan asked, leaning closer.

A. must B. should C. need D. might

D Dan 在犹豫、试探 → might (也许)。

5. Nora looked at the timetable. She _____ see a free hour after lunch.

A. could B. must C. should D. need

A 表示过去的的能力 (能看见) → could。

6. " _____ we ask the art teacher for glue?" Nora asked quietly.

A. Can't B. Must C. Should D. Need

C 征求建议用 Should we...?

7. The instructions did not say how long the glue needed. Nobody _____ be certain.

A. need B. could C. must D. should

B could not be certain = 无法确定 (能力/可能性)。

8. Nora did not need any help. She _____ cut the cardboard on her own.

A. must B. should C. needn't D. could

D 过去的的能力 → could。

9. "We _____ not waste time," said Dan. "The fair starts at nine."

- A. could B. might C. must D. need

C must not = 绝对不可以 (强烈的规定/决心)。

10. They had a spare tube of glue, so they _____ ask the teacher for more.

- A. needn't B. mustn't C. couldn't D. shouldn't

A 「不必」用 needn't; mustn't 是「禁止」, 意思完全不同, 是常见陷阱。

1.3 词形变化: 形容词 / 名词 / 副词

Word Formation

用括号中单词的**正确形式**填空。

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. Nora was _____ (*determine*) to fix the model before nine.

determined be + 形容词, 表示状态: determined (坚决的)。

2. The group showed great _____ (*responsible*) in the science room.

responsibility great 后接名词; responsible → responsibility。

3. Dan tapped the table _____ (*anxious*), hoping the glue would hold.

anxiously 修饰动词 tapped 用副词。

4. Nora spoke with _____ (*confident*) even though her hands were shaking.

confidence 介词 with 后接名词。

5. Missing the fair was a serious _____ (*consequence*) of their delay.

consequence a serious + 名词, 原词即为名词。

6. It was _____ (*consider*) of Dan to think about the younger students.

considerate It was + 形容词 + of sb. 结构。

7. The teacher watched the group _____ (*independent*) as they worked.

independently 修饰动词 watched 的方式 → 副词。

8. Nora's main _____ (*motivate*) was to keep the class's promise.

motivation main + 名词; motivate → motivation.

9. Can you _____ (*infer*) from the crack where the model was dropped?

infer 情态动词 can 后接动词原形。

10. Her _____ (*hesitate*) made everyone wait a little longer.

hesitation 形容词性物主代词 Her 后接名词。

1.4 改错：找出并改正每句中的一处错误

Error Correction

每句有且只有一处语法错误。写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. Nora spreaded the poster across the workbench.

Nora spread the poster across the workbench. spread 的过去式与原形同形，不能加 -ed。

2. While the group was arguing, Nora was checked the instructions again.

While the group was arguing, Nora checked the instructions again. 「核对」是短动作，用一般过去时；was checked 还是被动语态，双重错误。

3. The caretaker was standing nearby, so the students mustn't ask for help.

The caretaker was standing nearby, but the students didn't need to ask for help. mustn't = 禁止, 逻辑不通; 「不必」应用 needn't / didn't need to.

4. We should to start early tomorrow, said Dan.

We should start early tomorrow, said Dan. 情态动词 should 后接动词原形, 不加 to.

5. The glue was still drying when they was lifting the model.

The glue was still drying when they lifted the model. when 引出短动作一般过去时; 主谓也要一致 (they → lifted) 。

6. Nora did not panicked when she saw the crack.

Nora did not panic when she saw the crack. did not 后必须用动词原形。

7. Nobody could to be certain about the drying time.

Nobody could be certain about the drying time. 情态动词 could 后接动词原形。

8. Nora was very confidence when everyone waited for her to speak.

Nora was very confident when everyone waited for her to speak. be 后要用形容词 confident, confidence 是名词。

9. The class choosed the blue cardboard for the base.

The class chose the blue cardboard for the base. choose 的过去式是 chose, 不是 choosed.

10. Dan tapped one finger in the wooden base.

Dan tapped one finger on the wooden base. 「在平面上点」用介词 on, 不用 in.

1.5 句型转换

Sentence Transformation

按括号中的要求改写句子，意思不能改变。

[句型转换 · TRANSFORMATION]

1. Nora spread the poster across the workbench. (改为一般疑问句)

Did Nora spread the poster across the workbench? 一般过去时的一般疑问句: Did + 主语 + 动词原形 ...?

2. Dan tapped one finger on the wooden base. (改为否定句)

Dan did not (didn't) tap one finger on the wooden base. did not + 动词原形。

3. The class chose the blue cardboard. (改为一般疑问句，并作肯定回答)

Did the class choose the blue cardboard? — Yes, they did. 回答用 did 代替 choose。

4. While Nora was speaking, Dan leaned closer to the model. (用 When 改写，意思不变)

When Nora spoke, Dan was leaning closer to the model. when / while 互换时，长动作与短动作的进行时/过去时要跟着换。

5. The blue cardboard is stronger. It is harder to cut. (用 but 连成一句)

The blue cardboard is stronger, but it is harder to cut. 两个转折分句用 but 连接，逗号在前。

6. We should start early. (改为 The group suggested ... 的间接说法)

The group suggested (that) they should start early. suggest 后接 (that) + 主语 + should + 动词原形。

7. Nora did not panic. (用 It was ... who/that 结构强调 Nora)

It was Nora who did not panic. 强调主语用 It was + 被强调成分 + who/that。

8. The model had a thin crack. It ran across the left wing. (合并为含定语从句的一句)

The model had a thin crack which (that) ran across the left wing. 修饰物用 which / that 引导定语从句。

Lesson 2 本课语法重点专项

本课语法重点：一般过去时、宾语从句时态后移、比较级、连词

2.1 一般过去时 vs 过去进行时 (复习巩固)

Past Simple vs Past Continuous

用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Emma's class _____ (*plan*) a mural for the school corridor.

was planning 当时正在筹划 → 过去进行时。

2. Everyone _____ (*have*) ideas about the design.

had 表示当时的状态 → 一般过去时。

3. Some students _____ (*want*) a sea scene; others _____ (*suggest*) a city skyline.

wanted / suggested 分号并列两个过去动作。

4. Emma loved the sea idea at first, but while she _____ (*count*) the votes, she _____ (*notice*) a problem.

was counting / noticed 长动作进行时 + 被发现的短动作作用过去时。

5. Twenty-three students _____ (*say*) they would paint a city skyline.

said 主句谓语用一般过去时 (从句里是过去将来时 would paint) 。

6. Leo _____ (*hold*) up a sketch of a bright orange sun.

held hold 的过去式是 held (不规则)。

7. Ruby _____ (*shake*) her head and said that blue paint was cheaper.

shook shake 的过去式是 shook。

8. Then Emma _____ (*draw*) a circle around three repeated words.

drew draw 的过去式是 drew。

9. The next day, Emma _____ (*present*) her idea to the class.

presented 规则动词加 -ed。

10. By Friday, the class _____ (*paint*) two long panels.

had painted by + 过去时间点 = 到那时为止已完成 → 过去完成时 had painted。

11. The blue paint _____ (*sell*) out before lunch.

sold sell 的过去式是 sold; 此处 sell out 是主动语态 (颜料卖光了)。

12. Emma smiled when she _____ (*see*) younger students looking at the mural.

saw when 引出的短动作用一般过去时。

2.2 宾语从句与间接引语：时态后移

Reported Speech — Tense Backshift

主句是过去时 (said / noticed / realised) 时, 从句动词**往前退一步**: will→would, can→could, is→was, have→had, do→did。选出正确答案。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. Twelve students said they _____ paint a sea scene.

- A. will B. would C. are D. did

B 主句 said 是过去时 → will 后移为 would。

2. Twenty-three students said they _____ the city skyline if the colours were bright.

- A. will choose B. would choose C. choose D. are choosing

B 间接引语里一般将来时后移为过去将来时 would choose。

3. Emma noticed that one small detail _____ the whole design.

- A. will change B. can change C. could change D. is changing

C can → could (时态后移)。

4. Leo said that people _____ stop and look at the mural.

- A. would B. will C. are D. have

A will → would。

5. Emma realised that a strong design _____ strong colours.

- A. needs B. need C. needed D. is needing

C 主句 realised 是过去时；这里把普遍道理陈述为当时认识 → needed。

6. "I am choosing the skyline," said Emma. → Emma said that she _____ the skyline.

- A. is choosing B. was choosing C. has chosen D. will choose

B am/is 后移为 was。

7. Ruby said, "Blue paint is cheaper." → Ruby said that blue paint _____ cheaper.

- A. is B. was C. is being D. would be

B 一般现在时在间接引语中后移为一般过去时。

8. Emma asked, "Will people like it?" → Emma asked whether people _____ it.

- A. will like B. would like C. like D. liked

B 一般疑问句变间接引语用 whether/if, 且 will → would。

2.3 比较级与最高级

Comparatives and Superlatives

用括号中单词的正确形式填空（需要时加上 than / the）。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Blue paint is _____ (*cheap*) to buy than orange paint.

cheaper 单音节词加 -er + than。

2. Ruby's idea was _____ (*loud*) than Emma's, but it had far fewer details.

louder loud → louder; 与后面 fewer details 形成对比。

3. Twenty-three students preferred the skyline; that is _____ (*many*) than twelve.

more many/much 的比较级是 more。

4. Rolled paper is _____ (*easy*) to carry than wooden boards.

easier 辅音字母 + y 结尾 → 变 y 为 i 加 -er。

5. This is the _____ (*strong*) reason for choosing the skyline.

strongest 最高级前加 the, 单音节加 -est。

6. Sea scenes are colourful and popular, but skyline designs are _____ (*useful*) for a long corridor.

more useful 多音节形容词用 more + 原级。

7. Emma chose the _____ (*good*) three colours from all the suggestions.

best good 的最高级是 best（不规则）。

8. The sea idea was not _____ (*bad*) than the skyline idea — it was harder to paint.

worse bad 的比较级是 worse（不规则）。

9. By Friday, the class had painted _____ (*many*) panels than they had planned.

more many 的比较级 more。

10. The corridor was _____ (*busy*) than the class had expected.

busier busy → busier。

11. A small sketch is _____ (*light*) than a full roll of paper.

lighter light → lighter。

12. Of all the ideas, the skyline was the _____ (*relevant*) to the school's city theme.

most relevant 多音节词最高级用 the most + 原级。

2.4 连词与连接词

Conjunctions and Connectives

从方框中选择恰当的词填空，每词只用一次。

【 because / but / so / if / when / or / and / although 】

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Emma loved the sea idea at first, _____ she noticed a problem in the vote.

but 前后是转折关系。

2. The class chose the skyline _____ twenty-three students voted for it.

because 后句是原因。

3. The skyline matched the school's city theme, _____ the class decided to paint it.

so 后句是结果。

4. _____ the designs are bright and simple, more students will stop to look.

If 条件句用 If 引导，句首大写。

5. _____ Emma counted the votes again, she circled three repeated words.

When 「当.....时」用 When。

6. Some students wanted a sea scene, a night sky _____ a city skyline.

or 在并列的可选项中列举，最后一项前用 or。

7. Emma chose the strongest reasons _____ she did not list every small comment.

although 让步关系：「尽管.....但是」。

8. Leo washed the brushes _____ Ruby wiped the wall.

and 两个并列动作，用 and。

2.5 改错

Error Correction

每句有且只有一处错误，写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. Twenty-three students said they will choose the skyline.

Twenty-three students said they would choose the skyline. 主句 said 是过去时，从句 will 要后移为 would。

2. Emma's class was plan a mural for the corridor.

Emma's class was planning a mural for the corridor. 过去进行时必须是 was + V-ing。

3. Blue paint is more cheap than orange paint.

Blue paint is cheaper than orange paint. 单音节 cheap 用 -er, 不能加 more。

4. Ruby shook her head.

Ruby shook her head. shake 的过去式是 shook。

5. Emma drew a circle around three words.

Emma drew a circle around three words. draw 的过去式是 drew。

6. Leo holded up a sketch of a bright sun.

Leo held up a sketch of a bright sun. hold 的过去式是 held。

7. By Friday, the class has painted two panels.

By Friday, the class had painted two panels. by + 过去时间点 → 过去完成时 had painted。

8. This is the most strong reason for the skyline.

This is the strongest reason for the skyline. 单音节 strong 用 -est, 不用 most。

9. Emma did not listed every small comment.

Emma did not list every small comment. did not 后接动词原形。

10. The idea was strong, so it was relevant, it matched the theme.

The idea was strong and relevant, and it matched the theme. so 后面是结果; 这里三个并列的正面理由, 应用 and 并列。

2.6 词形变化

Word Formation

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. The teacher asked the class to _____ (*summarise*) the vote in one sentence.

summarise ask sb. to do sth., 用动词原形。

2. That comment is completely _____ (*relevant*) to our design — leave it out.

irrelevant 「不相关的」用否定前缀 ir- + relevant。

3. Please give one _____ (*specify*) example from the vote.

specific 修饰名词 example 用形容词。

4. Emma's _____ (*opinion*) answer was not enough; she needed numbers.

opinion 名词作定语修饰 answer。

5. The _____ (*convince*) argument came from the vote count.

convincing 现在分词作形容词：令人信服的。

6. Emma stated her _____ (*prefer*) for the skyline clearly.

preference prefer → 名词 preference (注意拼写)。

7. The class needed a _____ (*support*) detail for every point.

supporting supporting detail = 支撑细节 (现在分词作定语)。

8. The _____ (*theme*) link between the skyline and the city convinced the class.

thematic theme → 形容词 thematic (主题上的)。

9. Her presentation was clear and _____ (*convince*).

convincing 与前面 clear 并列的形容词。

10. Emma spoke with _____ (*confidence*) about the vote count.

confidence 介词 with 后接名词。

Lesson 3 本课语法重点专项

本课语法重点：零条件句 vs 第一条件句、过去完成时、原因/结果连接词

3.1 零条件句 vs 第一条件句

Zero Conditional vs First Conditional

零条件句：If + 一般现在时, ... 一般现在时 → 讲**普遍真理/规律**。

第一条件句：If + 一般现在时, ... will / can / may → 讲**将来可能发生的事**。

⚠ 两个 if 从句都不能用 will。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. When water gets too warm, fish _____ enough oxygen.

- A. cannot take in B. will not take in C. did not take in D. are not taking in

A 自然规律用零条件句（一般现在时）。

2. If the school is closed for a holiday, someone _____ the tank before the break.

- A. checks B. checked C. must to check D. will check

D 对将来提出的方案 → 第一条件句，主句用 will。

3. If we fit a new filter before the break, the water _____ go cloudy so quickly.

- A. will not B. would not C. did not D. does not

A 第一条件句：if + 现在时, will + 动词原形。

4. If the tank gets crowded, the fish _____ become stressed.

- A. will B. could C. would D. did

B 第一条件句的主句也可以用 could / might 表示可能性。

5. Fish _____ when the water turns cloudy.

- A. will die B. die C. would die D. died

B 普遍规律用零条件句。

6. If you _____ food in too quickly, most of it sinks and rots.

- A. will pour B. would pour C. poured D. pour

D if 从句不能用 will, 用一般现在时。

7. If the school is closed, someone needs to check the tank. 这句话属于:

- A. 零条件句 (普遍规律) B. 第一条件句 (将来可能) C. 第二条件句 (虚拟)
D. 不是条件句

B 主句用 needs (现在时表将来义务), 讲的是将来某次假期的安排 → 第一条件句的变体。

8. As a result, the fish _____ near the surface.

- A. floated B. float C. will floating D. floats

B 陈述普遍规律 (缺氧了 → 鱼就浮头) 用一般现在时。

9. If the class _____ a holiday rota, the tank will be fine.

- A. will make B. makes C. made D. is making

B if 从句用一般现在时; 主语 the class 视为单数。

10. Cold water _____ more oxygen than warm water.

- A. holds B. will holding C. held D. is held

A 客观规律 → 一般现在时。

3.2 原因与结果的连接词

Connectives of Cause and Effect

从方框中选择恰当的词或短语填空, 每项只用一次。

【 because / because of / as a result / lead to / so / therefore / so that / to prevent / partly / no longer 】

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. The filter stopped for two days. _____, the water turned cloudy.

As a result 连接结果, 句首独立成句, 后加逗号。

2. The water went cloudy _____ the broken filter and the warm room.

because of because of + 名词短语; because + 句子。

3. A broken filter can _____ fish losing their colour.

lead to lead to + 名词/动名词 = 导致。

4. The weekend rota was empty, _____ nobody topped up the tank.

so so 引导结果分句。

5. The tank was not cleaned; _____, the glass looked green.

therefore therefore 是连接副词, 前用分号、后加逗号, 较正式。

6. Leo poured the fresh water slowly _____ it would not shock the fish.

so that so that + 从句 = 目的是.....。

7. _____ this happening again, the class made a holiday rota.

To prevent 不定式表目的, 句首大写。

8. The cause was _____ the missing water change; the warm room made it worse.

partly partly = 部分原因是.....。

9. After the water change, the fish _____ stayed near the surface.

no longer no longer = 不再 (放在助动词/be 之后, 实义动词之前)。

10. The fish gasped _____ the oxygen level had dropped.

because because + 完整句子。

3.3 过去完成时

Past Perfect

过去完成时 = had + 过去分词，表示「在过去的某个时间点之前已经完成」的动作。用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. By Monday, the school _____ (*be*) closed for a public holiday.

had been by Monday (周一之前) 已经如此 → 过去完成时。

2. The water was cloudy because nobody _____ (*change*) it for three days.

had changed 「没换水」发生在「水变浑」之前。

3. When Leo checked the rota, he saw that Friday's box _____ (*be*) ticked.

had been 被动语态的过去完成时 had been + 过去分词。

4. The filter _____ (*stop*) before the class returned.

had stopped 在「返回」之前就已经停了。

5. Emma said the group _____ (*forget*) to check the weekend boxes.

had forgotten forget 的过去分词是 forgotten。

6. The fish _____ (*swim*) near the surface for two days before anyone noticed.

had been swimming 过去完成进行时：持续到过去某点仍在进行。

7. Leo realised that the warm room _____ (*make*) the problem worse.

had made 「使问题更糟」先于「意识到」。

8. By lunchtime, the glass _____ (*clear*) again.

had cleared by lunchtime + 过去语境 → 过去完成时。

9. Nobody _____ (*write*) a holiday rota before that day.

had written write 的过去分词是 written。

10. The class had not _____ (*understand*) how quickly water goes cloudy.

understood had not + 过去分词; understand → understood。

3.4 词形变化 (因果类词汇)

Word Formation

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. The _____ (*effect*) way to keep water clear is to change it slowly.

effective 修饰名词 way 用形容词。

2. Warm water _____ (*increase*) the speed at which oxygen leaves.

increases 主语 Warm water 是第三人称单数，一般现在时加 -s。

3. A new filter can _____ (*reduce*) the chance of cloudy water.

reduce 情态动词 can 后接动词原形。

4. The _____ (*solve*) was simple: make a holiday rota.

solution solve → 名词 solution (不是规则形式, 要记)。

5. The _____ (*consequent*) of missing two days were easy to see.

consequences 后面 were 是复数 → 名词复数。

6. Regular cleaning _____ (*prevent*) most tank problems.

prevents 动名词 Regular cleaning 作主语视为单数。

7. The water's _____ (*improve*) was slow but real.

improvement improve → 名词 improvement。

8. The cloudy water had a serious _____ (*impact*) on the young fish.

impact a serious + 名词, 原词即名词。

9. Leo explained the cause _____ (*clear*) to the group.

clearly 修饰动词 explained 用副词。

10. The fish's _____ (*recover*) took less than a day.

recovery recover → 名词 recovery (y 结尾)。

3.5 改错

Error Correction

每句有且只有一处错误, 写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. If school will be closed, someone needs to check the tank.

If school is closed, someone needs to check the tank. 条件句的 if 从句不能用 will，用一般现在时表将来。

2. The fish gasped because of the oxygen had dropped.

The fish gasped because the oxygen had dropped. because of 后接名词短语；后接句子要用 because。

3. By Monday, the school has been closed for a holiday.

By Monday, the school had been closed for a holiday. by + 过去时间 → 过去完成时 had been。

4. Nobody had not changed the water for three days.

Nobody had changed the water for three days. Nobody 本身已含否定，不能再加 not（双重否定）。

5. The warm room make the problem worse.

The warm room made the problem worse. 叙述过去的事用过去式 made。

6. A broken filter leads to the fish lose their colour.

A broken filter leads to the fish losing their colour. lead to 后接名词或动名词，不接完整句子。

7. Leo poured the fresh water slow into the tank.

Leo poured the fresh water slowly into the tank. 修饰动词 poured 要用副词 slowly。

8. If we fit a new filter, the water will not goes cloudy.

If we fit a new filter, the water will not go cloudy. will 后接动词原形。

9. The group rinsed the tank and added fresh water, therefore they waited.

The group rinsed the tank and added fresh water, and then they waited. therefore 是连接副词，不能像连词 and/so 那样直接连接两个分句。

10. To prevent this happen again, the class made a holiday rota.

To prevent this happening again, the class made a holiday rota. prevent sb./sth. (from) doing, 后接动名词。

3.6 连词成句

Word Order

把下列词按正确顺序排成一个句子（注意大小写与标点）。

[连词成句 · WORD ORDER]

1. warm / when / water / gets / cannot / fish / take / in / enough / oxygen

When water gets warm, fish cannot take in enough oxygen. 零条件句：When + 从句, 主句 (cannot + 动词原形)。

2. as / result / a / turned / water / the / cloudy

As a result, the water turned cloudy. 连接副词句首 + 逗号。

3. a / we / holiday / need / rota

We need a holiday rota. 主 + 谓 + 宾。

4. the / had / filter / stopped / before / returned / class / the

The filter had stopped before the class returned. 过去完成时 + before 从句（一般过去时）。

5. slowly / Leo / poured / the / water / fresh

Leo poured the fresh water slowly. 副词 slowly 放宾语之后。

6. if / closed / is / school / we / what / do / should

What should we do if school is closed? 疑问词 + 情态动词 + 主语 + 动词原形; if 从句用一般现在时。

7. this / prevent / to / rota / a / made / class / the / happening

The class made a rota to prevent this happening. 不定式表目的的另一种位置: 放在宾语之后。

8. because / dull / looked / fish / the / water / of / state / the

The fish looked dull because of the state of the water. because of + 名词短语。

Lesson 4 本课语法重点专项

本课语法重点: 过去完成时、副词、比喻 (as if / like)、分词短语

4.1 一般过去时 vs 过去完成时

Past Simple vs Past Perfect

一般过去时: 故事主线发生的动作。**过去完成时** (had + 过去分词): 在主线动作之前就已经发生的事。用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Hana _____ (*find*) the crumpled paper crown behind the stage curtain.

found 故事主线动作 → 一般过去时。

2. In the morning rehearsal, Joel _____ (*wear*) that crown.

had worn 发生在 Hana「找到皇冠」之前 → 过去完成时。

3. He _____ (*rush*) his lines and _____ (*miss*) the final cue.

had rushed / had missed 都发生在更早的早间排练里。

4. Joel _____ (*laugh*) too loudly when the lights went out.

had laughed 「笑」发生在「灯灭」之前，且是更早事件。

5. Hana remembered how Joel _____ (*walk*) away quickly, staring at the floor.

had walked 回忆更早的动作 → 过去完成时。

6. The hall _____ (*be*) empty when Hana arrived.

was 当时的状态 → 一般过去时。

7. A draught from the door _____ (*snap*) the crown sideways.

snapped 主线动作 → 一般过去时。

8. Hana _____ (*pick*) it up and _____ (*smooth*) the crushed corner.

picked / smoothed 两个连续主线动作。

9. Inside the classroom, Joel _____ (*pretend*) to read.

was pretending 正在进行的动作 → 过去进行时。

10. His book was open, but his eyes _____ (*fix*) on the window.

were fixed be + 过去分词表状态（被动含义），主语 eyes 是复数 → were fixed。

11. Hana placed the crown on the desk and said that it _____ (*fall*) behind the curtain.

had fallen 间接引语中，更早发生的事用过去完成时。

12. Joel said he _____ (think) everyone had forgotten.

had thought think → thought 的过去完成时 had thought。

4.2 副词：方式、程度与位置

Adverbs

副词修饰动词、形容词或另一个副词。选出最合适的一项。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. Joel laughed _____ loudly when the lights went out.

- A. too B. very much C. so many D. enough

A too + 副词 = 过分地（含负面评价），正合作者「笑得太响」的批评口吻。

2. Joel had walked away _____, staring at the floor.

- A. quick B. quickly C. quickness D. quicker

B 修饰动词 walked 用副词 quickly。

3. Hana did not answer _____.

- A. straight away B. straightly away C. away straight D. straight awayly

A straight away 是固定短语「立刻」，不能改形。

4. "Thanks," Joel said _____.

- A. quiet B. quietly C. quietness D. quieter

B 修饰 said 用副词。

5. Hana only folded the crown _____ and put it in her bag.

- A. careful B. carefully C. care D. careless

B 修饰 folded 用副词。

6. The hall felt _____ after the crown was found.

- A. warm B. warmly C. warmer D. warmest

C felt 是系动词，后接形容词；与前面「空荡冷清」对比 → 比较级 warmer。

7. The piano sounded _____ brave at the end of the rehearsal.

- A. almost B. most C. mostly D. almostly

A almost = 几乎，修饰形容词 brave。

8. Hana said the sentence casually, _____.

- A. trying to sound casual B. tried to sound casual C. try to sound casual D. tries to sound casual

A 分词短语作伴随状语。

9. Which sentence places the adverb correctly?

- A. She picked up quickly the crown. B. She quickly picked up the crown.
C. She picked quickly up the crown. D. Quickly she the crown picked up.

B 副词可放在实义动词之前（或宾语之后），不能插在动词与宾语之间。

10. ⚠ 「不要用 nice 这个词」——下列哪个词在作者笔下更 precise?

- A. nice B. good C. almost glowing D. OK

C precise = 精确、具体的描写，正合 L4「找出那个换掉就变弱的词」的核心技巧。

4.3 比喻与想象：like / as if

Simile and "as if"

like + 名词短语 与 **as if + 句子** 都用来打比方。as if 后面的句子常用虚拟语气 (were / could)，表示「好像.....似的」。请填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. One paper crown lay on the stage like a fallen _____.

star like + 名词，构成明喻。

2. The crown was almost glowing, as if it _____ (want) someone to notice it.

wanted 作者在用拟人手法，表示「仿佛」的事实性联想，用一般过去时 wanted。

3. Joel's mouth twitched as if it _____ (can) not decide what shape to make.

could as if + 从句，表示「好像.....」，can 的过去式 could。

4. The stage curtains hung like tired _____.

sails like + 名词明喻。

5. The stacked chairs leaned sideways as if they _____ (give) up waiting.

had given 过去完成时，表示「仿佛早已放弃」。

6. The paper had already disappeared _____ the dark wings. (用 like 或 into 填空)

into 这里不是比喻而是方向：disappear into = 消失在.....里。

7. His throat felt full of dry _____.

leaves full of + 名词，用具体物象写感觉。

8. Hana imagined the crown _____ (lie) there all afternoon, crushed and forgotten.

lying imagine sb./sth. doing —— 后接动名词 (lie → lying)。

9. The wooden stage still held the squeak marks of _____ shoes. (用 hurry 的正确形式)

hurried 过去分词作定语：hurried shoes = 匆忙的鞋。

10. Write your own: The empty hall was as quiet as _____. (填一个名词，答案不唯一)

(答案不唯一，如 a library / a closed shop / a held breath) 明喻练习：as + 形容词 + as + 名词。

4.4 分词短语 (-ing / -ed) 作状语与定语

Participle Clauses

-ing 分词表示主动/同时进行；-ed 分词表示被动/已经完成。选出正确答案。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. Hana found the paper crown _____ from the curtain rail by one twisted string.

- A. hang B. hanging C. hung D. hangs

B crown 主动「挂着」→ 现在分词作后置定语。

2. "Leave it," said Leo, _____ his script under one arm.

- A. balance B. balanced C. balancing D. balances

C 主语 Leo 主动「夹着」→ 现在分词作伴随状语。

3. "This fell behind the curtain," she said, _____ to sound casual.

- A. tried B. trying C. try D. tries

B 主动、同时 → trying。

4. The piano started again behind Hana, still _____, but almost brave.

- A. squeak B. squeaked C. squeaky D. squeaking

C 此处是形容词 squeaky (吱吱响的) 作补语，不是分词。

5. Hana imagined the crown _____ there all afternoon.

- A. lie B. lying C. lain D. lies

B imagine + 宾语 + doing。

6. The other students laughed at the joke, _____ Joel's face pale.

- A. leave B. leaving C. left D. leaves

B 分词作结果状语。

7. Which is correct? (哪个 -ed 分词用得对?)

- A. the forgotten crown B. the forgetting crown C. the crown forgetting D. the forget crown

A crown 是「被遗忘的」→ 过去分词作定语。

8. Crushed and _____, the crown lay on the wooden stage.

- A. forget B. forgetting C. forgotten D. forgets

C 与 crushed 并列的过去分词，表被动完成。

4.5 改错

Error Correction

每句有且只有一处错误，写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. In the morning rehearsal, Joel has worn that crown.

In the morning rehearsal, Joel had worn that crown. 发生在过去之前 → 过去完成时 had worn。

2. Hana remembered how Joel had walked away quick.

Hana remembered how Joel had walked away quickly. 修饰动词 walked 要用副词 quickly。

3. Joel laughed too much loudly.

Joel laughed too loudly. 修饰副词 loudly 用 too，不能说 too much loudly。

4. Hana found the crown hang from the curtain rail.

Hana found the crown hanging from the curtain rail. find + 宾语 + 现在分词，表示「发现……正在……」。

5. Joel's mouth twitched as if it cannot decide what shape to make.

Joel's mouth twitched as if it could not decide what shape to make. 主句是过去时，as if 从句也要用过去时 could。

6. The hall felt more warm after the crown was found.

The hall felt warmer after the crown was found. 单音节 warm 的比较级是 warmer，不用 more。

7. Joel said he thought everyone has forgotten.

Joel said he thought everyone had forgotten. 间接引语中现在完成时后移为过去完成时。

8. Hana lifted the crown and brushed the dust of the string.

Hana lifted the crown and brushed the dust off the string. 「从.....掸掉」用 off。

9. The hall was empty, so the wooden stage held the marks of hurried shoes.

The hall was empty, but the wooden stage still held the marks of hurried shoes. 前后是转折关系，用 but；so 表结果，逻辑不通。

10. "It is only a crown", said Leo.

"It is only a crown," said Leo. 引语后的标点应放在引号**内**（英式亦接受逗号在引号内）。

4.6 词形变化（作者技巧类词汇）

Word Formation

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. The author's _____ (*choose*) of the word "glowing" creates a hopeful mood.

choice choose → 名词 choice（拼写变化，要背）。

2. This detail creates a _____ (*mood*) atmosphere of quiet hope.

moody 修饰名词 atmosphere 用形容词 moody；此处指带有情绪氛围的。

3. The _____ (*contrast*) between the grey hall and the gold crown is striking.

contrast the + 名词；原词即名词。

4. The author _____ (*emphasise*) the colour gold by repeating it.

emphasises (emphasizes) 主语第三人称单数，一般现在时加 -es。

5. The writer's _____ (*intend*) was to make the reader think about small kindnesses.

intention intend → 名词 intention。

6. The opening scene is full of _____ (*tense*) silence.

tense tense 本身就是形容词「紧张的」。

7. The paper crown works as a _____ (*symbol*) detail in the story.

symbolic symbol → 形容词 symbolic (象征性的)。

8. The author describes the stage _____ (*vivid*) in the opening paragraph.

vividly 修饰动词 describes 用副词。

9. Readers can _____ (*interpret*) the ending in a hopeful way.

interpret 情态动词 can 后接动词原形。

10. Her early detail _____ (*foreshadow*) the warmth at the end of the story.

foreshadows 第三人称单数 + -s。

Lesson 5 本课语法重点专项

本课语法重点：过去完成时（含进行时）、情态动词完成式、条件句与 unless、定语从句

5.1 过去完成时 & 过去完成进行时

Past Perfect & Past Perfect Continuous

had + 过去分词：在主线之前已完成的动作。

had been + V-ing：在主线之前就已开始、并一直持续到那个时刻的动作。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Ivy _____ (*not / mean*) to tear the page when she turned it.

had not meant 「本无意」发生在「撕裂」之前 → 过去完成时。

2. At first, the tear _____ (*happen*) before she could stop it.

had happened 在主线动作之前完成。

3. Then Ivy's face _____ (*go*) stiff and pale.

had gone go 的过去分词是 gone。

4. The page _____ (*already / separate*) from the spine.

had already separated already 放在 had 之后、过去分词之前。

5. Sam, who _____ (*wait*) beside her, whispered that the bell was about to ring.

had waited 定语从句中用过去完成时表示更早发生。

6. Ivy let out the breath she _____ (*hold*).

had been holding 「一直憋着的那口气」→ 过去完成进行时。

7. The reading group _____ (*practise*) the same passage again and again before Ivy joined.

had been practising 在 Ivy 加入之前一直在练 → 过去完成进行时。

8. She _____ (*check*) the shelf three times, but the missing page was nowhere.

had checked 更早、已完成的动作 → 过去完成时。

9. Mrs Bell _____ (*not / smile*) when she looked at the torn page.

did not smile 主线动作，用一般过去时；这里不是「更早」的事。

10. By the time the bell rang, Ivy _____ (*slide*) the book across the desk.

had slid by the time + 过去 → 主句用过去完成时；slide → slid。

11. She only _____ (*close*) the book carefully and put it on the trolley.

closed 主线动作，用一般过去时。

12. Ivy _____ (*stand*) at the desk for several minutes before she spoke.

had been standing 持续等待 → 过去完成进行时。

5.2 情态动词完成式 **should (not) have done**

Modal Perfect

should have + 过去分词 = 本该做却没做（后悔）。

should not have + 过去分词 = 本不该做却做了（后悔/道歉）。

could have + 过去分词 = 本来可以（但没做）。

must have + 过去分词 = 一定已经（对过去的肯定推测）。

[单项选择题 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. Ivy said, "I _____ torn the page. It was careless."

- A. should not have B. should not C. must not have D. need not have

A 对过去的行为表示后悔/道歉 → should not have + 过去分词。

2. Mrs Bell's face went pale. Something _____ happened in the reading corner.

- A. should have B. must have C. could not have D. needn't have

B 对过去的肯定推测 → must have + 过去分词。

3. Ivy _____ told the librarian earlier, but she waited until the bell.

- A. must have B. could have C. should not have D. can have

B 「本来可以（却没有）」 → could have + 过去分词。

4. You _____ worried so much — the library can repair the page.

- A. needn't have B. mustn't have C. shouldn't have D. couldn't have

A needn't have done = 本来不必做（但做了）。

5. "It did upset me," Mrs Bell said. 这句话里的 did 起什么作用？

- A. 表示过去时 B. 表示被动 C. 加强语气（强调） D. 表示疑问

C do / did 用于肯定句表强调：It did upset me = 它确实让我难受。

6. Which sentence shows regret about the past?

- A. I should check. B. I should have checked. C. I should not have checked.
D. I will check.

C should not have done = 后悔做了某事。

7. The tear was small. It _____ ruined the whole book on its own.

- A. could not have B. should not have C. must not have D. need not have

A 「不可能」→ could not have + 过去分词。

8. Ivy _____ told the truth from the start. Then the day would have been easier.

- A. must have B. should have C. can't have D. needn't have

B 「本该一开始就说实话」→ should have done。

5.3 第一条件句与 unless

First Conditional and unless

If + 一般现在时, will / can + 动词原形。

unless = if ... not (除非)。⚠ unless 后面也不能用 will。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. What _____ (happen) if she tears another page?

will happen 第一条件句主句用 will + 动词原形。

2. If you tell the librarian, she _____ (know) you are honest.

will know if 从句一般现在时，主句 will + 原形。

3. You can borrow the book tomorrow unless someone _____ (*be*) waiting for it.

is unless 从句用一般现在时表将来。

4. If Mrs Bell _____ (*not / accept*) the apology, Ivy will help with the repairs anyway.

does not accept if 从句否定: does not + 动词原形。

5. Unless she _____ (*apologise*), the library will charge a fine.

apologises unless 从句主语第三人称单数, 加 -es。

6. Ivy _____ (*feel*) better if she tells the truth.

will feel 主句 will + 原形。

7. If the bell _____ (*ring*) before she finishes, she will come back after school.

rings if 从句用一般现在时。

8. We will not charge a fine unless the book _____ (*be*) badly damaged.

is unless = if not, 从句用现在时。

9. 改写: If Ivy does not apologise, the library will charge a fine. → _____ Ivy apologises, the library will not charge a fine.

Unless unless = if ... not.

10. If the repair _____ (*be*) too difficult, the library must order a new copy.

is 条件从句一律用一般现在时, 不用 will be。

5.4 定语从句: **who / which / that / where / whose**

Relative Clauses

who 指人（作主语/宾语）；**which** 指物；**that** 人或物皆可；**where** 指地点；**whose** 表所属。填入恰当的关系词（如可省略，写一）。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Sam, _____ had waited beside her, whispered some advice.

who 先行词是人 Sam, 从句缺主语 → who。

2. The book _____ Ivy tore said The Long Walk on the cover.

which / that 先行词是物 the book, 从句缺宾语 → which / that（也可省略）。

3. This is the reading corner _____ the group practises.

where 先行词是地点, 从句完整 → where。

4. The student _____ face had gone pale was Ivy.

whose 表所属：她的脸 → whose。

5. The page _____ came loose was near the end.

which / that 先行词是物 the page, 从句缺主语 → which / that。

6. Ivy is the girl _____ tore the page by accident.

who / that 先行词是人, 从句缺主语。

7. The shelf _____ Mrs Bell checked was tidy.

which / that 先行词是物 the shelf, 从句缺宾语。

8. The morning _____ everything changed was a Tuesday.

when 先行词是时间 → when。

9. Mrs Bell, _____ library it was, thanked Ivy for being honest.

whose 表所属：她的图书馆。

10. The group _____ Ivy read with was called the reading group.

which / that 先行词是物 the group (小组), 从句缺介词宾语 → which / that.

5.5 改错

Error Correction

每句有且只有一处错误，写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. Ivy had not meant to tore the page.

Ivy had not meant to tear the page. mean to do sth., to 后接动词原形。

2. I should not have tear the page.

I should not have torn the page. should not have + 过去分词。

3. Sam, who had waited beside her, whisper some advice.

Sam, who had waited beside her, whispered some advice. 主句谓语要与过去时一致 → whispered.

4. Ivy let out the breath she had been hold.

Ivy let out the breath she had been holding. 过去完成进行时是 had been + V-ing.

5. If she tears another page, Ivy will felt terrible.

If she tears another page, Ivy will feel terrible. will 后接动词原形。

6. Unless the book is not badly damaged, we will not charge a fine.

Unless the book is badly damaged, we will not charge a fine. unless 本身已含否定, 再加 not 会变成双重否定、意思颠倒。

7. The page has already come loose before she could stop it.

The page had already come loose before she could stop it. before 从句是过去时 → 主句用过去完成时。

8. Mrs Bell looked at her for a long moment, and she said nothing angry, she only closed the book.

Mrs Bell looked at her for a long moment, and she said nothing angry; she only closed the book. 两个独立分句不能用逗号直接连接 (comma splice), 应用分号或连词。

9. It did felt careless.

It did feel careless. 强调用的 did 后面必须接动词原形。

10. The library felt quiet, but now it seemed almost peacefully.

The library felt quiet, but now it seemed almost peaceful. seem 是系动词, 后接形容词 peaceful。

5.6 词形变化 (动机与情感类词汇)

Word Formation

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. Ivy's main _____ (*motivate*) was to put things right.

motivation main + 名词。

2. She felt a moment of _____ (*hesitate*) before speaking to Mrs Bell.

hesitation 介词 of 后接名词。

3. It takes _____ (*courageous*) to admit a mistake.

courage takes + 名词 (It takes courage to do sth.) 。

4. Ivy was _____ (*honest*) about what she had done.

honest be + 形容词。

5. Mrs Bell was still _____ (*regret*) about the damaged page, but she chose to move on.

regretful regret → 形容词 regretful (感到遗憾/后悔的) 。

6. She _____ (*admit*) her mistake in front of the whole group.

admitted admit 重读闭音节, 双写 t 加 -ed。

7. Her _____ (*nervous*) showed in the way she held the book.

nervousness nervous → 名词 nervousness。

8. Sam _____ (*encourage*) her to speak to the librarian.

encouraged 一般过去时, 加 -d。

9. The change in Ivy was slow but _____ (*resolve*).

resolute resolve → 形容词 resolute (坚决的) 。

10. You can _____ (*trust*) her to tell the truth.

trust 情态动词 can 后接动词原形。

11. Despite the _____ (*pressure*), Ivy raised her hand and spoke.

pressure the + 名词; 原词即名词。

12. Mrs Bell answered _____ (*honest*), without making it easy for her.

honestly 修饰动词 answered 用副词。

Part B · 跨课语法专项

把 1-5 课的语法点横向打通，按语法点成体系练习

B1 时态综合：四选一

Tenses — Mixed

判断时间关系再选：过去某点（一般过去时） / 过去正在进行（过去进行时） / 过去之前已完成（过去完成时） / 普遍规律（一般现在时） / 将来（will + 原形）。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. Nora _____ the poster when the bell rang.

- A. spread B. was spreading C. had spread D. spreads

B 「铃响时她正在铺海报」→ 背景动作过去进行时。

2. By the time the group reached the hall, the paint _____ the lower panels.

- A. covered B. was covering C. had covered D. covers

C by the time + 过去时 → 主句用过去完成时。

3. When water gets too warm, fish _____ enough oxygen.

- A. cannot take in B. could not take in C. had not taken in D. will not take in

A 自然规律用零条件句（一般现在时）。

4. Twenty-three students said they _____ the skyline.

- A. will paint B. would paint C. painted D. have painted

B 间接引语中 will → would。

5. Joel _____ that crown in the morning rehearsal before Hana found it.

- A. wore B. was wearing C. had worn D. wears

C 在「找到皇冠」之前就已发生 → 过去完成时。

6. Ivy _____ the book across the desk while Sam _____ the shelf.

- A. slid / was checking B. was sliding / checked C. had slid / checked D. slid / checked

A 短动作 + 同时进行的背景动作。

7. If we fit a new filter before the break, the water _____ go cloudy so quickly.

- A. did not B. will not C. would not D. has not

B 第一条件句: if + 现在时, will + 原形。

8. The blue paint _____ out before lunch, so the class used green instead.

- A. run B. had run C. was running D. will run

B 在「改用绿色」之前就用完了 → 过去完成时。

9. Hana _____ the crown lying there all afternoon in her imagination.

- A. imagines B. was imagining C. had imagined D. imagined

D 叙事主线动作 → 一般过去时。

10. While the group _____, Nora _____ the instructions again.

- A. argued / checked B. was arguing / checked C. argued / was checking
D. was arguing / was checking

B while + 长动作进行时; 期间完成的短动作过去时。

11. Dan _____ the timetable before Nora explained the plan.

- A. had not checked B. did not check C. was not checking D. does not check

A 在「解释」之前的状态 → 过去完成时(否定)。

12. The hall _____ warmer after the crown was found. (系动词后接形容词比较级)

- A. felt B. was feeling C. had felt D. feels

A felt 作系动词; 本句是叙事, 用一般过去时。

13. Which sentence is CORRECT?

- A. If it will rain, we will stay inside. B. If it rains, we will stay inside. C. If it rains, we would stay inside.
D. If it rained, we will stay inside.

B if 从句一律不用 will; 主句用 will 表示将来结果。

14. Ivy _____ forward to joining the reading group tomorrow.

- A. looked B. was looking C. had looked D. looks

D tomorrow 指向将来; 此处叙述当前心情用 looks。

Modal Verbs — Mixed

should (应该) / could (能、可能) / might (也许) / must (必须) / must not (禁止) / needn't (不必) / should have done (本该做而没做)。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. You _____ worry — the teacher already knows.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. can't D. shouldn't have

B 「不必」用 needn't; mustn't 是禁止。

2. You _____ touch that wet paint!

- A. needn't B. mustn't C. might not D. don't have to

B 禁止用 mustn't。

3. Ivy _____ have apologised earlier. Then Mrs Bell would not have stayed upset so long.

- A. must B. should C. could D. needn't

B should have done = 本该做而没做。

4. The book is on her desk. She _____ have read it by now.

- A. must B. should C. might D. needn't

A must have done = 对过去的肯定推测。

5. Nora was not sure. She _____ have used the wrong colour.

- A. must B. might C. should D. needn't

B might have done = 过去可能做过 (不确定)。

6. " _____ I open the window?" Emma asked politely.

- A. May B. Must C. Need D. Should have

A 请求许可用 May I...?

7. You _____ have brought a ruler — I have a spare one.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. couldn't D. shouldn't

B needn't have done = 本来不必做 (却做了)。

8. Which is the politest way to ask for help?

- A. You must help me. B. Could you help me, please? C. You should help me.
D. You needn't help me.

B Could you... please? 是最礼貌的请求方式。

9. The group had a timetable, so they _____ have asked for directions.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. couldn't D. can't

B 「本不必」→ needn't have done.

10. Nobody _____ have predicted that the blue paint would run out.

- A. could B. must C. should D. need

A could have done = 本来能够（但没做到）。

B3 条件句综合（零条件 / 第一条件 / unless）

Conditionals

用括号中动词的正确形式填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. If you heat ice, it _____ (*melt*).

melts 零条件句（普遍真理）：主句也用一般现在时。

2. If the queue is long, we _____ (*could / miss*) the start of the film.

could miss 第一条件句主句可用 could / might。

3. Unless she _____ (*apologise*), the library will charge a fine.

apologises unless 从句用一般现在时，主语第三人称单数。

4. If the class _____ (*make*) a holiday rota, the tank will be fine.

makes if 从句用一般现在时表将来。

5. Fish die if they _____ (*not / get*) enough oxygen.

do not get 零条件句的否定。

6. What _____ (*happen*) if she tears another page?

will happen 第一条件句主句用 will + 原形。

7. We _____ (*not / charge*) a fine unless the book is badly damaged.

will not charge unless = if not.

8. If Ivy _____ (*not / speak*) up, nobody will know the truth.

does not speak if 从句的否定: does not + 原形。

9. The water goes cloudy quickly if the room _____ (*be*) warm.

is 零条件句用一般现在时。

10. You _____ (*can / join*) the reading group tomorrow if you want.

can join 主句用 can + 原形。

11. If you _____ (*pour*) food in quickly, most of it sinks and rots.

pour 零条件句: if + 一般现在时, 一般现在时。

12. _____ (Unless / If) the designs are bright and simple, students will not stop to look. (选正确的词)

Unless 「除非设计明快简洁」 → unless。

B4 比较级与最高级综合

Comparatives and Superlatives

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. The blue cardboard is _____ (*long*) but _____ (*light*) than the green board.

longer / lighter 两个并列的比较级。

2. The skyline was the _____ (*good*) choice for the city theme.

best good 的最高级是 best。

3. A small sketch is _____ (*light*) than a full roll of paper.

lighter 单音节 + -er。

4. This is the _____ (*strong*) reason in the whole vote.

strongest 最高级前有 the。

5. The sea scene looked _____ (*easy*), but it was not the _____ (*smart*) choice.

easier / smartest 比较级 + 最高级混用。

6. Twenty-three is _____ (*many*) than twelve.

more many 的比较级 more。

7. The second half of the walk was _____ (*bad*) than the first.

worse bad 的比较级 worse。

8. Of all the ideas, the skyline was the _____ (*relevant*).

most relevant 多音节词用 the most + 原级。

9. The piano sounded almost _____ (*brave*) than before.

braver brave → braver.

10. Nora's legs ached _____ (*much*) than she expected.

more much 的比较级是 more。

11. Blue paint is _____ (*cheap*) to buy than orange paint.

cheaper cheap → cheaper. 注意不要写 more cheap。

12. The _____ (*early*) we start, the sooner we finish.

earlier the + 比较级, the + 比较级 结构。

B5 连词与连接副词综合

Conjunctions and Connectives

从方框中选择，每项只用一次。

【 although / because / so / but / when / if / unless / while / as a result / therefore / so that / in summary 】

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Nora looked at the instructions again _____ she wanted to be sure.

because 原因。

2. The blue cardboard was stronger, _____ it was harder to cut.

but 转折。

3. The tank missed two days of cleaning. _____, the water turned cloudy.

As a result 结果，句首加逗号。

4. _____ Nora was speaking, Dan leaned closer.

While while + 进行时。

5. _____ the queue is long, the film could start without us.

If 条件。

6. You cannot join _____ you bring your library card.

unless unless = if not.

7. _____ the class chose the skyline, Ruby did not complain again.

Although 让步：「尽管……」。

8. Leo poured slowly _____ the water would not shock the fish.

so that 目的。

9. The vote showed a clear preference; _____, the class changed its plan.

therefore 连接副词，前用分号、后加逗号。

10. The class chose the skyline, _____ they finished two panels before lunch.

so 结果分句。

11. _____, a strong idea needs strong details, not loud opinions.

In summary 总结性连接词。

12. _____ Ivy read the page again, she felt even more nervous.

When 时间状语从句。

13. The task was hard, _____ the group worked well together.

but 转折。（也可用 and，但在「难却做得好」语境下 but 更贴切）

14. The fish were still dull _____ they no longer looked hopeless.

although 让步关系。

B6 定语从句综合

Relative Clauses

填入 who / which / that / where / when / whose。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. Nora, _____ made the final decision, was the quietest in the group.

who 先行词是人，从句缺主语。

2. The poster _____ showed a city skyline was pinned to the noticeboard.

which / that 先行词是物。

3. The corner _____ they stopped for lunch was sunny.

where 先行词是地点。

4. This is the student _____ drawing made everyone smile.

whose 表所属。

5. The day _____ the blue paint sold out was a Friday.

when 先行词是时间。

6. Sam, _____ had waited beside her, whispered some advice.

who 非限制性定语从句，先行词是人。

7. The rota _____ hung on the noticeboard was out of date.

which / that 先行词是物。

8. The book _____ Ivy tore said The Long Walk on the cover.

which / that 先行词是物，从句缺宾语。

9. The hall _____ the class rehearsed was near the office.

where 先行词是地点。

10. Ivy is the girl _____ carelessness started the whole problem.

whose 表所属：她的粗心。

B7 非谓语：不定式 / 动名词 / 分词

Infinitives, Gerunds and Participles

背固定搭配：try/want/decide/hope + **to do**；avoid/enjoy/finish/mind/imagine + **doing**；介词后面一律用 **doing**；look forward to + **doing**。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. Nora tried _____ the poster's curling corners.

- A. smoothing B. to smooth C. smooth D. smoothed

B try to do sth. = 努力做某事。

2. Joel avoided _____ at the reading group again.

- A. to laugh B. laugh C. laughing D. laughed

C avoid + doing。

3. Hana imagined the crown _____ there all afternoon.

- A. to lie B. lying C. lie D. lied

B imagine + 宾语 + doing。

4. The group decided _____ the blue cardboard.

- A. taking B. take C. to take D. took

C decide to do。

5. Leo is good at _____ the fish tank.

- A. clean B. to clean C. cleaning D. cleaned

C 介词 at 后接动名词。

6. _____ the crown, Hana went back to the classroom.

- A. Carrying B. Carried C. To carrying D. Carry

A 现在分词作伴随状语。

7. I am looking forward to _____ with the reading group.

- A. read B. reading C. readed D. to read

B look forward to 的 to 是介词，后接动名词——最常见的陷阱。

8. Ivy bent down _____ the book off the floor.

- A. picking B. picked C. to pick D. pick

C 不定式表目的。

9. The students felt _____ when the blue paint arrived.

- A. delighting B. delighted C. delight D. to delight

B -ed 分词修饰人（感到高兴的）。

10. Nora kept _____ the instructions even after the decision.

- A. check B. to check C. checking D. checked

C keep + doing（反复做）。

11. It was brave _____ the truth in front of everyone.

- A. telling B. to tell C. tell D. told

B It is/was + 形容词 + to do 结构。

12. Instead of _____, Ivy raised her hand.

- A. hiding B. hide C. to hide D. hid

A 介词 of 后接动名词。

B8 副词与形容词：位置与用法

Adjectives and Adverbs

系动词 (be / feel / look / sound / smell / seem / become) 后接**形容词**；实义动词后接**副词**。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. The piano sounded _____ after Ivy apologised.

- A. brave B. bravely C. bravery D. braveness

A sound 是系动词，后接形容词。

2. The fish grew _____ after the water change.

- A. quick B. quickly C. quickness D. quicker

B grow 此处是实义动词「生长」，用副词修饰。

3. Nora answered _____, without raising her voice.

- A. quiet B. quietly C. quietness D. quieter

B 修饰 answered 用副词。

4. Which is CORRECT?

- A. She spoke very clear. B. She spoke very clearly. C. She spoke very clearness.
D. She very clearly spoke clear.

B 修饰动词 speak 用副词 clearly。

5. The soup smelled _____, so nobody wanted it.

- A. badly B. bad C. worse D. badness

B smell 是系动词，后接形容词 bad。

6. Ivy waited _____ for the librarian to look up.

- A. nervous B. nervously C. nervousness D. more nervous

B 修饰 waited 用副词。

7. Please be _____ with the book — it is the only copy.

- A. careful B. carefully C. care D. caring

A be + 形容词。

8. Nora's legs ached _____ after the long climb.

- A. bad B. badly C. worse D. worst

B ache 是实义动词，用副词 badly 修饰。注意 ached badly 不是 ached bad。

9. "Thanks," she said _____.

- A. quiet B. quietly C. quieter D. quietness

B 修饰 said 用副词。

10. Which sentence places the adverb correctly?

- A. He carefully folded the crown. B. He folded carefully the crown. C. He the crown carefully folded.
D. Carefully he the crown folded.

A 副词可放在实义动词前或宾语后，但不能夹在动词和宾语之间。

11. The ending was _____ moving.

- A. extreme B. extremely C. extremity D. extremes

B 修饰形容词 moving 用副词 extremely。

12. Hana did not answer _____.

- A. straight away B. straight awayly C. straightaway D. straight-away

A 固定短语 straight away = 立刻。

B9 间接引语 (直接引语 → 间接引语)

Direct to Reported Speech

改写时注意三件事：① 时态后移一步；② 人称跟着变；③ 时间/地点词要调整 (now→then, today→that day, yesterday→the day before, tomorrow→the next day)。

[句型转换 · TRANSFORMATION]

1. Nora said, "I think the blue cardboard is stronger."

Nora said (that) she thought the blue cardboard was stronger. think→thought, is→was, I→she。

2. Dan said, "We should start early."

Dan said (that) they should start early. should 不再后移; we→they。

3. Ivy asked, "Did you read this page?"

Ivy asked whether (if) he had read that page. 一般疑问句用 whether/if; did read→had read; this→that。

4. Hana said, "I am sorry about this morning."

Hana said (that) she was sorry about that morning. am→was; this→that。

5. The teacher asked, "What helped your group decide?"

The teacher asked what had helped their group decide. 特殊疑问句变间接引语用陈述语序, 无问号; your→their。

6. Leo said, "I will practise tomorrow."

Leo said (that) he would practise the next day. will→would; tomorrow→the next day。

7. Emma said, "I found the poster after lunch."

Emma said (that) she had found the poster after lunch. 一般过去时后移为过去完成时。

8. "Leave it," said Ruby. (用 Ruby told Dan ... 改写)

Ruby told Dan to leave it. 命令句变间接引语用 tell sb. to do。

9. "Don't laugh," said Sam. (用 Sam told Joel ... 改写)

Sam told Joel not to laugh. 否定命令用 tell sb. not to do.

10. Nora said, "The quickest answer is not always the best one."

Nora said (that) the quickest answer was not always the best one. is→was.

B10 构词法大汇总

Word Formation — Full List

用括号中单词的正确形式填空。这一组覆盖 L1-L5 全部重点词族。

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. You can _____ (*inference*) the answer from these two clues.

infer inference → 动词 infer。

2. Her _____ (*infer*) turned out to be correct.

inference infer → 名词 inference。

3. There is clear _____ (*evident*) for this idea in the poster.

evidence evident → 名词 evidence (不可数)。

4. Her _____ (*suggest*) was practical and cheap.

suggestion suggest → suggestion。

5. Dan waited _____ (*anxious*) for Nora to speak.

anxiously anxious → 副词。

6. Nora was _____ (*determine*) to make a careful decision.

determined determine → 形容词 determined。

7. The group showed _____ (*responsible*) by checking the poster twice.

responsibility responsible → responsibility。

8. Her _____ (*hesitate*) lasted only a second.

hesitation hesitate → hesitation。

9. Ivy is _____ (*confidence*) about tomorrow's reading group.

confident confidence → 形容词 confident。

10. Nora explained the decision _____ (*independent*).

independently independent → 副词。

11. Money was not his main _____ (*motivate*).

motivation motivate → motivation。

12. It was _____ (*consider*) of Dan to think of Sam's feelings.

considerate consider → considerate。

13. Missing the bus was a direct _____ (*consequent*) of the delay.

consequence consequent → 名词 consequence。

14. That detail is _____ (*relevant*), so leave it out.

irrelevant ir- 否前缀。

15. Give one _____ (*specify*) example.

specific specify → 形容词 specific。

16. Her argument was _____ (*convince*).

convincing convince → convincing。

17. Please _____ (*summary*) the story in two sentences.

summarise (summarize) summary → 动词 summarise。

18. Joel has a _____ (*prefer*) for quiet rehearsal rooms.

preference prefer → preference。

19. The _____ (*solve*) was simpler than anyone expected.

solution solve → solution。

20. A good filter is an _____ (*effect*) way to keep water clear.

effective effect → effective。

21. The _____ (*prevent*) of tank problems starts with a rota.

prevention prevent → prevention。

22. There was a clear _____ (*reduce*) in wasted paint after the new plan.

reduction reduce → reduction。

23. It takes _____ (*courageous*) to say sorry.

courage courageous → 名词 courage。

24. Ivy answered _____ (*honest*).

honestly honest → 副词。

25. Her _____ (*nervous*) disappeared as soon as she spoke.

nervousness nervous → 名词 nervousness。

26. Sam's _____ (*encourage*) helped her raise her hand.

encouragement encourage → 名词 encouragement。

B11 介词与固定搭配

Prepositions and Collocations

填入正确的介词。

[填空 · FILL IN THE BLANKS]

1. You can infer the answer _____ the clues on the poster.

from infer sth. from sth.

2. Give one piece _____ evidence from the poster.

of a piece of evidence (evidence 不可数)。

3. This detail is relevant _____ our design.

to be relevant to.

4. Emma is responsible _____ the class vote.

for be responsible for.

5. Nora was confident _____ her decision.

about (of) be confident about / of.

6. Missing the bell was a consequence _____ being late.

of a consequence of.

7. Do not hesitate _____ ask for help.

to hesitate to do sth.

8. She has a strong motivation _____ practising every day.

for motivation for (doing) sth.

9. Joel prefers quiet rooms _____ noisy ones.

to prefer A to B.

10. The skyline idea was connected _____ the city theme.

to be connected to.

11. She convinced the class _____ her plan.

of convince sb. of sth.

12. Warm water can lead _____ serious problems for fish.

to lead to.

13. The fish gasped because _____ the low oxygen.

of because of + 名词。

14. A filter prevents the water _____ going cloudy.

from prevent sth. from doing.

15. The warm room had a serious impact _____ the tank.

on an impact on.

16. There is a simple solution _____ this problem.

to a solution to a problem.

17. Nora glanced _____ the clock, then at the door.

at glance at.

18. Keep the poster away _____ the wet table.

from keep away from.

19. Ivy apologised _____ Mrs Bell _____ tearing the page.

to / for apologise to sb. for (doing) sth.

20. Sam was worried _____ Ivy's feelings.

about be worried about.

21. Do not laugh _____ other people's mistakes.

at laugh at.

22. The class was proud _____ their two panels.

of be proud of.

23. Leo searched _____ the missing filter.

for search for.

24. Ivy is looking forward _____ tomorrow's reading group.

to look forward to.

B12 主谓一致

Subject-Verb Agreement

主语是单数还是复数？注意：**each / every / nobody / everybody / the news / the class**（作整体）都用单数；**a number of + 复数名词** 用复数；**the number of + 复数名词** 用单数。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. The evidence _____ that the blue cardboard was stronger.

A. show

B. shows

C. showing

D. have shown

B evidence 是不可数名词，作主语视为单数。

2. Nobody _____ how long the glue needed.

- A. know B. knows C. knowing D. are knowing

B nobody 视为单数。

3. A number of students _____ the skyline.

- A. wants B. want C. is wanting D. has wanted

B a number of + 复数名词 → 谓语用复数。

4. The number of students who preferred the skyline _____ twenty-three.

- A. was B. were C. are D. have been

A the number of + 复数名词 → 谓语用单数。

5. Each of the five lessons _____ one writing task.

- A. have B. has C. are having D. were having

B each of + 复数 → 谓语用单数。

6. Nora and Dan _____ the poster together.

- A. reads B. read C. is reading D. has read

B 用 and 连接两个主语 → 复数。

7. The class _____ planning a mural for the corridor.

- A. was B. were C. be D. being

A the class 作为整体视为单数（英式英语也可用 were，但此处统一按整体处理）。

8. Either Joel or Hana _____ going to present the idea.

- A. are B. is C. were D. be

B either ... or ... 遵循就近原则，靠近谓语的 Hana 是单数。

9. Everyone _____ the new rota.

- A. like B. likes C. liking D. are liking

B everyone 视为单数。

10. There _____ twenty-three students who preferred the skyline.

- A. was B. were C. is D. has been

B there be 结构遵循就近原则，后面是复数 students。

B13 语篇填空（一）：A New Filter

Cloze Passage 1

用括号中动词的正确形式填空（第 9 空填连接词）。

[语篇填空 · CLOZE]

Nora (1) **was spreading** (*spread*) the rota flat on the desk while the class (2) **was arguing** (*argue*) about the fish tank. Dan wanted a bigger filter, but Nora (3) **noticed** (*notice*) that the glass was already cracked. "If the tank (4) **is** (*be*) too full, we could lose the fish," she said. The class (5) **chose** (*choose*) the smaller filter. By the time they (6) **reached** the shop, the last one (7) **had already sold** (*already / sell*). Nora (8) **did not panic** (*not / panic*) straight away, (9) **because** she knew the old filter could last one more week. Later she said, "We used the evidence in front of us."

1. **was spreading** while 引出的背景动作 → 过去进行时。
2. **was arguing** 与 while 从句并行的持续动作 → 过去进行时。
3. **noticed** 被发现的短动作 → 一般过去时。
4. **is** if 从句不能用 will, 用一般现在时。
5. **chose** choose 的过去式。
6. **reached** by the time + 过去时 → 从句用一般过去时。
7. **had already sold** 在过去某点之前已完成 → 过去完成时, already 放在 had 之后。
8. **did not panic** 一般过去时的否定。
9. **because** 后句说明她为什么心慌 → 原因状语从句。

B14 语篇填空（二）：The Torn Page

Cloze Passage 2

用括号中动词的正确形式填空（第 5、8、10 空填连接词）。

[语篇填空 · CLOZE]

Ivy (1) **had not meant** (*not / mean*) to tear the page that morning, but the paper had given way before she could stop it. Sam, who (2) **had waited** (*wait*) beside her all lunchtime, told her to speak to Mrs Bell. Ivy (3) **slid** (*slide*) the book across the desk. By the time the bell rang, Mrs Bell (4) **had already noticed** (*already / notice*). (5) **When** Mrs Bell looked at the page, she did not smile. "I should not (6) **have torn** (*tear*) it," Ivy said. "It did upset me," Mrs Bell answered. She told Ivy she (7) **could help** (*can / help*) with the repairs the next day, but there would be no borrowing (8) **unless** the book was properly mended. Ivy let out the breath she (9) **had been holding** (*hold*). (10) **As / When** she walked back to class, she felt lighter than she had all day.

1. **had not meant** 更早发生 → 过去完成时。
2. **had waited** 定语从句中表示更早、已完成的动作。
3. **slid** 主线动作 → 一般过去时; slide → slid。
4. **had already noticed** by the time + 过去时 → 过去完成时。
5. **When** 时间状语从句。
6. **have torn** should not have + 过去分词。
7. **could help** 间接引语中 can → could。
8. **unless** unless = if not。
9. **had been holding** 过去完成进行时: 一直憋着的那口气。
10. **As / When** 时间状语从句, 表示「当.....的时候」。

两套独立试卷，各 100 分，建议限时 45 分钟

Grammar Test 1 (Lessons 1-3)

得分

$$15 \times 1 = 15$$

[单项选择题 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

- A. spread B. spreaded C. was spread D. spreads

A. waited B. was waiting C. had waited D. waits

A. must B. need C. might D. dare

A. could B. might C. must D. need

A. to take B. taking C. take D. took

A. will paint B. would paint C. paint D. are painting

B 间接引语时态后移。

7. Blue paint is _____ than orange paint.

- A. more cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. more cheaper

B 单音节用 -er。

8. This is the _____ reason in the whole vote.

- A. most strong B. stronger C. strongest D. more strong

C 单音节最高级 -est。

9. Emma loved the sea idea at first, _____ she noticed a problem.

- A. because B. but C. so D. if

B 转折。

10. When water gets warm, fish _____ enough oxygen.

- A. cannot take in B. will not take in C. did not take in D. are not taking in

A 零条件句：自然规律。

11. By Monday, the school _____ closed for a public holiday.

- A. has been B. had been C. was being D. is

B by + 过去时间 → 过去完成时。

12. The fish gasped _____ the oxygen had dropped.

- A. because of B. because C. so D. although

B 后面是完整句子 → because。

13. A broken filter can _____ fish losing their colour.

- A. lead to B. lead C. leading to D. leads to

A can 后用原形 lead to。

14. If school _____ closed, someone needs to check the tank.

- A. will be B. is C. would be D. was

B 条件从句不用 will。

15. The warm room _____ the problem worse.

- A. make B. makes C. made D. is make

C 叙述过去用 made。

T1-II II. 用所给词的正确形式填空

10 × 1 = 10

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. Nora was _____ (*determine*) to make a wise decision.

determined be + 形容词。

2. The group showed great _____ (*responsible*).

responsibility great + 名词。

3. Dan tapped the table _____ (*anxious*).

anxiously 修饰动词用副词。

4. Her _____ (*hesitate*) lasted only a moment.

hesitation Her + 名词。

5. Emma spoke with _____ (*confident*).

confidence with + 名词。

6. The _____ (*effect*) way to keep water clear is to change it slowly.

effective 修饰名词用形容词。

7. A new filter can _____ (*reduction*) the chance of cloudy water.

reduce can 后接原形。

8. The _____ (*solve*) was to make a holiday rota.

solution the + 名词。

9. Regular cleaning _____ (*prevent*) most tank problems.

prevents 动名词主语视为单数。

10. Her presentation was clear and _____ (*convince*).

convincing 并列形容词。

T1-III III. 改错 (找出并改正一处错误)

10 × 2 = 20

写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. Nora spreaded the poster on the table.

Nora spread the poster on the table. spread 过去式同形。

2. We should to take the blue cardboard.

We should take the blue cardboard. should 后接原形。

3. Nora did not panicked.

Nora did not panic. did not + 原形。

4. Twenty-three students said they will paint the skyline.

Twenty-three students said they would paint the skyline. 时态后移。

5. Blue paint is more cheap than orange paint.

Blue paint is cheaper than orange paint. 单音节用 -er。

6. Ruby shook her head.

Ruby shook her head. shake → shook.

7. The class choosed the blue cardboard.

The class chose the blue cardboard. choose → chose.

8. If school will be closed, we need a plan.

If school is closed, we need a plan. if 从句不用 will.

9. The fish gasped because of the oxygen had dropped.

The fish gasped because the oxygen had dropped. because 接句子。

10. A broken filter leads to the fish lose their colour.

A broken filter leads to the fish losing their colour. lead to + 动名词。

T1-IV IV. 句型转换

5 × 2 = 10

按括号要求改写，意思不变。

[句型转换 · TRANSFORMATION]

1. Dan tapped one finger on the wooden base. (改否定句)

Dan did not (didn't) tap one finger on the wooden base. did not + 原形。

2. The class chose the blue cardboard. (改一般疑问句)

Did the class choose the blue cardboard? Did + 主语 + 原形。

3. The blue cardboard is stronger. It is harder to cut. (用 but 合并)

The blue cardboard is stronger, but it is harder to cut. 转折连词。

4. Emma said, "I am choosing the skyline." (改间接引语)

Emma said (that) she was choosing the skyline. am → was。

5. The model had a thin crack. It ran across the left wing. (合并为定语从句)

The model had a thin crack which (that) ran across the left wing. which / that 引导定语从句。

T1-V V. 语篇填空

15 × 1 = 15

用括号中动词的正确形式填空 (第 7、14 空填连接词)。

[语篇填空 · CLOZE]

Dan (1) **was spreading** (*spread*) the rota on the desk while the wind (2) **was pushing** (*push*) rain against the window. Nora (3) **wanted** (*want*) an early start, but Dan (4) **noticed** (*notice*) two clashes in the timetable. By the time the group (5) **reached** (*reach*) the hall, the paint (6) **had already covered** (*already / cover*) the lower panels. (7) **Although** the rain was still falling, Nora (8) **did not worry** (*not / worry*). She (9) **knew** (*know*) their choice had been right. "The quickest answer (10) **is** (*be*) not always the best one," she said. The class (11) **agreed** (*agree*), and they (12) **continued** (*continue*) along the corridor. Later, the teacher (13) **asked** (*ask*) what had helped them. (14) **When / As** they explained, Nora (15) **answered** (*answer*) first.

1. **was spreading** while 背景动作 → 过去进行时。

2. **was pushing** 并行持续动作。

3. **wanted** 一般过去时。

4. **noticed** 短动作。

5. **reached** by the time 从句用一般过去时。

6. **had already covered** 过去完成时, already 位置。

7. **Although** 让步从句。

8. **did not worry** 过去时否定。

9. **knew** know → knew。

10. **is** 主谓一致 + 引述普遍道理用现在时。

11. **agreed** 一般过去时。

12. **continued** 一般过去时。

13. **asked** 一般过去时。

14. **When / As** 时间状语从句。

15. **answered** 一般过去时。

T1-VI VI. 完成句子 (根据中文用英语写完整句)

10 × 2 = 20

必须用上括号中的词或结构。

[完成句子 · TRANSLATION]

1. 诺拉把海报平铺在工作台上。(spread ... across)

Nora spread the poster across the workbench. 一般过去时。

2. 如果队伍很长, 我们可能会错过电影开场。(If ..., could)

If the queue is long, we could miss the start of the film. if 从句现在时 + 主句 could。

3. 水温一高, 鱼就吸不到足够的氧气。(When ..., cannot)

When water gets warm, fish cannot take in enough oxygen. 零条件句。

4. 到星期一为止, 学校已经放假了。(By Monday, ... had been)

By Monday, the school had been closed for a public holiday. 过去完成时。

5. 二十三名学生说他们会画城市天际线。(... said they would ...)

Twenty-three students said they would paint the city skyline. 间接引语。

6. 蓝色颜料比橙色颜料便宜。 (cheaper than)

Blue paint is cheaper than orange paint. 比较级。

7. 结果，水变浑了。 (As a result, ...)

As a result, the water turned cloudy. 连接副词句首加逗号。

8. 坏掉的过滤器会导致鱼褪色。 (lead to + 动名词)

A broken filter leads to the fish losing their colour. lead to + doing。

9. 为了避免再次发生，全班做了一份假期值班表。 (To prevent ...)

To prevent this happening again, the class made a holiday rota. prevent ... doing。

10. 诺拉没有立刻惊慌。 (not ... straight away)

Nora did not panic straight away. 过去时否定 + 固定短语。

T1-VII VII. 连词成句

5 × 2 = 10

注意大小写与标点。

[连词成句 · WORD ORDER]

1. warm / gets / water / when / oxygen / cannot / fish / in / take / enough

When water gets warm, fish cannot take in enough oxygen. 零条件句。

2. long / is / queue / the / if / careful / we / must / be

If the queue is long, we must be careful. 条件句。

3. had / closed / school / the / been / monday / by

By Monday, the school had been closed. 过去完成时 + by。

4. because / cloudy / turned / water / the / filter / of / the

The water turned cloudy because of the filter. because of。

5. class / the / rota / a / made / holiday

The class made a holiday rota. 主谓宾。

T2 语法综合测试卷 (二) · Lesson 4-5 语法重点 + 全册综合

Grammar Test 2 (Lessons 4-5 + Review)

姓名

得分

T2-I I. 单项选择

15 × 1 = 15

选出最佳答案。

[单项选择 · MULTIPLE CHOICE]

1. In the morning rehearsal, Joel _____ that crown.

- A. wears B. wore C. had worn D. was wearing

C 在「找到皇冠」之前 → 过去完成时。

2. Joel had rushed his lines, _____ the final cue, and laughed too loudly.

- A. miss B. missed C. missing D. had missed

D 与 had rushed 并列，同样用过去完成时。

3. Hana found the crown _____ from the curtain rail.

- A. hang B. hanging C. hung D. hangs

B 现在分词作后置定语。

4. Joel laughed _____ loudly when the lights went out.

- A. too B. very much C. so many D. enough

A too + 副词, 含批评意味。

5. The hall felt _____ after the crown was found.

- A. warm B. warmly C. warmer D. warmest

C 系动词 + 形容词比较级。

6. Joel's mouth twitched as if it _____ not decide what shape to make.

- A. can B. could C. will D. may

B 主句过去时 → as if 从句用 could。

7. Ivy had not meant _____ the page.

- A. tearing B. torn C. to tear D. tear

C mean to do sth.

8. I should not _____ torn the page.

- A. have B. has C. had D. having

A should not have + 过去分词。

9. Ivy let out the breath she _____ .

- A. held B. was holding C. had been holding D. holds

C 过去完成进行时。

10. You can borrow the book tomorrow _____ someone else is waiting for it.

- A. if B. unless C. although D. because

B unless: 除非。

11. Sam, _____ had waited beside her, whispered some advice.

- A. which B. who C. whose D. where

B 先行词是人, 从句缺主语。

12. The book _____ Ivy tore said The Long Walk on the cover.

- A. who B. where C. which D. whose

C 先行词是物。

13. It _____ upset me, Mrs Bell said.

A. did

B. does

C. was

D. has

A did 用于肯定句表强调。

14. The piano started again, still squeaky, but now it sounded almost _____.

A. bravely

B. brave

C. bravery

D. braveness

B sound 是系动词，后接形容词。

15. She folded the crown _____ and put it in her bag.

A. careful

B. carefully

C. care

D. caring

B 修饰动词用副词。

T2-II II. 用所给词的正确形式填空

10 × 1 = 10

[词形变化 · WORD FORM]

1. The author's _____ (*choose*) of the word "glowing" matters.

choice choose → choice.

2. The _____ (*contrast*) between the grey hall and the gold crown is striking.

contrast 原词即名词。

3. The writer's _____ (*intend*) was clear.

intention intend → intention.

4. The description is _____ (*vivid*).

vivid be + 形容词。

5. Ivy's main _____ (*motivate*) was honesty.

motivation main + 名词。

6. It takes _____ (*courageous*) to admit a mistake.

courage takes + 名词。

7. Her _____ (*nervous*) disappeared when she spoke.

nervousness Her + 名词。

8. Sam _____ (*encourage*) her to speak up.

encouraged 一般过去时。

9. She _____ (*admit*) the mistake in front of everyone.

admitted 双写 t + ed。

10. The author _____ (*emphasise*) the colour by repeating it.

emphasises 第三人称单数。

T2-III III. 改错 (找出并改正一处错误)

10 × 2 = 20

写出改正后的完整句子。

[改错 · ERROR CORRECTION]

1. Joel has worn that crown in the morning rehearsal.

Joel had worn that crown in the morning rehearsal. 过去完成时。

2. Hana remembered how Joel had walked away quick.

Hana remembered how Joel had walked away quickly. 副词。

3. The crown was hang from the curtain rail.

The crown was hanging from the curtain rail. 过去进行时。

4. Joel's mouth twitched as if it cannot decide.

Joel's mouth twitched as if it could not decide. as if 从句时态一致。

5. The hall felt more warm after the crown was found.

The hall felt warmer after the crown was found. 单音节比较级。

6. I should not have tear the page.

I should not have torn the page. have + 过去分词。

7. Ivy had not meant to tore.

Ivy had not meant to tear. to + 原形。

8. If she tears another page, Ivy will felt terrible.

If she tears another page, Ivy will feel terrible. will + 原形。

9. Unless the book is not badly damaged, we will not charge a fine.

Unless the book is badly damaged, we will not charge a fine. unless 本身含否定。

10. The library seemed almost peacefully.

The library seemed almost peaceful. 系动词后接形容词。

T2-IV IV. 句型转换

5 × 2 = 10

按括号要求改写，意思不变。

[句型转换 · TRANSFORMATION]

1. Leo said, "I will practise tomorrow." (改间接引语)

Leo said (that) he would practise the next day. will → would; tomorrow → the next day.

2. Mrs Bell asked, "Did you read this page?" (改间接引语)

Mrs Bell asked whether (if) he had read that page. whether/if + 陈述语序; did read → had read.

3. "Don't laugh," said Sam. (用 Sam told Joel ... 改写)

Sam told Joel not to laugh. tell sb. not to do.

4. If Ivy does not apologise, the library will charge a fine. (用 Unless 改写)

Unless Ivy apologises, the library will charge a fine. unless = if not.

5. Hana found the crown. It was hanging from the curtain rail. (合并为定语从句)

Hana found the crown which (that) was hanging from the curtain rail. which / that 引导定语从句。

T2-V V. 语篇填空

15 × 1 = 15

用括号中动词的正确形式填空 (第 5、8、13 空填连接词或关系词)。

[语篇填空 · CLOZE]

Hana (1) **found** (*find*) the crumpled paper crown after the bell, (2) **hanging** (*hang*) from the curtain rail by one string. In the morning rehearsal, Joel (3) **had worn** (*wear*) that crown and (4) **had laughed** (*laugh*) too loudly. (5) **When** Hana put the crown on the desk, Joel (6) **was pretending** (*pretend*) to read. He said he (7) **had thought** (*think*) everyone had forgotten. Later, Ivy, (8) **who** had torn a page in the library, spoke to Mrs Bell. She (9) **had slid** (*slide*) the book across the desk before the bell (10) **rang** (*ring*). "I should not (11) **have torn** (*tear*) it," she said. Mrs Bell told her she (12) **could help** (*can / help*) with the repairs the next day, (13) **but** there would be no borrowing unless the book was properly mended. The corridor (14) **felt** (*feel*) warmer than it had all day, and Ivy let out the breath she (15) **had been holding** (*hold*).

1. **found** 一般过去时。
2. **hanging** 现在分词作后置定语。
3. **had worn** 过去完成时。
4. **had laughed** 与 had worn 并列。
5. **When** 时间状语从句。
6. **was pretending** 过去进行时。
7. **had thought** 间接引语时态后移。
8. **who** 非限制性定语从句，先行词是人。
9. **had slid** 在 ring 之前 → 过去完成时。
10. **rang** before 从句用一般过去时。
11. **have torn** should not have + 过去分词。
12. **could help** 间接引语 can → could。
13. **but** 转折连词：可以来帮忙修补，但不能外借。
14. **felt** feel 作系动词，叙事用一般过去时。
15. **had been holding** 过去完成进行时。

T2-VI VI. 完成句子（根据中文用英语写完整句）

10 × 2 = 20

必须用上括号中的词或结构。

[完成句子 · TRANSLATION]

1. 早间排练时，乔尔戴过那顶皇冠。（had worn）

Joel had worn that crown in the morning rehearsal. 过去完成时。

2. 汉娜发现皇冠挂在幕布横杆上。（find ... hanging）

Hana found the crown hanging from the curtain rail. find + 宾语 + doing。

3. 她掸掉了绳子上的灰。（brush ... off）

She brushed the dust off the string. off 表离开表面。

4. 艾薇本不该撕那一页。（should not have + 过去分词）

Ivy should not have torn the page. 情态动词完成式。

5. 她吐出了那口一直憋着的气。（had been holding）

She let out the breath she had been holding. 过去完成进行时。

6. 除非那本书严重损坏，否则我们不会罚款。（unless）

We will not charge a fine unless the book is badly damaged. unless 从句用现在时。

7. 萨姆一直陪着她等，小声给了建议。（who had waited）

Sam, who had waited beside her, whispered some advice. 非限制性定语从句。

8. 这确实让我难受。（did 表强调）

It did upset me. did + 动词原形表强调。

9. 如果她再撕一页，艾薇会很内疚。（If ..., will ...）

If she tears another page, Ivy will feel very guilty. 第一条件句。

10. 作者用金色皇冠对比灰色礼堂。（contrast ... with ...）

The author contrasts the gold crown with the grey hall. contrast A with B.

T2-VII VII. 连词成句

5 × 2 = 10

注意大小写与标点。

[连词成句 · WORD ORDER]

1. had / page / she / meant / not / to / tear

She had not meant to tear the page. 过去完成时否定。

2. the / breath / out / let / she / holding / been / had

She let out the breath she had been holding. 定语从句 + 过去完成进行时。

3. unless / mended / book / is / the / borrow / don't

Don't borrow the book unless it is mended. unless 条件句。

4. who / sam / waited / had / beside / her / whispered

Sam, who had waited beside her, whispered. 非限制性定语从句。

5. sounded / piano / the / brave / almost

The piano sounded almost brave. 系动词 + 形容词。