



单元语法精讲专练



语法精讲

一、祈使句

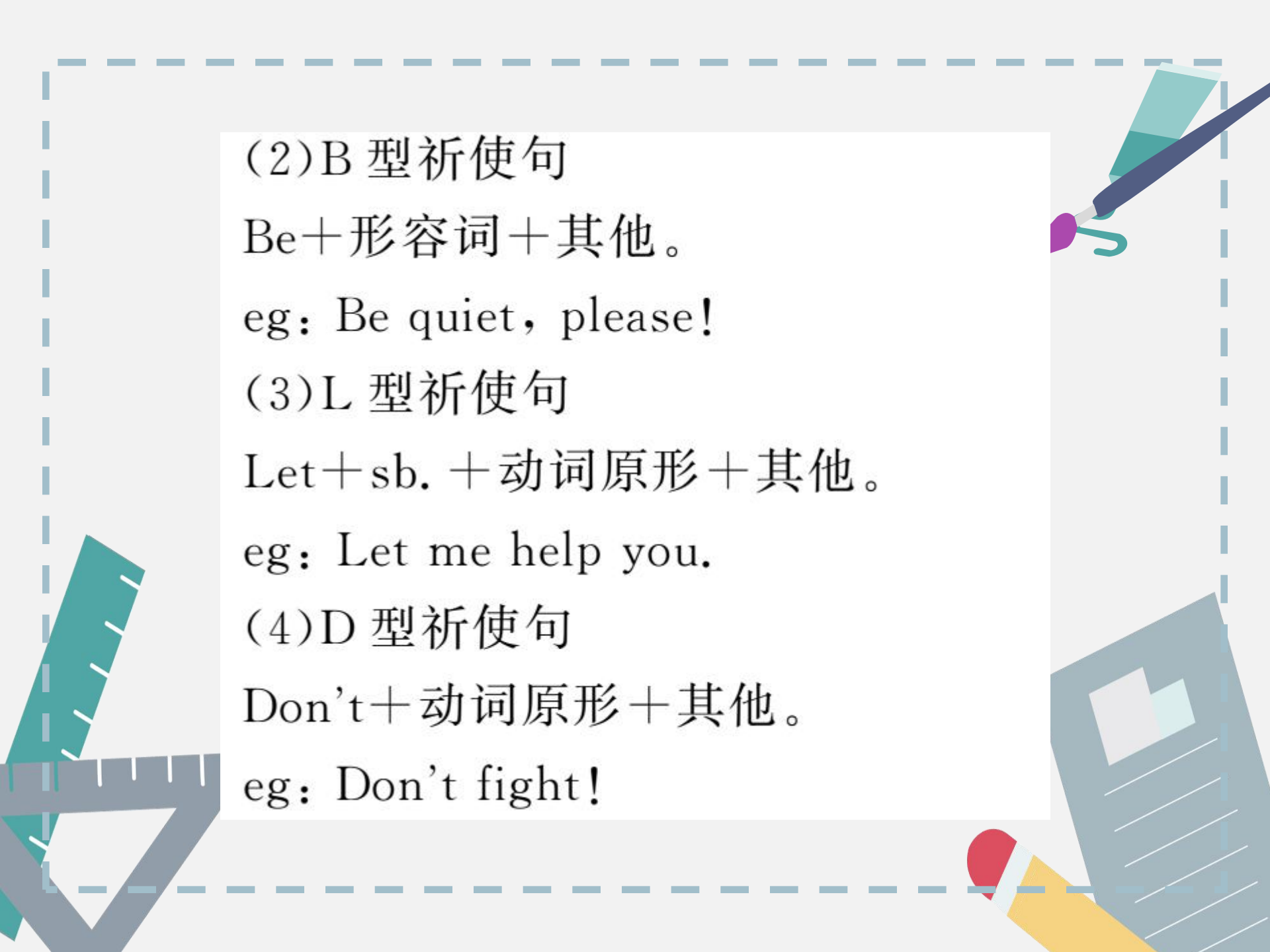
1. 定义：表示命令、警告、请求的句子。在祈使句中，一般以动词原形开头，通常省略句子的主语。

2. 祈使句的句式结构：

(1) V 型祈使句

V(行为动词的原形)+其他。

eg: Come here on time.



(2) B 型祈使句

Be + 形容词 + 其他。

eg: Be quiet, please!

(3) L 型祈使句

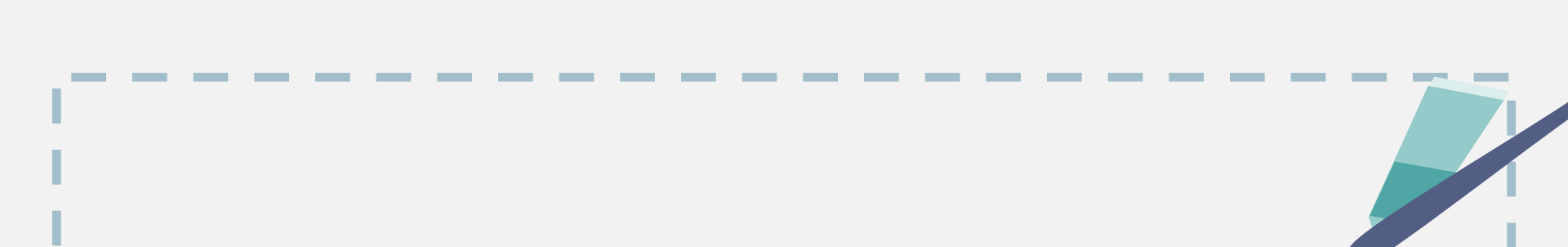
Let + sb. + 动词原形 + 其他。

eg: Let me help you.

(4) D 型祈使句

Don't + 动词原形 + 其他。

eg: Don't fight!




注意:(1)V型和B型祈使句在变否定句时,要在句首加 don't 改为D型祈使句;(2)V型和B型祈使句有时在句子里加 please 来缓和语气。

二、must 与 have to 的用法联系与区别

1. 用法联系:

must 与 have to 是两个常见的情态动词,其后都接动词原形。



2. 用法区别：

(1) must 强调说话人的主观看法，表示主语“必须”做某事；have to 强调客观需要，主语“不得不”做某事。

(2) must 只有一种形式，可以和任何人称连用；而 have 则有“三单人称”形式的变化。

(3) must 的否定形式是 mustn't，表示“禁止”；而 have to 的否定形式是 don't/doesn't have to，表示“不必要”。



语法 专 练

一、单项选择。

() 1. Don't _____ too much TV. It's bad for your eyes.

A. watch

B. watches

C. watching

D. to watch

() 2. _____ late for school again.

A. Not

B. Not be

C. Don't be

D. Aren't

()3. Let him _____ play in the street.

A. don't

B. doesn't

C. not

D. to

()4. (宝鸡中学单元卷) Tommy, _____ play basketball in the street next time. You may get hit by a car.

A. do

B. don't

C. must

D. mustn't



()5. (白银市中考)—Can we play soccer here?
—No, you _____ play it near the road.
That's too dangerous.

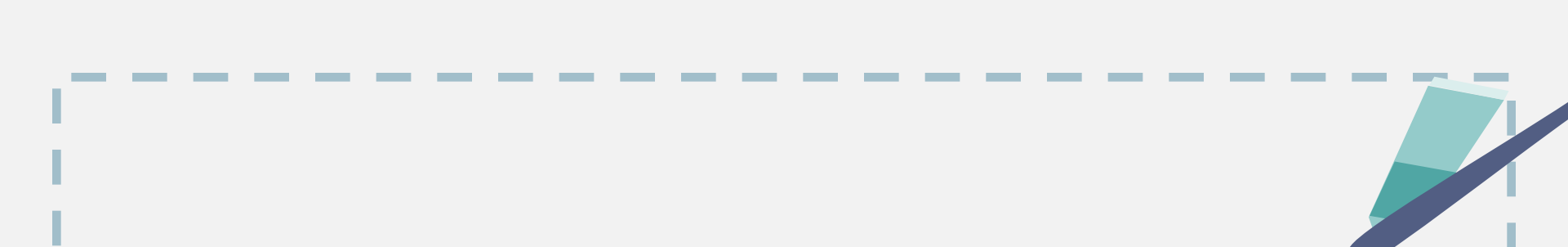
A. can

B. may

C. won't

D. mustn't





二、句型转换。

1. You can't listen to music here. (改为祈使句)


_____ to music here.

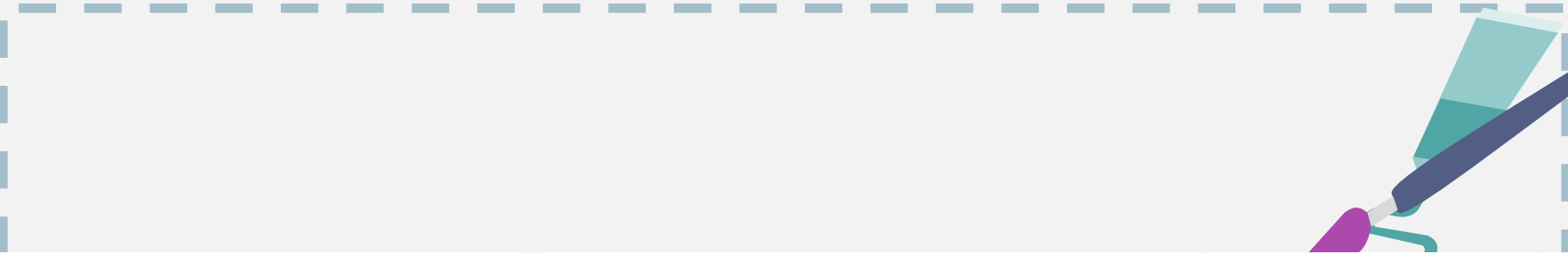
2. We do our homework after school. (改为祈使句)

_____ our homework after school.

3. Lisa has to wear school uniforms. (改为一般疑问句)

_____ Lisa _____ to wear school uniforms?

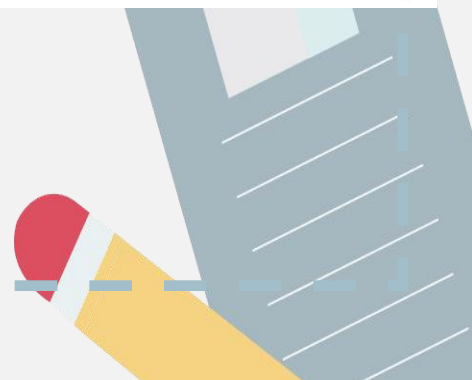




4. The teacher tells us not to swim in the river. (改为同义句)

The teacher says, “_____ in the river.”

5. please, not, late, class, be, for, do(,) (.) (连词成句)



三、根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词。

1. 请每天准时到校。

_____ school _____ every
day, please.

2. 不要在路上跑。

_____ on the road.

3. 不要让他在那条河里游泳。

_____ in that riv-
er.

4. 请保持安静。

_____ , please.

5. 禁止打架!

_____ fighting!

6. 请早点! 我不想迟到。

Please _____ !

I don't want to be late.

