



Unit2 Transportation

Period 7 Language Practice

Imperative Sentence





Learning Objectives

- Master the structural features of imperative sentences, as well as the sentence patterns and negative forms of Do-type, Be-type and Let-type imperative sentences..
- Use imperative sentences accurately in specific contexts.





1. Go and wash your hands. 去把手洗干净。（命令）

2. Be quiet, please. 请安静。（请求）

3. Be kind to our sister. 对妹妹要和善。（劝告）

4. Watch your steps. 走路小心。（警告）

5. Don't smoke in the car. 车内不准吸烟。（禁止）

定义

祈使句是表示命令、请求、劝告、禁止等的句子，通常主语是第二人称you, you常被省略。





Look and observe 观察

Turn left!

Turn right!

Please go upstairs!

Go downstairs!

Walk on the zebra crossing!

Don't smoke!

Don't play football!

Don't park your car!

Please don't eat!

Don't pick the flowers!

肯定句：以动词原形开头

否定句：Don't + 动词原形





祈使句的肯定形式

1. 动词原形+宾语+其它

eg. **Close the window.**

Give me a cup of tea, please.

Stand up !

Open the door, please.

Put up your hand(s), please.

2. Be+表语(名词/形容词等)+其它

eg. **Be a good student!**

Be quiet!





3. **Let+宾语+动词原形+其它**
eg. **Let the boy/her come in.**
Let him clean the room.
Let's go home!



祈使句否定句型

1. 一般情况: **Don't / never** + 动词原形 + 其他

eg. 1>. Do it again.

Don't do it again.

Never do it again.

2>. **Don't be** careless.

注意: be 不能省!



2. Let型祈使句：

1>. **Don't** let + 宾语 + 动词原形 + 其他

= Let + 宾语 + **not** + 动词原形 + 其他

2>. Let's + **not** + 动词原形 + 其他

Eg. a). Let him play football.

Don't let him play football.

Let him not play football

b). Let's play football.

Let's not play football.



3. **No** + N. / V-ing. (表示禁止)

eg. **No photos !**

No parking !



(1) 祈使句的反义疑问句，通常用 **will you**, 祈使句为 **let's** 句型时，反义疑问句为 **shall we**.

*Let us have a rest, **will you**?*

让我们休息一下，好吗？



*Let's go to see the pandas, **shall we**?*

让我们去看一看熊猫，好吗？



总结: *Let's..., **shall we**?*
*Let sb..., **will you**?*
祈使句, ***will you**?*

(2) 应答祈使句时要要用将来时。

---*Please remember to bring your homework here tomorrow.*

请记住明天把作业带来。

---*Okay, I will.*

好的，我会的。



---*Don't look out of the window.*

不要向窗外看。

---*Sorry, I won't.*

对不起，我不会了。





(3) “祈使句+and/or+结果状语”结构，可以转换成由if引导的条件从句。

*Hurry up, **or** you will be late for school.*

快点，否则你上学要迟到了。

*=**If** you hurry up, you won't be late for school.*

如果快点，你上学就不会迟到。

*=**If** you don't hurry up, you will be late for school.*

如果不快点，你上学就会迟到。



Look and match.

看以下标志，将其与对应的指令相匹配。



A



B



C

 C 1) Be careful with the wet floor.

 B 2) Please don't knock on the door.

 D 3) Wash your hands properly.

 A 4) Do not enter.



Read and complete.

读以下句子，将逻辑和含义均对应的前后句相匹配。

- 1) It is already 10 o'clock. (**E**)
- 2) The floor is wet. (**D**)
- 3) I need to go to the post office. (**B**)
- 4) It's rush hour now. (**F**)
- 5) We are taking off soon. (**A**)
- 6) It is raining. (**C**)

A. Please switch your phone
to flight mode.

B. Please tell me the way.

C. Take your raincoat.

D. Watch out!

E. Don't be late for the train
at 10:10 am.

F. Let's use the shared bikes.



Summary

▲祈使句：是表示请求、命令、劝告等句子，通常说话的对象是第二人称**you**, **you**常被省略。

▲祈使句常见句型：

1. Do 型

2. Be 型

3. Let 型

2. let's , **shall we?**

3. Let sb , **will you?**

4. 祈使句 , **will you?**

} 反意疑问句

Thank You 