自考英语，很多同学对于听力，阅读，完型填空，作文等题目都一筹莫展，不过这在华夏大地教育网自考名师看来，只要同学们掌握了以下英语必备句型，那么顺利拿下自考英语也就不是啥难事了。

　　常考句型有：

　　1.It has been+—段时间since+句子(谓语动词的时态用过去时)

　　自从过去到现在时间是...

　　eg：It is/has been five years since he left here.

　　自从他离开到现在，时间是5年了。

　　2.It is the first/second/third... time that + 句子(谓语动词时态用现在完成时)

　　第一次/第二次/第三次...做...

　　eg：lt is the first time that he has quarreled with his wife.

　　他第一次和他的妻了吵架。

　　3.It was the first/second/third... time that + 句子(谓语动词时态用过去完成时)

　　在过去第••次/第二次/第三次...做..

　　eg：It was the third time that he had got a high score in English test.

　　在过去这是他第三次在英语测试中得高分。

　　4.It will be + 一段时间 before +句子(谓语动词用一般现在时)

　　再过多长时间才/就...

　　Eg：It will be five days before we meet again.

　　再过5天我们才能再见面。

　　温馨提示：状语从句经常用一般现在时表示将来，主句用将来时。

　　eg：If you come here tomorrow, you will have a good time.

　　如果你明天来这里，你会玩得很愉快。

　　5.It was —段时间 before +句子(谓语动词用一般过去时)

　　过了多长时间就/才...

　　It was twenty minutes before he finished his homework.

　　过了 20分钟他就完成了作业。

　　6. When it comes to +n./doing，句子

　　当一提到...的时候...

　　Eg:When it came to donating something, he responded actively,

　　当一提到捐一些东西时，他反应积极。

　　7. 主句(谓语动词时态是was/were doing或had just done或was/were about to do) when +句子

　　正在/刚刚做完/正要做...这时...

　　Eg: He was about to go out when the telephone rang.

　　他正要出去，这时电话铃响了。

　　8.It turns out that+句子=As it turns out，句子

　　结果是...

　　Eg:It turned out that he was a thief =As it turned out, he is a thief

　　结果是他是一个贼。

　　9.It occurs to sb. that...

　　某人突然想起...

　　Eg.It occurred to me that I had left my wallet behind.

　　我突然想起我把钱包落下了。

　　10.lt is adj./n. for sb.to do...某人做...怎么样。(形容词修饰 to do)

　　It /That is adj of sb. to do...做某事某人真是怎么样。(形容词修饰 sb,)

　　Eg:It is very difficult for me to do the maths problem•(做数学题难)

　　It is very kind of you to help me.(你是善良的)

　　11 .It happens that + 句子,碰巧…

　　Eg:It happened that he was not familiar with Beijing.

　　碰巧他对北京不熟悉。

　　12.lt is (high) time that +句子(谓语动词用过去时或should do,这里should不能省略)

　　该到...时候了。

　　Eg:It is high time that we took/should take measures to stop pollution.

　　该到我们采取措施制止污染的时候了。

　　13. ...would rather+句子(谓语动词用过去时或过去完成时，表示现在或将来的事情，用过去时。表示过去的事，用过去完成时)

　　宁愿...

　　Eg: He would rather you came tomorrow.

　　I would rather I were a bird

　　I would rather I hadn’t done it yesterday.

　　14. So +助动词/系动词/情态动词+另一主语，表示“也，So+同一主语+助动词/系动词/情态动词，表示“的确”，Neither/Nor +助动词/系动词/情态动词+另一主语表示“也不”。

　　Eg：He can swim. So can I 他会游泳，我也会。

　　He can swim. So he can.他会游泳，他的确会。

　　He can’t swim. Neither/Nor can I.他不会游泳，我也不会。

　　15.…find/think/believe/consider/suppose/feel/make etc.+it(形式宾语)+adj./n. +to do/从句(真正宾语)

　　Eg. I find it easy to learn English.

　　我发现学习英语很容易。

　　They made it clear that they did an important job.

　　他们澄清他们做一项重要的工作

　　16 ...系动词+adj.+to vt./vi.+介词

　　Eg： The room is comfortable to live in.

　　这个房间住起来很舒服。

　　The book is easy to read.

　　这本书很容易读。

　　17. 强调句型lt is/was+被强调部分+that+其余部分。

　　注意：被强调部分指人时，that可以用who替换。

　　It was his brother who/that was to blame.

　　就是他的哥哥应受责备。

　　18. …so adj./adv…that+句子，如此...以至于…

　　...such n…that+句子， 如此...以至于...

　　Eg. He is so good that we all like him.