

 中等职业学校学生升学考试备考丛书

“相约高校”中职生升学考试总复习

英语精讲精练

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电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 • BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本书围绕英语学习的主要基础知识点并结合中等职业学校学生升学考试的内容进行编写,主要分为三个单元:第一单元词法,第二单元句法,第三单元阅读理解。在每个单元包含的各章内容中,根据常见题型和试题的难易程度递进,提供适量的同步模拟练习,便于不同基础水平的学生进行全面复习与提高。学习者可结合考前复习的需要进行分类训练,还可在同步模拟练习部分按照最新考试大纲的要求进行强化训练。

本书集备查性、备考性于一体,明确学习目标,积累基础知识,总结规律方法,系统阐述了考试大纲中的考试要点,讲解题型与模拟练习贴近考试实际,突出了实用性、针对性和操作性。

本书适用于中等职业学校学生或具备同等学习水平的学习者,可作为英语综合复习与备考的指导用书。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

“相约高校”中职生升学考试总复习. 英语精讲精练 / 魏军主编. —北京: 电子工业出版社, 2020.4
(中等职业学校学生升学考试备考丛书)

ISBN 978-7-121-34736-8

I. ①相… II. ①魏… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—升学参考资料 IV. ①G718.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2018) 第 151650 号

策划编辑: 张 凌

责任编辑: 张 凌

印 刷:

装 订:

出版发行: 电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路 173 信箱 邮编 100036

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 12 字数: 399.36 千字

版 次: 2020 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次: 2020 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 48.00 元

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前言

本书以甘肃省中等职业学校升学考试大纲为依据，对照大纲要求，围绕英语学习的主要基础知识并结合升学考试的内容进行编写，同时辅以同步模拟练习，便于学生的全面复习与提高。全书分为三个单元：第一单元为词法，涵盖了英语的常用词类，如名词、动词、形容词、副词、冠词、数词、介词、连词，以及构词法的基础知识和常用法的复习；第二单元为句法，涵盖了英语的常用句型，如简单句、并列句、复合句和倒装句的基础知识和常用法的复习，以及日常会话，包含了不同情景下的英语日常交际用语；第三单元为阅读理解，针对考试大纲要求的10个常见题材的简短阅读材料进行强化训练。在第一至第三单元中学习者可通过“知识要点”讲解和“例题解析”深入复习各类词汇与句型的用法；在每个单元包含的各章内容中，本书还提供了大量的同步模拟练习；书后还附有职业知识训练。学习者可以结合基础知识、拓展知识和职业知识的要点，以及考试的需要进行不同内容、不同难易程度的训练，在同步模拟练习部分按照最新考试大纲的要求，根据不同的题型进行由浅入深的强化练习，起到事半功倍的效果。

本书集备查性、备考性于一体，可使学习者明确学习目标，注重积累基础知识，查漏补缺；针对中职生的特点总结规律方法，构建知识体系，系统阐述了考试大纲中的考试要点，讲解题型与模拟练习贴近考试实际，突出了实用性、针对性和操作性。学习者可以根据自己的英语水平和备考方向选择搭配复习材料。英语基础知识比较薄弱者，建议以第一和第二单元内容为复习重点，夯实基础，适当辅以模拟练习；英语基础知识较为扎实者，建议以构建梳理知识体系为复习重点，提升能力，并以同步模拟练习检验复习效果。

亲爱的同学们，让我们从这里启航，共同努力，定能到达理想的彼岸！

编者

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第一单元

词 法

第一章 名 词

✦ 考试要点 ✦

要求掌握：名词的词义、单复数词形变化（规则变化和不规则变化）、所有格，以及名词和名词性短语在句中相关的主谓一致的用法。

✦ 知识要点 ✦

一、名词的定义

表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念等名称的词。名词（noun）和它的各种修饰语一起构成名词短语，可在句中用作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、状语、同位语等。

二、名词的分类

名词的分类如下表所示。

分 类			用 途	例 词
专有名词			表示特定的人、物、节日、机构或地点场所等的专有名称(首字母须大写)	China, the Great Wall, Beijing, Bill Gates
普通 名词	可数名词	个体名词	表示同类人或事物中的个体	teacher, tree, book, man, city
		集体名词	表示同类人或事物的总称	team, police, people, group, family
	不可数 名词	物质名词	表示同类物质或材料的总称(通常无法分为个体)	paper, water, tea, cotton, air
		抽象名词	表示动作、性质、状态或情感等抽象概念	work, happiness, sadness, technology

1. 专有名词

(1) 人名及头衔。如：

Bill Gates 比尔·盖茨 Doctor Smith 史密斯医生

(2) 期刊、报纸、著作及网站等的名称。如：

Global Times 环球时报 Harry Potter 《哈利·波特》 Sina.com.cn 新浪网

(3) 四季、月份、星期、节日。

四季：spring, summer, autumn, winter

月份：January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December

星期：Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

节日：Children's Day 儿童节, National Day 国庆节, Christmas 圣诞节

(4) 地理名称。

洲、国、区、市等：America, Africa, England, China, Rome, Florence, Beijing

江、河、湖、海等：the Atlantic, the Dead Sea, the Thames

山脉、沙漠等：the Himalayas, the Alps, the Sahara

2. 普通名词

普通名词 (common noun) 是某一类人、事物、物质或抽象概念的名称。如 person (人), water (水), pupil (学生), health (健康), machine (机器), pleasure (快乐)。

(1) 个体名词 (class noun) 表示属于某一类的人或事物的个体。如：

shirt 衬衣	panda 熊猫	factory 工厂
teacher 教师	policeman 警察	cow 奶牛

(2) 集体名词 (collective noun) 是同类人或事物的总称。如：

clothing 服装	police 警方	crowd 人群
army 军队	class 层级	fruit 水果

(3) 物质名词 (material noun) 表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的实物。如：

gold 金	meat 肉	fire 火
cloth 布料	cotton 棉花	air 空气

(4) 抽象名词 (abstract noun) 表示动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念。如：

happiness 幸福	advice 建议	work 工作
whiteness 白色	money 钱	technology 技术

3. 普通名词又可分为可数名词 (countable noun) 与不可数名词 (uncountable noun)

可数名词有单、复数之分，不可数名词一般不分单数和复数。个体名词和集体名词一般是可数的；抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数的。有少数名词既可用作可数名词，又可用作不可数名词，但意义有所不同，如下表所示。

名 词	用作不可数意义	用作可数意义
glass	玻璃	玻璃杯
paper	纸	报纸、论文、试卷
fish	鱼肉	鱼类
room	空间	房间
experience	经验	经历

三、名词的数

可数名词的复数分为规则复数形式 (regular plural) 和不规则复数形式 (irregular plural)。

1. 可数名词复数的规则变化

规则复数形式通常是在单数形式后加-s 或-es。现将构成方法和读音规则列表如下。

分 类	构 成 方 法	读 音 规 则	例 词
一般的名词（包括最后一个不发音的字母 e 结尾的名词）	词尾加-s	以清辅音结尾加-s 后读作/s/	maps beliefs roofs books cats boats
		以浊辅音和元音结尾加-s 后读作/z/	beds birds tools guns grams bags sides machines seas bees workers
		在 s, c, z, g(e) 辅音字母后读作/iz/	roses places houses mirages oranges
以-th 结尾的名词	词尾加-s	在长元音或双元音后加-th 的名词，加-s 读作/s/	baths mouths paths youths
		在短元音或辅音后再加-th 的名词，加-s 读作/z/	months moths berths
以-s, -x, -z, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词	词尾加-es	-es 读作/iz/	glasses boxes benches brushes buzzes
以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词	变 y 为 i, 词尾再加-es	-ies 读作/iz/	parties factories universities
以元音字母+y 结尾的名词	词尾加-s	-s 读作/z/	rays days boys guys plays
以-f, -fe 结尾的名词	一般先把 f, fe 变为 v, 词尾再加-es	-ves 读作/vz/	leaves lives shelves knives wives
以-o 结尾表示有生命的名词	词尾加-es	-es 读作/z/	potatoes heroes tomatoes Negroes
以-o 结尾表示无生命的名词	词尾加-s	-s 读作/z/	radios zoos photos pianos

2. 可数名词复数的不规则变化

(1) 改变形式。如：

child — children	foot — feet	tooth — teeth	goose — geese
mouse — mice	man — men	woman — women	ox — oxen

【注意】与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词，其复数形式通常也是-men 和-women。如：

an Englishman, two Englishmen a Frenchman, two Frenchmen

但 German 不是合成词，故其复数形式为 Germans；Bowman（伯曼）是姓，也不是合成词，其复数形式为 the Bowmans（伯曼夫妇或伯曼一家）。

(2) 单复同形。如：

deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese

(3) 表示计量单位的名词中除人民币元、角、分外，其他都有复数形式。如：

one yuan, two yuan; a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters

(4) 集体名词，以单数形式出现，但实为复数意义（形单义复）。如：

people（人）、police（警方）、cattle（牛群）等名词表示复数意义，因此不能用 a people, a police, a cattle，但可以用 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle。而 the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词，表示国民个体时，用作单数；表示国民总称时，用作复数。

【注意】有的集体名词根据不同词义可以有单数或复数的不同用法。如：

My family are going to take a one-week trip to Paris.

我们全家打算去巴黎度假一周。（复数）

I've got a very big family. 我有一个大家族。(单数)

(5) 以“s”结尾,但意义仍为单数的名词(形复义单)。如:

maths, politics, physics 等学科名词,为不可数名词,是单数。

news 是不可数名词,不能说 a news; 但可以用 a piece of news。

the United States, the United Nations 是国家或机构名称,应视为单数。

(6) 只有复数形式,有的名词因其形状或构造只以复数形式出现。如:

glasses 眼镜 pants 短裤 trousers 长裤

shoes 鞋子 scissors 剪刀 gloves 手套

3. 复合名词的复数变化

(1) 第一个组成词是该复合词的主体名词,则第一个主体名词变为复数。如:

son-in-law — sons-in-law 女婿 daughter-in-law — daughters-in-law 儿媳

listener-in — listeners-in 听众 looker-on — lookers-on 旁观者

runner-up — runners-up 亚军 passer-by — passers-by 路人

(2) 复合词中如果有 man 或 woman,则第一个和第二个组成词都变为复数。如:

manservant — menservants 男仆 man doctor — men doctors 男医生

woman teacher — women teachers 女教师 woman driver — women drivers 女司机

但 policeman 和 policewoman 的复数则分别是 policemen 和 policewomen。

(3) 最后一个组成词是各该复合名词的主体名词,则最后一个主体名词变为复数。如:

lady driver — lady drivers 女司机 girl friend — girl friends 女朋友

boy friend — boy friends 男朋友 tooth-brush — tooth-brushes 牙刷

(4) 没有主体名词的情况下,复数的变化如下:

close-up — close-ups 特写镜头 sit-in — sit-ins 静坐抗议

stand-by — stand-bys 备用设备 grown-up — grown-ups 成年人

stowaway — stowaways 偷渡者 good-for-nothing — good-for-nothings 无用之人

四、名词的所有格

在英语中有些名词可以在词尾加“'s”或者用“of+名词”结构来表示所属关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格。

名词的所有格主要有以下三种形式。

(1) 表示有生命的人或物的名词后加“'s”构成名词所有格,读音与名词复数“-s”的读音相同。如 Tom's book。

单数名词词尾加“'s”,复数名词词尾如果没有“-s”,也要加“'s”,如 the boy's bag (男孩的书包), men's room (男厕所), the children's room (孩子们的房间)。

若名词已有复数词尾“-s”,只加“'”,如 the workers' struggle (工人的斗争)。

在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词 shop, house, home, 如 the barber's (理发店)。

如果两个名词并列,并且分别有“'s”,则表示“分别有”;只有一个“'s”,则表示“共有”。如 John's and Mary's room (两间), John and Mary's room (一间)。

如果是复合名词或短语,“'s”加在最后一个词的词尾,如 a month or two's holiday。

(2) 表示无生命的事物(包括植物)由“of + 名词”构成名词所有格,如 the title of the song (歌的名字)。但表示时间、节日、距离、国家、城市的无生命名词,可以在词尾加“’s”构成所有格,如 today’s news。

(3) 双重所有格由“of + 名词所有格”构成,如 a son of Mrs. Green’s。

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 1-1】将下面方框中的单词按要求分类。

cat	apple	milk	money	tree	girl	story	chicken	rabbit	water	flower	room
beef	pork	worker	bread	book	pencil	coffee	cup	meat	tomato	photo	tea
bag	bus	mouse	Chinese	sheep	woman	juice	toy				

1. 可数名词: _____

2. 不可数名词: _____

答案: 1. 可数名词: cat apple tree girl story chicken rabbit flower room worker book pencil
cup tomato photo bus bag mouse Chinese sheep woman toy

2. 不可数名词: milk money chicken water room beef pork bread coffee meat tea juice

解析: 本题考查的是可数名词和不可数名词的区别。可数名词是可以用数目计算的名词;不可数名词是无法用数目计算的名词。食物中的肉类、饮料类单词一般都是不可数名词。但注意其中 chicken 和 room 两词的不同词义, chicken 作“小鸡”词义时为可数名词,作“鸡肉”词义时则为不可数名词; room 作“房间”词义时为可数名词,作“空间”词义时则为不可数名词。

【例 1-2】写出上题中可数名词的复数形式。

答案: cats apples trees girls stories chickens rabbits flowers rooms workers books pencils cups
tomatoes photos buses bags mice Chinese sheep women toys

解析: 本题考查的是名词复数的规则变化和不规则变化形式。特别注意并且要牢记其中不规则变化的名词复数。

【例 1-3】英汉互译。

1. 汤姆的帽子 _____

2. 世界地图 _____

3. 那个男孩的名字 _____

4. a map of China _____

5. Wang Lin’s mother _____

6. Tim and Tom’s father _____

答案: 1. Tom’s cap 2. a map of the world

3. the boy’s name 4. 中国地图

5. 王林的母亲 6. 蒂姆和汤姆的父亲

解析：本题考查的是名词所有格的不同表达法。Tim and Tom's father 指的是两人共同的父亲。Tim's and Tom's fathers 则指的是两人分别的父亲。

【例 1-4】_____ good students.

- A . He is B . They are C . She is D . I am

答案：B

解析：本题主要考查名词在句中主谓一致的用法。students 为名词 student 的复数形式，选项 A，C 和 D 都是单数形式的主谓结构，故选择 B。

提示：请参看第三章中关于主谓一致的用法详解。

同步练习

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1 . I want to buy two _____.
A . glasses of orange juice B . glasses of orange juices
C . glass of orange juices D . glass of orange juice
- () 2 . Mr. Smith has two _____, both of whom are teachers in a college .
A . daughters-in-law B . daughter-in-laws
C . daughters-in-laws D . daughters-in law
- () 3 . — How many _____ does a cow have?
— Four.
A . stomachs B . stomach
C . stomachs D . stomachies
- () 4 . Look! The _____ are playing football on the playground.
A . child B . children
C . childs D . childrens
- () 5 . There are still many _____ on the trees in December.
A . leafs B . leave
C . leaves D . leaf
- () 6 . How many _____ are there in a year?
A . month B . monthes
C . months D . monthies
- () 7 . That was a fifty _____ engine .
A . horse power B . horses power
C . horse powers D . horses powers
- () 8 . I have a _____ book and there are seven _____ in it.
A . story; storys B . story; stories
C . storys; story D . stories; stories
- () 9 . Mary broke a _____ while she was washing up.
A . tea cup B . a cup of tea
C . tea's cup D . a tea of cup

- () 23 . Turn the box over, please. Can't you see the words " _____ " ?
A . DANGER B . MENU
C . THIS SIDE UP D . FRAGILE
- () 24 . Flight 219 from New York to Beijing is now arriving at _____.
A . the two gate B . Gate Two
C . the gate two D . second gate
- () 25 . My sister Jenny gave us _____ on how to improve English.
A . some advices B . many advices
C . some advice D . an advice
- () 26 . If you are famous, people will watch you _____ and follow you everywhere.
A . all the time B . by the time
C . on time D . at times
- () 27 . Bring some _____ to school, you can drink it after the PE class.
A . bread B . apples
C . juice D . vegetables
- () 28 . He didn't tell his wife he was coming here for he wanted to give her a _____.
A . joy B . surprise
C . shock D . happiness
- () 29 . There is good _____ for you. I've found your lost dog.
A . news B . ideas
C . massages D . thoughts
- () 30 . Lin Fang bought her mother a nice handbag on _____ Day.
A . mother B . Mother
C . Mother's D . mother's

II. 完形填空。

(1)

Look, this is the classroom building of our school. There are sixty classrooms, eighteen labs and many 1 in this building. Our classroom is on 2 floor. It is large and bright. There are fifty students in our class. That building is the school library. It is a new building. There are a lot of books in it. There are four reading rooms in the library. We can read and study in the reading rooms after class. Do you 3 the red building next to the library? That is the students' dormitory. There is a large dining-hall and many bedrooms in it. Now let's go to the playground of our school. This way, please! Oh, here we are! 4 large it is! Many students 5 basketball and football here after class every day.

- () 1 . A . teachers room B . teacher's room
C . teachers' rooms D . teacher room
- () 2 . A . third B . three C . thirds D . the third
- () 3 . A . look B . look at C . watch D . see
- () 4 . A . How B . What C . What a D . How a

- () 5. A. to play B. play C. playing D. played

(2)

Mrs. Brown wants to send a letter to her friends, but she hasn't any stamps. So she is going to the 1 office to 2 some. In England you can buy stamps from the post office or from a small machine 3 the side of a pillar-box. Sometimes there is a small post office in a shop. The post office 4 at half past eight in the morning and 5 at half five or six o'clock in the afternoon.

- () 1. A. post B. past C. poor D. person
 () 2. A. bought B. bring C. buy D. brought
 () 3. A. by B. buy C. beer D. bought
 () 4. A. opens B. open C. opened D. opening
 () 5. A. closes B. closed C. closer D. closet

(3)

It is interesting to visit another country, but there are some 1 when we don't know the language very well. It may be difficult to talk with the 2 there. We may not know how to use the telephone in the country that we are visiting. We may not know how to buy the 3 we need.

In a strange(陌生的) 4 we might not know where to eat or what to order in a 5. It is not easy to decide how to tip(付小费) waiters or pay taxi 6. When we need help, we might not know how to ask for 7. It is not pleasant(令人愉快的) to have an 8 like that. In a short 9, however, we learn what to do and what to say. We learn to enjoy 10 in another country and then we may be sorry to leave.

- () 1. A. languages B. people C. problems D. countries
 () 2. A. streets B. news C. people D. telephone
 () 3. A. something B. anything C. things D. shopping
 () 4. A. native B. country C. car D. work
 () 5. A. shop B. school C. hospital D. restaurant
 () 6. A. drivers B. people C. doctors D. teachers
 () 7. A. house B. book C. money D. help
 () 8. A. answer B. experience C. example D. English
 () 9. A. talk B. year C. speak D. time
 () 10. A. shop B. worry C. life D. money

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第二章 代词

考试要点

要求掌握：代词的分类和用法，特别是不定代词、物主代词、疑问代词和关系代词的不同用法。代词“it”的用法及其句型和固定搭配，是英语语法的重点、难点，因此在复习中应给予足够的重视，灵活掌握“it”的各种常用法。其中对于“it”引导的强调句型，要特别注意区别强调句型和定语从句、状语从句等主从复合句的不同。

知识要点

一、代词的定义

代词是代替名词及起名词作用的短语、分句和句子的词（即名词性用法），还可用在名词短语中作名词的定语（即形容词性用法）。英语中代词使用得很广泛。如：

You must come and bring **your** wife with **you**.

你必须来，并且把你夫人也带来。（句首的 You 用作主语；物主代词 your 在 wife 之前用作名词的定语；you 在 with 之后用作介词的宾语）

二、代词的分类

代词可分为九大类。

人称代词：既可指人也可指物，有人称、数和格的变化。

物主代词：表示人或物的所有关系，有形容词性和名词性物主代词两种。

反身代词：表示“我（们）”“你（们）”“他（们）”自己的代词。

指示代词：用来指示或标识人或事物，有“这（些）”“那（些）”（this/these, that/those）。

相互代词：表示相互关系的代词（each other, one another）。

不定代词：不确定指某个人或事物的代词（one, each, both, some 等）。

疑问代词：用于引导特殊疑问句的代词（who, whom, whose, what, which）。

关系代词：用于引导定语从句的代词（who, whom, whose, that, which）。

连接代词：用于引导名词性从句的代词（who, whom, which, what）。

三、代词的用法

1. 人称代词的分类和用法

英语的人称代词可分为三种形式：第一人称、第二人称、第三人称。三种人称又分别有单、复数形式；其中第三人称单数还有阳性、阴性、中性的区别。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化，如下表所示。

格	单 数					复 数		
	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them

(1) 人称代词作主语时用主格，作宾语时用宾格。如：

She teaches us English.

她教我们英语。(she 作主语，用主格；us 作宾语，用宾格)

If you run out of them , you can buy more at most banks.

如果你的支票用完了，你可以在大多数银行买到。(you 作主语，用主格；them 作宾语，用宾格)

(2) 人称代词作表语时，通常用宾格，尤其是在口语中。如：

— Who is it? — 谁？

— It's me. — 我。

(3) “we” 和 “you” 可泛指一般人，“they” 可泛指某些人，“she” 可用来代表“国家、船只、大地、月亮”等。如：

You should obey the law. 人人都要守法。(you 在此代表所有人)

China will always do what she has promised to do.

中国一向信守诺言。(she 在此代表中国)

(4) 多个人称代词作并列主语时，其排列顺序通常如下：

单数时：你→他(她)→我 you, he/she and I

复数时：我们→你们→他们 we, you and they

2 . 物主代词的分类和用法

物主代词是表示所有关系的代词，也可叫作代词所有格。物主代词可以分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

(1) 形容词性物主代词，如下表所示。

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	my 我的	our 我们的
第二人称	your 你的	your 你们的
第三人称	his 他的, her 她的, its 它的	their 他们的

形容词性物主代词在句中只作定语。如：

The colored picture and the interesting name brought him down from his bike.

色彩鲜艳的照片和有趣的名称使他停下了自行车。(his 作定语，修饰名词 bike)

(2) 名词性物主代词，如下表所示。

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	mine 我的	ours 我们的
第二人称	yours 你的	yours 你们的
第三人称	his 他的, hers 她的, its 它的	theirs 他们的

名词性物主代词在句中可作主语、表语和宾语。如：

This raincoat is not mine.

这不是我的雨衣。(mine = my raincoat 在句中作表语)

This computer is mine. Yours is over there.

这台计算机是我的，你的在那边。(mine = my computer 在句中作表语；yours = your computer 在句中作主语)

I made Mary use my bike while hers is being repaired.

玛丽的自行车正在修理期间，我让她用我的车。(hers = her bike 在从句中作主语)

3. 反身代词的分类和用法

反身代词是一种表示反射或强调的代词，如下表所示。

人 称	单 数	复 数
第一人称	myself 我自己	ourselves 我们自己
第二人称	yourself 你自己	yourselves 你们自己
第三人称	himself 他自己, herself 她自己, itself 它自己	themselves 他们自己

(1) 在句中作宾语。如：

She has hurt herself. 她把自己弄伤了。(herself 作动词 hurt 的宾语)

(2) 在句中作表语。如：

Bob is not quite himself today. 鲍勃今天感到不适。(himself 在句中作表语)

(3) 在句中作主语或宾语的同位语。如：

She will write to your father himself. 她要给你父亲本人写信。(himself 作宾语 your father 的同位语)

(4) 某些习惯用法。如：

by oneself	独自；单独一个人
make oneself understood	让别人听懂……
enjoy oneself	过得很愉快；玩得高兴
talk to oneself	自言自语
say to oneself	心里想
help oneself to sth.	请随便吃；请自助
make oneself at home	别客气；随意些
for oneself	亲自
in oneself	本身固有的
between our/your/themselves	我们、你们、他们两人之间的

4. 指示代词的分类和用法

指示代词是用来指示或标识人或事物的代词，如下表所示。

分 类	单 数	复 数
近指	this(这个)	these(这些)
远指	that(那个)	those(那些)

其他还有：such(指代像这样的)，same(指代与之前同样的)。

(1) 在句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语或状语。如：

This is the reason why an aero plane can't fly in space.

这就是飞机不能在宇宙太空飞行的原因。(this 作主语)

What I want to say is this: English is very important to us.

我想要说的是: 英语对我们来说很重要。(this 指下文将要讲的事情, 此时不可用 that 替换)

(2) such 和 same 既可作代词, 也可作形容词。

the same 或 the same + 名词

such + 形容词 + 名词复数

such + 形容词 + 不可数名词单数

such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数。如:

I hate such weather! 我讨厌这样的天气。(such 作定语)

Such is my opinion. 这就是我的观点。(such 作主语)

We are in the same class. 我们在同一班级。(same 作定语)

The answers are the same. 这些答案都是同样的。(same 作表语)

5. 相互代词的用法

相互代词只有 each other 和 one another 两个, 意为“互相; 彼此”。可以通用, 在句中用作宾语。如:

The twins often help each other.

这对双胞胎经常互相帮助。(each other 作动词 help 的宾语)

They stood there, glaring at each other.

他们站在那里, 彼此怒视着对方。(each other 作短语动词 glaring at 的宾语)

They have worked in the same building for years, but they don't know one another's name.

他们在一幢楼里工作多年, 但却不知对方的姓名。(one another's 其所有格作 name 的定语)

6. 不定代词的用法

不明确指代某个特定句、词的代词, 称为不定代词。

英语中常见的不定代词有: some, any, both, either, neither, all, none, one, other, another, others, the others, every, few, little 等, 另外还有由 some, any, every 和 no 构成的合成代词。

(1) some、any 的用法。

some、any 可与单、复数名词连用, some 一般用于肯定句及表示建议或期待得到肯定回答的问句。any 与单数名词连用意为“某一个”。

any 多用于否定句和疑问句或条件句, 表示“一些”。用于肯定句只有跟单数名词连用, 意为“任何”。如:

Could you give me any information about your service?

就你们的服务方面你能给我提供一些信息吗?(any 用于疑问句)

Could you give me some information about your service?

就你们的服务方面你能给我提供一些信息吗?(希望得到肯定回答时也可用 some)

Some student wants to talk to you.

有个学生想和你谈谈。(some 用于单数名词前表示不确定的某个)

Some students want to talk to you.

有些学生想和你谈谈。(some 用于复数名词前表示一些)

If you have any difficulty, don't hesitate to contact me.

如有困难, 请随时与我联络。(any 用于肯定句, 意为“任何的”)

(2) many, much 的用法。

many 修饰或代替可数名词复数, much 修饰或代替不可数名词复数。如:

Many students were here just now. 刚才这儿有很多学生。(Many 修饰 students, 作定语)

Much has been said about this. 就此事, 已说了太多。(Much 代指太多的内容, 作主语)

(3) a few, few 和 a little, little 的用法, 如下表所示。

用 法	含 义	
	表示肯定(一些, 一点)	表示否定(几乎没有)
修饰可数名词	a few	few
修饰不可数名词	a little	little

如:

I want to say a few words at the meeting. 我想在会上说几句话。

Hurry up! We've little time left. 快点, 我们没时间了。

(4) both, either, neither 的用法。

这三个词都指两个人或事, 在句中作主语、宾语或定语。

both→两者都, 复数概念。

either→两个中任何一个, 单数概念。

neither→两个中任何一个都不, 单数概念, 否定含义。如:

Both books are out of print. 两本书都已售完。(both 用作 books 的定语)

Neither is ripe. 两个都不熟。(neither 用作主语, 谓语要用单数)

Here are two current magazines. You can borrow either of them.

这儿有两本最近的杂志, 你可任借一本。(either 用作 borrow 的宾语)

(5) all, none, no one 的用法。

all→全部的, 都, 三个或三个以上, 复数概念。

none→任何一个也不, 三个或三个以上, 单数概念。可指人也可指物, 后常连 of 短语。

no one→没有一个, 三个或三个以上, 单数概念。仅指人, 不能连接 of 短语。如:

No one told us about that. 关于那件事没人告诉我们。

All were present at the meeting. (所有人)全都到会了。

None of us said anything. 我们谁也没说什么。

(6) other, another 的用法, 如下表所示。

含 义	用 法	
	泛 指	特 指
单数	another + 名词单数, 三个中的另一个	the other 两个中的另一个
复数	others	the others the other + 名词复数

如：

I don't like this one. Show me another one, please.

我不喜欢这个，请让我看看另一个。

Eighteen students in our class are interested in arts, and the other ones are interested in Maths.

我们班 18 名学生对艺术感兴趣，其他学生对数学感兴趣。

(7) every, each 的用法。

every 用作形容词时强调全部和整体；each 用作形容词时意为“每一个”，each 比 every 更强调单独的个体概念。each 还可以单独用作代词，而 every 则常常和其他名词或代词组合使用。如：

Each (student) has a dictionary. 每个学生都有一本词典。

Every one of them worked hard at their lessons. 他们每个人都努力学习功课。

(8) 复合不定代词，如下表所示。

every	some	any	no
everybody	somebody	anybody	nobody
everyone	someone	anyone	on one
everything	something	anything	nothing

【注意】它们都是单数概念，只能作名词的作用，其定语放在复合不定代词的后面。如：

There is something I must tell you.

有些事，我必须告诉你。(something 作表语)

There is nothing difficult in this paragraph.

这个段落中没有什么难点。(nothing 作主语；difficult 作 nothing 的后置定语)

7. 疑问代词的用法

疑问代词“who, whom, whose, what, which”用来构成特殊疑问句，一般放在句首，除作主语外，其结构应倒装。如：

What is your father? 你父亲是干什么的？

Who didn't attend yesterday's meeting? 谁没参加昨天的会议？

From whom did you get this book? = Who did you get this book from?

你从谁那里弄到这本书的？

8. 关系代词的用法

关系代词“who, whom, whose, which, that”用来引导定语从句。它们在定语从句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语等；另一方面它们又代表主句中由定语从句修饰的那个名词或代词（通称为先行词）。如：

The girl who answered the phone was polite enough.

接电话的那个姑娘很有礼貌。(who 在从句中作主语)

You are the only one whose advice he might listen to.

你是唯一可能使他听从劝告的人。(whose 在句中作定语)

(1) whom, which, that 在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。

This is the key (that) I want. 这就是我想要的钥匙。

(2) 当先行词是不定代词或有不定代词、形容词最高级、序数词等修饰时, 一般用 that。如:

He is the most intelligent boy that I have ever seen.

他是我见过的最聪明的孩子。

This is the third school that I was sent to that year.

这是那年我上的第三个学校。

9. 连接代词的用法

连接代词 “who, whom, which, what” 用来引导名词性从句。在句子中的功能相当于名词短语用作主语、表语、宾语、同位语等的从句成为名词性从句。连接代词在从句中有时仍然保留疑问意义, 有时可理解为“所……的”。在从句中可作主语、表语、宾语等。如:

What she needed was a new car.

她所需要的就是一辆新车。(what she needed 作主语从句)

That car wasn't what she needed.

那辆车不是她所需要的。(what she needed 作表语从句)

He bought her what she needed at last.

他最终给她买了她所需要的。(what she needed 作宾语从句)

Do you have any idea of what he suffered before?

你知道他以前都遭受过什么吗?(what he suffered before 作同位语从句)

10. It 的用法

(1) 用作人称代词。指一般动物和其他无生命的事物; 或代替前文中提到过的事物。如:

You push a shopping cart and put your food in it.

推一辆购物车并把食品放进去。(it 代替前面所提到的 cart)

为了避免重复, it 也可代替前面说过的短语或句子。如:

He is an honest man; I know it well.

他是个诚实的人, 我很清楚。(这里的 it 是指他是个诚实的人这件事)

用以代替指示代词 this, that, 起到指示代词的作用, 指代一个人或事物。如:

— What's this? — It's a flag.

— Who is knocking at the door? — It's me.

it 用作人称代词时还可代替婴儿、前文所提之事物或前边说过的句子或短语。如:

The baby is sleeping. Don't wake it up.

婴儿在睡觉。别吵醒他。(it 代替前面所提到的 baby)

(2) 用作非人称代词: 指时间、季节、天气、距离等。如:

It was a very, very bad day for Fred. 这天对于弗莱德来说糟糕透了。

I live at Number 25. It is about ten minutes' walk. 我住在 25 号。大约走 10 分钟的路。

It is very cold outside. 外面非常冷。

What time is it now? 现在几点了?

It is eight o'clock by my watch. 我的表显示八点整。

It is five kilometers from the office to my home. 从办公室到我家有五千米远。

it 还可指环境、氛围、形势或情况等。如：

It was very quiet at the moment. 此时周围一片寂静。

(3) 用作引导词：主要用作形式主语、形式宾语及构成强调句型。

用作形式主语：当动词不定式、动名词或从句作主语时，通常把它们放在谓语之后，而用 it 作句子的形式主语。如：

It is not easy to finish the work in two days. (to finish the work in two days 动词不定式作真正主语)

It is a pity that you didn't read the book. (that you didn't read the book 从句作真正主语)

It is not easy to speak English well. 要说好英语不容易。

I think it impossible for me to speak English well. 我认为我要说好英语是不可能的。

It was your father that I met in the street last Friday. 上周五我在街上碰到的是你父亲。

用作形式宾语：当复合宾语中的宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句时，往往把宾语放在它的补足语后面，而用 it 作形式宾语，放在宾语补足语之前。如：

I found it very interesting to study English. (to study English 动词不定式作真正宾语)

He made it clear that he was not interested in this subject. (that he was not interested in this subject 从句作真正宾语)

用于强调结构：这是英语中最常见的一种强调手段，也是我们必须掌握的强调方法。当需要强调句子的某一部分（通常是主语、宾语、状语）时，可以把 it 当作先行词。这种句子的结构是“*It is(was) + 被强调部分 + that(who) + 句子的其余部分*”。如果强调的部分是人，而且是句子的主语时，可用 *who* 代替 *that*。如：

It is Prof. Lin who teaches us English. 就是林教授给我们教英语。(强调主语)

It is English that Prof. Lin teaches us. 林教授给我们教的是英语。(强调宾语)

It was in Shanghai that I saw the film. 就是在上海我看了那部电影。(强调状语)

It was in this room that Li Lei was born. 李磊就出生在这间房子里。(强调状语)

It is Wang Fang who has broken the record. 就是王芳打破了纪录。(强调主语)

(4) 用于某些习语和固定搭配中。

make it 及时赶到；成功，办成

catch it 被责骂；受处罚

let it be/let it go 不管了；随它去吧

forget it 算了；别提了

(5) 用于被动语态的一些特殊结构。如：

She is said to play an important role in that famous movie.

It is said that she plays an important role in that famous movie.

据说她在那部著名影片中饰演了一个重要角色。

(提示：请参看第一单元第五章的被动语态部分。)

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 2-1】All of us find _____ necessary to take exercise every day.

A. this

B. that

C. it

D. them

答案：C

解析：句意：我们发现每天锻炼是必要的。“find + it + *adj.* + to do sth.” 结构表示“发现做

某事怎么样”，it 为形式宾语，to do sth. 为真正的宾语。所以正确选项为 C。

【例 2-2】— Who is knocking at the door?

— _____.

A . I'm, Mary B . She's me, Mary C . He's me D . It's me, Mary

答案：D

解析：it 用于指男女性别不明的人。如“敲门人”“来电者”“婴儿”等，这是 it 的一种固定用法，故选 D。

【例 2-3】The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but _____ didn't help.

A . it B . she C . which D . he

答案：A

解析：句子为 but 连接的并列句可以淘汰 C 项，根据题意，空格处应为 the doctor's advice，因此淘汰指人的 B 和 D 项。故选 A。

【例 2-4】We've been looking at houses but haven't found _____ we like yet.

A . one B . ones C . it D . them

答案：A

解析：句意是：我们一直在找房子，但还没找到一所喜爱的房子。C、D 两项是人称代词，用于指代上文出现的具体的人或事物，首先排除。B 项用于指代上文的某个复数名词以避免重复，而这里是泛指一所房子。故选 A。

提示：有关“疑问代词”“关系代词”和“连接代词”的更多用法及讲解请参看第二单元（句法）的相关内容

【例 2-5】说出下列句中代词“it”的功用。

- 1 . I've never thought he should have done it. ()
- 2 . It was a great surprise to me that he would say so! ()
- 3 . It was a wolf that he shot in the dark. ()
- 4 . It was a cold night and it began to snow heavily. ()
- 5 . It is a long journey to that city, so you'd better go by plane. ()
- 6 . It was Wednesday, Mr. Brown came to visit his old friend. ()

答案与解析：1 . it 指上文提到的某件事 2 . it 用作形式主语
3 . it 用作强调句 4 . it 指天气
5 . it 指距离 6 . it 指时间

【例 2-6】选择括号中适当的人称代词填空。

- 1 . I often see _____ (they/them) on the bus to the school.
- 2 . He teaches _____ (we/us) English this term.
- 3 . I have known _____ (you/your) father for ten years.
- 4 . My bike isn't very good. How about _____ (your/yours)?
- 5 . What's the matter with _____ (he/him)?
- 6 . Mary's mother is a doctor. _____ (My/Mine) is a teacher.

答案：1 . them 2 . us 3 . your 4 . yours 5 . him 6 . Mine

解析：本题考查的是人称代词的主格、宾格和所有格的用法。人称代词用作主语时用主格形式，用作动词后面或介词后面的宾语时则用宾格形式。形容词性的所有格修饰名词，而名词性的所有格不需要修饰名词。

【例 2-7】选择括号中适当的不定代词填空。

1. I haven't got _____ (some/any/no) money with me.
2. Do you have _____ (some/any/no) children?.
3. There is still _____ (some/any/no) milk in the glass.
4. There aren't _____ (many/much) large factories in this city?
5. How _____ (many/much) money do you spend on clothes every month?
6. How _____ (many/much) people are there in your country?

答案：1. any 2. any 3. some 4. many 5. much 6. many

解析：本题考查的是不定代词的用法。肯定句中用 some 表示“一些”，否定句和疑问句中通常用 any 代替 some；many 和 much 都表示“很多”，many 修饰可数名词，much 修饰不可数名词。

【例 2-8】He usually tells a lie, _____ his parents don't like at all.

- A. since B. that C. as D. which

答案：D

解析：该句的结构为非限定性定语从句，此处需用一关系代词，而 that 不能用于引导非限定性定语从句。关系代词 which 可引导非限定性定语从句，并在此句中用来代替前面的句子，所以选 D。

同步练习

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1. Each member must obey the captain, _____ is the leader of the team.
A. whom B. that
C. who D. which
- () 2. Can you give _____ some information about the writer?
A. we B. us
C. our D. ours
- () 3. — Which of the twin brothers is a football player?
— _____ are.
A. Both B. Either
C. All D. Neither
- () 4. — What a lovely kite!
— Thanks. I made it by _____.
A. myself B. yourself
C. me D. you
- () 5. — How do you keep in touch with Tom, by phone or by fax?
— _____. By sending e-mails.
A. Neither B. All
C. Either D. Both

- ai.

- . It
 . She
 obey their officer.
 . What
 . He
 ty sheep had missed in the dark.
 . this
 . him
 chool?
 . this; There
 . it; It

- him
era while studying in China.
is
to speak to us.

- , that
; when

h
e North of China!

- ()69 . It _____ Mike and Mary who helped the old woman several days ago.
A . is B . was
C . were D . are
- ()70 . It was through Jack _____ Mary got to know Bob at the party.
A . who B . whom
C . how D . that

II. 完形填空。

(1)

In the north of China, the most popular food is dumplings. People usually eat dumplings on important festivals or 1 weekends, especially on the Spring Festival and 2 day. All the family members come back home and eat dumplings together. They think the family getting together is important during a festival.

Sometimes young couples don't want to make dumplings by 3. They go to restaurants and order a kind of dumplings they like. They eat them there or 4 them home. Ordering food from a restaurant is a way 5 save time.

- () 1 . A . of B . at C . with D . on
- () 2 . A . New Year B . New Year's C . New Years D . New Years'
- () 3 . A . himself B . them C . themselves D . theirs
- () 4 . A . make B . take C . like D . eat
- () 5 . A . in B . with C . on D . to

(2)

A foolish man went to a butcher's(屠夫) shop to buy a piece of meat. As 1 didn't know how to cook 2, he asked the butcher to tell 3 the way of cooking meat. The butcher told him about that. "But I can not remember 4 words." The fool said. "Would you please write 5 down for 6?" The butcher was kind enough to do so.

The man went home happily with the piece of meat in 7 hand and the note in his pocket. A dog followed him on the way. 8 suddenly aimed(对准) at him, took away the meat from him and ran off. He stood there and hardly(几乎不能) knew 9 to do. Then he laughed and said. “Never mind, you don’t know how to cook 10 because the note is still in my pocket.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| () 1 . A . he | B . she | C . who | D . it |
| () 2 . A . him | B . her | C . it | D . them |
| () 3 . A . her | B . him | C . it | D . he |
| () 4 . A . her | B . my | C . his | D . your |
| () 5 . A . what | B . who | C . you | D . them |
| () 6 . A . me | B . I | C . my | D . mine |
| () 7 . A . its | B . her | C . your | D . his |
| () 8 . A . I | B . It | C . They | D . Who |
| () 9 . A . what | B . when | C . who | D . which |
| () 10 . A . they | B . them | C . me | D . it |

(3)

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to everyone. In different countries people have very different ideas 1 drinking tea.

In China, for example, tea is always served 2 people get together. The Chinese drink 3 at any time of the day at homes or in tea houses. They prefer their tea plain(纯朴的), with nothing else in 4.

Tea is also important in Japan. The Japanese have a special(特别的) way of serving tea called a tea ceremony(仪式). 5 is very old and full of meaning. 6 must be done in a special way in the ceremony. There is even a special room for 7 in Japanese homes.

8 tea-drink country is England. In England, the late afternoon is “teatime”. Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot(茶壶) and drink 9 with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies and little sandwiches at teatime.

In the United States people drink tea mostly 10 breakfast or after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots. In summer, many Americans drink cold tea—“icy tea”. Sometimes they drink iced tea from cans(罐子), like soda.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| () 1. | A. about | B. at | C. for | D. to |
| () 2. | A. what | B. when | C. that | D. which |
| () 3. | A. this | B. that | C. it | D. them |
| () 4. | A. what | B. one | C. them | D. it |
| () 5. | A. It | B. They | C. Tea | D. There |
| () 6. | A. Everything | B. Anything | C. Nothing | D. Every tea |
| () 7. | A. one | B. it | C. them | D. way |
| () 8. | A. Other | B. Another one | C. Another | D. The other |
| () 9. | A. time | B. cup | C. them | D. it |
| () 10. | A. from | B. in | C. to | D. for |



第三章 冠词、数词、介词、连词

✦ 考试要点 ✦

要求掌握：冠词、数词、介词和其他词类的修饰用法与一些常用固定搭配。连词部分主要掌握连词的分类及其句法功能和用法，可以结合并列句和主从复合句部分复习。

✦ 知识要点 ✦

一、冠词的定义及运用

1. 冠词的定义

冠词是一种不能单独使用的虚词，只能附着在名词的前面，帮助说明这个名词的含义。

冠词可分为：不定冠词 a, an；定冠词 the，以及零冠词（不用冠词）。

2. 不定冠词 a, an 的用法

(1) 用于可数名词的单数形式前，表示“一”的概念，但数字概念没有 one 强烈。a 用在以辅音开头的词前，an 用在以元音开头的词前。如：

Rome was not built in a day. 冰冻三尺非一日之寒。

a teacher 一名教师

a house 一座房子

a university 一所大学

an example 一个例子

an hour 一个小时

an unknown place 一个未知的地方

(2) 泛指某一类人或事物。如：

A horse is a useful animal. 马是一种有用的动物。

Even a child can answer this question. 连小孩子也能回答这个问题。

(3) 用于一些固定词组中。如：

a few 几个

a little 一点儿

a lot of 许多

a bit 稍许

in a hurry 匆忙

have a look 看一看

have a walk 散步

have a good time 玩得高兴

all of a sudden 突然

as a result 结果

have a word with 与……谈谈

3. 定冠词 the 的用法

(1) 用于特指（单数或复数的）人或事物，或指谈话双方都知道的人或事物，或复述上文提到过的人或事物。如：

The gift in this box is for you. 这个盒子中的礼物是给你的。（表示特指）

Anny, take the gift to the living-room, please. 安妮，请把这个礼物拿到客厅去。（指双方都知道的）

I bought a gift yesterday. The gift is for you. 昨天我买了一份礼物。这礼物是送给你的。（指上文中提到过的）

(2) 用在单数名词、形容词前表示这一类的人或物。如：

Edison invented the electric light. 爱迪生发明了电灯。

the poor 穷人

the rich 富人

the young 年轻人

the old 老年人

the sick 病人 the wounded 伤员 the dead 死者

(3) 用在被认为是世界上独一无二的事物之前。如:

the earth 地球 the moon 月球 the sun 太阳
the world 世界 the North Pole 北极 the South Pole 南极

(4) 用在序数词、形容词最高级、方位名词和 only、same、next、whole、last 之前。如:

the most important 最重要的 in the east 在东方
the only girl 唯一的女孩 the first time 第一次

(5) 用在乐器和由普通名词加入构成的专有名词(山脉, 江河, 湖海, 岛屿, 名胜或组织机构)之前。如:

She plays the guitar very well. 她吉他弹得很好。

the Yellow River 黄河 the Himalayas 喜马拉雅山脉 the Pacific Ocean 太平洋
the Salt Lake 盐湖 the Nansha Islands 南沙群岛 the Great Wall 长城
the People's Republic of China 中国 the United States 美国

(6) 用于一些固定词组中。如:

in the morning/afternoon/evening 在早上/下午/晚上
on the left/right 在左边/右边 in the end 最后, 最终
on the other hand 另一方面 the traffic circle 交通环岛处; 盘旋处
at the bottom of 在.....的底部 at the back of 在.....的背部(后部)
on the way to 在去.....的路上

(7) 用在姓氏的复数形式前, 指“夫妇”或“一家人”。如:

The Smiths are sitting at the table. 史密斯一家正在吃饭。

4. 零冠词的用法

(1) 在多数专有名词、抽象名词和物质名词前不用冠词。如:

watch TV 看电视 in China 在中国 love science 热爱科学
heat and light 光和热 like music 喜欢音乐

(2) 在名词前已有 this, that, my, your, some, any, no 等代词作定语时不再用冠词。
如:

have no time 没时间 this house 这座房子 my teacher 我的老师

(3) 表示交通工具时。如:

by train 乘火车 by underground 乘地铁

(4) 表示一日三餐时。如:

have breakfast 吃早餐 have supper 吃晚餐

(5) 在季节、月份、星期和节假日之前。如:

in summer 夏天 in August 八月
on Sundays 每周星期天 New Year's Day 元旦

(6) 表示体育运动、学科、称呼及专有名称词前。如:

play volleyball 打排球 learn English 学英语
uncle 舅舅/叔叔 aunt 姨母/姑母 Mr. Smith 史密斯先生

(7) 用于一些固定词组中。如:

go home 回家	go to school 去上学	go to bed 去睡觉
at first 首先	at school 在上学	at work 在工作
at home 在家	at night/noon/midnight 在夜里/正午/午夜	
wait in line 排队	on time 准时	on foot 步行
day and night 日日夜夜		

同步练习

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1. I went to buy _____ of China Daily at ten this morning.
A . a piece B . an piece C . the piece D . piece
- () 2. He gave my sister _____ useful tool for planting trees.
A . a B . / C . an D . two
- () 3. — It's _____ nice day today, isn't it?
— Yes, what _____ fine weather!
A . a; a B . a; / C . a; an D . an; /
- () 4. — _____ China is _____ old country with _____ long history.
A . /; an; a B . /; the; a C . The; an; a D . /; a; an
- () 5. — Do you know _____ woman in pink?
— Yes, she is _____ Betty's aunt.
A . the; the B . the; a C . a; the D . the; /
- () 6. I won't go to school by _____ bus, I'm going to ride _____ bike.
A . /; / B . a; a C . /; a D . the; /
- () 7. Sally caught _____ bad cold and had to stay in _____ bed .
A . a; / B . an;/ C . the; / D . the; the
- () 8. _____ autumn is _____ best season in my hometown.
A . The; the B . An;/ C . A; the D . /; the
- () 9. _____ rich get richer and _____ poor get poorer in that country.
A . The; the B . /;/ C . A; a D . An; an
- () 10. — What colour is _____ orange in your hand?
— It's _____ orange orange.
A . a; an B . the; an C . the; a D . the; the
- () 11. Shelly has prepared carefully for her _____ English examination.
A . the B . an C . a D . /
- () 12. There are usually at _____ least eleven football players on _____ each side.
A . /; / B . the; / C . a; / D . /; an
- () 13. It took me _____ hour to finish _____ work.
A . a; a B . an; a C . an; the D . an; /
- () 14. She always has _____ rice for _____ lunch at school.
A . /; / B . the; the C . the; / D . /; a

- () 15 . The doctor told me to take _____ medicine three times _____ day.
A . the; / B . the; a C . the; the D . a; a
- () 16 . It's _____ easy job and I think you can do it _____.
A . a; by yourself B . an; by yourself
C . the; by yourself D . an; by a yourself
- () 17 . She's _____ university student and she comes from _____ European country.
A . an; an B . an; a C . a; an D . a; a
- () 18 . I read that Eric has _____ e-dog and its name is _____ Hobert.
A . a; a B . an; / C . the; / D . a; /
- () 19 . I think _____ rabbit is _____ good pet for _____ eight-year-old child.
A . a; a ; a B . an; an; an C . the; a; an D . an; the; an
- () 20 . Do you know _____ man who is talking with _____ Jim?
A . a; a B . the; the C . the;/ D . a; /

II. 完形填空。

One day 1 teacher asked her students to list the names of 2 other students in the class on two sheets of paper, leaving 3 space(空间) between each name.

Then she told them to think of 4 most unforgettable(难忘的) thing they could say about each of their classmates and write it down.

It took the remainder of the class period(一段时间) to finish their assignment, and as 5 students left the room, each one handed in 6 paper.

That Saturday 7 teacher wrote down the name of each student on a separate(分别的) sheet of paper, and selected what everyone else had said about that individual(个人).

On 8 Monday she gave each student his or her list. Before long, 9 entire class was smiling. “Really?” She heard whispers(耳语). “I never knew I meant anything to anyone!” and , “I didn’t know others liked me so much.” were most of the comments(评论). That group of students moved on. Several years later, one of the students, Mark, was killed in 10 Vietnam and the teacher attended 11 funeral(葬礼) of that special student. The church(教堂) was built by his friends. After the funeral, Mark’s parents met the teacher. “We want to show you something” 12 Mark’s father said, taking 13 wallet out of his pocket. “They found this on Mark when he was killed. We thought you might recognize(认出) it”.

Opening the wallet, he carefully removed two worn pieces of notebook paper that had been folded and unfolded(反复折叠) many times. The teacher knew without looking at the papers were the ones on 14 which she had listed all 15 good things each of Mark’s classmates had said about him. “Thank you so much for doing that.” Mark’s mother said , “as you can see, Mark treasured(珍视) it.”

- () 1 . A . a B . the C . / D . an
- () 2 . A . a B . the C . / D . an
- () 3 . A . a B . the C . a D . /
- () 4 . A . the B . a C . an D . /

- () 5. A. a B. an C. / D. the
 () 6. A. the B. / C. a D. an
 () 7. A. an B. the C. / D. an
 () 8. A. / B. the C. an D. a
 () 9. A. a B. / C. the D. an
 () 10. A. / B. the C. an D. /
 () 11. A. the B. a C. an D. /
 () 12. A. a B. / C. the D. an
 () 13. A. the B. an C. / D. a
 () 14. A. the B. a C. / D. an
 () 15. A. an B. the C. / D. a

二、数词的定义及运用

1. 数词的定义

表示“数量”和“顺序”的词称为数词。表示数量的为“基数词”，表示顺序的为“序数词”。序数词前通常要加定冠词“the”。如：

forty 40	forty-four 44	one hundred 100	one hundred and ten 110
eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six 18366			
the first 第一	the fifth 第五	the fifteenth 第十五	
the fiftieth 第五十	the fifty-first 第五十一	the fifty-fifth 第五十五	

常见的数词如下表所示。

基 数 词	序 数 词	基 数 词	序 数 词
one	first	twenty	twentieth
two	second	twenty-one	twenty-first
three	third	thirty	thirtieth
four	fourth	thirty-two	thirty-second
five	fifth	forty	fortieth
six	sixth	forty-three	forty-third
seven	seventh	fifty	fiftieth
eight	eighth	fifty-four	fifty-fourth
nine	ninth	sixty	sixtieth
ten	tenth	seventy	seventieth
eleven	eleventh	eighty	eightieth
twelve	twelfth	ninety	ninetieth
thirteen	thirteenth	a hundred	a hundredth
fourteen	fourteenth	a thousand	a thousandth
fifteen	fifteenth	a million	a millionth

2. 数词的运用

(1) 表示编号和顺序。

修饰名词时主要有两种方法：名词+基数词；the+序数词+名词。如：

the First World War 或 World War II 第二次世界大战

the Fifth Unit 或 Unit Five 第五单元

【注意】有的编号习惯上常用基数词。如：电话号码、路牌号、房间号、年龄、年份、四则运算等。

January, nineteen eighty-eight 1998 年 1 月

Room 303 Office Building 办公楼 303 房间

52, Tianshui Road 天水路 52 号

in one's thirties 在某人三十多岁时

in the 1990's 在 20 世纪 90 年代

(2) 表示时刻。

不超过半小时，包括半小时在内，用“分+past+小时”表示，如：

(at) ten past eight 八点零十分 (at) half past nine 九点半

超过半小时，通常说“几点差几分”，用“分+to+小时”表示。如：

(at) five to twelve 十二点差五分/十一点五十五分

(at) a quarter to nine 九点差一刻/八点四十五分

(3) 分数的表示法。

分数是由分子（基数词）和分母（序数词）构成的。

分子大于 1 时，分母用序数词的复数形式。如：

$\frac{2}{3}$: two thirds $5\frac{2}{3}$: five and two thirds

表示四分之几时，分母既可用 fourth 也可用 quarter。如：

$\frac{1}{4}$: a/one fourth 或 a quarter

(4) 小数和百分比的表示法。

小数点读作 point，如：1.45 one point four five

百分比读作 percent，如：59% fifty-nine percent

(5) 一些习惯用法。如：

at once 立刻，马上

once upon a time 从前

once a week 一周一次

three times a year 一年三次

one after another 一个接一个

one by one 一个一个地

a set of 一套

a number of + n.(复) 许多，大量

hundreds of... 数以百计的

thousands of... 数以千计的

同步练习

I. 单项选择题。

() 1. I hear he will have a _____ holiday in _____.

A. two day's; two day's time

B. two day; two day's time

C. two-day; two days' time

D. two days; two-day time

() 2. December is the _____ month in a year.

A. twenty

B. twelve

C. twentieth

D. twelfth

- () 3 . — How many stomachs does a giraffe have?
— _____, just the same as a cow.
A . Four B . Fourth
C . The four D . The fourth
- () 4 . — How far away is it from here to your school?
— About _____.
A . half an hour's drive B . half hours drives
C . half an hour drives D . half an hour drive
- () 5 . About _____ of the students in this class were born in the _____.
A . two-thirds; 1990 B . two-thirds; 1990s
C . two-third; 1990 D . two-third; 1990s
- () 6 . There are _____ doctors and nurses working in that big hospital.
A . hundred B . hundred of
C . hundreds D . hundreds of
- () 7 . I think _____ lesson is the most difficult in this textbook .
A . five B . fifth
C . the fifth D . fifteen
- () 8 . The Yellow River is the _____ longest river in China.
A . second B . two
C . twice D . one
- () 9 . I've cut the cake into _____ pieces and the _____ one is the biggest.
A . five; two B . fifth; two
C . fifth; second D . five; second
- () 10 . — Excuse me. Where is the manager's office?
— It's on _____ floor.
A . seven B . the seven
C . the seventh D . seventh
- () 11 . My father is _____ and we just had a party for his _____ birthday.
A . fortieth; forty B . forty; forty
C . forty; fortieth D . fortieth; fortieth
- () 12 . All the teachers enjoyed themselves on _____, because it was Teacher's Day.
A . March 8th B . October 1st
C . September 10th D . March 12th
- () 13 . Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time?
A . 20 years' B . 20 year's
C . 20-years' D . 20-years
- () 14 . The boy always stays in the park for _____.
A . one and half hour B . one and a half hour
C . one and half hours D . one and a half hours

- () 15 . That old story took place in the _____ century BC in ancient Greece.
A . six B . sixty
C . sixteen D . sixth
- () 16 . In our country, _____ the small towns have their special features.
A . thousands B . many thousands
C . thousands of D . thousand of
- () 17 . There is an old lady lying on the ground, let's call _____ at once.
A . 119 B . 120
C . 121 D . 110
- () 18 . We are learning _____ on _____ in this class.
A . Unit 4; Page 40 B . 4 Unit; Page 40
C . Unit 4; 40 Page D . 4 Unit; 40 Page
- () 19 . Africa's area is _____ of all the land on earth.
A . one and fifth B . one the fifth
C . one fifth D . one fifths
- () 20 . The Olympic Games are held _____ years.
A . each four B . one every four
C . each every four D . every four

II . 完形填空。

English names and Chinese names are quite different in some other ways, but it's not hard for us to know.

Unlike Chinese, most English people have 1 names. One is their family name, both of the other names are given names. Their family name is behind the given name. They use Mr. , Mrs. or Miss with the 2 name, but they never use 3 with the first name. For example, we can 4 a man named James Allan Green Mr. Green, 5 we can't call him Mr. James or Mr. Allan. People usually use Jim 6 James. Jim is short for James because it's 7 to remember.

But Chinese names are the opposite. A girl with the name Han Mei 8 her family name Han first . Of course, she can be called Ah Mei for short in China if you wish.

- () 1 . A . one B . two C . three D . four
() 2 . A . last B . given C . middle D . full
() 3 . A . their B . them C . its D . it
() 4 . A . ask B . say C . call D . write
() 5 . A . so B . or C . and D . but
() 6 . A . instead of B . for long C . so far D . next to
() 7 . A . important B . easy C . difficult D . interesting
() 8 . A . put B . putting C . puts D . was put

三、介词的定义及运用

1 . 介词的定义和分类

介词也称为前置词，一般放在名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句之前，表

示其后的部分与句子其他成分的关系。介词是虚词，不能单独用作句子成分。介词和它的宾语构成介词词组，在句中用作状语、表语或补足语。

介词的分类如下。

简单介词：由一个词构成的介词。如 at, by, for, in, from, of, on, with, about, across, through, between, among, during 等。

合成介词：由两个词合成构成的介词。如 into, onto, within, without, inside, outside 等。

短语介词：由一个或几个简单介词和其他词类组合构成，其意义和作用相当于一个介词。如 in front of, in spite of, according to, because of, instead of, at the beginning of, by the end of 等。

2. 介词的用法

(1) 表示时间的介词用法 (at, on, in, for, within, before, after, during, since, from, to, by, until)。

at + 时刻，时间点，in + 时间段(早/午/晚，年/月，季节)。如：

at 6 o'clock 在六点钟 in March 在三月
in the evening 在晚上 in summer 在夏天

on + 具体的某日，节假日、星期和具体某日的上下午和晚上。如：

on Monday 在周一 on October 1st 在十月一日
on the morning of May 1st 五月一日的早上
on Christmas Day 在圣诞节那一天

for + 时间段，since + 过去的时间点。

这两个短语都表示“延续的一段时间”，因而常与完成时态连用。如：

We haven't seen each other since we graduated from high school.

自从中学毕业，我们就没见面了。

It hasn't rained here for three months. 这儿已经三个月没下雨了。

in + 时间段，用于将来时；after + 时间段，用于过去时。如：

He will be back in two hours. 他两个小时后就回来。

He came back after two hours. 两个小时以后他回来了。

within + 时间段，表示在某一时间范围内。如：

He will be coming within two hours. 他两个小时之内就能赶来。

during + 时间段，表示在……期间。如：

during the night 在夜间 during the year 在这一年间

还可以指在某活动期间，如：

during the meeting 在会议期间

He died during the war. 他死于战争期间。

from... to... + 时间点，表示从……开始到……止。如：

She is singing from morning to night. 她从早唱到晚。

by + 时间点，表示截止到……时间为止。until + 时间点，表示直到……时。如：

Everything in this room will be ready by ten. 屋子里的一切都将在十点前准备好。

I will work at the office until nine. 我将在办公室工作到九点。

It won't be finished until Saturday. 要到周六才能完成。

(2) 表示地点的介词用法 (at, on, in, over, along, above, below, beside, under, through, across, from, to, by, between, among, behind, in front of)。

at → 空间某一点, 较小的地点、站点、停靠点;

in → 空间、地域或物体内部;

on → 附着在表面之上、覆盖, 与……毗邻、接壤等;

by → 表示在……旁边, 沿着……。如:

at the crossroads 在十字路口

at the corner 在拐弯处, 在角落

at the traffic lights 在交通灯处

at the bus stop 在公交车站

in Beijing 在北京

in the sky 在天空中

in space 在太空中

on the wall 在墙上

on the cover of the book 在书的封面上

by the river 在河边, 沿河

by the window 在窗边

Shanghai is in the east of China. 上海位于华东(中国东部)。

Canada lies on the north of America. 加拿大在美国北方。

above, over, below, under.

above 和 over 意为“在……的上方”, 其中 above 突出指“在……的正上方”; under 和 below 意为“在……的下方”, 其中 under 突出指“在……的正下方”; above 和 under 表示位置时均不直接接触物体, 但表示与其垂直的概念。如:

The sign over the door said “Mind Your Head”. 门上方的牌子写着“小心碰头”。

Please sign your name below the line. 请把名字签在横线下。

The plane is flying above the clouds. 飞机在云上飞行。

Mary had hidden the box under her bed. 玛丽把盒子藏在她的床底下。

through, across 和 from...to.

through 和 across 意为“从……穿过”, 其中 through 突出指“从……的空间内穿过或通过; 到另一端”; across 突出指“从……的表面穿过或通过; 到对面”; from...to 表示位置时意为“从……地到……地”。如:

The man walked through the park. 男子从公园里穿过。

He passed me a rope through the hole. 他把一根绳子从洞里穿过来给我。

We walked across the street quickly. 他飞快地穿过了马路。

My mother takes me from home to the school every day. 妈妈每天把我从家送到学校。

between 和 among 表示“在……之间”。前者为“在两者之间”; 后者为“在三者或以上之间”。如:

There is a bank between the school and the hospital. 学校和医院之间有一家银行。

Sarah is the youngest among the girls. 莎拉是女生中年龄最小的。

(3) 表示工具、方式、手段及材料的介词用法 (with, by, in, from, of)。

by 和 with.

with → 使用具体工具和手段。

by → 使用方式、方法、交通工具。如:

We cut down the wood with an axe. 我们用斧子砍木头。

We writes in pen/with a pen. 我们用钢笔写字。

We learn English by practising a lot. 我们通过大量的练习来学习英语。

She makes a living by selling shoes. 她靠卖鞋子为生。

He went to Hong Kong by air. 他乘飞机去了香港。

in →使用某种语言、声音。如：

We writes in pen/with a pen. 我们用钢笔写字。

Now I can say something in English. 现在我可以英语说了。

from 和 of →使用某种材料制成。如：

Our desks and chairs are made of wood.

我们的桌椅都是木头制成的。(由成品可直接看出原材料)

We have learned that paper is made from wood.

我们了解到纸是木头制成的。(由成品无法直接看出原材料)

(4) 用在一些固定搭配或习惯用法中，通常称为介词短语。介词短语的搭配力很强，用法也很灵活，因而要重点记忆和掌握。如：

after all 毕竟，终究

in other words 换句话说

all over the world 全世界

laugh at 嘲笑

look after 照料，照顾

depend on 依靠；取决于

take part in 参加，加入

be good at 擅长，精通

be interested in 对……感兴趣

look for 寻找

go on 继续

by the way 顺便说一下

above all 综上，总之

on the contrary 正相反

one by one 一个一个地

look at 看着

look for 寻找

in fact 事实上

take care of 照顾，照料

be afraid of 害怕

talk about 谈论关于……

look forward to 期待，盼望

be sure of 相信，确信

by now 到现在为止，迄今

同步练习

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1. We need to come up _____ an idea and make a decision at once.
A. to B. for
C. with D. at
- () 2. As is known _____ us all, light travels much faster than sound.
A. as B. to
C. for D. with
- () 3. — How long have you lived _____ Beijing?
— _____ fifteen years!
A. in; For B. in; Since
C. at; For D. at; Since

- might be helpful.
- The shop closes at nine.
- an
- s agreement.
- e

- () 17. We have worked _____ the plan and now we must put it _____ practice.
A. out; into B. at; into
C. out; to D. for; into
- () 18. Somebody is waiting _____ you _____ the bus station now.
A. to; at B. for; at
C. for; on D. to; on
- () 19. Will you help him _____ his maths _____ Saturday evening?
A. with; in B. for; in
C. with; on D. for; on
- () 20. Shelly began to learn to read _____ the age _____ three.
A. in; at B. on; of
C. at; for D. at; of

II. 完形填空。

One day a young man had to stop his car soon after he started for London because he heard a strange noise from the back 1 his car. He stopped and examined(检查) the wheels carefully, but as he found nothing wrong, he went 2. The noise began 3 once and now it was even louder. He turned his head and saw something that 4 a big, dark cloud following his car. When he arrived 5 a village, he was told that a queen bee(蜂王) must be somewhere 6 his car as there were thousands of bees around.

To get away 7 the bees, the man drove away quickly and 8 some time arrived 9 London. He drove his car outside a house and went in to have a drink. When a door keeper(看门人) hurried in to tell him 10 his car was covered 11 bees. 12 the poor young man telephone the policeman and told him what had happened. The policeman sent him a bee-keeper(养蜂人). The bee-keeper soon found a queen bee, near the wheels. He was very thankful 13 the young man 14 his present. He took the bees 15 a box, the young man drove away happily.

- () 1. A. on B. to C. of D. at
- () 2. A. on B. to C. in D. for
- () 3. A. and B. so C. to D. at
- () 4. A. like look B. looked like C. look in D. looked
- () 5. A. at B. for C. on D. in
- () 6. A. at B. in C. under D. below
- () 7. A. than B. for C. to D. from
- () 8. A. when B. above C. after D. many
- () 9. A. at B. for C. on D. in
- () 10. A. but B. that C. what D. and
- () 11. A. with B. to C. out D. for
- () 12. A. Then B. So C. When D. Now
- () 13. A. for B. to C. and D. who
- () 14. A. so B. of C. to D. for

() 15. A. but B. on C. in D. around

四、连词的定义及运用

1. 连词的定义

连词是用来连接词与词，短语与短语，句子与句子的词。不能单独充当句子成分。连词可分为并列连词和从属连词。并列连词是用来将平行的词、短语、分句连接起来的连词；从属连词是用来将从句和主句连接起来的连词。

2. 连词的分类

连词的分类如下表所示。

分 类	意义和作用	例 词
并列连词	(1) 表示引申意义	and, both...and, as well as, not only...but also, neither...nor 等
	(2) 表示选择意义	or, whether...or, either...or, not...but 等
	(3) 表示转折意义	but, yet, while, only 等
	(4) 表示因果意义	for, so 等
从属连词	(1) 引导名词性(主、宾、表)从句的	that, whether, if 等
	(2) 引导(时间、地点、让步、条件、原因、目的、结果、比较、方式)状语从句的	after, before, because, while, when, where, as, since, until, if, unless, that, as soon as, so...that, such...that, in order that, so that, as...as, than, though, although, just as 等

(1) 并列连词的用法。

表示引申的 (and, both...and, as well as, not only...but also, neither...nor) 如：

Gary **and** I went to the theater yesterday. 加里和我昨天去了剧院。

Gary, **as well as** his children, went to the theater yesterday. 加里以及他的孩子们昨天去了剧院。

Both he **and** his wife enjoy Chinese food. 他和他的妻子都很喜欢中国菜。

He is **not only** very strong **but also** very smart. 他不仅很强壮而且很灵敏。

It is **neither** too hot **nor** too cold in summer here. 这里的夏天既不很热也不很冷。

表示选择的 (or, whether...or, either...or, not...but) 如：

Give me liberty **or** give me death. 不自由，毋宁死。

Put on your coat **or** you'll catch cold. 穿上外套，否则你会感冒的。

Either she **or** I will leave the room. 要么她要么我将离开这个房间。

They are **not** caring about him **but** caring about her. 他们关注的不是他，而是她。

【注意】在连接并列成分时，通常在肯定句中用 and，在否定句中用 or。如：

He is tall **and** handsome. 他又高又帅。

He doesn't have a son **or** a daughter. 他既没有儿子也没有女儿。

表示转折的 (but, yet, while, only) 如：

You can't change your past, **but** you can let it go.

你无法改变你的过去，**但是**你可以忘记过去。

My life is limited **while** knowledge is limitless. 生命有限，**而**知识无限。

She said she would be late, **yet** she arrived on time. 她说她会迟到，**但她**却准时到达了。

He hurried to the station **only** to find the train had left. 他赶到车站却发现火车已经开走了。

表示因果的 (for, so) 如:

I was feeling hungry, **so** I made myself an apple pie.

我觉得饿了, 所以自己动手做了一个苹果派。

I'm not afraid of the dog, **for** it is tied to the gate.

我不害怕那条狗了, 因为它被拴在了大门口。

(2) 从属连词的用法。

引导时间状语从句 (when, while, as, after, before, since, as soon as) 如:

I was out **when** he came. 他来的时候, 我出去了。

I was reading the book **while** he was cooking dinner. 他做饭的时候, 我在看书。

We will be able to talk **as** we go home. 我们可以在回家路上边走边谈。

She had telephoned me **before** I telephoned her. 我给她打电话之前, 她先给我打了电话。

He arrived **after** the film had started. 他在电影开始之后才到。

I've never seen him **since** I left the company. 自从我离开公司后就没有见过他。

She will write you **as soon as** she get there. 她一到那里就会给你写信。

引导地点状语从句 (where) 如:

Go **where** you like. 你想去哪里就去哪里。

引导让步状语从句 (though, although)。although 和 though 一般可以互换, 但 although 通常只用于句首。如:

Although/Though it was cold, he keep exercising outside. 虽然外面很冷, 但他坚持在室外锻炼身体。

引导条件状语从句 (if, unless) 如:

If he comes, I will tell you. 如果他来了, 我就告诉你。

You will miss the train **unless** you hurry. 你会赶不上火车的, 除非你快点。

引导原因状语从句 (as, since, because) 如:

在说明原因时, because 的语气最强, 通常表示直接的且唯一的原因。如:

He is absent **because** he is ill. 他因为生病了所以没有来。

Since everyone is here, let's begin our class. 既然大家都来了, 我们就开始上课吧。

As it is already late, you'd better go now. 由于天色已晚, 你最好现在走吧。

引导目的、结果状语从句 (that, so that, in order that, so...that) 如:

so that 用于表达目的, 意为“以便于……”; so...that 用于表达结果, 意为“如此……以致”。如:

Speak loudly, **so that** we can hear what you say. 说大声点, 以便我们能听见你说的话。

It is **so** hot **that** I can't sleep. 天气热得我睡不着。

He spoke **so** quickly **that** we couldn't follow him. 他说话太快了, 我们都没听懂。

She is **such** a good teacher **that** all the students in her class like her very much. 她是如此好的一位教师以致全班同学都喜欢她。

I posted the email at once **in order that** he could get it in time. 我立即给他发了电邮, 就为了他能及时收到。

引导比较状语从句 (as, as...as, than)。

as... as 的否定式可以是 not as...as 或者是 not so... as。

She is **as** tall **as** her mother now. 她现在和妈妈一样高了。

I'm just **not as/so** clever **as** you. 我可没有你聪明。

The Pacific Ocean is larger **than** the Atlantic Ocean. 太平洋比大西洋更大。

引导方式状语从句 (as, just as)。

Do **as** the master says. 照师傅说的做。

I do the experiments **just as** the teachers do. 我就是按照老师教的去做实验的。

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 3-1】_____ since Carol Henderson _____ a management training program.

- A . It was three months; attended
- B . It's 5 months; has attended
- C . It's three months; attended
- D . He spent 3 months in Hefei; attended

答案: C

解析: 连词 since 作“自从”解释时, 有两种常用的句式:

- (1) somebody+ 现在完成时+ since+ 含一般过去时的时间状语从句/过去某时间;
- (2) It is + 一段时间+ since+ 含一般过去时的时间状语从句/过去某时间。

【例 3-2】I didn't buy that woolen dress. _____ this one is very pretty, _____ it's a little too small for me.

- A . But; /
- B . Though; but
- C . /; but
- D . However; but

答案: C

解析: 根据句意应填连词“尽管……但是”, 但连词 though (尽管) 和 but (但是) 不能连用, 只能选用其中一个。

【例 3-3】The men will have to wait all day _____ the doctor works faster.

- A . if
- B . unless
- C . whether
- D . that

答案: B

解析: 该句为条件状语从句, 4 个选择中只有 if 和 unless 符合, if: 如果, unless: 除非。whether 只用于引导名词性从句, 不能用于引导条件状语从句。

【例 3-4】They pay a little for medicine, for new teeth and for glasses, _____ not very much.

- A . and
- B . but
- C . or
- D . though

答案: B

解析: 该句为转折句, 需用含转折意义的连词, 所以选 B。

【例 3-5】— Shall we go to the bar _____ some friends?

— Oh, that's a good idea.

- A . for
- B . of
- C . to
- D . with

答案: D

解析: 该题根据句意应填“和……一起”, 只有介词 with 有此含义, 所以选 D。

() 1 . _____ Mrs.Wang came into the room, all the people there stood up.
A . Whether B . As soon as
C . As well as D . If

() 2 . She had prepared _____ carefully for her job interview _____ she got the position.
A . so; that B . so; as
C . such; that D . such; as

() 3 . You will be late for school _____ you take a bus.
A . because B . though
C . while D . unless

() 4 . Nancy looked around here, _____ didn't see anybody.
A . and B . so
C . but D . because

() 5 . I didn't know _____ he came back last week _____ I met him in the street.
A . that; that B . that; since
C . that; until D . when; until

() 6 . What impressed me most was _____ they never lost their hearts.
A . what B . if
C . so D . that

() 7 . Some old men are reading newspaper _____ others are watching TV.
A . or B . for
C . so D . while

() 8 . Mary broke a plate _____ she was washing up.
A . what B . at
C . whether D . while

() 9 . Trains travel much faster _____ cars in our country.
A . than B . as
C . to D . so

() 10 . Each player must obey the captain, _____ he is the leader of the team.
A . or B . that
C . for D . but

() 11 . _____ no one is against the plan, we'll carry it out.
A . Because B . Since
C . Even if D . While

() 12 . _____ I spoke to him many times, he just wouldn't listen to me.
A . Because B . But
C . When D . Though

- () 13 . Don't try to get off the bus _____ it has stopped.
A . while B . as
C . since D . before
- () 14 . It won't make much difference _____ you agree or not.
A . when B . that
C . whether D . while
- () 15 . You must get there within an hour _____ there should be no delay.
A . because B . though
C . that D . so
- () 16 . Would you please speak clearly _____ everybody can understand you?
A . as B . so that
C . in order to D . such that
- () 17 . He won't tell me, _____ he knows all about the report.
A . although B . even
C . as D . even though
- () 18 . We must hurry _____ we can get the early train.
A . in order to B . so as to
C . in order that D . though
- () 19 . She is _____ that we all like her performance on the stage.
A . such a good singer B . a such good singer
C . so a good singer D . so good singer
- () 20 . The girls were all very tired, _____ none of them would stop to take a rest.
A . and B . so
C . but D . for

II. 完形填空。

Most adults once studied at school, had classes and did their homework every day. The same thing is going on at school now. 1 it seems that doing weekend homework is one problem for the modern students.

All the students should agree that weekend homework should be abolished. It is 2 for them studying at school five days a week. They have a lot of interests. With homework to do on Saturday and Sunday, when can they find 3 to help around the house, go and see a football or basketball game or a good film, join in family recreations, or just have 4 at home? Because of these other activities, the homework can't be finished until 5. So their weekend homework is usually done in such a hurry that on Monday teachers are 6 and often threaten to fail whole class of students because they know nothing about the 7. If there were no weekend homework for the students to do, they would be happy to go to school on Monday 8 having a good rest and to learn what the teachers teach.

- () 1 . A . Also B . But C . Still D . Though
() 2 . A . not enough B . enough C . no good D . no use

- ()3. A. friends B. time C. places D. money
()4. A. a rest B. an exam C. a lesson D. a picnic
()5. A. Monday afternoon B. Saturday afternoon
 C. Friday night D. Sunday night
()6. A. pleased B. sorry C. unhappy D. not worried
()7. A. lesson B. games C. interests D. activities
()8. A. until B. when C. before D. after

第四章 形容词和副词

考试要点

要求掌握：形容词和副词的基本用法；形容词和副词的原级、比较级和最高级的构成与用法；以及形容词和副词的一些特殊用法。

知识要点

一、形容词

1. 形容词的定义

形容词是用来修饰名词，表示人或事物的性质、状态和特征的词。形容词与其修饰语共同构成形容词短语。

2. 形容词的作用和位置

(1) 用作定语，修饰名词。一般放在所修饰的名词之前。如：

You can see a lot of beautiful flowers in the garden. (beautiful 用作 flowers 的定语)

She is a good student. (good 用作 student 的定语)

(2) 用作表语，不带任何附加成分，但可有级别的不同表现。如：

Are you ready? 你们准备好了吗？

Your coat is too small. Hers is even smaller. 你的外套太小了。她的更小。

【注意】大部分形容词既可以作定语，也可以作表语。但有些形容词只能作定语，不能作表语，如 wooden (木制的)，daily (每日的) 等；也有些形容词只能作表语，不能作定语，如 alone (单独的)，afraid (害怕的)，asleep (睡着的)，alive (活着的)，awake (醒着的)，ill (生病的)，well (健康的)，worth (值得的)，ready (准备好的) 等。如：

Don't wake the sleeping baby up. He is asleep. (asleep 用作表语)

The old man is alone. (alone 用作表语)

There is a wooden house in the forest. (wooden 用作定语)

(3) 用作宾语补足语。如：

The news made everyone happy.

(4) 形容词用来修饰 somebody, anywhere, nothing, everyone 等合成不定代词时，要放在这些词的后面。如：

Is there anything special in today's newspaper?

You'd better tell us something interesting.

The police found nothing strange in the room.

(5) 多个形容词做定语时排列的先后顺序是：冠词、指示代词、人称代词、数词；描绘词 (大小，长短，形状，新旧，长幼，颜色)；出处；材料性质；类别。如：

a small round table 一张小圆桌

a tall white building 一幢高大的白色建筑物

an interesting English play 一部有趣的英语戏剧

(6) 形容词名词化: 有些形容词前加定冠词后变成名词, 表示一类人, 谓语常用复数。这类词有 rich/poor; good/bad; young/old; healthy/ill; living/dead; black/white (表示人种等)。如:

The young should take good care of the old. 年轻人应该好好照顾老人。

The rich never help the poor in this country. 在这个国家, 富人从来不帮助穷人。

(7) 在用于表达量度时, 形容词放在量度名词的后面。如:

two metres long/wide/high/deep 两米长/宽/高/深

nine years old 九岁 ten feet tall 十英尺高

3. 复合形容词的构成和用法

(1) 数词+名词(单数), 如:

one-child 独子的 two-hour 两小时的

(2) 数词+名词(单数)+形容词, 如:

three-year-old 三岁的 six-inch-tall 六英寸高的

(3) 数词+名词+ed, 如:

one-eyed 独眼的 two-faced 两面的 three-legged 三条腿的

(4) 形容词(副词)+现在分词, 如:

good-looking 好看的 hard-working 勤奋的 easy-going 易相处的

(5) 形容词(副词)+过去分词, 如:

new-born 新生的 newly-built 新建的

(6) 名词+现在分词, 如:

English-speaking 讲英语的 life-saving 救生的

(7) 名词+过去分词, 如:

hand-made 手工制的 heart-broken 令人心碎的

(8) else 要放在疑问代词或复合不定词之后。如:

Did you see anybody else? 你看到别的人了吗?

4. 分词形容词的构成和用法

(1) -ing 形容词常用于描述人或事物的性质, 可用作定语或表语。如:

interesting 令人感兴趣的; 有趣的 exciting 令人兴奋的; 刺激的

moving 令人感动的; 感人的 disappointing 令人失望的; 扫兴的

surprising 令人吃惊的; 意外的

(2) -ed 形容词常用于说明人的感受, 一般多用作表语。如:

interested 感兴趣的 excited 感到兴奋的

moved 受感动的; 被打动的 disappointed 感到失望的

surprised 感到吃惊的; 惊讶的

二、副词

1. 副词的定义

副词主要用来表示行为或状态的方式或特征。通常用作状语修饰动词、形容词、副词等。副词与其修饰语共同构成副词短语。

2. 副词的分类

副词的分类如下表所示。

分 类	意义和用法	例 词
时间副词	作状语, 说明动作的时间	now, then, ago, soon, today
地点副词	作状语, 说明动作的地点	here, there, out, near, everywhere
方式副词	作状语, 说明动作的方式	hard, badly, well, fast, slowly
程度副词	作状语, 说明动作或状态的程度	very, too, much, still, almost, quite
频度副词	作状语, 说明动作的频度	often, always, usually, seldom, once
疑问副词	引导特殊疑问句	how, when, why, where
关系副词	引导定语从句	when, where, why
连接副词	引导状语从句	whether, why, when, how
否定副词	表达否定意义, 构成否定句	hardly, seldom, never

3. 副词的位置

不同种类的副词在句中有着不同的位置要求。

(1) 多数副词都可以放在它所修饰的动词后面。如:

We are living happily. 我们幸福地生活着。

He runs slowly. 他跑得很慢。

(2) 时间副词、地点副词和方式副词一般放在句末。如:

They went to the park yesterday morning. 昨天上午他们去公园了。

I heard him sing English songs over there. 我听见他在那边唱英语歌曲。

【注意】有时表示时间的副词也可放在句首, 起强调作用。如:

Yesterday I got up late. 昨天我起得很晚。

(3) 频度副词一般放在 be 动词、情态动词及第一个助动词之后, 实义动词之前。如:

He is seldom ill. 他很少生病。

You must always remember this. 你一定要记住这一点。

I often write to my parents. 我经常给父母写信。

Do you usually go to school on foot? 你经常走路去上学吗?

【注意】有时为了加强语气, 频度副词也可放在句首。如:

Sometimes she goes to school by bus and sometimes by bike.

有时她乘公共汽车上学, 有时骑自行车去。

(4) 程度副词修饰动词时, 与频度副词相同, 修饰形容词和副词时, 放在它所修饰的词前面。如:

She speaks Chinese quite well. 她汉语讲得相当好。

I nearly missed the bus. 我几乎错过了公交车。

(5) 否定副词和频度副词一样,一般放在实义动词之前、系动词 be 或助动词之后。如:

She seldom goes out at night. 她晚上很少出门。

I am never late for school. 我上学从不迟到。

We had hardly got to the station when the train left. 我们刚到车站,火车就开了。

(6) 疑问副词放在特殊疑问句的句首。如:

When can you come? 你什么时候来?

How do you feel today? 你今天感觉怎么样?

How many days are there in a month? 一个月有多少天?

Why did she leave? 她为什么走了?

Where is he staying? 他住在什么地方?

(7) 关系副词 when, where, why 引导定语从句时,位于从句之前、所修饰的词(先行词)之后。如:

Tell me the reason why you did it. 告诉我你这样做的理由。

That happened in the year when I came to China. 那件事发生在我来到中国的那一年。

I don't know the place where we will go. 我不知道我们将要去的地方。

(8) 同时存在时间状语和地点状语时,时间状语一般放在地点状语的后面。如:

The meeting will be held in the classroom tomorrow. 明天将在教室里举行会议。

He watched TV in his room last night. 他昨晚在房间里看电视。

【注意】有些词既可用作形容词也可用作副词。如 late, wide, well, fast, easy, early 等。

The road is so wide that 8 buses can go through it at a time.

Open your mouth wide.

三、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

1. 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成方法

(1) 规则变化。

一般情况比较级加 -er, 最高级加 -est。如 tall—taller—tallest。

以 e 结尾的词比较级加 -r, 最高级加 -st。如 nice—nicer—nicest。

以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词,变 y 为 i 再分别加 -er, -est。如 dry—drier—driest, heavy—heavier—heaviest。

以一个辅音字母结尾的词,辅音字母双写再分别加 -er, -est。如 thin—thinner—thinnest。

多音节和部分双音节单词,在原级前加 more, most。如 more difficult—most difficult。

(2) 几个不规则的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级如下表所示。

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
good, well	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
many, much	more	most
little	less	least

续表

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
far	farther /further	farthest /furthest

2. 形容词和副词的级的基本用法

(1) as + 原级 + as: 表示比较双方程度相等。如:

He is as tall as I. 他和我一样高。

Our classroom is as large as theirs. 我们的教室和他们的一样大。

“as + 原级 + as”结构的否定式是“not as + 原级 + as”或“not so + 原级 + as”。意为“不如……”“比不上……”。如:

He is not so/as tall as I. 他没有我高。

She is not so/as young as my sister. 她没有我姐姐那么年轻。

(2) 比较级 + than: 表示比较双方程度不等。如:

Zhang Qiang is taller than Wang Feng. 张强比王锋高。

Lesson Four is more interesting than Lesson Three. 第四课比第三课更有趣。

(3) the + 最高级 + 比较范围: 表示三个或三个以上的人或事物比较, 其中一个或一部分超过其他所有。如:

Zhang Hua is the tallest boy among them. 张华是男孩子中个子最高的。

Spring is the best season of the year in this city.

春天是这座城市最好的季节。(in + 地点范围)

This question is the most difficult of the three.

这个问题是三个中最难的。(of + 数量范围)

【注意】“most + 形容词”前没有定冠词 the 时, 有时也可以用冠词 a, 此时不表示最高级意义, most 当作“非常”“极其”的意义。如:

I was most happy to go with you. 我非常高兴和你一起去。

It was a most joyful day. 那真是极快活的一天。

四、一些特殊用法

1. so 与 such 的区别。

(1) so 修饰形容词或副词; such 修饰名词。如:

My brother runs so fast that I can't follow him.

我弟弟跑得那么快以至于我跟不上他。

He is such a clever boy that he can do the maths as adults.

他是一个如此聪明的孩子, 竟然可以像成人一样解决数学题。

(2) so 修饰的形容词后可以有一个单数的可数名词, 其结构是“so + 形容词 + a/an + 可数名词单数”。such 可以修饰可数名词单复数和不可数名词, 名词前可以有形容词作定语, 其结构是“such + a/an + 形容词 + 可数名词单数”, 或“such + 形容词 + 可数名词复数/不可数名词”。

so 与 such 的两种结构有时可以转换, 意义不变。如:

He is so clever a boy. = He is such a clever boy.

他是一个如此聪明的孩子。

但如果是下面的情况则不能转换使用：

It is such cold weather. 这么冷的天气。(正)

It is so cold weather. (误)

They are such good students. 他们是那么好的学生。(正)

They are so good students. (误)

2. too much 与 much too 的区别。

(1) too much 用于修饰不可数名词或不可数的意义，表示数量；意为“太多”。如：

We had too much homework to do in high school.

高中时我们有太多作业要做。

(2) much too 修饰形容词或副词，表示程度；意为“太过于”“过分”。如：

He is much too old to take care of himself.

他已经衰老到无法自理（照顾自己）了。

3. “the + 比较级... , the + 比较级...”表示“越..... , 就越.....”。如：

The more you learn, the more you earn.

你学得越多，你挣得就越多。

4. “比较级 + and + 比较级”表示“越来越.....”。如：

It is getting warmer and warmer in March.

三月的天气越来越暖和了。

5. 形容词的比较级前可用程度修饰词，如 much , far , rather , hardly , still , even , a lot , a little , a bit , a good deal , no , any 等。如：

It rains today even heavier than it did yesterday.

今天的雨甚至比昨天的还要猛烈。

He looks far less older than his brother (does).

他看上去远没有他的哥哥老。

6. 形容词的比较级前可用数量词组，如数词+名词。如：

My aunt is ten years older than my mother.

我姨妈比我妈妈大了十岁呢。

This river is two kilometres longer than that one.

这条河比那条长了两公里。

注意对比：

The house on the left is **three times larger than** the one on the right.

左边的这座房子比右边那座房子大了三倍。

The house on the left is **four times as large as** the one on the right.

左边的这座房子是右边那座房子的四倍。

7. 最高级前可用序数词，表示排位顺序。如：

Which is the second largest animal on the land?

陆地上第二大的动物是什么？

Who is the third tallest boy in your class?

你们班第三高的男生是谁？

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 4-1】Don't laugh at her. She is _____ any of the others in your class.

- A. as clever a student as B. as a clever student as
C. so clever a student as D. so a clever student like

答案：A

解析：句意：不要取笑她。她和你班上的任何其他入一样聪明。as...as...和 so...as...都可以用于同级比较，表示“如、像……一样”，但 so...as...通常用于否定及疑问句中；as...as...用法的语序是：as + 形容词 + a + 单数名词 + as，所以正确选项为 A。

【例 4-2】— How do you like banana milk shake?

— I love it _____. I like it than yogurt.

- A. very much B. even better C. a little D. much less

答案：B

解析：根据句意“你喜欢香蕉奶昔吗？我非常爱吃，相比于酸奶，我更加喜欢香蕉奶昔。”由句中的 than 可推测要用比较级，而四个选项中只有 B、D 项是比较级的用法，而根据题意是更加喜欢。所以正确选项为 B。

❖ 同步练习 ❖

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1. Jane plays the piano _____, if not better than Sally.
A. as well B. as well as
C. so well D. so well as
- () 2. He speaks French well indeed, but of course not _____ a native speaker.
A. as fluent as B. more fluent than
C. so fluently as D. much fluently than
- () 3. There is _____ to hold the machine.
A. nothing big enough B. nothing enough big
C. big enough nothing D. enough big nothing
- () 4. Professor White has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.
A. the best B. more
C. better D. the most
- () 5. Kate has some apples. Jim has _____ apples than Kate. Meimei has _____ of all.
A. more; the most B. the most; more
C. more; most D. many; the more
- () 6. Don't spend _____ time on your computer. It's bad for your eyes.
A. too many B. too much
C. much too D. so many

- () 7 . John Simon, a successful businessman, has a _____ car.
A . large German white B . large white German
C . white large German D . German large white
- () 8 . “You must keep _____ in the library,” the librarian said to me _____.
A . quiet; quietly B . quietly; quiet
C . quiet; quiet D . quietly; quietly
- () 9 . Though his six-year-old son was _____ at home this evening, he didn’t feel _____ at all because he was busy playing the computer games.
A . alone; alone B . lonely; alone
C . lonely; lonely D . alone; lonely
- () 10 . He has been to England for two years, now his English is _____ better than before.
A . very B . much
C . too D . quite
- () 11 . Our school is nearly _____ than theirs.
A . larger four times B . four times larger
C . as four times large as D . one fourth large
- () 12 . The match was really fantastic, _____ when Jordon scored in the last minute.
A . probably B . exactly
C . especially D . mostly
- () 13 . Remember, _____ you work, _____ life you’ll get.
A . the better; the harder B . the harder; the better
C . the hard; the better D . the harder; the good
- () 14 . Sara did _____ in the maths exam, but Vivid did even _____.
A . badly; worse B . worse; badly
C . bad; worse D . worse; bad
- () 15 . You should state _____ possible to support your ideas.
A . as many information as B . as much fact as
C . as many facts as D . as many news as
- () 16 . I still can’t afford _____ house at present.
A . so expensive a B . a such expensive
C . that an expensive D . a so expensive
- () 17 . India is one of _____ Asian countries with a large land area and population.
A . as big B . the biggest
C . so big D . the bigger
- () 18 . The professor made the speech _____ for everyone to understand.
A . enough clearly B . clearly enough
C . clear enough D . enough clear
- () 19 . Listening is just as _____ as speaking in language learning.
A . important B . more important
C . most important D . the most important

- () 20 . The world is becoming smaller and smaller because the Internet gets us _____.
A . less B . more
C . closer D . farther
- () 21 . Many foreign friends are _____ the development of China.
A . amazed at B . proud of
C . afraid of D . angry at
- () 22 . The air in Lanzhou is getting much _____ now than a few years ago.
A . clean B . cleaner
C . cleanest D . more clean
- () 23 . — I know you like the house with a garden, why not buy it?
— Well, I can't afford _____ house at present.
A . so expensive a B . a such expensive
C . that an expensive D . a so expensive
- () 24 . Of the two coats, I have to choose the _____ one to save some money for an i-pad.
A . cheapest B . cheaper
C . more expensive D . most expensive
- () 25 . _____ school was very quiet because _____ students were having the final exam.
A . The all; the whole B . All the; whole the
C . The whole; the all D . The whole; all the
- () 26 . People tend to get fat as they grow _____.
A . older B . bigger
C . larger D . taller
- () 27 . The boy is really a _____ and thoughtful young man.
A . warm-heart B . warm-hearting
C . warm-hearted D . hearted -warm
- () 28 . The old man is out of money so he has to buy _____ milk.
A . cheapest B . the cheapest
C . cheaper D . the cheaper
- () 29 . She is _____ that we all like her.
A . such a good student B . a such good student
C . so a good student D . so good student
- () 30 . I'm _____! You know. I'm not joking at all!
A . seriously B . careful
C . serious D . carefully

II. 完形填空。

(1)

We live in the “computer age”. Just 41 years ago, computers couldn’t do 1. They were very big and 2. They used a lot of energy(能量). Only 3 people were 4 in them. Today computers are smaller and 5. They can do for 6 work.

Computers become important for 7 reasons(原因). They work 8 than man and make 9 mistakes. They can “remember” 10 information. A computer can do millions of problems in 11 seconds(秒). A person might need years to work out 12 problems.

People now use computers in nearly every kind of work. Computers are very 13 and the use of computers is growing. More computers mean 14 jobs for people, because people need to run and mend(修理) them. Would you like to learn 15 to run a computer?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 1 . A . many | B . much | C . any | D . little |
| () 2 . A . bad | B . good | C . expensive | D . cheap |
| () 3 . A . few | B . little | C . a few | D . a little |
| () 4 . A . interested | B . interesting | C . interest | D . good |
| () 5 . A . cheap | B . more | C . cheaper | D . larger |
| () 6 . A . many | B . any | C . easy | D . difficult |
| () 7 . A . many | B . much | C . one | D . any |
| () 8 . A . fast | B . faster | C . slow | D . slower |
| () 9 . A . few | B . a few | C . little | D . a little |
| () 10 . A . many | B . much | C . every | D . no |
| () 11 . A . a little | B . little | C . a few | D . few |
| () 12 . A . so many | B . so much | C . so that | D . so |
| () 13 . A . use | B . useful | C . useless | D . good |
| () 14 . A . a little | B . a few | C . much | D . more |
| () 15 . A . why | B . what | C . how | D . when |

(2)

A Frenchman went to a small Italian town and was staying with his wife at the best hotel there. One night, he went out for a walk 1. It was 2 and the small street was 3 and quiet. 4 he felt someone behind him. He turned his head and saw an Italian young man who 5 walked past him. The man was nearly out of sight 6 the Frenchman suddenly found that his watch was gone. He thought that it must be the Italian who had taken his watch. He decided to follow him and 7 the watch.

8 the Frenchman caught up with the Italian. Neither of them understood the other's language. The Frenchman frightened(吓唬) the Italian with his fist(拳头) and pointed at the Italian's watch. In the end the Italian gave up his watch to the Frenchman.

When he returned to the hotel, the Frenchman told his wife 9 had happened. He was greatly 10 when his wife pointed to the watch on the table. Now he realized(认识到) that by mistake he had robbed(抢劫) the watch and it was the Italian's.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| () 1 . A . lonely | B . alone | C . one | D . out |
| () 2 . A . morning | B . early | C . late | D . afternoon |
| () 3 . A . bright | B . white | C . black | D . dark |
| () 4 . A . Suddenly | B . So | C . But | D . Or |
| () 5 . A . quickly | B . quick | C . slowly | D . slow |

- ()6 . A . who B . when C . where D . why
()7 . A . get up B . get in C . get back D . get to
()8 . A . Before B . After C . Since D . Soon
()9 . A . what B . when C . where D . which
()10 . A . surprise B . surprised C . surprising D . happy

(3)

Do you know Australia? Australia is 1 island in the world. It is 2 smaller than China. It is in the south of the earth. Australia is big, but its population is not large. The population of Australia is nearly 3 as that of Shanghai.

The government(政府) has made 4 to fight pollution. The cities in Australia have got 5 air or water pollution. The sky is blue and the water is clean. You can 6 see fish swimming in the rivers. Plants grow very well.

Last month we visited Perth, 7 city in Western Australia, and went to a wild flowers' exhibition(展览). There we saw 8 of wild flowers we had 9 seen before. We had a wonderful time. Perth is 10 its beautiful wild flowers. In spring every year Perth has the wild flowers' exhibition. After visiting Perth, we spent the day in the countryside. We sat down and had a rest near a path(小路) at the foot of a hill. It was quiet and we enjoyed ourselves. 11 we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us pick up 12 things and run back to the car 13 as we could. There were about three hundred sheep coming 14 us down the path.

Australia is famous for its sheep and kangaroos(袋鼠). After a short drive from any town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep. Sheep, sheep, 15 are sheep.

- () 1 . A . the largest B . the large C . largest D . larger
- () 2 . A . little B . a little C . a few D . few
- () 3 . A . large B . so large C . as large D . as larger
- () 4 . A . as laws B . so laws C . law enough D . enough laws
- () 5 . A . few B . many C . lot D . little
- () 6 . A . clearer B . clear C . clearly D . clean
- () 7 . A . biggest B . the biggest C . the bigger D . bigger
- () 8 . A . a large number B . a large many
C . a number D . a large much
- () 9 . A . never B . even C . where D . which
- () 10 . A . famous B . famous for
C . famous of D . more famous
- () 11 . A . How B . When C . Suddenly D . So
- () 12 . A . our all B . the our C . the all D . all our
- () 13 . A . as quick B . so quickly C . quickly D . as quickly
- () 14 . A . at B . in C . towards D . from
- () 15 . A . nowhere B . everywhere C . where D . every

第五章 动词

考试要点

要求掌握：动词的分类和不同形式。动词短语、固定搭配及常用时态；主动语态和被动语态的用法及区别；动词的语气表达法；以及非谓语动词的三种形式和用法。

知识要点

一、动词的分类

动词的分类如下表所示。

分 类		意 义	句 法 作 用	例 词
行为动词 (实义动词)	及物动词	表示动作和状态	可独立作谓语	read, study, run, come, go, make, know, cut, write 等
	不及物动词			
系动词	be 动词	表示状态和变化	和表语一起构成谓语	am, is, are, look, sound, feel, smell, become, seem, get, turn, grow 等
	其他系动词			
助动词		表示辅助意义	构成时态、语态、语气	be, do, have, will, would 等
情态动词		表示情态意义	和其他动词一起构成谓语	can, may, must, need 等

1. 行为动词

行为动词又叫实义动词，可分为及物动词和不及物动词两种。

(1) 及物动词：其后面必须跟宾语，意义才完整。如：

I read newspapers every day. 我每天都读报。

She studies Chinese. 她学习汉语。

(2) 不及物动词：其本身词义完整，后面不要求直接跟宾语。如：

Horses run fast. 马儿跑得快。

We often come early. 我们经常来得很早。

2. 系动词

(1) 系动词中最常用的是 be，有人称、数和时态的变化形式。如 am, is, are, was, were 等。如：

My father is a teacher. 我父亲是一名教师。

My father was a teacher. 我父亲曾是一名教师。

(2) 其他可用作系动词的还有 look (显得；看起来)，get (变得)，become (变得；成为)，seem (似乎；好像)，turn (变成)，grow (变得)。如：

She looks very ill. 她看上去气色很不好。

My brother has become a doctor. 我哥哥成了一名医生。

3. 助动词

助动词要和实义动词一起构成各种时态、语态和语气，以及辅助构成疑问式和否定式。如：

Those foreigners don't speak Chinese.

那些外国人不会说汉语。(一般现在时, 否定句)

What time did you plan to come to our school?

你计划几点来我们学校?(一般过去时, 疑问句)

He will go to the company at six next Monday morning.

他下周一早上六点就要去公司。(一般将来时)

This kind of sports watch is made in China.

这款运动手表是中国造的。(一般现在时被动语态)

If only I had come here yesterday!

要是我昨天到了就好了!(虚拟语气)

4. 情态动词

情态动词表达的是说话人对某一动作或态度的态度, 认为“可能”、“应该”或“必要”、“必须”等。情态动词通常没有人称和数的变化, 但 have to 有第三人称单数形式 has to。如:

I can speak a little English now.

我现在会说一点英语了。(can 表示“能力, 会”)

She can't get here at this time.

她不可能在这个时候来。(can 表示可能性)

May I use your computer in the office?

我可以用一下你办公室的计算机吗?(may 表示“允许, 许可”)

This job must be finished by Friday.

周五之前必须完成工作。(must 表示“必须”)

He has to look after the dog on weekends.

他不得不在周末照看那只狗。(has to 表示“不得不, 非得, 被迫”)

二、动词的基本形式

大部分动词都有现在式、过去式、过去分词和现在分词之分, 如下表所示。

构成规则	现在式(原形)	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
一般动词过去式和过去分词加-ed, 现在分词加-ing	look play visit	looked played visited	looked played visited	looking playing visiting
以e结尾的动词过去式和过去分词加-d, 现在分词去e后加-ing	live hope use	lived hoped used	lived hoped used	living hoping using
以一个辅音字母结尾的动词过去式和过去分词双写辅音字母再加-ed, 现在分词双写辅音字母后加-ing	stop plan fit	stopped planned fitted	stopped planned fitted	stopping planning fitting
以辅音字母加y结尾的过去式和过去分词将y变i加-ed, 现在分词直接加-ing	study carry try	studied carried tried	studied carried tried	studying carrying trying

三、动词的时态

时态是谓语动词所表示的动作或情况发生时间的各种形式。英语动词有 16 种时态，但是常见的只有 8 种：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、过去将来时；其中重点掌握一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时和现在完成时；而过去进行时、过去完成时和过去将来时常常用于间接引语或其他主从复合句中。

下面分别进行常用时态的构成与用法介绍。

1. 一般现在时的用法

(1) 表示经常性、习惯性的动作；表示现在的状态、特征和真理。句中常用 often, usually, every day 等时间状语。如：

He goes to school every day. 他每天去上学。(经常性的动作)

She is very happy. 她非常开心。(现在的状态)

(2) 在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中，用一般现在时表示将来。如：

If you come this afternoon, we'll have a meeting. (If 条件状语从句)

When I graduate, I'll go to the countryside. (When 时间状语从句)

(3) 表示按计划、规定要发生的动作，但限于少数动词，如 begin, come, leave, go, arrive, start, stop, return, open, close。如：

The meeting begins at seven. 会议七点开始。

The train starts at nine in the morning. 火车将在早上九点开车。

(4) 表示状态，感觉的动词，如 be, like, hate, think, remember, find, sound 等常用一般现在时。如：

I like English very much.

The story sounds very interesting.

(5) 书报的标题，小说等情节介绍常用一般现在时。

2. 一般过去时的用法

(1) 表示过去某时间发生的事、存在的状态或过去反复发生的动作。如：

He saw Mr. Wang yesterday. 昨天他看见了王先生。

He worked in a factory in 1996. 1996 年时他在一家工厂上班。

(2) 表示过去经常发生的动作，也可用“used to”和“would + 动词原形”。如：

I used to smoke. 我以前吸烟。(现在不吸烟了)

During the vacation I would swim in the sea. 假期里我常常去海里游泳。

3. 一般将来时的用法

(1) 表示将来发生的动作或将来存在的状态，常与表示将来的时间状语 tomorrow, next week, in a few days, next Sunday 等连用。如：

He will be back in a few days.

We shall probably go to Xi'an next week.

(2) 表示一种倾向或一种固有特性或经常发生的动作。

Birds will build nests.

Without air a living thing will die.

(3) “to be going to + 动词原形”, 表示即将发生的或最近打算进行的事。如:

It is going to rain.

We are going to have a meeting today.

(4) go, come, start, move, sail, leave 等可用进行时态表示按计划即将发生的动作。

如:

I'm leaving for Beijing.

(5) “be to + 动词原形”表示按计划要发生的事或征求对方的意见。如:

Are we to go on with this work?

The boy is to go to school tomorrow.

(6) “be about to + 动词原形”表示即将发生的动作。如:

We are about to leave.

在使用 be about to...时, 不能用表示时间的状语来修饰。如:

Miss Li is about to leave the office at 6 p.m. (错误)

4. 现在进行时的用法

(1) 现在进行时表示现在正进行的动作, 由“am/is/are + 现在分词”构成。如:

What are you doing?

(2) 现在进行时用来替代一般现在时表示某种情绪, 如赞许, 厌烦, 不满等。这时常与副词 always, often 连用。如:

Don't believe him. He is always telling lies. 别相信他, 他总是撒谎。

That boy is always making trouble. 那个小孩总是爱惹麻烦。

(3) 一般现在时与现在进行时的区别。

一般现在时表示动作的持续性、经常性, 而现在进行时则表示动作的短暂性或暂时持续性动作。如:

Tom lives in Beijing. 汤姆(一直)住在北京。(经常性)

Tom is living in Beijing. 汤姆(暂)住在北京。(短暂性)

5. 过去进行时的用法

(1) 过去进行时表示过去某一时刻、某一阶段正在进行的动作, 由“was/were + 现在分词”构成。如:

In 1990 he was studying in a university.

He was reading a novel when I came in.

(2) when 表示时间点, 其引导从句一般用过去时, 而 while 表示时间段, 所引导的句子用过去进行时。如:

When the telephone rang, I was taking a shower. 电话响的时候, 我正在淋浴。

While I was taking a shower, the telephone rang. 我正淋浴的时候, 电话响了。

6. 现在完成时的用法

现在完成时由“have + 过去分词”构成。

(1) 现在完成时所表示的动作在说话之前已完成, 而对现在有影响; 句子没有具体的时间

状语。如：

He has gone to Hangzhou.

(2) 现在完成时所表示的动作开始于过去，持续到现在，也许还会持续下去。常用 for 和 since 表示一段时间的状语或 so far, now, today, this week, up to now 等表示包括现在时间在内的状语。如：

He has studied English for 6 years.

Now I have finished the work.

(3) 现在完成时还可用在时间和条件状语从句中，表示将来某时完成的动作。如：

I'll go to your home when I have finished my homework.

If it has stopped snowing in the morning, we'll go to the park.

7. 过去完成时的用法

过去完成时由“had + 过去分词”构成。

(1) 过去完成时表示过去某一时刻或某一动作之前完成的动作或状态；句子常用 by, before, until, when 等词引导的时间状语。如：

By the end of last year, we had built five new houses.

I had learnt 6000 words before I entered the university.

(2) 过去完成时的动词还可表示过去某一时刻之前发生的动作或状态持续到过去某个时间或持续下去。如：

Before he slept, he had worked for 12 hours.

8. 过去将来时的用法

过去将来时由“should/would + 动词原形”构成，第一人称用 should，其他人称用 would。

过去将来时表示从过去的某时间看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。如：

They were sure that they would succeed.

四、动词的语态

语态是动词的一种形式，用来表明主语与谓语动词之间的关系。英语动词有两种语态：主动语态和被动语态。

1. 主动语态

当句子的主语是动作的执行者时，谓语的形式叫主动语态。如：

He has turned off the light. 他关了灯。(主语“he”是“turn off”的动作执行者)

2. 被动语态

当句子的主语是动作的承受者时，谓语的形式叫被动语态。如：

The light has been turned off (by him). 灯被(他)关了。(主语“the light”是“turn off”的动作承受者。此时动作的执行者可以省略或未知。)

3. 被动语态的时态构成

被动语态由助动词 be + 过去分词(done) 构成，其时态通过 be 的变化表现出来。

(1) 一般现在时：am/is/are + done, 如 You are required to do this.

(2) 一般过去时：was/were + done, 如 The story was told by her.

- (3) 一般将来时: will + be + done, 如 The problem will be discussed tomorrow.
 (4) 现在进行时: am/is/are + being + done, 如 The road is being widened.
 (5) 过去进行时: was/were + being + done, 如 The new tool was being made.
 (6) 现在完成时: have/has + been + done, 如 The novel has been published.
 (7) 过去完成时: had + been + done, 如 He said that the work had been finished.
 (8) 过去将来时: would + be + done, 如 He said that the trees would be planted soon.

4. 一些特殊的被动式结构

- (1) 带情态动词的被动结构, 如 The problem **must be solved** soon.
 (2) 带不定式的被动结构, 如 The room is going **to be cleaned**.
 (3) 短语动词的被动结构, 如 The baby **is looked after** carefully.
 (4) 带复合宾语的动词, 在改为被动语态时, 一般把主动结构中的宾语改为主语, 宾语补足语保留在谓语后面。如:

We always keep the classroom clean.
 — The classroom is always kept clean.

- (5) need + 动名词主动形式表示被动意义。如:

The classroom needs cleaning. 这间教室需要打扫一下。

- (6) 汉语中有一类句子通常不出现主语, 在英语中一般可用被动结构来表示。如:

据说..... It is said that...	希望 It is hoped that...
众所周知 It is well known that...	大家认为 It is considered that...
有人相信 It is believed that...	据报道 It is reported that...

五、非谓语动词

非谓语动词是动词的一种非谓语用法。非谓语动词可以用作句子的主语、表语、宾语、定语、状语和补足语, 但不能用作谓语。非谓语动词的构成形式有三种: 动词不定式、分词和动名词。

1. 动词不定式: to + 动词原形

动词不定式具有名词、形容词和副词的特征, 因此在句中可以作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语和状语。动词不定式也可以有自己的宾语和状语, 共同构成动词不定式短语。如:

His wish is to become a scientist. (作表语)
 他的愿望是成为一名科学家。
 She is learning to swim. (作宾语)
 她在学游泳。
 There is nothing to worry about. (作定语, 通常后置)
 没有什么可担心的事情。
 He came to borrow my book. (作状语, 表示目的)
 他来是为了借我的书。
 To say something is one thing, to do it is another. (作主语)
 说是一回事儿, 做又是另一回事儿。

动词不定式用作主语时, 可以用 it 作形式主语, 而将真正的主语动词不定式放在后面, 以保持句子平衡。如:

To answer the question was not easy. 要回答这个问题可不容易。

= It's not easy to answer the question.

有些动词的后面要求用动词不定式作宾语补足语, 如 tell, ask, want, know, like, invite, force, allow, help, expect, advise, order 等。如果用作感官动词和使役动词的宾补时, 动词不定式要省略“to”。如:

They ask me to wait for an hour. 他们要我等一个小时。

They let me wait for an hour. 他们让我等一个小时。

2. 分词

分词分为现在分词 doing 和过去分词 done 两种形式。分词兼有形容词和副词的特征, 在句中用作表语、定语和状语, 以及一些动词的宾语补足语。分词也可以有自己的宾语和状语, 共同构成分词短语。如:

The rising sun was hidden by the clouds. (作定语)

The story sounds moving. (作表语)

Being ill, he didn't come. (作状语)

He is going to have his hair cut. (作宾补)

感官动词和使役动词后的宾语通常可以用分词作宾语补足语, 如 see, watch, hear, feel, find, get, keep, make, have 等。其中感官动词后的宾补也可以用动词不定式形式, 但意义有所不同。如:

I saw her coming in. 我看见她正走进来。(分词宾补, 表示动作正在进行)

I saw her come in. 我看见她走进来了。(不定式宾补, 表示动作已经完成)

有这样用法的动词还有 remember (记得), forget (忘记), regret (后悔)。

3. 动名词

动名词的形式 doing, 与现在分词相同。动名词具有名词的特征, 在句中用作主语和宾语。分词也可以有自己的宾语和状语, 共同构成动名词短语。如:

Saying is easier than doing. 说起来容易做起来难。(作主语)

Please stop talking. 请不要说话。(作宾语)

注意区分: Please stop to have a talk. 请停下来开始谈一谈吧。(停止前一动作, 再开始后一动作)

有些动词的后面要求只能用动名词作宾语, 如 enjoy (喜欢), finish (完成), mind (介意), suggest (建议), miss (错过), practise (练习) 等。如:

I enjoy traveling. 我喜欢旅行。

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 5-1】Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan is so fantastic that it _____ lots of tourists every year.

A. attracts

B. allows

C. attacks

D. attends

答案: A

解析：句意：四川的九寨沟是如此奇妙，每年吸引了无数的游客到访。attract 表示“吸引”，符合句意。allow 表示“允许”；attack 表示“攻击”；attend 表示“参加”。所以正确选项为 A。

【例 5-2】I _____ everyone should try to make their dream true.

- A. think B. am thinking C. will think D. thinks

答案：A

解析：根据句意“我认为每个人都应该努力实现梦想。”think 为表示人物内心感觉、态度情感的描述性词，表示形成的固定的观点，只能用一般现在时，用其他时态语意不符常理逻辑，故选 A。

【例 5-3】The dress _____ smooth and soft.

- A. felt B. feels C. is felt D. is feeling

答案：B

解析：根据句意“这条裙子摸起来光滑柔软。”feel 是系动词，用主动形式表被动，此句为一般性陈述句，故用一般现在时。表示感觉，不用进行时。故选 B。

【例 5-4】— Your phone number again? I _____ quite catch it.

— It's 9568442.

- A. didn't B. couldn't C. don't D. can't

答案：A

解析：原题中的 Your phone number again? 可理解为 Could you tell me your phone number again? I didn't catch it. 表示我刚才没有听清楚。在电话用语中，如没听清对方，用一般过去时表示。故选 A。

六、动词的语气

语气是表示说话人意图或态度的一种动词形式。英语的语气分为三种：陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。

1. 陈述语气

陈述事实，用于陈述句（肯定句和否定句）、疑问句。如：

Everyone is careful. 人人都小心。

2. 祈使语气

表示命令、请求、建议等，用于祈使句。如：

Be careful, everyone! 大家都小心些！

3. 虚拟语气

表示并非事实的假设、主观愿望，用于虚拟语气句。虚拟语气句通常是由虚拟条件句和主句共同构成，有时也可省略主句而只用条件句。如：

She wishes that everyone were careful!

她希望人人都能小心些！

If he were to come here, he would tell us about it.

如果他要来的话，他会通知我们一声。

If he were free, he would help us.

要是他有空的话，他会帮助我们的。

If I had seen the film, I would have told you about it.

如果我看过这场电影，我会把电影内容告诉你的。

If I had got there earlier, I would have met Mr. Li.

如果我早点到那儿，我就会见到李先生了。

I would have come to see you, but I was too busy.

我本该来看你了，但是我太忙了。

But for his help, we would be working now.

要不是得到他的帮助，我们这会儿还在工作呢。

Without your instruction, I would not have made such great progress.

要是没有你的指导，我不会取得如此大的进步。

省略从句。如：

He would have finished it. 他本该完成了。

You could have passed this exam. 你应该会通过这次考试了。

省略主句。如：

If I were at home now. 要是我现在在家里该多好啊。

If only I had got it. 要是我得到它了该多好啊。

其他常见用虚拟语气的情况：

说话时，为了表示客气、谦虚、委婉而有礼貌，言语常使用虚拟语气。其虚拟语气的结构形式常为：would/could/might/should + 原形动词。如：

Would you mind my shutting the door? 我把门关起来你介意吗？

You should always learn this lesson by heart. 你要把这个教训牢记于心。

I should agree with you. 我应该同意你的观点。

表示“祝愿”时，常用“may+主语+动词原形+其他”。如：

May you have a good journey! 祝你一路顺风。

May your youth last for ever! 祝你青春永驻。

③ 表示强烈的“愿望”“祝愿”时，常用动词原形。如：

Long live the Communist Party of China. 中国共产党万岁！

God bless us. 上帝保佑。

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 5-1】When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.

A. breaks

B. has broken

C. were broken

D. had been broken

答案：C

解析：本题考查的是 as if 引导的让步状语从句中的语气问题，as if 引导的状语从句如果与事实一致，不用虚拟语气，如果与事实相反，应用虚拟语气。题中“当铅笔的一部分浸在水中，铅笔看上去好像断了”。而实际上铅笔并未断，与事实相反，前半部分陈述是一般现在时，因而本句是对一般现在时的虚拟，用 were broken。

【例 5-2】I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she _____, she would have met my brother.

- A . has come B . did come C . came D . had come

答案: D

解析: 本题考查的是 if 条件句中的虚拟语气。题意是我在会议上没看到你姐姐, 所以你姐姐没来。因此如果“她来了”与事实相反, 前面一句交代了虚拟语气的时态是一般过去时的虚拟, 所以 if 从句中用 had + 过去分词。

【例 5-3】Not only his parents but also his brother _____ to the Summer Palace. They haven't been back.

- A . have been B . have gone C . has been D . has gone

答案: D

解析: 由 not only...but also...连接两个并列主语, 其谓语动词根据就近原则同相邻的主语保持一致, 谓语动词应用单数形式。又因为他们还都没有回来, 所以用 has gone 而不用 has been。

【例 5-4】Look! There _____ playing with the tourists on HePing Square.

- A . are a number of deer B . are a number of deers
C . is a number of deer D . is a number of deers

答案: A

解析: 句子的主语 a number of deer。当 a number of + 名词作主语时, 谓语用复数。因此首先排除 C、D, 而 deer 单复数相同, 所以 B 也不正确。

同步练习

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1 . This type of computer is my favorite, but I can't _____ it.
A . spend B . cost
C . pay D . afford
- () 2 . You should really _____ smoking. It's very bad for you.
A . grow up B . turn up
C . give up D . get up
- () 3 . The Red Cross _____ the homeless in the earthquake _____ food and tents.
A . gave; as B . offered; for
C . took; into D . provided; with
- () 4 . The accident _____ when we _____ our school.
A . was happened; returned to B . happened; returned to
C . happened; returned back to D . was happened; was returning to
- () 5 . — Sorry, I'm late.
— It doesn't matter. The programme _____ just for five minutes.
A . has begun B . had been on
C . has been on D . has started
- () 6 . We all have learned that water _____ at 0 .
A . froze B . frozen
C . freezes D . is frozen

- aren't expected
 aren't expecting
 ng, so I'm afraid I _____ at least half of
 missed
 sed
 e comes the film star
 e the film star is coming

- eak
 ken
 he _____ the life here.
 d to
 d to
 ing to rain
 ll be raining
 er. The handwriting was very bad.

- the meeting is going to begin.
- B . Don't, do
- D . Do, will
- everybody _____ a dish for the party.
- B . will make
- D . make
- the poor _____ not always upset.
- B . is, is
- D . has, has
- please come back later.
- B . is having
- D . have

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- () 58 . He _____ his novel to his teacher.
 A . decided B . educate
 C . reform D . dedicated
- () 59 . My father was _____ to work in Chicago.
 A . appointed B . reported
 C . concerned D . prepared
- () 60 . You shouldn't _____ him just because he is a dustman.
 A . look up B . look down upon
 C . look over D . look after

II. 完形填空。

(1)

When I was in my first year of middle school, my father died. And my mother was ill just after I started high school. I had to stop 1 school because my mother had no money to pay my school bills.

We started working in people's gardens to save up enough money for me to go back to school.

 2 , I returned to school. Unluckily, my mother died the next year. Suddenly my world went dark. I asked my headmaster if I could work for the school so I could pay my bills. He was a nice man and let me 3 in the school garden during the 4 . I had not been able to study well because of my mother's death. At the end of my second year, I failed most of my exams and was told I would have to repeat the year. After another summer working in the school garden, I went back to lessons again. But suddenly I fell 5 .

Because of my disease I was weak and couldn't work at school. I was hopeless(无望的). My headmaster told me not to 6 . And my teachers and classmates helped me a lot. Now, I'm feeling better and will finish my third year.

My life is still not 7 . A few students 8 my poor clothes. They also call me "farmer" because I work in the school garden. But I know I have to deal with(面对) such problems.

- () 1 . A . to go to B . going to C . living in D . visiting the
- () 2 . A . Certainly B . Probably C . Finally D . Usually
- () 3 . A . work B . to work C . working D . study
- () 4 . A . afternoon B . morning C . night D . holidays
- () 5 . A . tired B . ill C . down D . asleep
- () 6 . A . give up B . give out C . go on D . give away
- () 7 . A . the same B . hard C . difficult D . easy
- () 8 . A . laugh at B . like C . put on D . laugh

(2)

Mr. and Mrs. King have lived in our town for nearly twenty years. They have a book shop by the bus station. They're polite to everyone and have a lot of friends. They often 1 the poor students and sell them some books cheaply. So there're many young men in their shop. Of course people 2 them and their friends often visit them and talk with them. We can always hear their rooms are full of

3 and quarrel.

It was a Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. King were going to have a picnic on the island the next morning. It was a little far from our town. So they had to 4 earlier than usual to catch a six o'clock train. After 5 a few friends came to see them while they were cooking some food and drinks for the picnic. Mr. King and his wife had to stop to receive them. They talked a lot and few of them looked at the 6 on the wall. It was late. Mr. and Mrs. King were anxious(焦急的) but they couldn't tell the visitors about it. Mrs. King thought for a few minutes and had an idea. She said to her husband, "Oh, it's eleven o'clock! You'd better stop talking, dear! Our guests are anxious to 7!"

Mr. King heard this and stood up, then he said 8 to the visitors and they left soon.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| () 1 . A . help | B . hurt | C . hit | D . watch |
| () 2 . A . know | B . understand | C . meet | D . like |
| () 3 . A . cry | B . shout | C . noise | D . laugh |
| () 4 . A . go to work | | B . get up | |
| | C . go to sleep | D . open the shop | |
| () 5 . A . breakfast | B . lunch | C . supper | D . meal |
| () 6 . A . phone | B . photo | C . clock | D . picture |
| () 7 . A . go home | B . go to bed | C . go shopping | D . have a seat |
| () 8 . A . hello | B . goodbye | C . sorry | D . nothing |

(3)

Mr. White works in an office. He liked reading in bed when he was at school. It was bad for his 1 and now he has near sight(近视). But he wouldn't want 2 to know about it and he never wears a pair of glasses. It often brings him some trouble.

One winter morning he was sent to a village school on business(出差). He 3 a bus at a stop in a small town. Then he had to walk there. The road to the village wasn't smooth(平坦的). He fell over some times and it 4 his clothes dirty. 5 he got to the village. Suddenly it began to blow and it got colder. He was looking for the school while his hat was blown off. He began to run after it but he couldn't get it. He couldn't understand why his hat ran into a house as if(似乎) it had 6. And he ran into the house, 7.

A woman stopped him and shouted angrily(生气地), "8 are you running after my hen for?"

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 1 . A . ears | B . nose | C . mouth | D . eyes |
| () 2 . A . anybody else | | B . nobody | |
| | C . woman | D . somebody | |
| () 3 . A . took off | B . got off | C . got on | D . came on |
| () 4 . A . let | B . made | C . gave | D . felt |
| () 5 . A . At first | B . At home | C . At times | D . At last |
| () 6 . A . legs | B . hands | C . shoes | D . arms |
| () 7 . A . always | B . also | C . either | D . too |

- () 8 . A . What B . Why C . Which D . Who

(4)

Fire can help people in many ways. But it can also be very harmful(有害的). Fire can keep your house 1 , give light and cook food. But fire can burn things, too. Big fire can burn trees, houses, animals or people.

Nobody knows how people began to use fire. But there are 2 interesting old stories about how a man or woman started a fire. One is 3 a man. The man lived a very long time ago. He went up the sun and 4 fire down.

Today people know how to make a fire with matches(火柴). Children sometimes 5 to play with them. But matches can be very dangerous. One match can burn a piece of paper. And 6 it could burn a house. A small fire can turn a big fire very quickly. So you 7 be careful with matches.

Be careful with fire, and it will 8 you. But if you aren't careful with fire it may hurt you.

- () 1 . A . warm B . warmer C . cool D . cooler
 () 2 . A . many B . much C . little D . no
 () 3 . A . over B . about C . a little D . no
 () 4 . A . bring B . take C . brought D . took
 () 5 . A . enjoy B . like C . don't like D . become
 () 6 . A . after B . late C . yet D . then
 () 7 . A . can B . may C . will D . must
 () 8 . A . help B . do C . tell D . hope

(5)

Mark Twain(马克·吐温) was asked one day if he could remember the first money he earned(赚钱). He 1 a long time before 2 and then said. "Yes, it was at school. 3 a rule in our school that anybody who 4 his desk with a pencil or a knife would 5 in front of the whole(全体) school or would 6 five dollars. One day I damaged(损坏) my desk in some way. I had to 7 my father I 8 the rule, and had to pay five dollars, or be beaten before the whole school. He agreed 9 . But before 10 me the money he 11 me upstairs and 12 me a beating. Now as I 13 one beating and 14 it, I decided(决定) I would take another beating at school and 15 the five dollars. So that is what I did. That was the first money I ever earned."

- () 1 . A . asks B . asked C . was asking D . thought
 () 2 . A . answer B . answering C . to answer D . answered
 () 3 . A . There is B . There was C . There are D . There were
 () 4 . A . damaging B . damaged C . damages D . to damage
 () 5 . A . be beat B . beaten C . be beaten D . be beating
 () 6 . A . paid B . to pay C . have pay D . have to pay
 () 7 . A . say B . talk C . tell D . speak
 () 8 . A . had broken B . had break C . break D . has broken

- () 9. A. paying B. to pay C. pay D. to paid
 () 10. A. given B. gave C. giving D. give
 () 11. A. brought B. took C. bought D. taking
 () 12. A. gave B. give C. to give D. giving
 () 13. A. have B. have had C. had had D. would have
 () 14. A. got used to B. used to C. got used D. get used to
 () 15. A. return B. keep C. bring D. steal

* 以下练习供专业英语类学生复习参考。

同步练习

单项选择题。

- () 1. They received the order that they _____ where they were.
 A. stayed B. should stay
 C. had stayed D. have stayed
- () 2. It is necessary that they _____ more trees there.
 A. planted B. have planted
 C. should plant D. had planted
- () 3. If you _____ everything, you would not be so angry with her.
 A. know B. had known
 C. known D. knew
- () 4. If he _____ still _____ here, he might see all this.
 A. was, staying B. was, stay
 C. were, staying D. were, stay
- () 5. If I had known his number, I _____ him last night.
 A. telephoned B. have telephoned
 C. might telephone D. might have telephoned
- () 6. If Mr. Sun had enough money next month, he _____ abroad.
 A. will go B. would go
 C. goes D. to go
- () 7. If the sun stopped shining one day, all the beings on the earth _____.
 A. couldn't live B. shouldn't live
 C. can't live D. don't live
- () 8. If he _____ hear what you say, he would think you were crazy.
 A. were B. to
 C. were to D. had to
- () 9. She _____ without your advise at that time.
 A. would have failed B. would failed
 C. had failed D. will fail

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- can't be so sleepy.
t watched
n't have watched
ey _____ so poor.
akes us laugh to tears.
d

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第六章 构词法

✦ 考试要点 ✦

要求掌握：英语单词的三种主要构成方式，派生法、合成法与转化法。掌握常见前缀的基本意义；以及常见后缀对词义和词性的转换特点。

✦ 知识要点 ✦

构词法及分类

英语的构词方式主要有派生法、合成法和转化法。

1. 派生法

派生法主要是通过词根（也叫词干）（stem）的前面或后面加词缀（affix），从而构成新词的方法。由派生法构成的新词叫作派生词。根据词缀的添加位置可分为前缀和后缀。前缀就是加在词根前面的词缀，通常只改变词义，不改变词性。后缀就是加在词根后面的词缀，既改变词义，又改变词性。如：

able（能够……的）— unable（不能……的）（词义改变，但词性不变）

teach（教）— teacher（教师）（词义和词性都改变）

前缀如下表所示。

前缀	汉语释义	常用例词
a-	表示状态	ahead(在……前面) aloud(大声) asleep(睡着的) alive(活着的) awake(醒着的)
bi-	表示二或两个	bicycle(两轮车；自行车)
co-	表示与……一起	co-operate(合作)
con-	表示共同的	consider(考虑) contest(竞赛) consist(坚持)
dis-	表示否定意义	disappear(消失；不见) discover(揭露；发现) disagree(不同意) dislike(不喜欢)
ex-	表示前任的	ex-wife(前妻) expect(期望；预期)
inter-	表示互相之间的	internet(互联网) international(国际的) interact(互动)
micro-	表示微小的	microphone(麦克风) Microsoft(微软) microbus(小型汽车)
mis-	表示错误	mistake(错误；失误) misunderstand(误解；误会)
multi-	表示多重的	multiply(多重) multi-colored(多色的) multimedia(多媒体)
non-	表示无或没有	nonsense(胡说；无理) non-stop(直达) nonsmoker(不吸烟者)
pre-	表示之前的	preview(预习) prepare(预备) pre-exist(预存)
post-	表示之后的	postpone(推迟) post-war(战后)
re-	表示反复或再次	repeat(重复) review(复习) recover(恢复；重新获得) replay(重播)
super-	表示超越或超级	superman(超人) supermarket(超市) superpower(超级大国)
trans-	表示穿越或穿过	translate(翻译) transatlantic(跨越大西洋) transport(交通；运输)
tri-	表示三或三个	triangle(三角形)
un-	表示否定意义	unlike(不相像) unusual(不寻常) unfair(不公平) unable(不能够) unknown(未知)
uni-	表示单个或唯一	universe(环球) unique(唯一的) uniform(统一的；制服)

后缀如下表所示。

后缀	汉语释义	常用例词
-able; -ible	表示能够……的	eatable(可吃的;可食用的) laughable(可笑的)
-er; -or	表示某一类人	singer(歌手) fighter(斗士) teacher(教师) worker(工人) doctor(医生) visitor(来访者) professor(教授) conductor(售票员) writer(作家)
-ic	表示具有……特性的	music(音乐) realistic(现实的) electric(电的)
-ist	表示某一类人	artist(艺术家) pianist(钢琴家) communist(共产主义者) scientist(科学家) tourist(旅游者)
-ism	表示某种行为或思想	communism(共产主义) socialism(社会主义) tourism(旅游业) realism(现实)
-ize	表示使得……	apologize(道歉) organize(组织) realize(认识到) recognize(辨认出)
-ness	表示性质	business(商业;业务) illness(疾病) darkness(黑暗)
-ment	表示名词性	agreement(同意;协议) movement(移动;运动)
-ful	表示充满……的	useful(有用的) careful(细心的) helpful(有帮助的) beautiful(美丽的) wonderful(绝妙的) hopeful(有希望的)
-ous	表示具有……属性的	dangerous(危险的) famous(著名的) nervous(紧张的)
-tion; -sion	表示行为或状态	invention(发明) discussion(讨论) operation(手术) decision(决定) action(行动) vision(视觉;视像)
-th	表示名词性或序数词	tooth(牙齿) health(健康) wealth(财富) ninth(第九) twentieth(第二十)
-y	表示具有……特点	cloudy(多云;阴) sunny(晴朗的) dirty(脏的) windy(有风的) rainy(多雨的)
-ing	表示事物的特征	boring(枯燥的) interesting(有趣的) exciting(刺激的) feeling(感觉;情感)
-ed	表示人物的感觉	bored(无聊的) interested(感兴趣的) excited(感到兴奋的) tired(疲惫的)
-less	表示缺乏或没有	fearless(无惧的) useless(无用的) careless(粗心的) hopeless(无望的) homeless(无家可归的)
-ly	表示副词性	badly(严重地) angrily(生气地) truly(真实地) clearly(清晰地) really(真正地) carefully(仔细地) usually(通常)
-ese	表示人或语言	Chinese(中国人;汉语) Japanese(日本人;日语)
-al	表示具有……本性的	arrival(到达) actual(真实的) usual(通常) physical(物理的;身体的) national(国家的;民族的) political(政治的)

例 题 解 析

【例 6-1】给出下列单词的反义词并解释意义。

able _____ fair _____ clean _____ happy _____
comfortable _____ healthy _____ important _____ lucky _____
necessary _____ usual _____ lock _____ possible _____
polite _____ like _____

答案: unable 不能……的; unfair 不公平的; unclean 不干净的;
unhappy 不高兴的; uncomfortable 不舒适的; unhealthy 不健康的;
unimportant 不重要的; unlucky 不幸运的; unnecessary 不必要的;
unusual 不寻常的; unlock 没有锁的; impossible 不可能的;
impolite 不礼貌的; dislike 不喜欢; 厌恶

解析: un-, im-, dis-都是比较常见的否定意义前缀。

【例 6-2】给出下列单词的名词性变化并解释意义。

dance _____ drive _____ farm _____ lead _____ learn _____
manage _____ own _____ play _____ run _____ sing _____
speak _____ win _____ work _____ write _____ report _____

答案: dancer 舞蹈者; driver 司机; farmer 农夫; leader 领导; learner 学习者;
manager 管理者; owner 所有者; player 演奏者; runner 奔跑者;
singer 歌唱者; speaker 发言者; winner 获胜者; worker 工作者; 工人;
writer 作者; 作家; reporter 记者; 报道者

解析: -er 后缀置于动词之后常常表示从事该动作或行为的人。

【例 6-3】给出下列单词的形容词性变化并解释意义。

beauty _____ care _____ harm _____ hope _____ comfort _____
use _____ wonder _____ danger _____ accept _____ friend _____
love _____ anger _____ cloud _____ dirt _____ fun _____

答案: beautiful 美丽的; careful 仔细的; harmful 有害的; hopeful 有希望的;
comfortable 舒适的; useful 有用的; wonderful 美妙的; dangerous 危险的;
acceptable 可接受的; friendly 友好的; lovely 可爱的; angry 生气的;
cloudy 多云的; 阴天的; dirty 肮脏的; funny 滑稽可笑的

解析: -ful, -ous, -able, -ly, -y 都是比较常见的构成形容词性的后缀。

【例 6-4】给出下列单词的动词性变化并解释意义。

class _____ electric _____ simple _____ national _____ popular _____
real _____ dark _____ fright _____ ripe _____ sharp _____
soft _____ modern _____ strength _____ black _____ courage _____

答案: classify 分类; 分级; electrify 供电; 使电气化; simplify 使简化;
nationalize 国有化; 公有化; popularize 使流行; 受欢迎; realize 实现;
darken 使变暗; frighten 使受惊; 惊吓; ripen 使成熟;
sharpen 使锋利; 削尖; soften 使变软; 软化; modernize 使现代化;
strengthen 加强; 强化; blacken 使变黑; 涂黑; encourage 鼓励; 使有勇气

解析: -y, -ize, -en 后缀, 以及 en-前缀都可以将原词干改变为动词性。

2. 合成法

合成法又叫复合法, 主要是通过把两个或两个以上独立的词结合在一起(有时有连字符“-”), 从而构成新词。用合成法或复合法构成的词叫作合成词或复合词。复合词最多的是名词, 还有少量的是形容词。如:

handhold 掌握	output 产量	playground 操场
handwriting 书法	reading-room 阅览室	get-together 聚会
high-speed 高速	one-sided 片面的	well-mannered 举止得体的

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 6-5】给出构成所给名词的词, 并解释含义。

afternoon 下午; basketball 篮球; blackboard 黑板; birthday 生日;

boyfriend 男朋友; classroom 教室; daytime 日间; football 足球;
headache 头痛; headmaster 校长; homework 家庭作业; lifetime 一生;
newspaper 报纸; outside 外面; policeman 警察; hometown 家乡

答案: afternoon—after 在……后面; noon 正午; basketball—basket 篮子; ball 球;
blackboard—black 黑色; board 板子; birthday—birth 出生; day 日子;
boyfriend—boy 男孩; friend 朋友; classroom—class 班级; room 房间;
daytime—day 白昼; time 时间; football—foot 脚; ball 球;
headache—head 头部; ache 疼痛; headmaster—head 头部; master 主人;
homework—home 家庭; work 工作; lifetime—life 生命; time 时间;
newspaper—news 新闻; paper 纸张; outside—out 在外面; side 侧面;
policeman—police 警察; man 男子; hometown—home 家庭; town 城镇

解析: 大部分合成词的词义可以根据其每个组成词分别的词义集合而成。

【例 6-6】填写出与所给名词构成复合名词的词, 并解释含义。

1. _____ + port = airport (机场)
2. _____ + mate = classmate (同学)
3. _____ + father = grandfather (祖父; 外祖父)
4. _____ + coat = overcoat (外衣; 罩衣)
5. _____ + ground = playground (操场; 运动场)
6. _____ + dream = daydream (白日梦)

答案: 1. air 空气; 天空 2. class 班级 3. grand 雄伟的; 总的
4. over 越过; 覆盖 5. play 玩耍; 游戏 6. day 日子; 白昼

解析: 有些合成词的第一个组成词会对其后面组成词的词义产生范围或性质方面的限定作用。

【例 6-7】写出由下面所给词构成的复合词, 并解释含义。

1. business + man = _____
2. note + book = _____
3. fire + man = _____
4. motor + bike = _____
5. post + office = _____
6. warm + heart = _____
7. sun + shine = _____
8. down + stair = _____
9. out + side = _____
10. wheel + chair = _____

答案: 1. businessman 商人 2. notebook 笔记本 3. fireman 消防员
4. motorbike 摩托车 5. postoffice 邮局 6. warmhearted 热心肠
7. sunshine 阳光 8. downstairs 楼下 9. outside 外面
10. wheelchair 轮椅

解析: 大部分合成词的词义可以根据其每个组成词分别的词义集合而成。

【例 6-8】写出下面所给词的缩略词形式，并解释含义。

1. examination _____ 2. mathematics _____
3. telephone _____ 4. television _____

答案：1. exam 考试 2. maths 数学 3. phone 电话 4. TV 电视

解析：缩略词只是单词拼写的简写形式，不改变原单词的词义。

3. 转化法

转化法也叫转换法，是指不借助词缀，不改变词的原来形态，只是使词从一种词性转化成另一种词性，从而使该词具有新的意义和作用，成为一个新词。如：

water (水) — water (浇水) (名词转化为动词)

hand (手) — hand (传递) (名词转化为动词)

clean (清洁的) — clean (打扫；清理) (形容词转化为动词)

❖ 例题解析 ❖

【例 6-9】说出所给名词用作动词时的意义。

1. hand (手) _____ 2. land (陆地) _____ 3. nurse (护士) _____
4. value (价值) _____ 5. water (水) _____

答案：1. hand 传递 2. land 着陆 3. nurse 护理 4. value 珍惜
5. water 浇水

解析：名词直接转化为动词性时，其词义往往和原词义有相关意义。

【例 6-10】说出所给动词用作名词时的意义。

1. drive (驾驶；驱使) _____ 2. help (帮助) _____ 3. look (看) _____
4. walk (走；步行) _____ 5. try (努力；尝试) _____

答案：1. drive 驾驶 2. help 帮助 3. look 外表；表情
4. walk 步行；散步 5. try 努力；尝试

解析：动词直接转化为名词性时，其词义往往和原词义有相关意义。

【例 6-11】说出所给形容词用作动词时的意义。

1. clear (清晰的) _____ 2. cool (凉爽的) _____ 3. empty (空的) _____
4. open (开着的) _____ 5. slow (慢的) _____

答案：1. clear 放晴；清除 2. cool 冷却；使凉爽 3. empty 倒空
4. open 打开；开放 5. slow 减速；使变慢

解析：形容词直接转化为动词性时，其词义往往和原词义有相关意义。

❖ 同步练习 ❖

I. 单项选择题。

- () 1. The house is too old and too far away. It isn't what I expected. I am _____ about the old house.
A. unpleased B. unsatisfied C. unlucky D. unhappy
- () 2. — Is it necessary for me to come next week?
— No, definitely not. It is _____ for you to do so.
A. incorrect B. impossible C. unnecessary D. unimportant

- some
spoke more clearly. So he was more pop-
rectly
tly
_____, he does not talk to strange people or
essarily
ly
your dirty shoes, or you will _____ the

A . clear

B . clean

C . dirty

D . dry

() 14 . It's the _____, I think. He comes at four o'clock every afternoon and brings us the newspaper.

A . businessman

B . doorman

C . fireman

D . postman

() 15 . Where have you been? I have been looking for you _____ in the school.

A . nowhere

B . somewhere

C . everywhere

D . anywhere

II. 完形填空。

(1)

The food in Britain is very different from our Chinese food. 1, they eat a lot of potatoes. They like to eat 2 almost every day. They eat bread 3 breakfast and usually for other meals. They eat their bread with butter, 4 cheese(奶酪) or jam(果酱). Cheese and butter are made from 5. They drink a lot of milk, too. They drink the milk cold or 6 and they put it in their tea. They put sugar in their 7, too. They are the world's biggest tea 8.

They don't eat much rice. And they like meat or fish with 9 and other vegetables. They serve all these together. After the main meal they always have 10 sweet. They call this dessert. They don't have dumplings(饺子) in Britain.

() 1 . A . Another

B . For example

C . Forever

D . By the way

() 2 . A . it

B . them

C . one

D . they

() 3 . A . to

B . with

C . on

D . for

() 4 . A . maybe

B . be

C . may

D . may be

() 5 . A . milk

B . cow

C . meat

D . bread

() 6 . A . hot

B . many

C . much

D . lot

() 7 . A . milk

B . tea

C . coffee

D . meal

() 8 . A . makers

B . buyers

C . drinkers

D . sellers

() 9 . A . apples

B . bananas

C . pears

D . potatoes

() 10 . A . something

B . anything

C . everything

D . nothing

(2)

For several years, Americans have enjoyed teleshopping — watching TV and buying things by phone. Now teleshopping is starting in Europe. In some 1 countries people can turn on their 2 and shop for clothes, jewelry(珠宝), food, toys and 3 things.

Teleshopping is becoming popular in Sweden. 4, the biggest Swedish company sells different kinds of things on TV in fifteen European countries, and in one year, it makes \$ 10 million. In France, there are two teleshopping channels(频道), and the French 5 about \$ 20 million a year in buying things through these channels.

Some people like teleshopping because it allows them to do their shopping without 6. With all the traffic problems in cities, going shopping is not an easy thing. But at the same time, other Eu-

Europeans 7 like this new way of buying things. They call 8 “junk(垃圾) on the air”. Many Europeans usually worry about the quality(质量) of the things 9 on TV. They think high quality is the most important thing, and they don't believe they can be sure about the quality of the things 10.

- () 1. A. European B. Asian C. American D. African
 () 2. A. lights B. switches C. radios D. TVs
 () 3. A. some else B. another many C. the other D. many other
 () 4. A. Such as B. For example C. For teleshopping D. At last
 () 5. A. takes B. cost C. spends D. spend
 () 6. A. going out B. to go out C. to buy things D. buy things
 () 7. A. still B. don't C. even D. won't
 () 8. A. teleshopping B. TV C. radio D. telephone
 () 9. A. appearing B. coming out C. for sale D. to buy
 () 10. A. in the shop B. on TV C. they bought D. by this way

(3)

All around the world, people drink tea. But tea does not mean the same thing to 1. In different countries people have very different ideas about drinking tea.

In China, for example, tea is always served 2 people get together. The 3 drink it at any time of the day at homes or in tea houses. They prefer their tea plain(纯朴的), with 4 else in it.

Tea is also important in Japan. The 5 have a special(特别的) way of serving tea called a tea ceremony(仪式). It is very old and full of meaning. 6 must be done in a special way in the ceremony. There is even a special room for 7 in Japanese homes.

8 tea-drink country is England. In England, the late afternoon is “teatime”. Almost everyone has a cup of tea then. The English usually make tea in a teapot(茶壶) and drink it with cream and sugar. They also eat cakes, cookies and little sandwiches at 9.

In the United States people drink tea mostly for breakfast or after meals. Americans usually use tea bags to make their tea. Tea bags are faster and easier than making tea in teapots. In summer, many Americans drink cold tea — “icy tea”. 10 they drink iced tea from cans(罐子), like soda.

- () 1. A. everyone B. someone C. no one D. anyone
 () 2. A. what B. when C. that D. which
 () 3. A. China B. China's C. Chinese D. Chinas
 () 4. A. what B. everything C. something D. nothing
 () 5. A. Japanese B. Japan C. Japans D. Japan's
 () 6. A. Everything B. Anything C. Nothing D. Every tea
 () 7. A. one B. it C. them D. way
 () 8. A. Other B. Another one C. Another D. The other
 () 9. A. time B. cup C. tea D. teatime
 () 10. A. Once B. In time C. On time D. Sometimes