

广东省全日制普通中学高中选修课试用教材

# 英语写作教程

广东省教育厅 编



广东教育出版社

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责任编辑：邝嘉敏  
封面设计：黎国泰

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广东教育出版社出版  
广东省新华书店发行  
广州新华印务有限公司印刷  
(广州市西湖路51号)

787×1092毫米 16开本 8.5印张 180000字  
1997年7月第1版 1998年7月第2次印刷

ISBN 7-5406-3781-1  
G·3537 定价 7.60元

如发现印装质量问题，影响阅读，请与本公司联系调换。

ISBN 7-5406-3781-1



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## 编 者 的 话

国家教委制定的高级中学《英语教学大纲》中提出高中二、三年级的学生在写的方面应该达到：能“笔头回答问题和复述课文”，“写简单的书信、便条和通知，填写简单个人简历表等”，“用30分钟写80—100个词的短文，基本语法和常用句型无严重错误，意思表达清楚”等等。根据这个要求，针对目前中学生在书面表达能力方面还不很理想的实际情况，我们编写了这本《英语写作教程》作为高中选修教材，旨在帮助有一定英语基础的学生提高写作水平，本教程适合在高二、三年级选修。我室今后将陆续编写高中各科选修课本，供学校选用。

本教程分写作基础与应用文写作两部分。写作基础部分共20课，每一课包括语法知识小结与练习两个部分。每课均有三个练习：练习Ⅰ为结合课文所复习的某项语法知识的填空或多项选择练习；练习Ⅱ为巩固该项语法知识的短文改错练习；练习Ⅲ为类似高考题中的“短文改错”练习。这部分内容的目的是以语法为主线索，通过英文单句和短文改错的练习，系统地复习高中的主要语法，使学生获得各种用词造句及行文的知识，为写作打下扎实的基础。

应用文写作部分共10课，含书信、便条、海报、通知、求职信、短文等项目的写作知识与练习。每一课首先简要讲解该项目的实际用途、写作要领、书写格式、常用习语和一些注意事项，并附予范例。接着，学生将根据课文的要求进行写作练习，这些练习是结合学生的实际，有较大的实用性。为了帮助学生更好地完成写作任务，编者还提供必要的提示。书末提供的答案只是一种参考，并非唯一的写法，老师们可以根据学生的实际情况作出更为有效的指导。

本教程共含30课，每一课可用一或两个课时完成。全书供一学年使用。

本教材杨明逵、蔡柏崇、杨震权同志策划，主编是广东外语外贸大学英语语言文学学院王桂珍教授，刘建达老师负责编写第一部分，王虹副教授负责编写第二部分。省教育厅教编室副编审黄秀萍老师和英文学院的施季甫副教授为本教程作了审校。该教材在广东外语外贸大学附设外语学校所开设的英语特色课程中试用过并取得良好的教学效果。在教材编写的过程中我们还得到了英文学院和外语学校的大力协助，在此一并表示感谢。希望老师和同学们在使用过程中对教程提出宝贵的意见。

广东省教育厅教材编审室

1998年2月

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# 第一部分 写作基础

## 第一课 冠词

### 一、不定冠词

不定冠词有 *a* 和 *an* 两种形式。*a* 用在以辅音开头的词前，*an* 用在以元音开头的词前，例如：  
*a man, a table, a university, a useful thing; an egg, an hour, an umbrella, an honorable person.* 不定冠词主要有如下用法：

1. 用在第一次提到的不表示特定的人或物的可数单数名词之前，例如：

There is *a* big pine tree in front of our classroom.

2. 用在可数名词前面代表一类人或东西，例如：

*A* teacher must love his students.

*A* car must be insured (保险).

3. 用在作表语的表示职业的名词前面，例如：

She is *a* doctor.

He became *an* actor.

4. 用在价格、速度、比率等的表示法中，例如：*twenty miles an hour, five times a day.*

5. 用在感叹句中的单数可数名词前面，例如：

What *a* beautiful park!

Such *a* pity!

6. 不用在不可数名词和复数名词前面，例如：

Hydrogen is lighter than oxygen.

Cats are afraid of dogs.

### 二、定冠词

英语的定冠词是 *the*，它没有数和性的变化，例如：*the man, the women.*

定冠词有以下主要用法：

1. 用在表示第二次提到而变为特定的东西的名词前面，例如：

I bought *a* book yesterday.

*The* book is about earthquakes.

2. 用在表示独一无二的东西的名词前面，例如：*the moon, the sun, the North Pole.*

3. 用在表示海洋、河流、山脉、群岛、沙漠以及复数形式的国名等某些专有名词前面，例如：  
*the Pacific Ocean, the Nile, the Himalayas, the Sahara, the Philippines.*

4. 用在表示乐器的名词前面，例如：*I don't play the piano, but I can play the flute.*

5. 用在形容词或副词的最高级和序数词前面，例如：

He is *the* tallest person I've ever seen.

Most people think Monday is *the* worst day of the week.

This is *the* first time I have seen a foreigner.

6. 用在表示娱乐机构、宣传工具、交通工具和通讯设施等公共设施的名词前面，例如：*the* cinema, *the* radio, *the* press, *the* telephone.

不用定冠词的场合主要有：

1. 不用在地名（上述情况除外）或人名之前，例如：Mr. Smith, New York。  
例外情况：*the*+姓氏的复数形式可以用来表示“*the... family*”，如：*the* Smiths = Mr. and Mrs. Smith (and children)。
2. 不用在表示由一个人担任的某种身份或职务的名词前面，例如：John is chairman of the committee.
3. 不用在表示球类、棋类、游戏等的名词前面，例如：Do you play basketball?
4. 不用在表示季节、月份和日期的名词前面（被限定的除外），例如：It's very cold in winter in this part of the country. 试比较：*The* summer of last year was not so hot.
5. 不用在不指具体某一餐的名称之前，例如：The Scots have porridge for breakfast. 试比较：*The* wedding breakfast was held in her father's house.
6. 不用在用于 *by* 后面表示交通或通讯工具的名词前面，例如：  
I often come to school by bus.  
He was informed of the latest news by radio.
7. 对于以下名词，当人们为了他们的基本目的去这些地方时，它们的前面不用定冠词，但当去这些地方是由于其它原因时，又要用定冠词：church, school, hospital, court, prison, sea, bed, home, market, 例如：  
They left Japan for home last Friday. (他们于上星期五离开日本回国。)  
We go to church to pray. (我们去教堂祷告。) 试比较：I went to *the* church to see the carvings. (我到教堂看雕刻去了。)  
He comes to *the* school sometimes to speak to the headmaster. (他有时到学校来跟校长谈话。)

#### 附：冠词用法顺口溜：

可数名词用作单，初次出现便加冠。  
泛指某类人与事，或带本意表示 one。  
特指事物要区别，它们前面加定冠。  
名词带有限定词，使之陷入小圈圈。  
双方明白指的啥，某事提到再而三，  
不管三七二十一，定冠词儿只管搬。  
独一无二专有名，都与冠词无亲缘。  
沙漠河流与群山，群岛海峡和海湾，  
阶级政党国家名，组织团体和机关，  
方位朝代独一词，会议条约及报刊，  
乐器建筑海洋船，定冠词都不可删。



## Exercises :

### I. Fill in the following blanks with articles where necessary :

There was once   1   traveller who was wet and cold because he had been riding in   2   rain. At last he reached   3   country hotel.   4   hotel was so crowded with   5   people that he could not get near   6   fire. So he called out to   7   waiter, "Take some fish to my horse!"   8   waiter answered, "But   9   horse doesn't eat   10   fish!"   11   traveller then said, "Never mind, do as I tell you."   12   crowd of people, hearing this strange order, ran out to see   13   horse eat   14   fish.   15   traveller, now having   16   whole room to himself, sat down beside   17   fire and warmed himself.

When   18   waiter came back with   19   crowd of people, he said, "Your horse would not eat   20   fish."   21   traveller answered, "Never mind; put it on   22   table, and when I have quite dried my clothes I will eat it myself."

### II. Proofreading and error correction :

For years, children in the industrial areas of the Europe and America seldom left their smoky cities to see beauties of the countryside. Not that the woods and fields were always far away, but they were too far from the city to permit people to make the round trip between morning and evening. What's more, the factory workers did not have the enough money to send their children on country holidays away from the home.

In 1907, a young German schoolmaster had a idea which changed this state of affairs. He decided to turn his little schoolhouse into rooms for summer holidays. Anyone who brought his sleeping bag and the cooking equipment along could stay there for very small amount of money. The idea was a success. A few years later, the schoolhouse was far too small to hold many young people who wanted to stay there. Therefore, the dormitory (寝室) was set up in an old castle nearby. This was the first Youth Hotel.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
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12. \_\_\_\_\_
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14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Proofreading and error correction :

People began to live in villages. They built their cottages close together and built walls around the group of cottages for protect. The walls protected them of wild animals and from people from other villages.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_



- At first, villagers were not very good farmers. Then they invented simple ploughs and learned the better ways to farm. 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- In time, people became so good farmers that a family could grow more food than it needed. That made a surplus (剩余). The surplus food could be used to feed few people who were better at making pottery (陶瓷) or weave baskets than at farming. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- At first, only a few people became specialists. Soon, however, surpluses increased. Then many people become specialists. Some of the specialists worked at solving (解决) the problems of the villages. 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

## 第二课 名词

### 一、名词的分类

名词可分为专有名词和普通名词。专有名词是某个(些)个人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如 Tom, Hong Kong, Zhongshan University 等。专有名词的第一个字母必须大写。普通名词有四类:个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词,其中前二者为可数名词,后二者为不可数名词。

### 二、名词的数

#### A. 名词复数的构成

1. 英语可数名词的规则复数形式是在词尾加上-s, 如 girl~girls。
2. 以 s, x, z, ch, sh 结尾的词, 加上-es, 如 box~boxes, match~matches, boss~bosses。
3. 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的词, 把 y 改成 i, 再加-es, 如 sky~skies, city~cities。
4. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的词, 把 f 或 fe 改成 v, 再加-es, 如 life~lives, thief~thieves。例外的词有: chief~chiefs, handkerchief~handkerchiefs, roof~roofs。
5. 以元音字母 o 结尾的词, 加上-es, 如 hero~heroes, tomato~tomatoes, Negro~Negroes。但在表示与音乐有关的词后要加-s, 如 piano~pianos, solo~solos。词尾为两个元音字母的词后也是加-s, 如 bamboo~bamboos, radio~radios, zoo~zoos。此外, photo, kilo, tobacco, memo, Eskimo 等词后也是加-s 构成复数形式。
6. 有些名词的复数形式是不规则的, 如 man~men, woman~women, child~children, basis~bases, foot~feet, goose~geese, mouse~mice, ox~oxen, tooth~teeth。
7. 有些名词的单数和复数形式是一样的, 如 sheep, deer, Chinese。

#### B. 名词复数的一些用法

1. 某些以-s 或-es 结尾表示疾病、学科的名词和某些专有名词常作单数, 如 arthritis (关节炎), economics (经济学), physics, the United States, the United Nations, news。
2. 以-s 或-es 结尾, 表示山脉、群岛、瀑布等的专有名词常用复数, 如 the Alps, the Diaoyu

Islands。

3. 以-s 或-es 结尾, 表示由两部分构成的工具、仪器、服装等名词常作复数, 如 glasses, scissors (剪刀), trousers。
4. 某些集体名词, 尽管不是以-s 或-es 结尾, 但总是用作复数。这类名词主要有: people, folk, police, cattle。
5. 某些指无生命的东西的集体名词常用作单数, 如 machinery, merchandise (商品)。
6. 某些指有生命的东西的集体名词, 视为一个集体时用作单数, 而强调的是集体中的成员时则用作复数。这些词主要有: audience, class, couple, crew, family, government, jury (陪审团), public。

### 三、名词的格

英语名词所有格有两种: -'s 格和 of 格, 例如:

What is the ship's name?

What is the name of the ship?

#### A. -'s 格的构成

1. 单数名词和以-s 结尾的复数名词在词尾加上-'s, 如 *Jack's* brother, the *girl's* book。
2. 以 s 结尾的复数名词只加 ', 如 the *soldiers'* letters, the *workers'* union。
3. 复合名词构成所有格时, ' 加在最后一个词上, 如 *somebody else's* book。

#### B. -'s 格的使用

1. 主要用于表示有生命的名词, 如 *women's* clothes, the *horse's* mouth。
2. 用于国家机关、社团及一些地理名称, 如 the *government's* policy, *Europe's* future。
3. 用于船只、飞机、火车等, 如 the *ship's* bell, the *train's* heating system。
4. 用于表示时间、距离、价值和重量的名词, 如 a *moment's* thought, five *hours'* drive, two *dollars'* worth, a *ton's* weight。

#### C. of 格的使用

主要用于表示无生命的名词, 如 the wheel of history, the windows of the house。

#### D. 双重所有格

双重所有格用来表示的所有关系是人, 不是物, 如 a/any friend of mine (= one/any of my friends); some sons of Mrs. Hamilton's (= some of Mrs. Hamilton's sons); two books of Dickens's (= two of Dickens's books)。注意: 以上所用的 a, any, some 及数词不能用 the 代替, 如不能说 the sons of Mrs. Hamilton's; 而且, of 后面的名词必须是特指, 所以不能说 a sister of a friend's, 而应说 a sister of my friend's。

### Exercises:

#### I. Choose one word from the bracket to complete the sentence:

1. Many \_\_\_\_\_ (deer, deers) are found in these mountains.
2. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ (has, have) agreed to elect \_\_\_\_\_ (their, its) representative (代表) soon.

3. The farmer bought two \_\_\_\_\_ (oxes, oxen) yesterday.
4. Trees lose their \_\_\_\_\_ (leafs, leaves) in autumn.
5. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ (deals, deal) with matter and motion.
6. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (a cousin of a friend's, the cousin of a friend's, a cousin of my friend's).
7. Have you read \_\_\_\_\_ (today's paper, the paper of today)?
8. My house is near \_\_\_\_\_ (John's school, the school of John).
9. New machinery \_\_\_\_\_ (were, was) introduced in this factory.
10. Most police \_\_\_\_\_ (wear, wears) uniforms (制服).

## II. Proofreading and error correction:

When people talk about the cities of the United States, the first that come to mind is New York. New York is the largest city in the US. That is, it has the largest population, with about 10 million of people. It is also one of the largest cities in the world. New York is one of a leading industrial centers in the country as well as its business headquarters. Among the citys many different products are chemicals, metal goods, clothings and processed foods. New York also puts out much books, newspapers and magazines than other city. It is also the most important cultural center in the country. During the 19th century, when thousands people from other countries went to the US every year, most of them entered by way of New york City. Many of them settled there, at least for a time. So it is easy to understand when no other city in the country has such a large amount of nationality groups. It has often been said that the New York area have more Jews than any other city in the world, more Italian than Rome, more Irish than Dublin. More than 80 different languages are spoken in the city. Over 50 non-English newspapers in 20 languages are published there.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
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14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

## III. Proofreading and error correction:

Have you ever noticed how busy our roads are becoming? Every year more and more cars are using them. In the America almost every family has car. Many accidents happen because cars are now made to travel very quick. Also, people waste time and money every day as long lines of cars move onto towns and cities. In most big towns it is very hard find parking spaces.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

Wide, smooth, straight roads must built now in place of the old

and narrow roads. These roads must not pass through towns and cities. They must not be crossed by other roads.

Today such roads are built in many countries in the world. These roads have at least two lanes, one for slow-moving traffic, and other for fast-moving traffic. These roads don't pass through towns and cities. Horses and bikes are not allowed in them.

Accidents do not usually happen. Cars can travel to hundreds of miles without having to stop. Besides, some people feel that more car-parks should be built outside in a city. Then the drivers should leave their cars and catch a bus or take a taxi to their offices.

7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
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12. \_\_\_\_\_
13. \_\_\_\_\_
14. \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_

### 第三课 代词

#### 一、人称代词

人称代词作主语时用主格，作宾语时用宾格，主要用法如下：

1. 作表语时，宾格用得较多，如 *Who is knocking at the door? — It's me.* 但在下面这种结构中却常用主格：*It was he who called you.* (但：*It is him that we are talking about.*)
2. *we, you* 两词可用来泛指一般人，如 *We can always tell what she's thinking.* (人们常可以看出她在想什么。) *they* 也可用来泛指某一些人，如 *They don't allow us to smoke here.* (这儿不让吸烟。)
3. *she* 可用来代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等，如：*Our country will do what she promised to do.*
4. *it* 可用来代替整个句子，如 *You have saved my life; I shall never forget it.*
5. 在并列的主语中，*I* 总放在最后，如 *John and I went to the beach yesterday.*

#### 二、物主代词

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词：

类型 \ 词义	我的	你的	他(她, 它)的	我们的	你们的	他们的
形容词性物主代词	my	your	his, her, its	our	your	their
名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his, hers, its	ours	yours	theirs

形容词性物主代词只能用作定语，如 *his book*，而名词性物主代词可作表语、主语和宾语，例如：

That is Tom's pencil, not *mine*.

My room number is 239, *yours* is 329.

I'll clean my room, you'll clean *yours*.

### 三、反身代词

反身代词的形式为：

单数	myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves		

1. 反身代词可以用作宾语、表语以及主语或宾语的同位语，例如：

God helps those who help *themselves*.

I am not quite *myself* these days. (我近来身体不大舒服。)

I *myself* is a teacher.

2. 反身代词常和一些动词连用，例如：

Please help *yourself* to some fish.

She seldom absented *herself* from class.

Did you enjoy *yourselves*?

### 四、疑问代词

1. 疑问代词包括 who, whom, whose, what 和 which。who 通常作主语和表语，whom 作宾语，例如：

*Who* borrowed my bike?

*Whom* did you take to the theatre?

2. who 用来指人，what 用来指物，而 which 在可供选择的范围内有时用来代替 who 和 what，例如：

*Who* do you want to speak to?

*What* will you have to drink?

*Which* is the cheapest?

We have two Smiths here: John and Joe. *Which* do you want?

3. 试比较以下三个句子：

*Who* is he? (他是谁?)

*What* is he? (他是干什么的?)

*Which* is he? (哪位是他?)

### 五、不定代词

1. 英语中的不定代词有：all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no 以及由 some, any, no 和 every 构成的复合词。其中多数都能用作主语、宾语、表语、或定语，但 none 和带有 some, any, no, every 的合成代词则只能作主语、宾语、表语，而 every 和 no 只能作定语。
2. some 主要用于肯定句，any 主要用于否定句、疑问句、条件句以及带有半否定词（如 hardly）的句子，no 是否定词，用于否定句。但在表示邀请或请求时 some 也可用于疑问句，例如：

May I give you *some* more tea?

Could you lend me *some* money?

3. a few 和 a little 是肯定的意思，表示“有几个（一些）”，few 和 little 接近否定，表示“很少”。

### Exercises:

#### I. Put a suitable pronoun in each of the following blanks:

1. Tom cut \_\_\_\_\_ badly while he was shaving this morning.
2. If that is not your book, then \_\_\_\_\_ is it?
3. The boys are very much alike. Can you tell \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_?
4. Question \_\_\_\_\_ you meet on the street.
5. Between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, I think Tom is dishonest.
6. If \_\_\_\_\_ calls, tell him I am busy.
7. He is a close friend of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Please help \_\_\_\_\_ to some soup.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella is this?
10. May I give you \_\_\_\_\_ more coffee?

#### II. Proofreading and error correction:

Make ropes is one of the oldest trades in the world. We know that people made ropes more than 5000 years before, because we have found pieces of rope in very old Egyptian tombs. They made some of these from the hair of camels. They made the others from twisted grass. People used for tying animals, for getting water from deep wells and for pulling large stones what they used in building. It have found, too, ropes which were made of thin copper wire in the city of Pompeii, a city destroyed by a volcano (火山) about 2000 years ago. In the very old days, people made rope by their hand but today, machines make them. In very poor countries today, people still make rope as they made it in the very old days.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### III. Proofreading and error correction:

Football—called soccer in the United States and England—is probably most popular sport in the world today. It has been popular for a long time. But many years before each country had different rules for their own football game. In 1863, a group of people met in England to change this. They write a set of rules for all countries to follow. They also planned soccer teams from different countries to play with each other. The idea worked.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

These rules are similarly the same today, more than 100 years later.	7. _____
Now teams from all over the world compete in the famous World Cup.	8. _____
The Cup is a series of games which held every four years. Teams	9. _____
from many countries play to see which is the better. How did the	10. _____
World Cup start? The soccer team from Uruguay won the Olympic	11. _____
championship in soccer in 1924 and 1928. That country had decided to	12. _____
have the first World Cup games in Montevideo in 1930. This first	13. _____
games were not very successful. Only thirteen teams arrived at to play,	14. _____
and eight of them were of South America. The team from Uruguay	15. _____
won the Cup that first year.	

## 第四课 形容词

### 一、形容词作定语的位置

1. 形容词作定语通常放在所修饰名词的前面，冠词及指示代词、物主代词的后面，如 an *important* matter, that *blue* house.
2. 如果同时有几个形容词出现在名词中心词前面，一般是较长的形容词位于最后，如 It was a *rainy, windy, unpleasant* day.
3. 当形容词修饰的是由 some, any 和 no 等构成的合成词时，要放在被修饰的名词后面，如 Have you read anything *interesting* lately? I want something *cheaper*.
4. 以前缀 a- 开首的形容词（如 alone, asleep, alive, alike 等）一般不能单独放在名词之前作修饰语，而常用作表语，如不能说 an asleep child, an alive fish, 而应该说成 a *sleeping* child, a *living* fish。但可以说 The child is *asleep*. The fish is *alive*.

### 二、形容词的比较等级

#### A. 构成方式

1. 单音节形容词在构成比较级和最高级时在该词后面分别添加词尾 -er 和 -est，如 bright ~ brighter ~ brightest, new ~ newer ~ newest。
2. 三个音节以上的形容词在构成比较级和最高级时，在该词原级前分别加副词 more 和 most，如 interesting ~ more interesting ~ the most interesting。
3. 双音节形容词按上述两条规则之一变化。以 ful 或 re 结尾的通常添加 more 和 most，而以 er, y, ly, ow, le 结尾的通常加 -er 和 -est，如 careful ~ more careful ~ the most careful, clever ~ cleverer ~ the cleverest。
4. 以下几个形容词有特殊的比较级和最高级：



原级	比较级	最高级
good, well	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
many, much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther, further	farthest, furthest
old	older, elder	oldest, eldest

### B. 基本句型

1. 形容词的原级可与 *as... as* 连用表示肯定意义, 与 *not as/not so... as* 连用表示否定意义, 如:

A boy of sixteen is often *as tall as* his father.

He is *not so clever as* his brother.

2. 形容词的比较级与 *than* 连用, 如 He makes *fewer mistakes than* you (do).

3. 三个以上的人或物进行比较时由最高级与 *the... in/of* 结构连用, 如:

This is *the oldest* theatre in Guangzhou.

It is *the best* beer I have ever drunk.

4. 对应增长可用“*the + 比较级... the + 比较级*”这种结构表示, 如 *The busier* he is, *the happier* he feels. (他越忙越高兴。)

5. 逐渐增长或减少用两个由 *and* 连接的比较级表示, 如 The weather is getting *warmer and warmer*. (天气变得越来越暖和。)

6. 其他比较的例子:

This one is *the better* of the two. (两者中这一个较好。)

He is *not taller than* his brother. (他不比他哥哥高。)

He is *no taller than* his brother. (他和他哥哥一样不高。)

### 三、名词化形容词

英语中有些形容词可以和定冠词连用, 表示一类人或东西, 这时它接近一个名词, 可以说是名词化了的形容词, 可以作主语、宾语等, 如:

They are going to build a school for *the deaf and the blind*.

He expects me to do *the impossible*.

### Exercises:

#### I. Proofreading and error correction:

A well dressing man entered a famous jewelry shop one day. He explained that he wished to buy a pearl(珍珠) for his wife birthday.

The price didn't matter, since business had been particular good for

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

him that year. After examining a number beautiful and expensive pearls, he chose an excellent black one that cost \$ 5,000. He paid for the pearl in cash(现金) and left away.

A few days later the man returned back and said that his wife had liked the pearl much that she wanted another one just like it. It had to be exactly the same size and quality. "Can you possibly give me any advice on why to get such a pearl?" said the man. The jeweler regretfully replied, "I would say it's almost impossible to find one likes that pearl." The millionaire insisted on that the jeweler advertise(广告)in the newspaper, and offered \$ 25,000 to the matching pearl. Many people answered, but nobody had a pearl was just right. Just when the jeweler had given up hope, the little old lady came into the store. To his surprise, she pulled the perfectly pearl from her handbag. "I don't like to part with it," she said sadly. "I inherited(继承) it from my mother, but my mother inherited it from hers. But I really need the money."The jeweler was quickly to pay the old lady before she changed her mind. Then he called to the millionaire's hotel to tell him the good news. The millionaire, however, was nowhere to be found.

## II. Proofreading and error correction:

Perhaps you do not think of the earth as a crowded planet. Perhaps you live in a part of the world which there are vast stretches(片)of fields and forests; where farms are here and there on the countryside. Your the nearest neighbour may be miles away. So is not the case in all parts of the world.

In many countries people are crowded together in cottages being built one next to the other. Some sleep in the streets, so there is no room for them in the small houses which they know for home. Picture a part of a city that is eight blocks long and eight blocks wide, and imagine about 1,000 people live one next to the other in houses built on the ground, in this small area. This is the way people crowded together in Taiwan. In twenty-five years, the population in this area may double. In India, where are only 332 persons for every square mile of land, it is crowded. In Japan, where there are about twice many. In Holland, many young people wait for years before marrying in order to get a place to live in. Asia, which cover one-sixth of the world's land, holds one-half of their population. People from around the world are going to the wide open spaces of Australia and less crowded parts of the earth.

- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_
- 19. \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_