

DUIKOU SHENGXUE

对口升学精讲精练

英语

Y I N G Y U

- 顾 问 吴国华
- 总 主 编 黄志文
- 本书主编 周正清



湖南科学技术出版社

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前 言

决战对口升学考试，在对口升学考试中立于不败之地，这是广大职高师生梦寐以求的目标。实践证明，要取得对口升学考试的胜利，少不了知识体系完整、考点全方位渗透、符合职高学生特点且能指点迷津的精品教辅资料。

为了帮助参加对口升学考试的学生科学、高效地进行复习，全面夯实基础，提升解题能力，切实提高复习效率，我们特邀请多年奋战在教学一线的高三骨干教师和教研人员依据对口升学教学大纲和考纲，结合多年积累的教学经验，精心编写了这本《对口升学精讲精练·英语》，供高三毕业班学生第一轮复习使用。

《对口升学精讲精练·英语》主要依据湖南省职业教育与成人教育规划教材《英语》1~3册编写。本书在结构上分为五个部分：

1. **语言考点：**包括对口升学考试的高频重点词汇与常用句型、各单元语言重点、难点、考试热点的解析及拓展或相关链接，并且安排了配套练习。
2. **语法考点：**对考纲中出现的语法要点做了较详细的阐述。
3. **交际用语：**归纳了各种场合下交际用语使用的类型并精选了一些范例。
4. **阅读理解：**指导学生进行有技巧的阅读，如快读、查读等。
5. **写作：**针对考纲要求，重点讲述了几种常见的应用文写作技巧。

本书内容充实，实用性强，参考价值较高，在如今教辅市场鱼龙混杂的环境下凸显了优势。它既能帮助学生系统复习考纲所规定的考点，合理计划、高效支配复习时间，又能帮助学生答疑解惑、复习定位，取得事半功倍的效果。考虑到不同专业学生继续深造的需要以及教师教学的需要，我们对个别章节的范围进行了适度拓展，难度有所加深。因此，本书也可作为英语教师的教学参考书。

本书在编写过程中，得到了广大同仁和编者所在单位领导的大力支持，在此一并致谢。由于水平有限，不足之处，请各位读者批评指正。

编 者

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第一章 语言考点

Book 1 Unit 1

考点扫描

1. How are you getting on/along? 近来情况如何?
2. How are you doing? 你好!
3. How is everything with you? 你的一切情况怎么样?
4. About the same as usual. 和往常差不多/大概和往常一样。
5. Haven't seen you for ages/for a long time/for some time. 数年/很长一段时间/一些时间没有看见你了。
6. Long time no see. 好久不见。
7. Please remember me to your family. 请代我向你家人问好。
8. Please give my regards/best wishes to your parents. 请代我向你父母问好/向你父母致以最好的祝愿。
9. in different ways/in a way/in some ways/in the same way/in this way/in that way
用不同方式/用某种方法/用某些方法/用同样的方法/用这样的方法/用那样的方法
10. have some drink/some drinks 喝些饮料
11. Eat some soup or drink some soup? “喝汤”用 eat 还是用 drink?
12. So is my mom. 我母亲也是如此。
13. kiss each other on both faces 亲吻彼此的脸
14. His father works as a manager in a joint venture. 他父亲在一家外资企业当经理。
15. A man takes off his hat. 一个男人脱掉帽子。
16. Every time Tom went there, the girl said hello to he warmly. 汤姆每次去那里, 这女孩热情地向他打招呼。
17. She was at least 15 years younger than Tom. 她至少比汤姆小 15 岁。
18. The ancient Romans said “Hail!” to each other. 古罗马人对彼此说“Hail”。

考点解析

1. drink some milk/eat some soup

英语中,“喝汤”要用 eat 或 have,而不可用 drink,但表示“喝饮料”(如汽水/酒/牛奶/咖啡等)应用 drink。如:

Do you want to drink some coffee? 你想喝点咖啡吗?

2. reply/answer

(1) reply 作不及物动词用时,意为“回答”,其结构为 reply to sb./sth. 如:

He doesn't know how to reply to me. 他不知道怎样回答我。

The little boy didn't know how to reply to the question. 这个小男孩不知道怎样回答这个问题。

Has he replied to your letter? 他给你回信了吗?

We asked him three times, but he still didn't reply. 我们问了他三遍,但他仍不作答。

(2) reply 作及物动词用时,意为“回答说、答道、答复”,其结构为:reply+that 从句或reply+直接宾语。如:

She replied that she would go to the U. S. A. for a holiday. 她回答说她将去美国度假。

She replied "Yes". 她回答说“是”。

(3) reply 还可用作名词,意为“答复、回答”,其结构为:make a reply、make no reply、have a/no reply from sb. 与 in reply to sb. 等。如:

He made no reply to my question. 他没有回答我的问题。

She said nothing in reply. 她一声不吭,没有作答复。

(4) answer 有时同 reply 可互换。但要注意两点:① reply 为正式用语,多用于书面语,指经过考虑后对问题或论点一一作答;answer 则为普通词,指以口头或书面等方式对问题作出回答。② 用作及物动词时,reply 后跟 that 从句或直接宾语,但不可直接跟名词或代词作宾语,如果要跟名词或代词,则要用 reply to sb./sth. 结构;answer 后可跟名词或代词作宾语,也可用于 answer sb.+that 从句结构。比较:

Tom replied to my question. /Tom answered my question.

Mr. Liu replied to me that everything went well. /Mr. Liu answered her that everything went well.

注:reply 为终止性动词,不可延续,不可说“He has replied to her for three days”。

3. get on/along (with...)

(1) 相处融洽。如:

How are you getting on/along with them? 你与他们关系如何?

(2) 进展。如:

She is getting along/on well with her studies. 她在学习上取得进步。

(3) 生活。如:

They are getting along/on quite well. 他们近来过得很好。

(4) get on 还可表示“上车、穿上、安上”。如:

They got on the bus just now.

拓展:

get about 走动、旅行。如:

He is getting about again. 他又开始走动了。

get across 通过、被理解、把讲清楚。如:

get one's idea across to sb. 使自己的想法被人理解

get after sb. 追击、责骂

get ahead 进步。如:

get ahead with one's work 工作取得进展

get into 进入。如:

The wine got into his head. 他酒力发作,上冲脑门。

get off (从……) 下来、下车; 脱下(衣服等)。如:

get off the train in Nanjing 在南京下火车

get out (使) 出去、离开。如:

Get out! 滚出去!

get over 越过(墙等); 克服(困难、偏见等)。如:

You'll soon get over your shyness. 你会很快克服羞怯心理。

get through 到达、办完、花光(钱、时间等)、(使) 通过。如:

The message got through (to us) at last. 这信息终于到达我们这儿。

4. So is my mom. 我母亲也是如此。

“so+情态动词/助动词/系动词+主语”表示“也是如此”。

“A”情况符合“B”情况, 应注意 A、B 两句的动词时态及形式统一。如:

She can swim, and so can I.

Tom went shopping yesterday, and so did Mike.

注 1: 前句后是逗号, 后句用“and so...”; 前句后是句号, 后句用大写“So...”

注 2: 若前句用的是并列成分或者一肯一否, 后面一句应用 So it is with... 或 It is the same with...。如:

Tom is conservative and doesn't want to learn the advanced skills. So it is with Mike/It is the same with Mike. 汤姆很保守, 不想学先进技术。迈克也是一样。

注 3: 当 A 句为否定句, B 句用“neither/nor+情态动词/助动词/系动词+主语”时表示“也不如此”。如:

She can't swim. Neither can he/he can't, either/and neither can he. 她不会游泳, 他也不会。

5. kiss each other on both faces

kiss the baby on the cheek/kiss the baby's cheek. 吻婴儿的脸颊

They kissed each other goodbye. 他们相互吻别。

拓展:

blow kisses 抛掷飞吻

send sb. kisses in one's letter 在信中致以亲吻

同义词为 smack, 含义为“响吻、出声的接吻”, 如: smack one's cheek 表示“出声地吻某人”。

6. Roman/human/German

尽管它们是以-man 结尾的名词, 但是其复数式是在后面加-s 构成。

不规则变化的一些名词复数, 请参见语法名词部分。

7. Every time he went there...

every time/each time; the moment/the minute/directly/immediately; next time 可用来引导状语从句, 意为“每次……、一……就、下次……”。

8. at (the) least/at (the) most

这是一对反义词: 前者表示“至少”、“无论如何”、“不管怎样”; 后者表示“至多”、“不超过”。如:

To complete the work requires at (the) least two weeks. 完成这项工作至少需要两周时间。

The railway will be completed in six months at (the) most. 这条铁路至多六个月就会完成。

9. regard

用作及物动词,意为“把……看作、认为”,常用于否定句。常见短语有 regard sth. as/regard sb. as。如:

He didn't regard my advice very serious. 他根本不把我的劝告放在心上。

此外 regard 还可作名词用。

10. get in touch with 与……取得联系/keep in touch with 与……保持联系

11. ancient/old/antique 古的、老的

ancient 指在久远的过去所存在的或发生,用于描写历史,ancient 指开始于最早年代,结束于公元 476 年罗马帝国灭亡的这段时期。

old 是一个普通词,可表示 ancient 之意,也可表示年岁大的。

antique 指描述过去残存下来的东西,用于描写家具或其他物品,antique 可以指不超过几个世代的时间。如:

antique times 古代

the ruins of an ancient temple 一座古庙遗址

ancient customs 古老的风俗

ancient coins 古币

an antique shop specializing in Victoiana 专门经营维多利亚女王时代古物的商店

Oxford is an old university. 牛津大学是一所历史悠久的大学。

考场链接

I. 单项选择

- Would you like to ____ some more soup?
A. drink B. have C. eat D. B or C
- He has ____ much coffee today.
A. eaten B. drank C. drunk D. drinking
- I don't know how to ____ to him.
A. answer B. be answering C. reply D. be replying
- Tom went swimming today and ____.
A. did so Bill B. Bill did so C. so did Bill D. so was Bill
- Bob didn't go to school and ____.
A. Fred did too B. Fred didn't, either
C. neither did Fred D. B or C
- There are three ____ and five ____ in their school.
A. Romans; Japanese B. Romen; Japanese
C. Germen; Romans D. Germen; Japanese
- They believe that I am a teacher, ____?
A. am I B. don't I C. do they D. don't they
- When someone does a favor for you, you should ____ your thanks.

- A. bring B. take C. bow D. agree
9. To our great _____, we succeeded at last, which was _____ to share.
A. joys; joy B. joy; joy C. joys; joys D. joy; a joy
10. _____ happened to meet at the station.
A. We; you and they B. You; we; they
C. They and you; we D. All the above

II. 交际用语

1. —You haven't been to Beijing, have you? —_____. How I wish to go there!
A. Yes, I have B. Yes, I haven't C. No, I have D. No, I haven't
2. —I'll travel to South China this summer. —_____
A. Wish you good. B. I'm sorry to hear that.
C. Wish you a good trip. D. Hope you a good trip
3. —How about a film tonight? —_____. I haven't been to the cinema for ages.
A. Yes; thanks. B. Why not? C. No, go away. D. It is a pity.
4. —Excuse me for interrupting you. —_____
A. You're welcome. B. You're so kind.
C. Go away, I'm busy. D. It doesn't matter.
5. —May I have the honor of dancing with you? —_____
A. That's a good idea. B. Thank you just the same.
C. With pleasure. D. Oh, it's kind of you.

III. 完形填空

Why do people play football? It's a 1 game and it's dangerous too. Twenty-two men fight for sixty minutes to make 2 many goals as they can. They get more black eyes, bruise and broken bones than they 3 points. Football players must be mad.

And why do people watch football? They 4 be mad too. They certainly 5 and scream like mad men. I'm afraid 6 near a football field when they're playing a game. The crowds are dangerous. I'd 7 stay home and watch TV. But what happens when I turn it 8 ? They're showing a football game. So I turn on the radio. What do I hear? The 9 football scores. And what do I see when I open a newspaper? Pictures of football players, interviews with 10 players, scores of football games.

1. A. stupid B. funny C. exciting D. wonderful
2. A. so B. to C. as D. very
3. A. do with B. do C. do for D. did
4. A. mustn't B. must C. can't D. can
5. A. cry B. laugh C. run D. shout
6. A. going B. for going C. to go D. to be going
7. A. rather B. better C. like D. fairly
8. A. off B. down C. up D. on
9. A. late B. latest C. later D. lately
10. A. basketball B. volleyball C. tennis D. football

IV. 阅读理解

A Recipe for Coconut (椰子) Ice

Ingredients (配料)

2 cups of sugar

1/2 cup of milk

1/2 teaspoon (茶匙) of cream of tartar (酒石)

1/2 teaspoon of vanilla essence (香子兰精)

2 tablespoons of desiccated (干燥的) coconut

a small amount (量) of butter or margarine (人造黄油) for the tin (洋铁罐)

Methods of Cooking

Put the milk and sugar into a saucepan (深平底锅). Stir (搅拌) slowly over a low heat until the sugar dissolves (溶解). Bring to the boil very gently. Make sure that the mixture does not boil until the sugar is dissolved. Add the cream of tartar and boil for 15 minutes. Take the pan from the heat and allow to cool for a few minutes. Add the coconut and vanilla essence. Beat the mixture until it is quite thick. Pour into a tin that has been greased (涂油). When the mixture is cold, cut into squares.

- To measure the ingredients you need ____.
A. a tin, a cup and a spoon
B. two cups, a teaspoon and a tablespoon
C. two cups, a teaspoon, a tablespoon and a tin
D. two cups, 1/2 teaspoon and two tablespoons
- What do you add to the mixture after first bringing it to the boil?
A. Milk.
B. Coconut and vanilla essence.
C. Sugar.
D. Cream of tartar.
- After beating the mixture it must be ____ before pouring.
A. thick
B. boiling
C. liquid
D. dissolved
- What is the main ingredient of the recipe?
A. Milk.
B. Coconut.
C. Sugar.
D. Butter.
- Recipe is ____.
A. the name given to the method of cooking a food dish.
B. the secret of the list ingredients and method of cooking a food dish.
C. the name given to the list of ingredients and method of cooking a food dish.
D. the name to the materials that are used to cook a food dish.

V. 翻译

- Please remember me to your family.
- He doesn't know how to reply to me.
- 你与他们的关系如何?

4. 他们相互吻别。

5. 你去,我也去。

VI. 写作

假如你是李艳,18岁,全家5口人,家住长沙市一中,就读于本市一中,现向外来学生Mike作自我介绍。(80词左右)

Book 1 Unit 2

考点扫描

1. This is so-and-so/This is...speaking. 这/我是某某某。
2. May I introduce you to Mr. Robert Lee? 我可以把你介绍给 Mr. Robert Lee 吗?
3. It's with great pleasure that I introduce you to Mr. Pont. 我真高兴把你介绍给 Mr. Pont.
4. It's a great honor/pleasure to meet you. 见到你真荣幸/真高兴。
5. Nice/Glad/Good/Pleased to meet you. /Nice meeting you. 见到你很高兴。
6. Let me introduce myself. 让我来作自我介绍。
7. on weekday(s)/weekend(s) 在工作日/在周末
8. make/have/let sb. do sth. 使/叫/让某人做某事
9. things be familiar to sb. 某人所熟悉的事物; sb. be familiar with sth. 某人熟悉某事
10. keep back/keep away/keep on doing sth. /keep up with 抑制、阻止/使离开/继续做某事/跟上、赶上
11. therefore/so/thus 因此、所以
12. seldom/hardly/never/scarcely/few/little 很少、不常/几乎不、简直不/从不、绝不/几乎不、简直不、绝不/很少/很少
13. wide/widely; high/highly; deep/deeply; quick/quickly etc. 宽;高;深;快
14. handsome/beautiful/pretty/fair 英俊的/漂亮的/好看的
15. shed tears for sb. 为同情某人而流泪; in tears 流着泪、含着泪; tear sth to pieces/bits 把某物撕成碎片

考点解析

1. It is with great pleasure that I introduce you to Mr. Pont. 我很高兴把你介绍给 Pont

先生。

这是一个强调句型。其结构为 *it is/was...that/who...*。它可以用来强调除谓语以外的任何成分,被强调部分指人时一般用 *who*,其他情况用 *that*。此句型中 *that/who* 引导的从句,与定语从句有点相似,其区别是:把 *it is/was...that/who...* 抽掉后剩下部分仍是一个完整句子时是强调句,否则是定语从句。如: *It was yesterday that he got hit by a stone*,把 *it was...that* 抽掉后为 *Yesterday he got hit by a stone* 是一个完整的句子。因此本例句是个强调句型。 *It is high time that we visited the factory*,此句中 *that* 从句为定语从句,因为把 *it is...that* 抽掉后剩下的 *high time we visited the factory* 不能单独成句。

2. **make/have/let sb. do sth.**

其中 *do sth.* 为不带 *to* 的动词不定式,用作补语。一些使役动词如 *make, have, let* 等,和一些感觉动词如 *hear, listen (to), see, watch, notice, feel* 等在主动语态中后跟动词不定式作其宾语补足语时不带 *to*。如:

Yesterday I heard him sing the song in the next room.

We saw her dance in public.

但是,这些句子转换成被动语态时,要带 *to*。如:

He was heard to sing the song in the next room.

She was seen to dance in public.

3. **Nice/Glad/Good/Pleased to meet you. /Nice meeting you.** 见到你很高兴。

Nice/Glad/Good/Pleased to meet you 一般用于初次见面时;*Nice meeting you* 一般用于分别时。

4. **therefore/so/thus**

therefore 为副词,是“因此、所以”之意,如:

It rained; therefore they were late for the meeting. 天下雨,所以他们开会迟到了。

so 为连词或副词,是“因此、所以、结果是、为的是;像这样、像那样”等之意。如:

We didn't know how to go to the museum, so we went to the policeman for help. 我们不知道怎样去博物馆,所以向警察帮忙。

thus 为副词,是“如此、这样、以此方式、到如此程度;因而、从而、例如”等之意。如:

He spoke thus. 他是这样说的。

Only thus can we fulfill the task. 只有这样,我们才能完成任务。

The train was caught in the snowstorm, thus causing the delay. 火车被暴风雪所阻,因而延误了。

They have failed, thus they have to take the consequence. 他们失败了,因此他们不得不承担后果。

拓展:

(1) *so* 除作连词和副词用外,还可作代词、形容词和叹词用。

作代词用时,常作 *expect, hope, say* 一类动词的宾语,意思是“这样、如此、(用在 *or* 后)左右、上下”;作形容词用时,意思是“事实如此的、真的、这样的”;作叹词用时,意思是“好、就这样、啊、哦”之意,如:

We expect so. 我们期盼这样。(作代词用)

Didn't I told you so? 难道我没有告诉你是这样吗?(作代词用)

I read only a page or so. 我只读了一页左右。

Maybe he is 50 years old or so. 他大概五十岁左右。(作代词用)

Things were not so. 事情不是那样。(作形容词用)

A little more to the right,so! 再靠右一点,好了!(作叹词用)

If they agree,so; if not, why,so. 如果他们同意,就这样;如果不同意,也这样。(作叹词用)

(2) 在 hope、expect、imagine、believe、think 等一些动词后跟 so,表示同意前面说话人的肯定意见;而如果不同意前面人的肯定意见,或同意前面说话人的否定意见,则要在这些动词后加 not。如:

They believe Tom will succeed. I think so. 他们相信 Tom 会成功,我想他会。

They hope that she will not be late this time. I hope not. 他们希望她这次不会迟到,我希望她不会。

注 1:这种结构中的 so 或 not 代替的通常是整个宾语从句,如果代替的是不定式或不定式短语,则要用 to,表示肯定,用 not to 表示否定。如:

Would you like to visit the factory again? Yes, I expect to. 你想再次访问那家工厂吗? 是的,我期待着。(这里的 I expect to 相当于 I expect to visit the factory again.)

Do you want to have a talk with her? I hope not to. 你想同她谈谈吗? 我不想。

注 2:这些结构中都不可以用 it。不可说 I hope it/I think it 等。

注 3:so 用于倒装的情况(请参见语法部分)。

(3) 与 so 有关的一些词组:

and so on/and so forth 等等

ever so 非常

how so 怎么会这样的,为什么

so as to 为了

quite (so) 正是这样,不错

so...as to 如此……以致

so be it 就那样吧

so far 迄今为止、就此范围来说

so much so that 到这样程度以致

so that 为的是、使得;结果是、以致

So what? 那又是怎么样呢? /那又有什么法子呢?

so-and-so 某某人、某某事

so to speak 可以这么说、打个比方说(作插入语)

5. seldom/hardly/never/scarcely/few/little

使用这些带否定意义的词应注意两点:

(1) 前置时主谓采用部分倒装形式。如:

Seldom did he go to the park in the past. 过去他很少去公园。

(2) 含有这些词的句子变反意问句时其简短问句部分用肯定形式。如:

She has never been to Shanghai, has she? 她从来没有去过上海,是吗?

6. wide/widely; high/highly; deep/deeply; quick/quickly

宽;高;深;快

high/highly; deep/deeply 等作副词用的区别:不加 ly 的形容词、副词兼用。作副词用时 high/deep 表具体的高/深,能测出其高度、深度;而加 ly 的表抽象的高度/深度,如 jump high (跳高)能测出高度,think highly of (高度赞扬)测不出其具体高度。

7. handsome/beautiful/pretty/fair/good-looking

英俊的,漂亮的,好看的

handsome 通常用于描写男性;beautiful 指极为动人或迷人的脸庞,暗示体形匀称或比例