

复习指导 高考指南

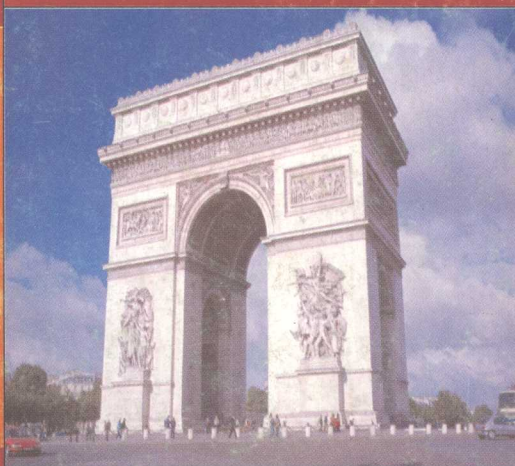
FUXI ZHIDAO GAKAO ZHINAN

高等职业教育升学考试

英语

复习指南

青岛市职业技术教育教研室 编



青 岛 出 版 社

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**青岛市中等职业学校对口高职考试
文化课辅导丛书**

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前 言

高等职业教育的不断发展为更多的中等职业学校学生升入大学深造提供了条件。为了满足广大中等职业学校学生准备升学考试的需要,做好考试的复习工作,我室组织部分教师编写了《高等职业教育升学考试英语复习指南》以下简称《指南》。该书主要有以下几个特点:

1. 具有较强的针对性和实用性。

该书以教育占新修订的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲(试行)》为编写依据,参照《2003年山东省高等职业教育对口招生英语考试纲要》,参考近几年《各类全国成人高等学校复习考试大纲》,特别注意针对目前中等职业学校学生的实际,从不同起点、不同层次进行了基础知识的变通,使读者易于入门。

2. 注重基础知识的挖掘和基本能力的培养。

该书每部分都设有[考试知识点]和[能力要求],使读者能明确《考纲》和《教学大纲》的具体要求。每节设有的[知识点],详细介绍了相关基本知识内容,为读者解决英语基础知识打下了良好的基础。

3. 注重解决英语综合问题能力的培养。

该书每部分设有[典型例题],精选了部分有代表性且有一定难度的例题,帮助读者提高对英语基础知识的再认识,有助于理清解题思路,掌握解题技巧,提高解题能力。

4. 注重题组练习,强化应试能力的培养。

该书每部分都配备了一定数量的练习题,题目由浅入深,便于读者巩固基本知识点;每部分设有[练习题],书后还设计了[综合练习题],题目从内容到形式都与近几年高职考试的命题要求相吻合,利于提高读者的应试能力。

本书也可作为中等职业学校英语教师的教学参考用书。

本书由青岛市职业技术教育教研室教研员王仁祯任主编,朱辰夫、高华成任副主编,参加本书编写的有:青岛女专的高昕、旅游学校的林慧芳、姜宏、艺术学校的章静竹、工贸职校的于龙、经济职高的戴玉秋、卢成章老师。

山东省教学研究室教研员邱以亮老师对本书的编写思路和呈现方式给予充分肯定和热情支持,并提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免存在有待提高的地方,恳请各位教师 and 同学们批评指正,以便进一步修订与完善。

编 者

目 录

第一部分 语法	1
I 词类	1
i 名词	1
ii 代词	3
iii 冠词	6
iv 数词	8
v 形容词 副词	10
vi 介词	13
vii 动词	17
一、动词的种类、形式与时态	17
二、动词的语态	22
三、非谓语动词	24
四、情态动词	32
II 句子	36
i 简单句	36
ii 复合句	38
一、并列复合句	38
二、主从复合句	40
(一)定语从句	40
(二)状语从句	43
(三)名词性从句	46
III 综合练习	49
第二部分 补全句子	60
第三部分 完形填空	79
第四部分 情景填空	89
第五部分 阅读理解	102
第六部分 短文改错	128
第七部分 书面表达练习	137
模拟试题(一)	148
模拟试题(二)	154
模拟试题(三)	160
参考答案	166

第一部分 语法

I 词 类

i 名 词

【考试说明及能力要求】

着重考察名词的单复数、可数名词与不可数名词；名词的所有格以及名词与动词搭配时主谓一致的问题。要求能够辨别可数名词与不可数名词；能够变换可数名词的复数形式；能够变换名词的所有格；根据名词选用正确的谓语动词形式等。

【知识要点】

1. 不可数名词包括抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词，其前不使用 a(an)。不可数名词做主语，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。但应注意有些不可数名词，若词义发生变化，转换成了可数名词。例如：water(水)，不可数名词；waters(水域)，可数名词；glass(玻璃)；a glass(一只玻璃杯)；glasses(眼镜)；life(生活)；lives(许多生命)。

2. 大多数可数名词的复数形式是在后面加 -s 或 -es。例如：book - books；friend - friends；box - boxes；bus - buses。以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的名词，把 y 变成 i，再加 -es，例如：lady - ladies；baby - babies。以“元音字母 + y”结尾的名词后面加 -s。例如：boy - boys；key - keys。以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的名词，一般是把 -f 或 -fe 变成 v 加 -es。例如：life - lives；self - selves；knife - knives；wife - wives；shelf - shelves；half - halves；thief - thieves；leaf - leaves。但有时直接加 s。例如：roof - roofs；belief - beliefs。以字母 o 结尾的名词，加 -es 常见的有：hero - heroes；potato - potatoes；tomato - tomatoes。加 -s 常见的有：piano - pianos；radio - radios；zoo - zoos。

3. 一些名词的复数属于不规则变化。(1)单词本身的元音发生变化，构成复数。例如：foot - feet；man - men；woman - women；tooth - teeth。(2)单复数同形。例如：a fish - two fish；a sheep - two sheep；a deer - five deer。(3)通过加 -ren 或 -en 构成复数。例如：child - children；ox - oxen(牛)。(4)有些名词只有复数形式。例如：trousers(长裤)；clothes(衣服)；goods(货物)。

4. 有些名词虽然以 s 结尾，但是是单数名词。例如：news(新闻、消息)；mathematics(数学)；politics(政治课)；the United States(美国)。

5. 有些名词形式上是单数，但是是集合名词，只能用作复数。例如：police(警察)，不可以说 a police，只可以说 two police 或者更多。people(人民、人们)，不可说 a people；一个人只能说 a person，a man 或者 a woman。

6. 名词的所有格，一般是在词尾加“'s”。例如：Mary's house(玛丽的家)，the teachers'

book(教师的书)。以-s结尾的复数名词只在词尾加“'”。例如:the students' books(学生们的书),the boys' questions(男孩子的问题)。名词复数形式特殊的名词只在其后加“'s”。例如:Children's Day(儿童节);Women's Day(妇女节)。如果一样东西两个人共有,只需在第二个名词后面加“'”。例如:Lucy and Mary's room。

7. 双重所有格的构成形式是“of + 名词的所有格”。名词的所有格作 of 的宾语,of(……的)又构成所有的关系,所以“of + 名词的所有格”构成双重所有格。例如:a friend of Mary's(玛丽的一个朋友),the bike of his(他的自行车)。

8. 名词在句中作主语时,注意谓语动词使用正确的形式。单数主语,谓语动词用单数。例如:Mary is seven years old. 复数主语,谓语动词用复数。例如:The students are reading books. 用 and 连接并列主语,谓语动词用复数。例如:Lucy and Tom are good friends. 主语是单数,如果后面接有 as well as, but 等词,谓语动词仍用单数形式,例如:Tom as well as Mike likes basketball. 时间、价格、数字、图像、单位等,通常看做一个整体,谓语动词用单数。例如:50 yuan is enough.

【练习】

- He wears _____.
A. glass B. glasses C. a glass D. a glasses
- The table is made of _____.
A. wood B. woods C. the wood D. a wood
- Please give me _____.
A. an advices B. advices C. some advices D. some advice
- I have _____ to do.
A. many homework B. many homeworks C. much homework D. much homeworks
- This is a _____ hotel.
A. four - star B. four - stars C. four star D. stars
- The number of students in our school _____ large.
A. are B. are not C. is D. were
- Fifty yuan _____ enough for it.
A. is B. are C. were D. aren't
- The surface of the earth except for oceans, seas, lakes and rivers _____ land.
A. is B. are C. are not D. were
- Neither my father nor I _____ at home.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
- Mary as well as her sister _____ Chinese in China.
A. study B. are studying C. have studied D. studies
- The Olympic Games _____ held every _____ years.
A. is. . . four B. are. . . four C. is. . . five D. are. . . five
- I'll leave him a message. Would you please give me _____?
A. some papers B. a paper C. one paper D. a piece of paper
- He's going to give a _____ party.
A. birthday B. birthday's C. birthdays' D. birthdays

14. We should clean our _____ every day.
A. tooth B. teeth C. tooths D. teeths
15. It's _____, isn't it?
A. lovely day B. lovely weather C. a lovely weather D. lovely a weather
16. Maths _____ a difficult subject.
A. is B. was C. are D. be
17. Can you tell me something about your _____ abroad?
A. experienced B. experiences C. the experience D. an experience
18. _____ exciting news it is!
A. What B. What an C. What a D. How
19. The whole class _____ the teacher carefully.
A. are listening B. is listening C. is listening to D. are listeningg to
20. All the _____ are made of _____, not plastics.
A. glass; glass B. glass; glasses C. glasses; glass D. glasses; glasses

ii 代 词

【考试说明及能力要求】

要求掌握人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词和相互代词的用法。着重考察各种代词的含义和用法,尤其是不定代词、关系代词的含义和用法;代词的对应,替代词的用法,代词在特殊结构中的形式,代词在语义不同的场合中的使用等。

【知识要点】

1. 正确使用人称代词的主格和宾格。主格:I, you, he, she, it; we, you, they。宾格:me, you, him, her, it; us, you, them。尤其注意掌握 it 的用法。it 有以下几种主要用法:

(1)指代物、人或前面提到的事情或情况。例如:

It is a good book. (这是一本好书。)

Who is it? It's me. (是谁? 是我。)

If I could repair the radio, I'd do it myself. (如果我会修录音机,我就自己做了。)

(2)作无人称代词,指代天气、时间、距离等。

It's a fine day. (今天天气好。)

It's 7 o'clock now. (现在7点了。)

It is about two kilometers from my home to my school. (我家离学校有两公里。)

(3)作形式主语或形式宾语,后面真正的主语或宾语通常是不定式结构、动名词或 that 从句。

It's important to study English well. (学好英语很重要。)

It's a pity that you can't come to my birthday party.

(你不能来参加我的生日聚会,真可惜。)

I think it easy to answer this question. (我认为回答这个问题很容易。)

(4)用在 "It is (was) ... that (who) ..." 强调句中, it 没有实际意思,只是用来构成强调结构。

I went to the park yesterday. (昨天我去公园了。)

It was yesterday that I went to the park. (强调我是昨天去的公园。)

It was the park that I went to yesterday. (强调我昨天是去的公园。)

2. 注意名词性物主代词与形容词性物主代词的用法。

形容词性: my, your, his, her, its; our, your, their 作定语。

名词性: mine, yours, his, hers; ours, yours, theirs 作主语、宾语和表语。

3. 反身代词以及由其构成的词组。反身代词有 myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself; ourselves, yourselves, themselves。常见的词组有: by oneself(独自), enjoy oneself, help oneself 等。

4. 常用的指示代词有: this, that, these, those, such, same。当它们用来修饰名词时, 为限定词; 当它们单独用来替代名词时, 为代词, 可以作主语、宾语、表语。

This is my opinion. (这就是我的看法。)

Those guests are from America. (那些客人是美国人。)

Such is life. (这就是生活。)

Our views are the same. (我们看法相同。)

5. 常用的不定代词有: all, each, none, either, much, many, both, (a) few 和复合不定代词 anything, anybody, something, somebody, nobody, nothing, everything, everybody, (a) little, one, other, another 等。

(1) every 和 each 的区别: every 起形容词的作用, 后面必须有名词; each 起代词和形容词的作用, “我们每个人”只能说, “each of us”不能说“every of us”。each 指两个或两个以上, 侧重个体; every 指三个或三个以上, 侧重全体。each 和 every(-body, -thing, -one) 后惯用单数。

Everyone is here. (大家都在这儿。)

Every classroom is clean and tidy. (每间教室都很干净整洁。)

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

(2) few, many, a few 修饰可数名词, little, much, a little 修饰不可数名词。few, little 表达否定的意思, a few, a little 表达肯定的意思。

(3) nobody, nothing, none

nobody 指人, 谓语动词用单数形式。nothing 指物, 谓语动词用单数形式。有 none of us 无 no one of us。

(4) some 和 any 都表示“一些”, 都可以代替可数名词与不可数名词; 可作主语和宾语。some 多用于肯定句; any 多用于疑问句、否定句和条件句。some 可用于希望得到肯定回答及表示建议、请求的疑问句中。

包含 some 的复合不定代词, 一般用于肯定句; 包含 any 的复合不定代词一般用于否定句、疑问句或条件句。

I have something to say. (我有些话要说。)

Do you have any good ideas? (你有些好的想法吗?)

另外, some 可以表示“某一个”; any 可以表示“任意一个”; something 也可用在疑问句中。

There must be some reason. (肯定有某种原因。)

You can buy it in any department store. (你可以在任何一家百货店买到它。)

Would you like something to drink? (想要点喝的吗?)

(5) all 可作代词或形容词, 作代词时可表示单数或复数。指人, 谓语动词一般用复数; 指物, 谓语动词一般用单数。

All are here. (所有人都在这里。)

All the money is spent. (钱都花完了。)

另外,只有 all that 的说法,没有 all what 的说法。

(6) either 两者中的任一个, neither 两者中没有一个, both 两者都有。

Both of you are right. (你们两人都对。)

Neither of us wants to go. (我们两人都想去。)

Either of the books is OK. (两本书中任何一本都可以。)

(7) one 表示两者之中的一个时, the other 表示“另一个”。one 还可以替代人或物,可泛指人们,复数形式是 ones。

There are two students in the classroom. One is Lucy, the other is Tom.

(教室里有两个学生,一个是露西,另一个是汤姆。)

三个或三个以上,泛指“另一个”“任何一个”用 another。表示一些用 some,另一些用 other(s)。在某一范围内特指“其余的”用 the others。

I don't like this one. Give me another. (我不喜欢这个,给我另一个。)

Some students are dancing, and others are singing. (一些学生在唱歌,另一些在跳舞。)

6. 常用的疑问代词有: who, whom, whose, what, which, 用来构成特殊疑问句。它们作主语时,谓语动词要根据其所表达的人或物的单复数形式来决定。

Who is knocking at the door? (谁在敲门?)

What are you doing? (你在做什么?)

Whose book is it? (这是谁的书?)

疑问代词可以作连接代词使用,引导名词性从句。

Who decides what you buy in the supermarket? (谁来决定你在商场买什么?)

I don't know what you mean. (我不懂你的意思。)

7. 关系代词: who, whom, whose, which, that, 引导定语从句。

8. 相互代词: each other, one another, 表示相互作用,也可表示所有关系。

Let's help each other. (让我们相互帮助。)

They care for one another. (他们互相照顾。)

【练习】

1. Is _____ here? No, Bob and Tom had asked for leave.
A. anybody B. everybody C. somebody D. nobody
2. We have the same feeling as _____.
A. they's B. them C. their D. theirs
3. I listened carefully, but I could hear _____.
A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing
4. He has four children. One is a girl, but _____ are boys.
A. others B. the others C. the other D. another
5. _____ is no use trying to do it again.
A. It B. This C. That D. She
6. I find _____ difficult to lose weight.
A. this B. that C. it D. these

7. He devoted _____ to gardening.
A. his B. her C. he D. himself
8. She is a good friend of _____.
A. my B. mine C. me D. her
9. The earth _____ we live is a ball.
A. which B. that C. on which D. on that
10. May I have _____ more meat?
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
11. I know _____ of them.
A. no one B. none C. no D. not
12. Don't eat _____ food if you don't want to become fatter.
A. too much B. much too C. many D. too many
13. Happy New Year! _____ to you.
A. The same B. The same as C. such D. same
14. This book doesn't belong to _____.
A. his B. he C. him D. she
15. The students are planning to go on a trip, but _____ of them will be staying at home.
A. any B. none C. a little D. some
16. It was on October 1st, 1949 _____ the People's Republic of China was founded.
A. that B. which C. how D. who
17. Each of us should do _____ duty.
A. his B. our C. each's D. one's
18. How long will it take you _____?
A. finishing the work B. to finish the work
C. so as to finish the work D. in order to finish the work.
19. I know the girl _____ sister is a dancer.
A. whom B. who C. her D. whose
20. China is a great country. We all love _____.
A. that B. this C. which D. her

iii 冠 词

【考试说明及能力要求】

着重考察冠词的基本含义,冠词的基本用法,定冠词与不定冠词的区别,冠词在短语中的应用,冠词对语言含义的作用等。要求学生明确什么情况下使用冠词,使用什么冠词及有无冠词,能做出正确的判断。

【知识要点】

1. 冠词分为定冠词 the 和不定冠词 a, an。a, an 用来修饰可数名词单数形式。在以辅音(不是辅音字母)开头的名词前用 a, 以元音(不是元音字母)开头的名词前用“an”。例如: an hour, an apple, a boy, a book 等。

2. 不定冠词 a(an) 与可数名词连用,可表示一类人或物,即以其中一个代表一类。例如: A

desk has four legs. (桌子有四条腿。) A child needs love. (孩子需要爱。) 也可用来指量, 表达“一个”的含义。例如: I'll be back in a day or two. (我一两天就回来。) A boy is waiting for you. (一个男孩在等你。)

3. a(an) 用在一些固定词组中。例如: have a good time, have a rest, a few, a little, a lot of, have a cold, come to an end 等。

4. 定冠词 the 的基本用法有:

(1) 特指用法, 指特定的或上文提到过的人或物。例如: A girl is talking with Tom. The girl must be Hellen. (一个女孩正在与汤姆讲话, 那个女孩一定是海伦。)

(2) 指世界上独一无二的东西。例如: the sun, the earth, the moon, the world 等。

(3) 在由普通名词构成的国家、党派等专有名词前以及江、河、湖、海、山川、群岛、沙漠等名词前, 用定冠词 the。例如: the People's Republic of China, the Atlantic (大西洋), the United States, the Yellow River 等。

(4) “the + 形容词”可以表示一类人。例如: the rich (富人), the poor (穷人), the young (年轻人), the old (老年人)。

(5) 姓氏复数前加 the 表示某一家人。例如: the Browns (布朗一家)。

(6) 用在序数词以及形容词的最高级前。例如: the first, the tallest。

(7) 用在方位名词前或某些表示时间的词组或习惯说法中。on the left (right), in the east/west, in the morning/afternoon/evening, on the other hand, in the end 等。

(8) 乐器前一般加定冠词。例如: the violin, the piano

5. 下列情况一般不加冠词:

(1) 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前一般不加冠词。例如: China, America。

(2) 季节、假日、月份、星期、节日、一日三餐名词前一般不加冠词。例如: May Day, winter, breakfast 等。

(3) 某些固定词组中不用冠词。例如: go to school (上学), go to bed (睡觉), in class (上课), at noon (中午), by bus (乘公共汽车) 等。

(4) 学科、球类、称呼、表示头衔职务的名词前一般不加冠词。例如: play basketball (打篮球), study English (学英语) 等。

【练习】

1. English is _____ useful language in the world.

A. a B. an C. the D. \

2. I have studied for _____ hour.

A. a B. an C. the D. \

3. I didn't like playing _____ basketball. I like playing _____ violin.

A. the... the B. a... a... C. \... the D. the... \

4. May I have _____ talk with you?

A. the B. a C. one D. \

5. _____ good for people's health.

A. One apple B. The apple are C. The apples are D. An apple is

6. - Can you tell me where _____ Room 202 is, please?

- It is on _____ second floor.
A. the, the B. a, the C. \, a D. \, the
7. - This is _____ room I told you about.
- I see. Is it _____ brighter one?
A. a, a B. the, a C. the, the D. a, the
8. We can't live without _____ air.
A. the B. a C. an D. \
9. After _____ lunch, I want to have _____ rest.
A. the, the B. a, the C. the, a D. \, a
10. He was chosen _____ monitor of the class.
A. the B. a C. \ D. an
11. Where is your school?
It is _____.
A. on the Fifth Avenue B. on Fifth Avenue
C. in Fifth Avenue D. of Fifth Avenue
12. _____ are watching TV.
A. The Wang B. Wangs C. The Wangs D. Wang
13. Jane is _____ European and Jack is _____ American.
A. an, an B. a, an C. an, a D. a, a
14. _____ Yellow River is _____ second longest river in China.
A. The, a B. An, an C. The, the D. \, \
15. September _____ tenth is _____ Teachers' Day.
A. the, \ B. the, the C. the, a D. a, the
16. What _____ interesting work it is!
A. a B. an C. the D. \
17. Thanks for giving me _____ I wanted.
A. the information B. a information C. an information D. one information
18. He was in _____ hurry to catch _____ train.
A. the, the B. the, a C. a, the D, a, a
19. He finished _____ school at _____ age of 18.
A. the, the B. the, an C. \, the D. a, the
20. The first day of _____ year is called _____ New Year's Day.
A. the, \ B. a, the C. the, the D. a, \

iv 数 词

【考试说明及能力要求】

要求掌握基数词、序数词和分数的用法,特别是数词的特殊用法。能够辨别基数词、序数词,并能熟练使用。

【知识要点】

1. 数词分基数词、序数词两大类,前者表示数目,后者表示顺序。大多数序数词由基数词加 -th 构成。例如: fourth, sixth, one hundredth 等。以 y 结尾的基数词变为序数词时,先把 y 变

为 i, 再加 -eth。例如: twenty - twentieth, forty - fortieth 等。下面几个基数词的序数词形式是不规则形式: one - first, two - second, three - third, five - fifth, eight - eighth, nine - ninth, twelve - twelfth。

2. 用基数词表示顺序, 其位置在名词之后, 用序数词表示顺序, 其位置在名词之前, 须用定冠词。例如: Class One, the first class。

3. 表示年代用“in + the + 整 10 的数词复数形式”。例如: in the 1990's 或 in the 1990s。另外, 整十的基数词复数形式前还可有形容词 early, late, middle 等修饰。例如: in the early twenties(在 20 年代早期), in the late seventies(在 70 年代后期)。

4. 表示人的年龄时, 用“基数词十 years old”或“at the age of 十基数词”, 但表示某人大约的年龄, 用整 10 数的基数词的复数形式, 例如: in one's forties(四十几岁), in one's fifties(五十几岁)。

5. 基数词 hundred, million, billion 表示确切数目。如果加 s 表示不确切数目, 这时复数形式要与介词 of 连用, 表示“多”, “数以……计”的意思, 这个复数形式前不可再加基数词。例如: two hundred students, hundreds of students, thousands of people 等。

6. 以基数词合成的定语, 其中名词用单数。例如: a five - year - old boy, four - star hotel 等。

7. 序数词前要加定冠词 the。如果加 a, 表示“又一”的意思, 例如: I read the story a second time。(我把这个故事又读了一遍。)

8. 分数由基数词和序数词合成。分子用基数词, 分母用序数词, 分子大于 1 时, 序数词用复数形式。例如: $2/3$ - two thirds, 但 $1/2$ - one (a) half。注意二分之一、四分之一、四分之三有特殊表达法。

9. 百位数与十位数或个位数之间通常用 and 连接, 千与百之间不用 and。例如: 108 - one hundred and eight。

10. 小数点读作 point, 百分数由基数词加百分号% 合成, 读作 percent 或 per cent。例如: 50% - fifty percent。

11. “+”(加)读作 plus, “-”(减)读作 minus, “×”(乘)读作 times 或 multiplied by, “÷”(除)读作 divided by, “=”(等于)读作 equals。

12. 年、月、日的书写方法有 February 12th, 2000 或 12 February, 2000。

【练习】

1. - When is your birthday? - It's on Sunday _____.
A. six October B. October the sixth C. sixth October D. the six of October
2. There were about _____ people in the meeting room.
A. two thousand of B. two thousands of C. two thousands D. two thousand
3. 999 reads _____.
A. nine hundred and ninety B. nine hundred and ninety - nine
C. nine hundred ninety and nine D. nine hundreds and ninety nine
4. I've told him _____.
A. a hundred time B. hundred times C. hundred of times D. hundreds of times
5. I live in a _____ building.
A. six - floors B. six floor C. six - floor D. sixth floor
6. Food production in the world began to go down in _____.

- A. the late 1970s B. late 1970s' C. the late 1970 D. late 1970s
7. _____ of people choose to stay in hotels.
A. Two third B. Two thirds C. second three D. second thirds
8. He has been in Britain for _____.
A. two and a half months B. two and half a month
C. two and the half months D. two and a half month
9. If you want to go to the park, take _____.
A. Bus No. the Six B. Bus No. Six C. No. Six bus D. Six No. bus
10. He looks young though he is _____.
A. in his sixty B. in his sixties C. in sixty D. in sixties
11. How often do you go to the cinema? _____.
A. Every three days B. Every third days C. Every three day D. Every the third days
12. I'm afraid you have to try _____.
A. third time B. a third time C. three time D. third times
13. - Are three people enough to do it? - No. I'm afraid we need _____.
A. more two people B. two people another C. two more people D. two another people
14. It's _____ walk from my school to my home.
A. two - hour B. a two hour C. two hour's D. two hours'
15. The normal temperature on a spring day is 15°C that is _____.
A. fifteen degrees centigrade B. fifteen degree centigrade
C. fifty degrees centigrade D. fifty degree centigrade
16. _____ of the student in our class _____ girls.
A. Two third, are B. Two thirds, is C. Two third, is D. Two thirds, are
17. Over _____ of the surface of the earth _____ covered with water.
A. seventy percents, are B. seventy percent, is
C. seventy percents, is D. seventy percent, are
18. - What's the date today? - It's _____.
A. Sunday B. August ninth C. the first of May D. first May
19. More than _____ Americans spend their holidays camping.
A. 40 millions B. 40 million C. fortieth million D. fortieth millions
20. \$ 67.20 reads _____.
A. sixty - seven dollars and twenty cents B. six - seven dollar and twenty cent
C. sixty - seven and twenty dollars D. six - seven and twenty dollar

V 形容词 副词

【考试说明及能力要求】

掌握形容词、副词的含义及基本用法,形容词、副词的比较级和最高级以及它们的含义和用法,比较级在一些结构中的用法,比较级在一些结构中的省略、特定含义,比较级和某些词搭配时的结构和用法等。重点考察形容词、副词的比较级,要求学生明确形容词、副词比较级的变化及使用等。

【知识要点】

1. 形容词的作用与位置

(1) 形容词在句中可作定语, 修饰名词, 一般放在所修饰的名词之前。一个名词有多个形容词修饰, 与名词关系密切的形容词靠近名词。例如:

an interesting English film. (一部有趣的英文电影。)

(2) 形容词修饰不定代词 something, anything, everything, nothing 时, 要放在不定代词的后面。例如: I have something important to do. (我有些重要的事要干。)

(3) 形容词作表语与系动词连用。例如: 与 be, grow, get, become, feel, look, keep, smell 等连用。例如: The room is clean. (房间很干净。)

It is getting warmer and warmer. (天气越来越温暖。)

(4) 有些形容词只可以作表语。例如: 以 a 开头的形容词: alone, awake, asleep, alike, afraid, alive 等。表示健康的形容词, 例如: ill, well 等。不能说 an ill boy, 只能说 a sick boy。

(5) “the + 形容词”可以表示一类, 在句中可作主语, 宾语等。例如:

The young should care for the old. (年轻人应照料老年人。)

(6) 形容词作状语可表示伴随状况、原因、结果等。例如:

He went to bed, cold and hungry. (他上床睡觉, 又冷又饿。)

(7) 几个形容词修饰一个名词, 其排列顺序通常是: 限定词 + 描述性形容词 + 大小 + 长短 + 高矮 + 形状 + 年龄 + 新旧 + 颜色 + 国籍 + 材料 + 作用 + 类别。例如:

There is a tall old grey stone building. (那儿有一座灰色高大的古老石头建筑物。)

(8) 形容词短语作定语总是放在其所修饰的名词后面。

A girl with long hair is coming to me. (一个留长发的女孩朝我走过来。)

2. 副词修饰动词、形容词及其他副词。副词分为以下几类:

(1) 时间副词 例如: now, usually, often, always 等。

(2) 地点副词 例如: here, there, everywhere 等。

(3) 方式副词 例如: hard, well, fast, slowly 等。

(4) 程度副词 例如: very, much, almost 等。

(5) 疑问副词 例如: how, when, why, where 等。

(6) 关系副词 例如: when, where, why 等。

(7) 连接副词 例如: whether, why, when 等。

3. 副词的位置

(1) 时间、地点副词一般放在句尾。两者同时出现, 地点副词放在时间副词前面, 时间副词也可放在句首。We went to Zhongshan Park yesterday. 或 Yesterday we went to Zhongshan Park. 表示不确定的时间, 例如: always, seldom, often 等常用在行为动词之前, 情态动词、助动词等之后。例如: He often comes late.

(2) 程度副词通常放在被修饰词之前, enough 除外。

He is very sorry for it. (他对此事感到非常抱歉。)

You are old enough to do this.

(3) 方式副词修饰不及物动词时放在被修饰词后, 修饰及物动词时放在宾语后, 宾语较长时, 也可放在动宾之间。例如:

He works hard. Mr. Wang wrote carefully some letters to his friends.

4. 副词的作用: 作状语、表语、定语、宾补。