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Essential English



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前 言

《基础英语》是一本为成人高校专升本学员学习大学英语而编写的教材。随着终身学习理念已成为全社会的共识,人们在业余时间想不断地充实自己,积极参加适合自己发展的各种专业学习。但很多学员由于原有的英语基础相对薄弱,因此需要扎扎实实地从基础学起。目前已有的各类英语教材不太适合他们的学习程度,因此我们根据成人学习的实际需求编写了这一本教材。

这本教材也是高等职业技术学院学生尽快适应大学英语学习的一本很好的基础英语教材。它可以弥补部分高职学生英语基础不够巩固、语音知识不够扎实等弱点,为他们今后进一步学好英语提供有效帮助。

本教材共分三大部分:第一部分是语音学习,专门为语音基础较差的学生设计,帮助他们复习语音知识。第二部分是基础英语学习,共有 12 个单元,每个单元由课文、基础语法和综合练习三个方面组成,旨在帮助学生提高学习基础语法、词汇和阅读理解的能力。第三部分是综合练习,将本书涉及的各方面的知识点进行全面复习。本教材可安排 60 学时至 80 学时的教学。第一部分可根据学生实际英语水平决定是否需要安排教学。第三部分可供学生自学之用,自行检验学习成果。

由于这是我们在这个领域内的初步尝试,在编写过程中难免会出现一些问题,敬请使用该教材的广大师生提宝贵意见,使本教材日趋成熟。此外,我们在编写教材过程中得到了有关领导和兄弟院校的积极支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

2004 年于宁波

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Phonetics

英语共有48个音标,其中元音20个,辅音28个。我们采用“国际音标”来标记英语字母和单词的读音。音标要放在方括号[]内,以免和字母相混。

(一)

I. 单元音

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1.[i:] read [ri:d] 读 | me [mi:] 我们 | meet [mi:t] 遇见 | teacher ['ti:tʃə] |
| 2.[i] big [big] 大的 | | this [ðis] 这 | |
| live [liv] 居住 | | English ['ɪŋɡliʃ] 英语 | |
| 3.[e] ten [ten] 十 | red [red] 红色的 | let [let] 让 | friend [frend] 朋友 |
| 4.[æ] man [mæn] 男人 | | family ['fæmili] 家庭 | |
| hand [hænd] 手 | | stand [stænd] 站立 | |
| 5.[ə] father ['fa:ðə] 父亲 | | another [ə'nʌðə] 另一个 | |
| forget [fə'get] 忘记 | | o'clock [ə'klɒk] 点钟 | |
| 6.[ə:] work [wɜ:k] 工作 | | girl [gɜ:l] 女孩 | |
| first [fɜ:st] 第一 | | dirty [dɜ:ti] 脏的 | |
| 7.[ɑ:] class [klɑ:s] 班级 | | heart [hɑ:t] 心脏 | |
| card [kɑ:d] 卡片 | | far [fɑ:] 远的 | |
| 8.[ʌ] love [lʌv] 爱 | must [mʌst] 必须 | much [mʌtʃ] 许多 | color ['kʌlə] 颜色 |
| 9.[ɔ:] door [dɔ:] 门 | our [ɔ:] 四 | horse [hɔ:s] 马 | talk [tɔ:k] 谈话 |
| 10.[ɔ:] dog[dɒg]狗 | box[bɒks]盒子 | boss[bɒs]老板 | knock[nɒk]敲 |
| 11.[u:] food [fu:d] 食品 | | blue [blu:] 颜色 | |
| school [shu:l] 学校 | | moon[mu:n] 月亮 | |
| 12.[u] good [gud] 好的 | book [buk] 书 | put[put] 放 | foot [fut] 脚 |

II. 辅音

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 13.[p] pen [pen] 钢笔 | hope [həʊp] 帮助 | ship [ʃip] 轮船 | please [pli:z] 请 |
| 14.[b] bee [bi:] 蜜蜂 | best [best] 最好 | job [dʒɒb] 工作 | big [big] 大的 |
| 15.[t] tell [tel] 告诉 | eat [i:t] 吃 | fat [fæt] 胖的 | teach [ti:tʃ] 教 |
| 16.[d] bad [bæd] 坏的 | head [hed] 头 | do [du:] 做 | glad [glæd] 高兴的 |
| 17.[k] cake [keik] 蛋糕 | kill [kil] 杀死 | park [pɑ:k] 公园 | lake [leik] 湖 |
| 18.[g] get [get] 得到 | bag [bæg] 袋子 | leg [leg] 腿 | give[giv] 给 |
| 19.[s] sorry ['sɔri] 对不起 | | see [si:] 看见 | |
| student ['stju:dənt] 学生 | | face[feis] 脸面 | |
| 20.[z] zoo [zu:] 动物园 | nose [nəʊz] 鼻子 | zero ['ziərəʊ] 零 | zip [zip] 扣上(拉链) |

- 21.[f] fish [fiʃ] 鱼 safe [seɪf] 安全的 fine [faɪn] 好的 beef [bi:f] 牛肉
 22.[v] very ['veri] 非常 give [gɪv] 给 visit ['vɪzɪt] 访问 every ['evri] 每一个
 23.[w] we [wi:] 我们 west [west] 西方 want [wɒnt] 想 war [wɔ:] 战争
 24.[ʃ] she [ʃi:] 她 shoe [ʃu:] 鞋 short [ʃɔ:t] 短的 cash [kæʃ] 现金
 25.[ʒ] usually ['ju:ʒuəli] 通常 pleasure ['pleʒə] 愉快
 television ['telɪvɪʒən] 电视 leisure ['leɪʒə] 闲暇
 26.[h] her [hə:] 她 hot [hɒt] 热的 have [hæv] 有 help [help] 帮助
 27.[j] you [ju:] 你 yes [jes] 是的 yard [jɑ:d] 院子 yet [jet] 还

III. Supplementary Reading

Please match the occupations with the texts.

| |
|---|
| student waiter businesswoman postman |
|---|

1. I start work at nine. I finish at about seven. I often work late, and I sometimes work at home, too. I usually have lunch in a restaurant because my company pays. I always wear smart clothes, like a suit, to work. I go to work by train. I never go by car—there's too much traffic.()
2. My job is an evening job. I start at six o'clock in the evening and finish at about two o'clock in the morning. I have a break at about ten and I always eat in the kitchen. I wear a uniform, of course.()
3. I got in when there are classes. They sometimes start at nine, sometimes a ten. I usually have lunch in the cafeteria, but some days I don't have lunch. In the evening I often work in the library. I go everywhere by bicycle. I usually wear casual clothes like jeans.()
4. I start early at five o'clock in the morning and I usually finish at about one o'clock in the afternoon, so I always have lunch at home. I wear a uniform at work.()

(二)

I. 双元音

- 28.[ai] I [ai] 我 wife [waɪf] 妻子 like [laɪk] 喜欢 white [waɪt] 白色的
29.[ei] make [meɪk] 制造 day [deɪ] 一天
 hate [heɪt] 恨 snake [sneɪk] 蛇
30.[au] out [aʊt] 出去 how [haʊ] 怎样 hour [aʊə] 小时 house [haʊs] 房子
31.[əʊ] go [gəʊ] 去 home [həʊm] 家 coat [kəʊt] 外套 gold [gəʊld] 黄金
32.[iə] ear [iə] 耳朵 hear [hiə] 听见 dear [diə] 亲爱的 tear [tiə] 眼泪
33.[ɛə] air [ɛə] 美丽的 hair [heə] 头发 where [weə] 哪里 stair [steə] 楼梯
34.[uə] boor [buə] 农民 poor [puə] 穷的 sure [ʃuə] 确信的 tour[tuə] 旅行
35.[ɔɪ] boy [bɔɪ] 男孩 oil [ɔɪl] 油 toy [tɔɪ] 玩具 coin [kɔɪn] 硬币

II. 辅音

- 36.[l] love [lʌv] 爱 lady ['leɪdi] 女士 bottle ['bɒtl] 瓶子 little ['lɪtl] 小的
37.[r] green [ɡri:n] 绿色的 river ['rɪvə] 河流
 right [raɪt] 正确的 great [ɡreɪt] 伟大的
38.[m] my [maɪ] 我的 name [neɪm] 名字 money ['mʌni] 钱 milk [mɪlk] 牛奶
39.[n] no [nəʊ] 没有 new [nju:] 新的 nine [naɪn] 九 need [ni:d] 需要
40.[ŋ] sing [sɪŋ] 唱歌 spring [sprɪŋ] 春天
 morning ['mɔ:niŋ] 早上 song [sɒŋ] 歌曲
41.[θ] mouth [maʊθ] 嘴 thank [θæŋk] 谢谢
 teeth [ti:θ] 牙 south [saʊθ] 南方
42.[ð] then [ðen] 那个 that [ðæt] 那个 than [ðæn] 比 there [ðeə] 那里
43.[tʃ] China [tʃaɪnə] 中国 cheap [tʃi:p] 便宜的
 chick [tʃɪk] 小鸡 cheat [tʃi:t] 欺骗
44.[dʒ] jeep [dʒi:p] 吉普车 joke [dʒəʊk] 玩笑
 job [dʒɒb] 工作 orange ['ɔ:rɪndʒ] 桔子
45.[ts] lots [lɒts] 许多 cats [kæts] 猫(复数)
 hats [hæts] 帽子(复数) seats [si:ts] 座位(复数)
46.[dz] beds [bedz] 床(复数) clouds [klaʊdz] 云(复数)
 hands [hændz] 手(复数) seeds [si:dz] 种子(复数)
47.[tr] tree [tri:] 树 train [treɪn] 火车 try [traɪ] 努力 trip [trɪp] 旅游
48.[dr] drink [drɪŋk] 喝 dry [draɪ] 干燥 dream [dri:m] 梦 drive [draɪv] 开车

III. Supplementary Reading

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write "T" for true and "F" for false in the brackets.

Eating times

I am in Madrid at the moment, visiting an old friend. It's a lovely city, but I'm having a few problems with the eating times!

At home I usually have a small breakfast at seven thirty, then a sandwich for lunch at about one o'clock. That's OK—it's about the same here. But I always have dinner at about seven in the evening. Not here! In Madrid people usually eat at about ten! In London I'm usually in bed by eleven, but here the streets are fully every night until a long time after midnight. My friend says a lot of people go to bed at two or three o'clock in the morning. I don't understand. Everybody is up for work at seven or eight o'clock in the morning. So when do they sleep?

- () 1. Madrid is the capital of Spain.
- () 2. I live in London, but now I am visiting an old friend of mine in Madrid.
- () 3. I am really enjoying the lovely city. Everything goes well.
- () 4. In Madrid people usually have supper at about seven in the evening.
- () 5. In Madrid people usually go to bed at eleven in the evening while in London people usually go to bed at two or three in the morning.

Unit 1

Text

An Ideal Friend

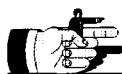
A friend is better than fortune. A friend may be worse than poison in some cases. The above two statements are opposite and seem to be unreasonable, but they can be true: evil friends lead us to wrong, while good friends drive us towards right. An ideal friend is of course a good friend. He studies hard so as not to waste his time; at school he respects his teachers and gets on well with his schoolmates; he has no bad habits, such as smoking or drinking. In a word, friends can help you make progress. By his advice you are persuaded to go the right way. By his warnings you are aware of the danger of doing a wrong action. By his help you are free from all difficulties.



New Words

- ideal [ai'diəl] *adj.* 理想的, 观念的
 fortune ['fɜ:tʃən] *n.* 命运, 运气, 财产
 poison ['pɔɪzn] *n.* 毒药
 case [keɪs] *n.* 情况, 事实, 病例
 statement ['steɪtmənt] *n.* 陈述, 表达
 opposite ['ɒpəzɪt] *adj.* 相反的, 反对的
 unreasonable [ʌn'ri:znəbl] *adj.* 不讲道理的, 过度的
 evil [i:vl] *adj.* 罪恶的, 邪恶的
 waste [weɪst] *vt.* 浪费
 respect [rɪs'pekt] *vt.* 尊重, 尊敬
 schoolmate ['sku:lmeɪt] *n.* 同学, 校友
 habit ['hæbɪt] *n.* 习惯, 爱好
 progress ['prəʊgres] *n. & v.* 进步, 提高
 advice [əd'vaɪs] *n.* 建议
 persuade [pə'sweɪd] *vt.* 说服, 劝说
 warning ['wɔ:nɪŋ] *n.* 警告
 aware [ə'weɪə] *adj.* 知道的, 意识到的
 danger ['deɪndʒə] *n.* 危险

difficulty ['dɪfɪkəlti] *n.* 困难



Useful Expressions

1. so as to 以便

I get up at six every morning so as to catch the first bus.

We run fast so as to catch the thief.

2. get on well with 相处融洽

Do you get on well with your boss?

My brother and I have never really got on well with each other.

3. such as 诸如……之类的

I have many books of reference, such as dictionaries and handbooks.

We've planted lots of different flowers, such as roses, lilies and daisies.

4. in a word 简言之, 总之

In a word, he is an honest man.

In a word, no.

5. make progress 取得进展

Study well and make progress every day.

Jane is still in hospital, but she's making good progress.

6. be aware of 知道, 意识到

He said that the government was aware of the problem.

I'm well aware that this is a risky investment.

7. be free from (of) 不受……影响的, 没有……的

The old lady is never free from pain.

I'll be glad to be free of her when she leaves next week.



Notes

1. **be better than** 比……更好

be worse than 比……更坏

better 是形容词good的比较级, worse是形容词bad的比较级。

His idea is better than yours. 他的想法比你的想法更好。

It brought me a worse result. 它给我带来了一个更坏的结果。

2. **in some cases** 在一些情况下

we may not know what we should do in some cases. 在一些情况下, 我们可能会

不知道该做什么。

Friends can help us a lot in some cases. 在一些情况下,朋友可以帮我们很多。

3. **seem to be** 似乎是

seem 是系动词,表示“似乎,好像”。又如:

She seems to be a teacher. 她似乎是一个教师。

The children seem to be kind to each other. 孩子们彼此之间似乎很友善。

4. **...evil friends lead us to wrong, while good friends drive us towards right.**

不好的朋友引我们走上邪路,而好的朋友则领我们走上正确的道路。while是连词,表示对比。又如:

I'm writing a paper, while my sister is typing a letter. 我在写一篇论文,而我的姐姐在打印一封信。

5. **of course** 当然,自然

—Can you help me? 你能帮我吗?

—Of course. 当然。

6. **By his advice you are persuaded to go the right way.** 通过他的建议和劝说,你会走上正确的道路。

by 是介词,意为“通过”。类似的用法见文中最后一段的最后两句。

I. Comprehension Work

1. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences.

() (1) An ideal friend's goodness can be the following but_____.

- A. He studies hard so as not to waste his time
- B. At school he respects his teachers
- C. He gets on well with his schoolmates
- D. He has such habits as smoking and drinking

() (2) Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Fortune is better than a friend.
- B. We are often free from being good by our friend's advice.
- C. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
- D. A friend will only bring us trouble.

() (3) By our friend's help, we _____.

- A. can do whatever things that we want to do
- B. may do wrong
- C. can make progress
- D. may get into trouble sometimes

2. Answer the following questions with the information you get from the text.

(1) What are the two opposite statements about "friend" in the passage?

(2) What are the other statements about "friend" in the passage?

(3) What kind of person can be an ideal friend?

(4) How can a person benefit(获益) from an ideal friend?

(5) In your opinion(观点), what kind of people can be your friend?

II. Vocabulary Work

Complete the following sentences with the words in the box. Change the forms where necessary.

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|----------|-------|---------|
| opposite | unreasonable | follow | ideal | waste | respect |
| get on with | in a word | make progress | persuade | | |

1. John and Mary sat at _____ ends of the table.
2. _____, I think he is a fool.
3. _____ this road until you get to the corner, then turn left.
4. I _____ you for your honesty.
5. Our only son _____ well _____ his classmates at school.
6. I'm not going to _____ any more words on the subject.
7. The students _____ a great _____ in their studies.
8. Don't make _____ demands(要求) on me!
9. He is the _____ husband for her.
10. I _____ Tom to change his seat with that old lady.

III. Translation Work

1. The patient is _____ (好多了) today.
2. He is living in _____ (一个理想的世界里).
3. A couple with a dog live _____ (对面).
4. How can we _____ (说服) him into joining us?
5. _____ (通过我的建议), he decided to become a doctor.
6. He wasn't _____ (意识到) his mistakes.

7. The walkers were _____ (慢慢前进) up the rocky path.
 8. Smoking is a _____ (坏习惯).
 9. Do you and your boss _____ (合得来吗) each other?
 10. The road _____ (通向森林).

Supplementary Reading

Sports

Almost everyone likes sports. Men and women, boys and girls, young and old all over the world enjoy playing games, for sports help to keep people healthy, make people wise, train people's characters, help people gain mutual understanding, and consequently help people to live happily. It is in fact the most popular form for all the people to have a good time in their life.

People in different places like different sports. Those living in a hot climate generally like to swim, while those living in a cold climate may like to skate. The Arab, being in the desert, is famous for riding horses and camels.

My favorite sports are fishing and hunting. Every summer, I go fishing in the well known South Lake. As winter comes, I move into the forest and begin to hunt. It is through fishing and hunting that I become stronger and my life gets better.

Comprehension work

Decide whether the following statements are true or false according to the text. Write "T" for true and "F" for false in the brackets.

- () 1. Sport is in fact the most popular form for people in different places to enjoy themselves.
 () 2. Different sports are played by the people in different places.
 () 3. Mountain climbing is also a kind of sports.
 () 4. Sports can make people strong.
 () 5. All the people in the world like sports.

Grammar

词类

英语的单词分为十大类, 见下表:

| 词类 | 缩写 | 例词 | 说明 |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 名词(noun) | (名)n. | teacher, house, happiness | 表示人, 事物, 抽象概念等的名称。 |
| 代词(pronoun) | (代)pron. | you, he, she, it, this, my | 代替名词等。 |

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 冠词(article) | (冠) <i>art.</i> | a (an), the | 放在名词前面限定其含义。 |
| 形容词(adjective) | (形) <i>adj.</i> | good, bad, tall, short, big | 修饰名词。 |
| 数词(numeral) | (数) <i>num.</i> | two, three, first, second | 表示数量或顺序。 |
| 动词(verb) | (动) <i>v.</i> | walk, run, stay, eat | 表示人或事物的动作或状态。 |
| 副词(adverb) | (副) <i>adv.</i> | easily, never, always | 修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。 |
| 介词(preposition) | (介) <i>prep.</i> | in, at, to, from | 一般用在名词或代词前,表示它和别的词之间的关系。 |
| 连词(conjunction) | (连) <i>conj.</i> | although, because, as, while | 用来连接词和词、短语和短语、句子和句子。 |
| 感叹词(interjection) | (感) <i>int.</i> | oh, ah | 表示说话时的感情或语气。 |

代词

代词是代替名词的词。

1. 人称代词

(1) 人称代词用来代替人或事物,它有各种人称的变化,有单数和复数之分,有主格和宾格之分。主格在句中作主语,宾格在句中作宾语。

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

(2) 人称代词宾格的用法。

① 作及物动词的宾语,如:

Parents often help us with our lessons. 父母亲经常帮助我们学习功课。

They will give us some paper. 他们将给我们一些纸。

He asks me a favor. 他请我帮一个忙。

② 作介词的宾语,如:

We are looking for her. 我们正在找她。

They are looking after him. 他们正在照顾他。

2. 物主代词

表示所有关系的代词叫物主代词,也叫代词所有格。物主代词也有人称和单、复数的区别。物主代词分为形容词性的物主代词和名词性的物主代词两类。形容词性的物主代词充当形容词,在句中作定语;名词性的物主代词充当名词,在句中作主语、宾语等。

形容词性的物主代词如下表:

| 人 称 \ 数 | 单 数 | 复 数 |
|---------|---------------|-------|
| 第一人称 | my | our |
| 第二人称 | your | your |
| 第三人称 | his, her, its | their |

如:

We should respect our parents and teachers. 我们应该尊敬父母和老师。

Your brother wants you on the phone. 你的哥哥在等你接电话。

名词性的物主代词如下:

| 人 称 \ 数 | 单 数 | 复 数 |
|---------|----------------|--------|
| 第一人称 | mine | ours |
| 第二人称 | yours | yours |
| 第三人称 | his, hers, its | theirs |

例如:

My bike is red, while yours is green. 我的自行车是红色的,而你的是绿色的。

Your books should be returned to you, and theirs should be returned to them. 你的书应该还给你,他们的书应该还给他们。

3. 不定代词

不指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫做不定代词。不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质,并有可数与不可数的区别。常用的不定代词有some, any, no, many, much, a few, a little, each, every, both, all, one, another, other(s)等。不定代词的用法主要有以下几种:

(1) 作主语,如:

Some are books of English. Others are books of science and technology.
一些是英语书,另一些是科技书。

Many are middle-aged. 许多是中年人。

(2) 作宾语,如

He has many books and he will give us some. 他有许多书,他将给我们一些。

She always thinks of others. 她总是替别人着想。

(3) 作表语,如:

That's all for today. 今天就讲这些。

It's too much. 太多了。

(4) 作定语,如:

He has many books, but I have no book. 他有很多书,但是我没有。

There are some warm days in winter. 冬天里有一些暖和的日子。

Grammar Work

1. Choose the best answer for each of the following sentences:

- () (1) I read a novel. _____ is very interesting.
A. She B. He C. It D. I
- () (2) I love _____ work in the library.
A. his B. her C. my D. your
- () (3) Mr and Mrs Smith and a friend of _____ are coming to see us.
A. ours B. yours C. their D. theirs
- () (4) There are thirty students in our class. _____ of them are League members.
A. No one B. Either C. All D. Both
- () (5) They _____ going to see my mother this Sunday.
A. of both are B. both are C. are both of D. are both
- () (6) There isn't _____ in the office.
A. anyone B. everyone C. nobody D. all people
- () (7) Dr Smith has four sons: _____ is in London and _____ in New York.
A. one, the other B. one, the others
C. one, another D. another, ones
- () (8) No one except my parents _____ anything about it.
A. know B. knows C. to know D. has known
- () (9) Sorry, I can't solve your problems. I know _____ English.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

- (1) 这些书中你要哪一本?
(2) 我们当中没有一个人准备要去。
(3) 他们全都去看电影了。
(4) 不是你就是他拿了书。
(5) 在他的房间里没有椅子,没有书桌,也没有床。