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专题一 听力解读与技巧



名师教案

一、考点点击

考试的基本内容大多涉及到校园生活、课堂教学、图书借阅、饭店生活、医院看病、车站问路、商店售物等,所以要求我们对西方风土人情,尤其是文化背景要有一定的了解和熟知。

下面我们分两方面来分析考试要点。

1. 事实性的具体信息

事实性的具体信息,主要包括谈话的细节,包括时间、数字、地点、人物身份、职业以及关系等等。

(1) 事实与细节

事实与细节类型的测试题往往提问何事、何时、何地、何故或如何。若有几个动作,可能问动作的先后次序、动作的结果等。这类题型涉及的范围较广,要求考生有较丰富的知识。

例如:

W: Did you go to the theatre last Sunday?

M: Yes, I saw *The Tea House*. The acting was excellent.

Q: What did the man do last Sunday?

A. He saw a play.

B. He acted in a play.

C. He went to *The Tea House*.

考生要选对正确答案,首先得懂得 *The Tea House* 是指根据作家老舍的小说《茶馆》改编的电影。同时,“theatre, acting”也是解题关键词。

(2) 数字

涉及数字的考题有电话号码、车/门牌号、时间、价格、年龄、距离、人或物的数量等,其特点是数字一般不大,但往往需要记忆或进行简单的运算才能获得正确答案。另外,考生必须留心与这些数字有关的词。听清楚数字与它们的关系是解题的关键。

(3) 地点

听力测试有较大部分涉及到会话地点或情景。地点类型往往是提问事件发生地点、谈话的地点、参观的地点、集合的地点等。试题设计方式一般有三种:一是听力材料中提供几个地点,而后提问某人、某事发生在什么地点;二是只提供谈话内容,要求考生根据谈话内容判断是在什么地点;三是提供地点,但该地点并非正确答案,正确答案需要考生根据所提供地点和谈话内容来确定。

(4) 人物的职业、身份和关系

关于谈话者的职业、身份及其关系方面的考题,其答案一般隐含在谈话内容中,而谈话内容本身又不会涉及职业、身份或关系点,考生要根据谈话内容、关键词等进行分析推断。

2. 理解主旨大意,说话者意图、观点或态度

这一方面的考题多出现在独白(短文)中,要求考生从所听到的材料中,确定该独白的主题、标题,弄清说话人或作者的意图,分析其态度、感情,是赞成或反对,乐观或悲观,愤怒或高兴,喜欢或憎恨。一般答案不会出现在听力材料中,由于此类考题多出现在独白中,若出现在对话中,对话也较长,其段落较长,背景和情景较复杂,涉及人物、地点、时间要素较多,因此难度都比较大。

二、样题教案

1. 听句子选句子

(1) 是选择与所听完全相同的句子。

录音文字: They are in black.

试题内容: ()

A. They are in black.

B. They are in blue.

这类题的要求是,在听录音中朗读的一个句子的同时,从各备选项中选出一个与所听到的完全相同的句子。上题两个备选项的开始都是 They are in, 只是后面表示颜色的词不同,而这两个词又都含有 bl 这个辅音连缀。所以,一是要把精力集中在最后一个词上,二是要仔细辨别所听到的词究竟是 blue, 还是 black。这就要求听者对这两个单词的读音必须掌握准确。

(2) 是选择意义最接近的句子。

录音文字: Look at Tom. He is in the shop.

试题内容: ()

A. Look at Tom and the shop.

B. Look at the shop over there.

C. Look! Tom is in the shop.

做好这类题要具备两个条件,一是能迅速、准确地听懂和理解录音中句子的内容;二是要具有句型转换的有关知识,一种意思往往有几种不同说法,要善于在听懂一种说法的基础上去选择另一种和它意义最接近的说法。录音中的两句话的主要意思,一是说“看汤姆”,二是说“在商店”,这是两层意思。抓住了这两个主要意思就抓住了重点。在上述三个备选项中, A、B 两项的主要意思是让人们去看汤姆和那边的商店,原句的意思没有全部包括进来,意思不全面。只有 C 项是与原句意思最接近的一个选项,这类题比起前面的题型更有难度。

(3) 是听句子选答语。

① 录音文字: What's her name?



试题内容:()

- A. His name is Tom.
B. Her name is Lucy.
C. Yes, it's her name.

这类题的特点是只提供一个单个的问句,要求从备选项中选出一个正确的答语。What's her name? 是一个特殊疑问句,答语的开始不用 yes 或 no。因此, C 项应首先排除。在 A、B 两项中, A 项中有 his name, B 项中有 her name, 而问句问的是 her name, 显而易见, 选 B 项是正确的。要想答好这类题, 必须平时对于一般疑问句和特殊疑问句等句型的基本构成及作答的基本原则都弄清、练熟, 才不致出错。

②(2005·威海)录音文字: What's the weather like tomorrow?

试题内容:()

- A: The radio says it's windy.
B: It's very hot here in summer.
C: I'd like to swim tomorrow.

本题关键是问的明天的天气怎么样? 充分领悟关键词特别重要。答案自然是 A。

③(2005·烟台)录音文字:

Why were you late for school this morning?

试题内容:()

- A: Because I missed the bus.
B: Because I got up very early.
C: Because I can't drive.

本题只有 A 是回答的迟到的原因。

2. 听对话, 选答语

(1) 录音文字:

- A: Which is your pencil? B: That one.
A: The yellow one? B: No, the blue one.
Q(Question): What colour is his pencil?

试题内容:()

- A. Red. B. Yellow.
C. Blue.

这种题要求首先要认真听清、听懂并记住对话的内容, 然后还要特别仔细听最后的根据对话内容所提出的问题, 而此题要求选择的正是这个问题的正确答语。在这种比较简单的对话中, 第二个人最后的话语往往就是最后提出问题的答语。例如, 在以上四句对话中, 第 4 句的 No, the blue one, 就是最后提出问题的答语。

(2) 录音文字:

- M: Hi, Rose, you look unhappy. What's up?
W: I failed in the maths exam.
Q: What happened to Rose?

试题内容:()

- A: She lost her maths books.
B: She looked happy.
C: She didn't pass her maths exam.

本题关键词是 fail in。答案自然是 C。

(3)(2005·烟台)录音文字:

- W: Excuse me, is there anybody sitting here?
M: No, madam. Well, I will just move my bag.
W: Thank you very much.
M: You are welcome.
Q: What did the woman want to do?

试题内容:()

- A: She wanted to move the man's bag.
B: She wanted to know the time.
C: She wanted to take a sea.

本题中第二句 I'll just move my bag 显得尤其重要, 答案 C。

3. 听句子选画面

(2005·威海)录音内容:

- (1) A. My father drives to work every day.
B. My brother goes to work on foot.
C. My mother goes to work by bus.
(2) A. Peter is a member of the school football team.
B. Peter is a member of the school basketball team.
C. Peter is a member of the school volleyball team.
(3) A. Some girls are having lunch at school.
B. Some boys are playing games on the playground.
C. Some girls are dancing in the park.
(4) A. The children like climbing hills.
B. The students like swimming.
C. The boys like playing footballs.

试题内容:()



(1) A B C (2) A B C (3) A B C (4) A B C

这类题型比较直观, 在未放录音之前, 先把画图的内容浏览一遍, 做到心中有数, 这样会更容易。如:

第(1)题的选项中, 只有 A 项提到 drive。

第(2)题的选项中, 只有 A 项提到 football。

第(3)题的选项中, 只有 C 项提到 dance。

第(4)题的选项中, 只有 A 项提到 climb hills。

4. 听短文, 判断正(T)误(F)或选择正确答案

(1) 录音文字: Li Mei is a Chinese girl. She is twelve. She is in No. 1 Middle School. Bill is an American boy. He is eleven. He is in No. 1 Middle School, too. Miss Gao is their teacher. She is a good teacher.

试题内容:

- ①Li Mei is a Chinese boy.
②Bill is an American boy.
③Li Mei is eleven and Bill is twelve.
④Bill and Li Mei are in the same school.
⑤Miss Gao is their teacher.



此题答案为:①F ②T ③F ④T ⑤T

这里所提供的题型属于同一类型,即听一段对话或短文,并根据听到的内容判断各选项的内容是否与听到的对话或短文的内容一致,正确的写“T”,不正确的写“F”。这类题主要是考查听者对于对话或短文内容的整体理解和判断正误的能力。只有具备了对有声信息的敏感性,具有储存和记忆连贯信息、推理判断和综合概括的能力以及耳、目、脑、手并用的高度综合协调能力,才能做好这类与其他题型相比具有更大难度的题。由于在这类题中需要听的内容较多、篇幅较长、要求较高、难度较大,因此在做这类题的过程中要注意以下几点:

首先,在可能条件下尽量略读一下试题中的各个备选项,对于所要判定的内容有一些了解,以利于有针对性地去听对话和短文。这样就容易抓住重点,认真地听与备选项有关的内容,做到既节省时间和精力,又提高选择的准确率。

其次,要以句子为单位而不要以词为单位去听。在听的过程中可能有一两个词没听清或没听懂,此时万不可停下来去思考那几个词。因为这样肯定会影响听后面的内容,容易落得个“鸡飞蛋打”的结果。这类题一般允许听两遍。在听第一遍时,要把精力集中在听上,尽量听懂对话或短文的大意,并尽可能地边听边看需要判断正误的题目。听第二遍时,则要听看同步、辅记以记录。此时要边听边将有关的情节、数字、时间、地点、人物关系和一些关键词语听准并做些记录或符号,以防止因遗忘而影响答题。强调听准,是因为所设计的一些干扰性的备选项内容与所听到的内容相差无几。如果对一个人名、一个时间或一个年龄没听准、没记住,那么面对正确选项和干扰选项就很容易感到迷惑或似是而非,难以下手,也就必然会影响到判断的正确率。这与第一遍主要是听大意的要求是截然不同的。

再者,要充分重视短文中具有关键意义的第一句和最后一句,因为它们往往与短文的中心思想和文章重点有密切关系。抓住一头一尾的句子,记住它们的内容,对于理解全文内容和重点十分有利。

最后,有些判断题的答案可以直接从对话或短文的原句中找出,而有的则需要动一番脑筋、转一个弯或向更深层的方向去理解。例如,有一个判断一个女孩年龄的题。短文中只谈到了男孩是10岁,他的妹妹比他小两岁。判断题没说妹妹是8岁,而只是说比哥哥小两岁。因此,不可能从文中听到“8”这个数字,而只能根据哥哥的年龄进行推算。此时如果能听准并记住哥哥的年龄或做了记录,那么这个问题就会迎刃而解。

(2)录音文字:

It's Sunday. Mike and Lin Tao are going to the zoo. They are waiting for a bus. A blue bus stops at the bus stop. Mike and Lin Tao get on it.

The bus stops at the next stop. An old man gets on the bus. Mike and Lin Tao both stand up. Lin Tao says,

“Please sit here, Grandpa.” Mike also says, “Please come here and have my seat.” “Mine is near the door; please take this seat.” says Lin Tao. “Thank you very much. It's very nice of you.” says the old man.

试题内容:

①Mike and Lin Tao are going _____.

- A. to the park B. to the zoo
C. to their school D. home

②They go there _____.

- A. on foot B. by bike
C. by car D. by bus

③_____ gets on the bus at the next stop.

- A. Mike and Lin Tao B. An old man
C. An old woman D. Mike

④The boys ask _____ to sit down.

- A. he B. him
C. he's D. his

⑤_____ seat is near the door.

- A. Mike B. Lin Tao
C. Mike's D. Lin Tao's

此题的答案为:①B ②D ③B ④B ⑤D

这类题从形式上看很像笔试试题中的阅读理解题,都设有一个题干和四个备选项,都是要求根据短文内容选择正确的选项。所不同的是在做阅读理解题时是看短文,而在做这类题时却要听短文。看,可以不受时间的严格限制,可以多看几遍而无需记忆;而听,却只能听一至两遍,且要边听、边记、边思考,除了要听清、听准短文以外,还要看懂题干的句意并根据短文内容选择正确选项。因此,这类题比“听短文,选答语”的题还要难做。所以首先要听懂短文,并在听的过程中借助记录将短文的主要情节、关键词语以及有关数字等记住,然后认真选准选项。

(3)(2005·烟台)

录音文字:

Most people always like buying things, for example, stamps, clothes, books, pictures and K, on. But my friend Mr Brown likes buying clocks. He has three hundred clocks now.

There are clocks everywhere in his house. You can see shelves stand in every room. All the shelves are full of clocks.

Mr Brown likes to do it very much, but his wife doesn't enjoy it at all. She has to clean each clock every day, and it's very difficult to do so. She is also angry at the noise. Each clock keeps its own time. So she can hear the sound of the clocks almost anytime during the day and night.

She says, “The trouble is that I never know the real time, though I have so many clocks around.”



试题内容:()

①Mr Brown likes buying ____.

- A. clocks B. stamps
C. clothes

②Mr Brown has got ____ clocks now.

- A. 3 000 B. 300
C. 350

③Does Mrs Brown have the same hobby as Mr Brown? ____.

- A. No, she doesn't B. Yes, she does
C. We don't know

④Which of the following is right? ____.

- A. Mr Brown cleans the clocks every day
B. Mr Brown repairs the clocks every day
C. The clocks are cleaned by Mrs Brown every day

⑤What's Mrs Brown's trouble? ____.

- A. She can't do the cleaning well
B. She doesn't know the exact time at all
C. The clocks make noise only at night, so she can't sleep well

前面已强调过在听力过程中抓住关键尤为重要。

第①题的关键词是原文中的 but。

第②题的关键词是 three hundred。

第③题的关键词是 not... at all。

第④题的关键词是 She has to clean...。

第⑤题的关键词是“I never know the real time”。

5. 听写题

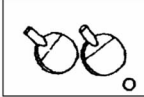
有的省市中考听力还设置听写填空题。让你听句子、对话或短文,填写所缺词。做这类题也没有多少技巧可言,主要是要掌握好应该掌握的单词的读音和词义,一听到音马上就能写出词。需要注意的是,有些近音词和同音词,特别是同音词,要认真辨别清楚,如 it's 和 its,这两个词同音而不同义,究竟写哪一个,要依靠对句意的理解和词的用法的掌握情况辨别。总之,填上这个词以后能使句子正确、通顺才算答对。做这类题时,只要在听音、看题的同时,将注意力集中在空格上,当录音读到空格处时要特别仔细地听那个应填入空格中的词,并迅速而准确地将词填入空格。在做这类听写填空题时,除了要听准音之外,还要十分注意单词的拼写,否则,虽然通过听音知道了应该填哪个词,但如果在单词拼写上有写错、漏写或字母顺序颠倒等情况发生,那么填在这个空格中的词就是一个错词。

总之,希望同学们在掌握了前面所述的技巧之后,在今后的考试中,听力能够做得得心应手。切记要先看后听哟!



(一)

I. 听对话,选择与画面一致的选项。

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 2. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 3. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 4. A.  | B.  | C.  |
| 5. A.  | B.  | C.  |

II. 录音中有五组对话,听对话两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

6. What's Kate's mother?
A. An English teacher. B. A maths teacher.
C. A Chinese teacher.
7. Tom is interested in travelling, isn't he?
A. Yes, he is. B. No, he isn't.
C. Yes, he was.
8. Which shirt does Lucy want to take?
A. The green one. B. The yellow one.
C. The red one.
9. What's Kate doing in the next room?
A. She is dancing. B. She is singing.
C. She's studying.
10. How old is Michael?
A. Twelve. B. Thirteen.
C. Fourteen.

III. 录音中有一段对话,听对话两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的答案。

11. Which sport will begin right now?
A. The girls' 200 metres.
B. The girls' 800 metres.
C. The relay race.
12. What are they talking about?
A. An accident.
B. A class meeting.
C. A sports meeting.



13. Who is shouting, "Ready? Go!"?
A. Wu Dong. B. Liu Hai.
C. Mr White.

14. What's the trouble with Mary?
A. She runs very fast.
B. She was feeling very well.
C. She falls and hurts her leg.

15. Who is first past the finishing line, Mary or Li Tao?
A. Both of them. B. Mary is.
C. Mary isn't.

IV. 录音中有一篇短文, 听短文两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

16. When was Thomas Edison born?
A. In the eighteenth century.
B. In the nineteenth century.
C. In 1487.
17. What did Edison like to do at school?
A. He liked to be late for school.
B. He liked to ask many strange questions.
C. He liked to stay at home with his mother.
18. Who taught Edison at home?
A. His mother. B. His teacher.
C. His parents.
19. What was Edison interested in?
A. Some sports. B. Science.
C. Playing games.
20. When did Edison have a lab?
A. After he finished school.
B. After he was taken out of school.
C. When he was ten.

(二)

I. 录音中有五个句子, 每个句子听一遍, 然后从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能对每个句子作出适当反应的答语。

1. A. It's made of stone. B. It's made of silk.
C. It's made from metal.
2. A. Canada. B. Australia.
C. Japan.
3. A. Forty yuan. B. Fifty kilometres.
C. Twenty metres long.
4. A. Thank you. B. Good.
C. Well.
5. A. With my friends. B. To plant trees.
C. At eight tomorrow afternoon.

II. 录音中有五组对话, 听对话两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

6. How old is Lucy?
A. 16. B. 15.
C. 60.
7. Who wrote *the Moonlight Sonata*?

- A. Beethoven. B. Mark Twain.
C. Thomas Edison.

8. How will the woman go to London?
A. By train. B. By boat.
C. By plane.

9. What time will the game end?
A. 4 : 20. B. 4 : 00.
C. 4 : 30.

10. What does the word "sorry" mean in the dialogue?
A. She didn't want to lend her eraser.
B. She hasn't got an eraser.
C. She didn't hear him clearly.

III. 录音中有一段对话, 听对话两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

11. What are they talking about?
A. Some teachers and students.
B. Jim's English study.
C. Hike and Tom's shoes.
12. What is Tom going to do this morning?
A. Go shopping. B. Go for a hike.
C. Stay at home.
13. Who are they going there with?
A. His mother and father.
B. Mrs White and some children.
C. Mr Green and some students.
14. What's wrong with Jim's shoes?
A. They are too big. B. It is worn out.
C. There are big holes.
15. What did his mother want to do at last?
A. To mend them. B. To wash them.
C. To buy a new one.

IV. 录音中有一篇短文, 听短文两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

16. What did Mrs White love?
A. Bananas. B. Flowers.
C. Trees.
17. Who rang her bell?
A. Her old friend. B. An old man.
C. A small boy.
18. How old is the boy?
A. About seven years old. B. Very old.
C. More than seventeen.
19. What did the boy want to do?
A. He wanted to play with Mrs White.
B. He wanted to get something to eat.
C. He wanted to sell some roses to Mrs White.
20. Where did the boy get the roses?
A. He bought them in the shop.
B. He was given some roses by his sister.



C. He got them from Mrs White's garden.

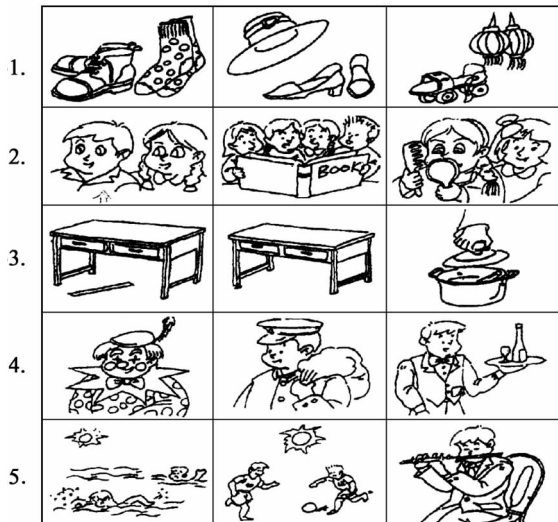
(三)

I. 录音中有五个句子, 每个句子听两遍, 然后每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出与所听内容相符的图画。

A.

B.

C.



II. 录音中有五组对话和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能回答录音中每个问题的正确答案。

6. A. He saw a film. B. He watched a play.
C. He went to the tea house.
7. A. Fourteen. B. Thirty-two.
C. Fifteen.
8. A. 7 : 45 B. 8 : 15
C. 8 : 00
9. A. In front of the library. B. Outside a shop.
C. At the cinema.
10. A. A fine boat. B. Their friend Tom.
C. The weather.

III. 录音中有一段对话和 5 个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能回答录音中每个问题的正确答案。

11. A. At school. B. In a hospital.
C. On the road.
12. A. His bike was broken. B. His leg was hurt.
C. He feels much better.
13. A. A bike. B. Some flowers.
C. Some lessons.
14. A. To worry about his lessons.
B. To operate on him.
C. To stay in bed for a few days.
15. A. Ann. B. The doctor.
C. Tom's mother.

IV. 录音中有一篇短文和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能回答录音中

每个问题的正确答案。

foolish/fulif/adj. 愚蠢的

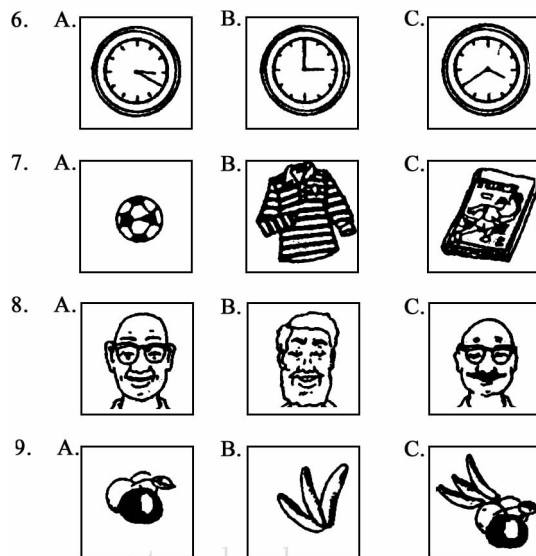
16. A. The sun. B. The Mars(火星).
C. The moon.
17. A. Reading newspapers. B. Drinking.
C. Watching TV play.
18. A. Clever. B. Hard-working.
C. Foolish.
19. A. Yes, he did. B. No, he didn't.
C. Sorry, I have no idea.
20. A. Because he thought the sun was too hot.
B. Because he thought the sun was too far.
C. Because he thought the Frenchman was foolish.

(四)

I. 录音中有五个句子, 每个句子听两遍, 然后在每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中, 选出能应答录音中每个句子的答案。

1. A. Oh, that's very nice of you.
B. Congratulations.
C. Oh, I'm glad to hear that.
2. A. Can you get me some apples?
B. Can you buy me a ticket?
C. Can you get me some stamps?
3. A. By bus. B. Quite well.
C. Reading a book.
4. A. I don't believe it. B. Oh, no.
C. Thanks. You, too.
5. A. Cabbages. B. Eggs.
C. Oranges.

II. 录音中有五组对话和五个问题, 听对话和问题两遍后, 从每组 A、B、C 三幅图画中, 选出能回答录音中每个问题的适当选项。





10. A.



B.



C.



III. 录音中有一段对话和五个问题,听对话和问题两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能正确回答录音中每个问题的答案。

11. A. Mary. B. Mike.
C. Mary's husband.
12. A. He has got a new car. B. He has passed the exam.
C. He has moved.
13. A. This Sunday evening. B. Next Saturday afternoon.
C. This Saturday evening.
14. A. In the open air. B. At Mike's new house.
C. In a park.
15. A. The time. B. Nothing.
C. His new address.
- IV. 录音中有一篇短文和五个问题,听短文和问题两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能正确回答录音中每个问题的答案。
16. A. At the bus stop. B. In front of the shop.
C. Outside the cinema.
17. A. One and a half hours. B. About an hour.
C. A whole morning.
18. A. Something was wrong with his car door.
B. He had too many things in his hand.
C. It was not his own car.
19. A. Green. B. White.
C. Black.
20. A. Mrs Brown. B. Mr Brown.
C. The policeman.

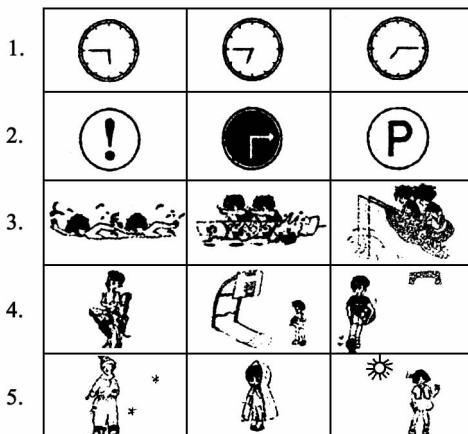
(五)

I. 录音中有五个句子,每个句子听两遍,然后从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出与所听内容相符的图画。

A.

B.

C.



II. 录音中有五组对话和五个问题,听对话和问题两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答录音中每个问题的正确答案。

6. A. One year. B. One term.
C. One month.
7. A. Light green. B. Dark blue.
C. Light blue.
8. A. On foot. B. By car.
C. By bike.
9. A. On the bus. B. At the Fourth Street.
C. In the hospital.
10. A. He studied English.
B. He watched TV.
C. He studied English by watching TV.
- III. 录音中有一段对话和五个问题,听对话和问题两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答录音中每个问题的正确答案。
11. A. Mrs Jenkins. B. Mr Clarke.
C. Betty.
12. A. 7896443 B. 7869443
C. 7896433
13. A. How does the cleaner come?
B. What time does the milkman call?
C. Where is the nearest park?
14. A. Because she's very kind.
B. Because Mr Clarke is her neighbour.
C. Because he has got a lot of questions to ask.
15. A. Any time he likes tomorrow afternoon.
B. Any time after 3 p. m. tomorrow afternoon.
C. At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
- IV. 录音中有一段对话和五个问题,听对话和问题两遍后,从每小题 A、B、C 三个选项中,选出能回答录音中每个问题的正确答案。

16. A. In Plumtree. B. In a small forest.
C. In a city.
17. A. May 19th. B. May 20th.
C. May 21st.
18. A. Once a week. B. Twice a month.
C. Twice a week.
19. A. His daughter. B. His wife.
C. He himself.
20. A. Poor. B. Lucky.
C. Lonely.



专题二 词 汇

第一节 名 词



名师教案

一、考点点击

名词用于表示人、事物或抽象概念的名称,在句子中作主语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、同位语、定语。一些名词性词组可作状语。

名词有专有名词和普通名词两大类,普通名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词又分为单数和复数两种形式。

当名词作主语时,名词和谓语动词必须在人称和数上保持一致。

英语竞赛和各种考试中对名词的考查主要集中在以下方面:

1. 名词的数

规则变化:

一般在词尾加-s,在清辅音后读[s],在浊辅音和元音后读[z]	book car ball	books[s] cars[z] balls[z]
以辅音字母+y结尾,变y为i再加-es读[z]	story	stories[z]
在s, x, sh, ch结尾的名词后加-es,读[iz]	bus box watch fish	buses[iz] boxes[iz] watches[iz] fishes[iz]
以o结尾的名词后加-es或加-s读[z]	radio tomato	radios tomatoes
以f, fe结尾的名词把f或fe变为v,然后再加-es读[vz]	leaf knife	leaves knives

不规则变化:

man→men, woman→women, child→children, foot→feet, a woman doctor→women doctors等。

单复数同形: a fish→fish, a sheep→sheep, a deer→deer, a Chinese→Chinese等。

通常以复数形式出现的名词: thanks, clothes, trousers, goods, glasses等。

以复数形式出现的有生命的集合名词:

people, police, cattle, poultry等。

2. 名词的所有格

当名词在句中表示所有关系、所属关系时,要用名词所有格。

(1)有生命的东西的名词:

the girl's skirt; John's friend; the teachers' room

(注:词尾是s的复数名词)

(2)表示无生命的东西的名词:

a map of China

(3)表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体等无生命的东西也可加's构成所有格。

five minutes' walk; today's newspaper

(4)双重所有格

of结构与名词所有格(-'s)结合起来可构成双重所有格。如:

a friend of my brother's

of加名词性物主代词也可构成双重所有格。如:

a neighbour of mine

二、样题教案

【例1】Are these _____ green or yellow?

- A. leaves B. leave
C. leafs D. left

解析:以f, fe结尾的词把f或fe变为v,然后再加es,如: leaf→leaves, thief→thieves, shelf→shelves, wife→wives, knife→knives等。故本题答案为A。

【例2】I saw him at _____ last week. They live near _____.

- A. my aunt and uncle, St. Paul's
B. my aunt's and uncle's, St. Paul's
C. my aunt and uncle's, St. Paul's
D. my aunts and uncle's, St. Paul's

解析:英语表示“某人的家”,可在某人名词后加's。如 Xiao Wang's(小王的家)。Li Ping and Li Hua's(李平和李华共有的家)。店堂、教堂、诊所也常用这种办法来表示所属关系。如:

the tailor's, the doctor's, St. Paul's (= St. Paul's cathedral)等。故本题答案为C。

【例3】Can you find me _____ in the car?

- A. a room B. room
C. rooms D. the room

解析:room指“房间”时,为可数名词,有单复数形式,如指“空间、场所”时,为不可数名词。本题是指能在小汽车里找一空间。故答案为B。



【例 4】(2005·德州) There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some potatoes, carrots and tomatoes.

- A. eggs B. fruit
C. vegetables D. meat

解析: 由于题中 There are 和 few 都要求后面接复数名词, 而 fruit 和 meat 均为不可数名词, 所以先排除 B、D。后面的提示中都为蔬菜类, 又把 A 排除。故本题答案为 C。

【例 5】(2004·南通) Thirty minutes is half an hour and fifteen minutes is a _____.

解析: 30 分钟为半小时, 15 分钟为一刻钟, 故应填 quarter。

【例 6】(2003·广东) We should brush our _____ (tooth) twice a day.

解析: 我们应每天刷牙两次。很明显应填 tooth 的复数即 teeth。

【例 7】(2003·烟台) Someday you'll find a foreign language a bridge to a lot of _____ (know).

解析: 此题应填 know 的名词 knowledge, 因为它为不可数名词, 故填原形即 knowledge 即可。

【例 8】Yesterday, a friend of _____ (Wei Hua), Xiao Hong, came to see her.

解析: 此处应填 Wei Hua's 构成双重所有格。

【例 9】(2005·济宁) During the Spring Festival _____ (家人) get together and visit their relatives, greeting each other with "Happy New Year".

解析: 根据句意和汉语提示及后面谓动词的形式确定应填 family 的复数 families。

【例 10】It is about ten _____ (minute) walk from my home to school.

解析: 本题的考查目的为复数名词的所有格, 答案为 minutes'。

- A. some help B. many helps
C. any help D. some helps

5. (2002·上海) We'll have a _____ holiday. What about going to the West Lake?

- A. two days B. two-day
C. two-day's D. two-days'

6. (2002·全国中学生英语能力竞赛) —Why did they help Mrs Brown with her work?

—Because she was _____.

- A. an old friend of them
B. a good friend of theirs
C. one of their friend
D. the one of their friends

7. (2005·淄博) I have three pen friends. One is _____, the other two are _____.

- A. Japanese, America B. Russian, Germany
C. Canada, Australia D. English, Frenchmen

8. (2005·济宁) We were very sad and angry to hear that the bad milk powder (劣质奶粉) caused the _____ of over 30 babies.

- A. die B. dead
C. deaths D. dyings

9. (2005·黄冈) As we all know, Bill Gate is very famous for his _____.

- A. science novels B. hard work
C. computer software D. beautiful songs

10. (2004·河北) This is _____ bedroom. The twin sisters like it very much.

- A. Anne and Jane B. Anne's and Jane's
C. Anne's and Jane D. Anne and Jane's

11. (2004·山西) You can find the following INSTRUCTIONS on _____.

KEEP IN A COLD PLACE

- A. food B. money
C. clothes D. books

12. There are about 50 _____ in our school.

- A. women doctors B. women teachers
C. woman workers D. woman teachers

13. I have never read _____ before.

- A. so an interesting story
B. such interesting story
C. so interesting story
D. such an interesting story

14. _____ is made of _____.

- A. Glass, glasses B. A glass, glass
C. Glasses, glasses D. A glass, glasses

15. Don't _____ trouble until _____ you.

- A. trouble, trouble, trouble



一、单项选择

1. I don't think he can eat _____ for lunch.

- A. five bowl of rices B. five bowls of rices
C. five bowl of rice D. five bowls of rice

2. Several _____ stole some books from the _____ last night.

- A. thieves, shelves B. thieves, shelves
C. thieves, shelves D. thieves, shelves

3. The second room is the _____ office.

- A. teacher B. teachers
C. teachers's D. teachers'

4. I'm glad to give you _____.



- B. trouble, trouble, troubles
C. troubles, troubles, trouble
D. troubling, trouble, trouble

二、根据句意及首字母或汉语提示填空

- (2005·南通) I'm going to send an e-mail, but there's something wrong with the mouse of my c ____.
- (2004·河北) A good ____ (开始) makes a good ending.
- (2004·南通) The new term usually starts in ____ (九月).
- (2004·安徽) I have taken many wonderful pictures with the digital c ____.
- (2004·安徽) We often get information by reading newspapers, ____ (杂志) and all kinds of books.
- (2003·南通) Beijing and Shanghai are two of the largest ____ (城市) in China.
- Edison had more than one thousand ____ (发明) in his life.
- Every summer, we have two m ____ holiday.
- (2003·哈尔滨) Here is a card for you with our best w ____.
- The first day of the week is S ____.
- We students should finish our ____ (家庭作业) on time.
- He had a cold, so he went to the ____ (诊所) to get some medicine.
- Many ____ (千) of trees are planted to protect the environment each year.
- We have two f ____, and we use them to walk.
- More and more ____ (中国人) think it necessary to learn English.
- There are many books on those s ____.

第二节 冠 词



名师教案

一、考点点击

1. 冠词的种类型

冠词有两种:a, an 为不定冠词。the 为定冠词。冠词不能单独使用,不定冠词一般用于单数可数名词之前,表示泛指。定冠词在单复数可数名词或不可数名词前都可使用,表示特指。

2. 不定冠词的用法

(1)第一次提到某人或某物,不定冠词起介绍作用。如:This is a book. The book ... Yesterday I say an old man. He ...

(2)表示人或事物的某一类。如:She is a girl. Pass me an apple, please.

(3)表示数量有“一”的意思,但数的概念没有 one 强。如:I have a mouth, a nose, and two eyes.

(4)表示“每一”的意思,相当于 every.

Mr Green goes to the cinema once a week.

(5)用在带修饰的抽象名词之前,表示“一种”的意思。如:It's a great joy to live in New China.

(6)用于某些固定词组中,是该词组不可缺少的组成部分。如:a few, a lot of, a piece of, have a rest ...

(7)在辅音前用 a,在元音前用 an(指发音,而不是字母)。

3. 定冠词的用法

(1)特指某人或某物。如:the photo of the girl, The book on the desk is mine.

(2)指上文提到过的人或物。如:An old cock is sitting in a tall tree. A fox comes to the tree and looks up at the cock.

(3)指双方都知道的人或事物。如:

Where are the new books, Jim?

They are on the small table.

(4)用在表示方位的名词或世上独一无二的事物名词前。如:the east, the right, the sun, the sky.

(5)用于序数词或形容词最高级之前。如:

The first truck is carrying a few baskets.

The third one is carrying the fewest of all.

(6)与某些形容词连用,使形容词名词化代替某一类人或事物。如:The nurse takes good care of the old.

(7)用在姓氏复数形式之前,表示“一家人”或“夫妇”。如:the Greens, the Wangs.

(8)在某些句型结构中代替物主代词。如:Tom hit Bob in the face. (这时定冠词后面的名词往往是人体的一部分)

(9)单数可数名词之前,表示某一类人或事物。如:The tiger is a wild animal.

(10)某些专有名词之前。如:the Great Wall, the Back Street Hospital.

(11)用于某些习惯用语中,如:in the morning, on the left, look the same.

4. 不用冠词或零冠词

(1)专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词前一般不加冠词。如:China, water, music.

(2)名词前已有作定语的指示代词、物主代词、不定代词或数词。如:The letter is in her bag. Come this way!

I have some questions.

(3)复数名词表示泛指。如:They are workers. These are desks.

(4)星期、月份、季节和节目名称。如:It is Sunday. June 1 is Children's Day. It is summer.



(5)三餐、球类活动、学科名词之前。如:

I have supper at home.

He often plays football.

We have English and maths every day.

(6)某些固定词组或习惯用语中。如:at night, go to school, by bus。

注意:

(1)单数名词加定冠词、不定冠词,复数名词不加冠词都可以表示“一类”。如:

A horse is a useful animal.

The horse is a useful animal. } (马是一种有用的动物)

Horses are useful animals. }

(2)某些名词前用冠词或不用冠词,其意义有所不同。如:

He is the best student in the class. (在班级中)

You should listen carefully in class. (在上课时)

I go to the school every Saturday to give a talk. (到那所学校去)

He goes to school on foot. (上学)

He went to the bed to find his glasses. (往床那边走去)

He went to bed early. (上床睡觉)

She is sitting at the table with a book. (在桌子旁)

We were at table when he came in. (在吃饭)

You can sit in the front of the bus. (在……前部)

Don't play in front of the bus. (在……的前面)

二、样题教案

【例 1】English is _____ useful language.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D. much

解析:“英语是一种有用的语言”。不定冠词 an 用在以元音起首的名词或其他以元音起首的词之前。注意,此处指的是元音发音,而不是元音字母。本题中 useful ['ju:slful],起首不是元音,因此 A 是正确答案。

【例 2】My brother is good at playing _____ violin and I am good at playing _____ basketball.

A. the, the

B. /, the

C. a, the

D. the, /

解析:乐器前必须加冠词而球类前则不加冠词,故本题答案为 D。

【例 3】改错: June 1st is the Children's Day, isn't it ?
A B C D

解析:节日前不能加冠词 the,所以 C 错了。

【例 4】Summer Palace is one of the most beautiful parks in the world.
A B C D

解析:Summer Palace 是由普通名词组成的专有名词,前面应加定冠词 the,所以 A 是错的。

【例 5】_____ water in this glass is too dirty to

drink.

But man can't live without _____ water.

A. The, /

B. The, the

C. /, the

D. /, /

解析:第一空的 water 为特指,故用定冠词;第二空后的 water 为泛指,物质名词前不用冠词表示泛指,故本题答案为 A。

【例 6】Mr Zhang asked me _____ question before I could answer _____.

A. the second, the first

B. a second, a first

C. a second, the first

D. the second, a first

解析:形容词最高级、序数词+名词前通常加定冠词,但“序数+名词”前若表示“再一,又一”的意思,则加不定冠词。所以本题答案为 C。

【例 7】(2005·山东枣庄)“Isn't it _____ time for you to go to _____ bed?”

Mother said angrily to Xia Hua.

A. /, /

B. the, /

C. a, the

D. a, /

解析:time 为物质名词,物质名词一般不加冠词,go to bed 为固定搭配“上床睡觉”,bed 前也不加冠词,故答案为 A。

【例 8】(2000·重庆) We should think more of _____ old and _____ young.

A. a, a

B. the, the

C. a, the

D. /, /

解析:定冠词与形容词连用,表示一类人。本题答案为 B。



1. Nanjing lies on _____ Changjiang River and has _____ population of more than four million.

A. the, the

B. the, /

C. the, a

D. /, a

2. Some people say that _____ British are _____ funny people.

A. the, a

B. the, /

C. /, /

D. the, the

3. I'm sorry I failed this time. Could you please give me _____ second chance? Let me have _____ try.

A. a, /

B. a, the

C. the, a

D. a, a

4. _____ good news! We have never heard _____ wonderful news.

A. What a, such a

B. How, so

C. What, such

D. How, so a

5. (2005·德州)—How far is it from this hotel to



第三节 代词



一、考点点击

代词有人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、连接代词、相互代词、不定代词九类。

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词形式列表

人 称 性 数	格	人称代词		物主代词		反身代词
		主格	宾格	形容词	名词	
第一人称 (说话者)	通 单数	I	me	my	mine	myself
	性 复数	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
第二人称 (说话者)	通 单数	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	性 复数	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人称	阳 单数	he	him	his	his	himself
	阴 单数	she	her	her	hers	herself
(被论者)	无 单数	it	it	it	its	itself
	通 复数	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

使用代词时,要注意以下几点:

1. 人称代词作主语时用主格形式,作宾语时用宾格形式。如: Xiao Li is a clever boy. I like him.

2. 形容词性的物主代词只能作定语,修饰后面的名词;名词性的物主代词起着代名词的作用,其后不接名词。如: This is not my book. It is hers.

3. 反身代词不作主语,可作宾语、表语、同位语,须与被指代的人在人称和数上保持一致,常译为“本人,亲自”。如: She didn't often go to look for food herself.

4. 指示代词 this (these) 常用于指较近距离的事物或人; that (those) 常用于指较远的事物或人。

5. 疑问代词是用来构成特殊疑问句的代词,包括: who (主格), whom (宾格), whose (所有格), what 和 which。如: What book are you reading?

6. 关系代词用来引起定语从句,并指代先行词,在从句中充当主语或宾语。关系代词有: who (主格), whom (宾格), whose, which, that。如: The man who has just left is my uncle.

7. 连接代词用来连接名词性从句。连接代词有: who, whom, whose, what, which, that 等。如: This is what I want to tell you.

8. 注意 it 的用法。it 可用于指代上文提到的事物,用于指代天气、环境、时间、距离,用作形式主语、形式宾语等,其用法是考试和竞赛中的热点。

9. 不定代词的替代作用,应用场合较为复杂,对不定代词的考查几乎成为历年的竞赛题、常考题。不定代词

_____ station?

—It is _____ eleven-kilometre walk from here.

- A. the, an B. /, an
C. /, / D. the, a

6. (2005·德州)—_____ terrible weather it is!

—It is said that it will get _____ later.

- A. What, bad B. What, worse
C. What a, bad D. What a, worse

7. (2005·威海) Look at _____ window! There is _____ fly on it.

- A. the; the B. a; a
C. the; a D. a; the

8. (2005·烟台)—How do you like _____ TV play “Ren Changxia”?

—Oh, it's _____ wonderful one. It's one of _____ best TV plays I have ever seen.

- A. a, a, the B. the, the, the
C. the, a, 不填 D. the, a, the

9. (2005·浙江)—_____ day it is!

—Let's go out and enjoy the sunshine!

- A. What a lovely B. How windy
C. What a rainy D. How wet

10. (2004·包头) Yao Ming, _____ NBA star, will continue _____ matches this season.

- A. an, the B. an, a
C. a, the D. the, a

11. (2004·南通) The cartoon “Mulan” is _____ interesting film and _____ story happened in China.

- A. a, the B. an, the
C. the, a D. an, a

12. Hainan is _____ land.

- A. China's second largest
B. the China's second largest
C. China's the second largest
D. the second China's largest

13. —Do you like to listen to _____?

—No. But I like to listen to _____ of Titanic very much.

- A. a music, music B. music, the music
C. the music, the music D. the music, a music

14. Clinton was once again elected _____ of the United States.

- A. president B. a president
C. the president D. some president

15. Li Hua likes playing _____ volleyball, but he does not like playing _____ piano.

- A. /, the B. the, /
C. the, the D. /, /



主要有: all, both, each, either, neither, none, every, some, any, many, another, other, one 等。考生一定要弄清不定代词所指代的确切含义, 所指代的名词数的关系和应用场合以及句型结构, 做到脉络清楚, 运用时方能准确无误(请参照本节“解题指导”中有关不定代词的用法讲解)。

二、样题教案

【例 1】—Can you come Monday or Tuesday?

—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.

- A. either B. neither
C. some D. any

解析: 根据问句中 Monday or Tuesday 可知下句要选择表示两个人或物的不定代词。答语中关键词 I'm afraid 表明答话人意在拒绝对方。故本题答案为 B。

【例 2】(2003·北京海淀)—Have you finished your report yet?

—No, I'll finish in _____ ten minutes.

- A. another B. other
C. more D. less

解析: another 可用“数词+复数名词”前, 这时把“数词+复数名词”看作一个整体。如:

The rain may last another three days. 本题答案为 A。

【例 3】_____ of them knew about the plan because it was kept secret.

- A. Each B. Any
C. None D. No one

解析: 根据句意确定应填表否定的词, 但 no one = nobody, 不与 of 连用。故本题答案为 C。

【例 4】(2004·北京) This isn't _____ pencil case, I left mine at home.

- A. my B. me
C. I D. myself

解析: 形容词性物主代词可修饰后面的名词, 这四个选项中只有 my 为形容词性物主代词。故本题答案为 A。

【例 5】(2004·河北)—Do you prefer milk or orange juice?

—I don't like _____. I usually drink coffee.

- A. other B. another
C. neither D. either

解析: 根据上句 milk 和 orange juice, 确定应选择两者关系的词, A、B 被排除, 后面说 I usually drink coffee. 说 milk 和 orange juice 均不喜欢, 所以应选 C。

【例 6】(2004·山西) Joan and Kicky are too busy to help us.

Let's do it _____.

- A. herself B. himself
C. themselves D. ourselves

解析: “Joan 与 Kicky 都很忙不能帮我们, 咱们自己做吧。”Let's 为 let us 的缩写, 所以应填 us 对应的反身

代词。本题答案为 D。

【例 7】(2005·德州)—Can you cook eggs with tomatoes?

—Yes, of course. _____ can do it, it is easy.

- A. Anyone B. Someone
C. No one D. Everyone else

解析: 根据题意 “It's easy, 任何人都会做” 所以选 A。

【例 8】(2005·烟台) We must make _____ clear to every student that English is _____ great use.

- A. that, 不填 B. it, 不填
C. 不填, of D. it, of

解析: 根据语法, 第一空应填 it 作形式宾语, 而 be of use 为固定短语“有用”的意思。本题答案为 D。

【例 9】He asks me _____ English is the best in our class.

- A. who B. whom
C. whose D. which

解析: 根据句意, “他问在我们班谁的英语最好” 应选 C。

【例 10】When you introduce someone to your friend, you can say. “_____ is Xiao Hong.”

- A. It B. This
C. That D. She

解析: 英语中介绍某人时, 常用句型为 This is ..., 所以本题答案为 B。



- I bought two books today. One is in my hand, _____ is in my bag.
A. the other B. other
C. others D. another
- There is _____ with my watch. It doesn't work.
A. wrong something B. anything wrong
C. something wrong D. wrong nothing
- _____ parents are coming to China.
A. The both of his B. His both
C. The both his D. Both of his
- I'm free. I have _____ to do.
A. anything B. nothing
C. something D. everything
- Of the three foreigners, one is from New York, _____ are from London.
A. another two B. the others two
C. the other two D. others two
- I have four friends. _____ of them are workers.
A. Both B. All



- C. Many D. Each
7. Listen, I have _____ to tell you.
A. anything important B. important thing
C. important something D. something important
8. You can borrow my bike, but you mustn't lend it to _____.
A. others B. other
C. the other D. the others
9. Tom dances better than _____ of the other boys in his class.
A. some B. most
C. any D. one
10. All the students have gone out. There is _____ in the classroom.
A. somebody B. anybody
C. everybody D. nobody
11. (2005 • 浙江)—Are your parents doctors, too?
—No, they are teachers. _____ of them love teaching very much.
A. All B. Both
C. None D. Neither
12. (2004 • 北京) Mary, please show _____ your picture.
A. my B. mine
C. I D. me
13. (2004 • 南京)—When shall we meet again?
—Make it _____ day you like, it's all the same to me.
A. one B. another
C. some D. any
14. (2004 • 南通) There are many big trees on _____ side of the street.
A. all B. both
C. either D. any
15. (2004 • 安徽)—Where is my pen?
—Oh, sorry. I have taken _____ by mistake.
A. yours B. his
C. mine D. hers
16. (2004 • 江西)—A latest English newspaper, please!
—Only one copy left. Would you like to have _____, sir?
A. it B. one
C. this D. that
17. (2005 • 德州)—We have to be quick. The train starts at 10:35.
—Don't worry. There is _____ time to go.
A. few B. a few
C. little D. a little
18. (2005 • 威海) Don't lose _____ in computer games, children.
A. yourself B. yourselves
C. ourselves D. themselves
19. (2005 • 烟台) _____ wonderful work of art it is! I like Zhang Daqian's better than _____.
A. How, anybody's B. How a, any other's
C. What, any others D. What a, anybody else's
20. (2005 • 枣庄) The new car has been here for several days. _____ can it be?
A. When B. What
C. Whose D. Who
21. Kate and her sister went on holiday with a cousin of _____.
A. their B. theirs
C. her D. hers
22. Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge. I can't remember _____.
A. where B. there
C. which D. that
23. They live on a busy main road. _____ must be very noisy.
A. There B. It
C. That D. They
24. —Do you have a camera?
—No, but my father has _____. He just bought _____ a week ago.
A. one, one B. it, it
C. one, it D. it, one
25. He didn't want to say _____ since no one was interested in the subject.
A. anything B. something
C. nothing D. everything
26. It's impossible for all the people to get jobs because _____ of them are not fit for them.
A. none B. not all
C. every one D. all
27. He and his brother are as tall as _____.
A. each of them B. themselves
C. each other D. each other's
28. —Which of the two sweaters will you choose?
—_____. They look nearly the same, and I just need one.
A. Both B. None
C. Neither D. Either
29. The cars made in Japan are much cheaper than _____ made in America.
A. ones B. those
C. that D. the one
30. _____ of us knows the reason why winter is colder than summer.
A. All B. No one



- C. Every one D. Everyone
31. Is this shirt _____ she likes best ?
A. the one B. one
C. that D. it
32. —I feel a bit hungry.
—Why not have _____ bread ?
A. any B. little
C. some D. a few
33. Nancy is expecting another baby and hopes _____ will be a boy.
A. he B. that
C. it D. there
34. In a football game, nine players are not enough. _____ are needed.
A. Other two B. Two else
C. Two more D. The other two
35. Jim is taller than _____ in his class.
A. any other student B. any student
C. other students D. all student

第四节 形容词和副词



名师教案

一、考点点击

(一)形容词

1. 形容词作定语

此时,形容词的位置在被修饰名词之前。如:She is a good girl.

如果有一个以上的形容词修饰名词,这些形容词的位置即由他们和被修饰名词的关系密切程度来决定。一般来说,关系最密的最靠近被修饰的名词。如:a new English book.

2. 形容词作表语

此时,形容词的位置在连系动词之后。如:The mooncake is nice.

有一部分形容词只能作表语,不能作定语,这种形容词叫做“表语形容词”。常见的有 sorry, afraid, ill, glad, alone, worth等。

3. 形容词作宾语补足语

此时,形容词的位置在宾语之后。如:The good news makes us happy.

4. 形容词修饰不定代词,其位置放在被修饰词的后面

如:nothing serious

5. 形容词名词化

某些形容词加上定冠词 the 就相当于名词。如:the

old 老人。

6. 形容词的比较等级

大多数形容词有三个等级:原级、比较级和最高级。原级即形容词的原形。比较级和最高级的词形变化,有规则与不规则两种之分。

(1)规则变化。单音节词和少数双音节词变化如下:

构 成	原级	比较级	最高级
一般加-er, -est	tall	taller[ə]	tallest[ɪst]
以字母 e 结尾只加-r, -st	nice fine	nicer finer	nicest finest
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节,双写这一辅音字母再加-er, -est	big hot	bigger hotter	biggest hottest
以辅音字母+y 结尾的词,先改 y 为 i 再加-er, -est	happy heavy	happier heavier	happiest heaviest

其他双音节词和多音节词,在前面加 more 或 most 来构成比较级和最高级。如:

原 级	比较级	最高级
important beautiful	more important more beautiful	most important most beautiful

(2)不规则变化

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

(3)形容词还可以被置于其前面的 less 和 least 修饰表示“较不”和“最不”的意思。如:interesting 有趣,less interesting 不太有趣,least interesting 最没趣。

7. 比较等级的用法

(1)用原级进行比较,表示二者在性质和程度上相同时,可用“as... as”,意思是“和……一样”。如:Our school is as beautiful as theirs. 表示二者在性质和程度上不相同可用“not so(as)... as”,意思是“和……不一样”。如:Tom is not as tall as his brother.

(2)用比较级进行比较,要用连词 than,如:The sun is bigger than the earth. 有时 than 和其后的部分可以省



略。如: Are you feeling better now? 省略了“than before”。

一些表示比较程度的状语。如: much, even, still, a lot 等词语, 可放在比较级之前。如: He runs much faster than I.

(3) 用最高级进行比较是对三者或三者以上的人或事物进行比较, 最高级之前要加定冠词 the, 之后一般要接表示范围的短语或从句。如: Tom is the best student in our class. This story is the most interesting of the three.

(4) 几个比较级的特殊句型 ①“more and more”表示“越来越……”。如: He is more and more interested in English. It is getting hotter and hotter. (2) 倍数表达, 用 be + 倍数 + 形容词 + as + 被比对象。如: This room three times as big as that one. 也可用 be + 倍数 + 比较级 + than + 被比对象。如: The sun is a million times larger than the earth.

8. 没有比较等级的形容词

下列四类形容词, 一般没有比较等级。

(1) 有些形容词, 它们的含义是绝对的, 所以没有比较等级。如: dead(死的), empty(空的), wooden(木头的), round(圆的), wrong(错误的), right(对的)等。

(2) 类属形容词, 如: 国籍、宗教信仰、政治派别等, 他们说明某人或某物的类别, 一般没有比较等级, 如: French, political(政治的)等。

(3) 表示方位、性质的形容词, 一般没有比较等级。如: left, physical(体力的)等。

(4) 表语形容词一般没有比较等级。如: afraid, asleep, alone 等。

(二) 副词

副词的构成

1. 有许多词既是形容词又是副词。如: back, high, fast 等。

2. 有许多副词是从形容词转化而来的。方法是在形容词词尾加上 -ly。如: carefully, badly, freely, slowly 等, 在变化时要注意词尾是 y 的, 要把 y 改为 i 再加 ly。如 busy → busily, happy → happily, 另外以 e 结尾的, 大部分直接加 -ly。如: wide → widely, brave → bravely 等。还有几个特殊的要去 e 后再加 -ly 或 y。如: true → truly, terrible → terribly 等。

3. 有些带 -ly 的副词与其相应的形容词意义不一样。如: hardly(几乎不), nearly(差不多), lately(近来、最近)等等。

副词的用法

1. 作状语: It is raining hard.

2. 作表语: Class is over.

3. 作宾语补足语: Let him in.

4. 作定语: The people here are friendly.

副词的比较等级

副词的比较等级与形容词的比较等级十分类似。其变化和用法也都相似。只是副词的最高级前可省去定冠词 the。如: Who runs (the) fastest in your class?

二、样题教案

【例 1】It was _____ cold yesterday.

- A. terrible B. more terrible
C. terribly D. more terribly

解析: 修饰形容词要用副词, 另外句意无比较意思, 所以用副词原级, 故答案为 C。

【例 2】This picture is _____ than that one.

- A. beautiful B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful D. the most beautiful

解析: beautiful 是个多音节词, 其比较级要用 more, 本题是两个事物进行比较, 要用比较级, B 是正确答案。

【例 3】These flowers are _____ than those ones.

- A. much beautiful B. much more beautiful
C. very beautiful D. as beautiful

解析: than 前用比较级, beautiful 一词是多音节词, 它的比较级是 more beautiful, 另外形容词比较级前可以用 much 等词来修饰, 所以选项 B 正确。

【例 4】Beihai Park is one of _____ parks in Beijing.

- A. beautiful B. more beautiful
C. most beautiful D. the most beautiful

解析: 表示三者或三者以上(人或物)的比较时, 用形容词最高级。本题 beautiful 是个多音节词, 前面加 the 和 most, D 是正确答案。

【例 5】He is not _____ to join the army.

- A. enough old B. enough young
C. younger D. old enough

解析: 本题没有比较的意思, 所以 C 不对, 又因为 enough 修饰形容词或副词时要放在其后, 因此 D 是正确答案。

【例 6】The Changjiang River is one of _____ rivers in the world.

- A. long B. longer
C. longest D. the longest

解析: “one of ...” 是“……之一”的意思, 常用形容词最高级表示, 且后面跟名词复数形式, 因此 D 是正确答案。

【例 7】(2005·威海)—Can you understand me?

—Sorry. I can _____ hear you clearly.

- A. almost B. ever
C. hardly D. nearly

解析: 根据句中 sorry 一词, 说明没听清楚, 选项中只有 hardly “几乎不, 几乎没有”具有否定意义, 故本题答案为 C。

【例 8】(2005·滨州)—Which runs _____, a cow, a sheep or a horse?

—Of course a horse does.