

# 大学英语 基础指导

惠亚玲 张雅毅 高菊霞 谢建红 陈西亚 编



西安地图出版社

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# 前 言

本书以《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)为依据,针对英语基础薄弱的文理科各专业学生、艺术类学生及成人高等专科各专业学生编写。考虑到上述学生入学英语基础薄弱,尤其是在语法、词汇的正确使用方面有一定困难,同时在直接参加 CET—4, PET—A/B 或专升本英语考试时也存在一定的难度,因此,我们组织长期以来从事大学英语教学,具有丰富教学经验的教师编写了此书,旨在巩固学生的英语基础知识和技能,使学生对各类考试中常见的题型有一个较全面较系统的了解与训练,以便在目前题型多变的各类统考中应答自如。

本书既可以被用作备考时教师对学生辅导的教科书,也可以供学生自学使用。

本书具有如下特点:

1、紧扣英语考试复习大纲。全书以章为单位,按照考试大纲所提出的各项要求进行编写。各部分内容的难易程度相当于《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行)中规定的二级、三级水平,练习的具体设计尽量做到符合学生的水平,难易适中。

2、本书的可操作性强,每一章节不但有对知识要点的系统讲解,而且还编写了适当的自测练习题,并附有答案,从而帮助学生系统而全面地巩固所学知识。

3、本书选材广泛,信息量大,最大限度地涵盖了英语教学中的难点重点,及考点。

本书由惠亚玲、高菊霞、张雅毅、谢建红、陈西亚等编写,惠亚玲负责全书的统稿,高菊霞对全书进行审阅。我们希望本书在学生的备考过程中能够起到解疑和扩充知识的作用,帮助学生更好地掌握所学知识,提高语言能力。由于编者水平有限,书中不当之处,诚请读者及同仁指正。

编者  
2006年9月

# 目 录

<b>第一章 语法难点与考点</b> .....	( 1 )
第一节 动词时态 .....	( 1 )
第二节 主谓一致 .....	( 8 )
第三节 反意疑问句 .....	( 12 )
第四节 情态动词 .....	( 15 )
第五节 倍数表示法与强调句 .....	( 19 )
第六节 非谓语动词 .....	( 23 )
第七节 虚拟语气 .....	( 41 )
第八节 倒装 .....	( 47 )
第九节 从句 .....	( 51 )
<b>第二章 词汇</b> .....	( 58 )
第一节 词汇题解题技巧 .....	( 58 )
第二节 词汇综合训练 .....	( 63 )
<b>第三章 阅读理解与简答</b> .....	( 87 )
第一节 阅读理解题型分析 .....	( 87 )
第二节 阅读理解解题技巧 .....	( 87 )
第三节 阅读理解样题及分析 .....	( 89 )
第四节 简答题的题型分析及解题技巧 .....	( 94 )
第五节 快速阅读的解题技巧 .....	( 98 )
第六节 阅读简答专项训练 .....	( 100 )
第七节 快速阅读专项练习 .....	( 127 )
<b>第四章 完型填空</b> .....	( 134 )
第一节 完型填空题特点 .....	( 134 )
第二节 解题技巧和策略 .....	( 136 )
第三节 完型填空题专项训练 .....	( 138 )
<b>第五章 写作</b> .....	( 148 )
第一节 英语作文写作技巧 .....	( 148 )
第二节 常见的作文题型 .....	( 153 )
第三节 作文专项练习 .....	( 157 )
<b>附： 参考答案</b> .....	( 159 )

# 第一章 语法结构难点

## 第一节 动词时态

### 一、一般时

#### 1. 一般现在时

一般现在时有三种基本用法: 1) 表示人、事物的现在状况和特点; 如: My father is a clerk. He works in a bank. 2) 表示经常或习惯性的动作, 句子中常含有 always, often 等时间状语; 如: She always gets up at 6:00. 3) 表示格言、科学事实或客观真理等; 如: Water boils at 100°C.

一般现在时几种常见的习惯性用法:

1) 一般现在时可以用在条件状语从句和时间状语从句中表示将来时间。

e.g. I' ll come to see you as soon as I come back.

If you finish the job on time, you' ll be regarded as efficient.

We shall go outing when you finish your holiday homework.

2) 表示按规定、计划或安排要发生的情况, 常用于口语中, 句中常有一个表示时间的状语。主要用于 be, come, go, start, begin, leave, return, end, stop, open, take place 等系动词。

e.g. My flight takes off at 11 a.m. 我的航班上午 11 点起飞。

They leave at nine tomorrow morning. 他们明天上午 9 点钟离开。

Classes begin next week. 下星期开学。

3) 常用于 hear, say, tell 等动词, 表示一个已经发生的动作。

e.g. I hear Tom has passed the exam.

4) 一般现在时在某些分句中还可以与 will 结构互换使用, 表示将来时间。

①用在表示“务必做到”等含义的 see(to it), make sure, make certain 等结构的 that 从句中。

e.g. I' ll make sure that he has (will have) a good rest.

Make certain (that) you know (will know) when class begins.

Father will see (to it) that the door is (will be) closed.

②用在 I hope, I bet (相信, 敢说) 等结构后面的 that 从句中。

e.g. I hope you pass (will pass) the exam.

I bet he comes (will come) back tomorrow.

5) 一般现在时除了可以用在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中表示将来时间外, 还可以用于 wh-从句中, 表示将来时间。

e.g. It doesn' t matter who goes first.

Whatever you say, I won' t change my mind.

#### 2. 一般过去时

一般过去时表示: 1) 过去某时间内发生的动作或存在的状态; 如: I saw him yesterday.

2) 过去经常性、习惯性的行为, 常与表示过去的时间状语连用; 如: She lived in this house in the early 1970s. She went to school by bus when she studied here.

一般过去时也有以下几种常见的用法:

(1) 当主句为过去将来时, 在其时间状语、条件状语等从句中用一般过去时表示过去将来的动作。

e.g. I would not go with you if it rained the next day.

When he was ready, he would phone us.

(2) 一般过去时可用于虚拟语气, 表示现在或将来的臆想情况或非真实情况。这种用法一般只出现在 “It’ s time…” “I wish…” 等结构之后的 that 从句中以及 “If only…” 这样的句型中。

e.g. It’ s time we took a rest.

We’ d rather you stayed here for another week.

I wish I were young again.

If only we had a larger flat.

### 3. 一般将来时

一般将来时有多种表示形式, 如 “will/shall+动词原形”, “be going to +动词原形”, “be to +动词原形”, “be about to + 动词原形” 和 “be on the point of + 动名词”。其中 will/shall 泛指将来, 但 will 还可以表示一种必然趋势或固有的特性; be going to 指人时着重于打算, 指物时表示有迹象要发生的情况; be to + 动词原形表示按计划、安排将要发生的动作; be about to 表示即将发生的动作。

e.g. I shall be twenty next Sunday.

The weather will be good tomorrow.

I’ m going to tell him what has happened.

Look, it’ s going to rain.

There is to be an English exam next week.

Are you ready? We are about to start.

### 4. 过去将来时

过去将来时指从过去某一时间开始将要发生或可能要发生的动作或状态, 常用于主句是过去时的宾语从句中。

e.g. Tom said he would arrive here at 5.

She wanted to know what would happen in the future.

注意: 1) 表示过去经常性或习惯性的动作或状态, 也可用 “used to + 动词原形”。

e.g. I used to stay up late watching TV.

He used to be pretty and handsome.

2) 表示过去经常发生的动作, 还可用 “would + 动词原形”, 但只表示动作, 不表示状态。

e.g. As a child, she would pass the shop every day after school.

He would often go to the beach with his girl friend if the weather was good.

## 二、进行时态

### 1. 现在进行时

1) 现在进行时表示正在进行或在目前限定时间正在进行的动作。

e.g. It is raining now.

They are playing basketball.

2) 在时间状语从句或条件状语从句中表示将来正在进行的动作。

e.g. Wake me up if I' m still sleeping at 7.

Take care when you are walking.

3) 表示一个在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作 (常含有表示未来的状语)。

e.g. Are you going anywhere tomorrow?

We are leaving on Friday.

注: 这种情况仅限于 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, work, sleep, stay, play, have, wear 等动词。

4) 表示状态、感觉等的静态动词, 如 be, love, like, know, forget, hope, see, seem, appear, belong to, own, consist of, hate, want, need, prefer, understand, doubt, remain, contain, suggest, possess, desire 等, 一般不能用于进行时态。但是, 某些静态动词除静态意义外, 还有非静态意义, 可用于现在进行时, 或带有说话人的感情色彩, 常与 always, constantly, continuously, forever 等词连用; 或词义已经发生转换。

e.g. He is expecting (waiting for) his girlfriend.

She is appearing (performing) in a new play.

He is always changing his mind.

## 2. 过去进行时

过去进行时用法如下:

1) 过去正在进行或持续进行着的事情, 如: I was working last night.

2) 过去并列发生的事情, 如: I was doing house work while the children were watching TV.

3) 与过去的事情同时发生的持续性行为, 如: When the war started, we were staying in the city.

4) 重复的行为, 如: He was always calling me late at night.

## 3. 将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某一时刻一定发生某动作或某动作正在进行。

e.g. This time tomorrow, we' ll be waiting for you at the station.

I' ll be working all day tomorrow.

## 三、完成时态

### 1. 现在完成时

1) 在用 already, yet, just, as yet, ever, never 等副词做状语时, 常用现在完成时。

2) 如果表示动作发生在过去, 但与现在仍有联系, 或者其影响、结果仍然存在, 并且句中无时间状语, 这种情况常用现在完成时。

e.g. We have visited the Summer Palace.

I have finished my homework.

3) 如果表示动作发生在过去, 持续到现在才完成或有可能继续下去, 常用现在完成时。

e.g. Richard has been ill for about 2 weeks since she left.

4) 如果主句是一般将来时, 由 as soon as, after, before, till/until, when, if



等引出的状语从句常用现在完成时表示将来完成的动作。

e.g. I' ll help you as soon as I have finished my homework.

5) 在下面这些表达方式后面要用现在完成时:

This (That/It) is the first (second/third, etc.)...

This (That/It) is the only...

This (That/It) is the best (finest/worst/most interesting etc...)

e.g. That is the first time (that) he has felt relaxed for months.

That is the fourth bottle (that) they have drunk this evening.

It' s one of the most wonderful film (that) I' ve ever seen.

如果主句是过去时间, 从句通常用过去完成时; 如果主句表示将来时间, 从句动词仍然用现在完成时。

e.g. It was the third time that he had got drunken.

It' ll be the first time that the student has written a paper.

6) 瞬时动词用于完成时, 其肯定式不能和表示一段时间的时间状语连用, 如: in the past/last few years, for three days, by/up to now, since, so far 等。

我们不能说: They have come here for half a year. (他们来这里已有半年了。) 如果要表示这样的意思, 可改用一般过去时或 to be 的完成时。可改成: They came here half a year ago. 或 They have been here for half a year.

但是, 瞬时动词的否定式可以和表示一段时间的时间状语连用。

e.g. We haven' t seen each other for over ten years. 我们已有十多年没见面了。

We have seen each other for over ten years. (误)

常见的动词有: ask, begin, buy, come, decide, go, hear, leave, lose, meet, recover, return, see, stop, talk, visit 等。

## 2. 过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某时刻前发生和完成的动作, 其特点与现在完成时相似, 常由 before 来引出。

e.g. The ship had left a few hours before.

He had finished all the work before he went to bed.

在复合句中, 要比较两个谓语动词, 先发生的动作要用过去完成时,

e.g. we got to the railway station, the rain had left.

He sat down when he had reported what he wanted to say.

过去完成时的特殊用法:

1) 用于 hardly/scarcely ... when ... 和 no sooner ... than ... 句型中。

e.g. I had hardly entered the house when it began to rain.

I had no sooner entered the house than it began to rain.

这两种句型还常用倒装形式。

e.g. Hardly had I entered the house when it began to rain.

No sooner had I entered the house than it began to rain.

2) 用于虚拟条件句中表示与过去事实相反。

e.g. If a doctor had been available, the boy would not have died.

3) 动词 hope, expect, think, intend, mean, want, suppose, plan 等用于过去完成时, 表示未实现的愿望、打算和意图。

I had thought that you could come and visit us.

I had meant to come, but I was too busy.

### 3. 将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来完成的动作, 一般有表示将来的时间状语, 如 by the time ..., by the end of ..., when 等引出的时间状语。

e.g. By the end of this semester, I shall have completed 4 courses.

Call me at 6 this afternoon. I'll have finished my dinner by then.

## 四、完成进行时

### 1. 现在完成进行时

表示动作从过去某一时刻开始, 一直持续到现在, 可能刚刚停止或正在进行, 强调动作延续和长久。

e.g. I have been reading the play this week. (仍在读)

My daughter has been writing letters all afternoon and she has not finished yet.

### 2. 过去完成进行时

表示动作从过去某一时刻开始, 一直持续到过去另一时刻, 那时动作可能刚完成, 也可能仍在进行。它与过去完成时的不同之处在于强调动作的长久性。

e.g. I had been looking for it for hours before I found it.

It had been raining for two days. The fields were all under water.

### 3. 将来完成进行时

将来完成进行时表示一直持续到将来某一时间的动作, 并且可能还要进行下去。

e.g. We shall have been working for 15 years in university by the end of this year.

## 自测练习一

- The Thames \_\_\_\_\_ into the North Sea.  
A. run                      B. runs                      C. has run                      D. is running
- I \_\_\_\_\_ Tom quite well; we met at a party.  
A. am knowing                      B. was knowing  
C. know                      D. had been knowing
- I don't know whether it will rain or not, but if it \_\_\_\_\_, I shall stay at home.  
A. will                      B. does                      C. did                      D. shall
- I have to finish my homework before my mother \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
A. comes                      B. will come                      C. has come                      D. shall come
- Here \_\_\_\_\_ the trolley-bus!  
A. is coming                      B. comes                      C. has come                      D. has been coming
- It's the third time I \_\_\_\_\_ him this month.  
A. had seen                      B. see                      C. saw                      D. have seen

7. She showed him the photo she \_\_\_\_\_ the day before.  
A. has taken      B. took      C. was taking      D. had taken
8. If you go to the western suburbs of the city, you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of new buildings.  
A. will see      B. have seen      C. see      D. are going to see
9. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ for more than a week.  
A. has left      B. has gone away      C. went away      D. has been away
10. I' ll return the books to library as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. will finish      B. am going to finish  
C. finished      D. have finished
11. She has bought some cloth; she \_\_\_\_\_ herself a dress.  
A. makes      B. is going to make  
C. would make      D. had make
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A. Do ... marry      B. Have ... married  
C. Have ... been married      D. Are ... married
13. She told me that her father \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office when I arrived.  
A. just went      B. has just gone  
C. had just gone      D. had just been going
14. Peter said that he \_\_\_\_\_ home the next day.  
A. was going to      B. will go  
C. would go      D. had gone
15. They \_\_\_\_\_ to help but could not get here in time.  
A. had wanted      B. have wanted  
C. was wanting      D. want
16. I didn' t know when they \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
A. came      B. were coming      C. had come      D. had been coming
17. He was taken into hospital last week. In fact, he \_\_\_\_\_ ill for three months.  
A. had been      B. has got      C. had fallen      D. has been
18. It \_\_\_\_\_ long before we celebrate New Year' s Day.  
A. isn' t      B. hasn' t been      C. wasn' t      D. won' t be
19. I bought a new house last year, but I \_\_\_\_\_ my old house yet, so at the moment I have two houses.  
A. did not sell      B. have not sold      C. had not sold      D. do not sell
20. Ever since the family moved to the suburbs last year, they \_\_\_\_\_ better health.  
A. could have enjoyed      B. had enjoyed  
C. have been enjoying      D. are enjoying
21. I decided to go to the library as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. finish what I did      B. finished what I did  
C. would finish what I was doing      D. finished what I was doing
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ our breakfast when an old man came to the door.

- A. just have had    B. have just had    C. just had    D. had just had
23. It was the second time someone \_\_\_\_\_ me that evening.  
A. had interrupted    B. would have interrupted  
C. to have interrupted    D. to interrupt
24. Until then, his family \_\_\_\_\_ from him for six months.  
A. didn' t hear    B. hasn' t been hearing  
C. hasn' t heard    D. hadn' t heard
25. He came back late, \_\_\_\_\_ which time all the guests had already left.  
A. after    B. by    C. at    D. during
26. If you smoke in a non-smoking section people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will object    B. objected    C. must object    D. have objected
27. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.  
A. have lasted    B. will have lasted    C. would last    D. has lasted
28. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time all those old houses \_\_\_\_ down.  
A. will have been pulled    B. will have pulled  
C. will be pulling    D. will be pulled
29. I' m awfully sorry, but I had no alternative. I simply \_\_\_\_\_ what I did.  
A. ought to have done    B. have to do    C. had to do    D. must do
30. Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_ , it takes many years for the system to recover.  
A. has done    B. is to do    C. does    D. is done

## 第二节 主谓一致

一致是指句子成分之间或词语之间必须在人称、数、性等方面保持一致关系。英语中最主要的一致关系是主谓一致。在处理一致关系的问题上必须遵循以下三个原则:

A. 语法一致——从语法形式上取得一致, 如主语为单数形式, 谓语动词也用单数形式; 主语为复数形式, 谓语动词也用复数形式。

B. 意义一致——从意义着眼来处理一致问题。如有时主语虽为单数, 但其意义为复数, 谓语动词也采用复数形式。

C. 就近原则——谓语动词的人称和数往往同和谓语词靠得最近的主语的人称和数保持一致。

### 一、名词作主语

#### 1. 单、复数同形的名词作主语

1) 单、复数同形的名词, 特别是以-s 结尾的单、复数同形名词: sheep, deer, aircraft, spacecraft, hovercraft, offspring, crossroads, headquarters, means, species, series, works 等, 用单数动词还是复数动词要根据上下文的意思。

2) 根据句中出现的限定词 (a/an, many, a few, several, this/that, these/those, every, each, all 等) 或代词确定其单、复数。

3) 根据“意义一致”原则判断。

e. g. Every means has been tried since then.

#### 2. 只能用作复数的集体名词

这些名词包括: cattle, people, police, folk, poultry 等。

e. g. The cattle were grazing on the meadow.

#### 3. 既可做单数也可做复数的集体名词

1) 根据“意义一致”原则判断。

2) 常用的此类名词: army, audience, company, crew, enemy, board, family, commitment, government, team, staff 等。

e. g. My family have agreed not to exchange gifts this year.

The government has imposed a ban on demonstrations.

#### 4. 表示学科或疾病的名词作主语

以-s 结尾的学科或疾病的名词做主语, 谓语动词用单数形式。常用的名词有: economics, electronics, physics, mechanics, mathematics, politics, statistics, measles 等。

#### 5. and 连接两个并列名词作主语

1) and 或 both...and 连接的并列结构作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

2) And 连接两个或两个以上单数名词作主语, 指同一事物或同一概念时, 谓语动词必须用单数。

e. g. The iron and steel industry is no longer booming.

3) And 连接两个不可数名词前带限定词 all 时, 谓语动词用单数。

e. g. All his time and money has been wasted.

4) And 连接的名词词组前带 each, every 或 many a 等限定词时, 谓语动词用单数。

e.g. Every book and magazine is listed on the card catalogue(目录卡).

Every man, woman, and child needs love and understanding.

6. 下列名词均为不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数形式

advice, equipment, furniture, information, luggage, news, behavior, cash, clothing, fun, knowledge, luck, machinery, lightning, thunder, traffic, weather 等。

## 二、连词引导并列成分作主语

1. 根据“邻近一致”的原则判断。

2. both ... and 引导主语, 谓语动词只能用复数形式。

3. ... or ..., either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., not only ... but also ... 等连词引导的并列主语, 根据“邻近一致”的原则, 应以第二个主语的人称、数来确定谓语动词的形式。

4. 下列短语作主语, 其谓语动词的形式视 of 后名词的数而定(即可数名词为复数, 物质名词或抽象名词为单数): a lot of, all of, some of, most of, half of, two thirds of, 90% of, part of, the rest of 等。

e.g. Some of the coins (money) were (was) missing.

5. 由下列介词引起的短语跟在主语后不影响主语的数: accompanied by, along with, as well as, but, except, in addition to, including, instead of, like, more than, rather than, together with 等。

e.g. The president of the college, together with the deans, is planning a conference for the purpose of laying down certain regulations.

## 三、分类词作主语

1) 常用分类词: sort, kind, form, piece, portion, quantity, series, section, species, type 等。

2) “分类词+ of+名词”作主语, 谓语动词的单、复数与分类词一致。

四、数词和表示时间、金钱、度量衡、温度等名词作主语, 表示一定的量或总量时, 谓语动词一般用单数形式。

e.g. Fifteen minutes is all that I can spare to talk over this matter with you.

## 五、“there be”结构的主谓一致

依据“邻近一致”的原则判断, 根据紧跟 be 后面的名词的数来确定 be 的单复数形式。

## 六、定语从句中的主谓一致

根据定语从句修饰的先行词的人称、数来判断定语从句谓语动词的人称、数。

注意: 在“one of + 复数名词或代词”的结构中, 定语从句修饰复数名词或代词, 从句的谓语动词用复数。

e.g. Jane is one of those people who like football.

但在“the only one of + 复数名词或代词”的结构中, 定语从句的谓语动词用单数。

e.g. He is the only one of the students who has finished the assigned work.

## 七、代词一致

代词一致是指句中代词应在数、性、人称等方面彼此保持一致。

1. 由 and 连接两个名词时, 代词用复数。

e.g. The tourists and businessmen lost their luggage in the accident. 旅游者和商人丢失了行李。

2. 当主语为复数形式, 后跟 each 做同位语时, 如果 each 位于动词之前, 其后的代词或相应的限定词用复数形式; 如果 each 位于动词之后, 其后的代词或相应的限定词用单数形式。

e.g. They each have their own work. 他们每人有自己的工作。

We are each responsible for his own family. 我们各自负责自己的家庭。

3. 由 either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but (also), or 连接两个名词, 如果两个词在数或性上不一致, 人称代词一般与邻近的名词在数、性上保持一致。

e.g. Neither John nor Alice has her key with her. 约翰和爱丽丝都没有带钥匙。

Neither the package nor the letters have reached their destination. 包裹和信都未到达目的地。

Did Andrew or Alice lose her self-confidence? 是安德鲁还是艾丽斯失去了信心?

Not only Tom but I can do my work well. 我和汤姆都能将工作做好。

在正式语体中, 如果两个词在性或数上不一致, 则用两个不同的人称代词。

e.g. If either David or Janet comes he or she will want a drink. 如果是大卫或珍妮特来, 他或她是会要喝点儿的。

4. 以下代词或合成代词作主语或主语的限定词时, 其相应的代词一般按语法一致原则, 采用单数形式: either, neither, each, each one, no one, the other, another 及 something, everything, nothing, everybody, anybody, nobody, everyone, anyone 等。

e.g. Each of the suspects was arrested. 每个嫌疑分子都被逮捕了。

Each of us sailors was eager for land. 我们水手都渴望陆地。

Nobody wants to go there, does he? 没人愿意去那儿, 是吗?

Everybody talked at the top of his voice. 每个人都使劲扯着嗓门讲话。

Everything is ready, isn't it? 一切都准备好了, 对吧?

## 自测练习二

1. Fifty years \_\_\_\_\_ not a long time in history.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. was                      D. have been
2. Ten apples \_\_\_\_\_ enough for a meal.  
A. is                      B. been                      C. are                      D. being
3. One and a half banana \_\_\_\_\_ left on the table.  
A. was                      B. had been                      C. were                      D. are
4. A year and a half \_\_\_\_\_ passed.  
A. is                      B. has                      C. have                      D. are
5. Half a dollar \_\_\_\_\_ spent on food.  
A. were                      B. was                      C. had                      D. has
6. The poet and singer \_\_\_\_\_ come.  
A. was                      B. were                      C. has                      D. have

7. The secretary and the manager \_\_\_\_\_ present at the meeting.  
A. was                      B. were                      C. has                      D. have
8. Truth and honesty \_\_\_\_\_ the best policy.  
A. are                      B. were                      C. is                      D. was
9. War and peace \_\_\_\_\_ a constant theme in history.  
A. are                      B. were                      C. is                      D. was
10. Egg and rice \_\_\_\_\_ her usual breakfast.  
A. are                      B. is                      C. were                      D. has
11. Her home and office \_\_\_\_\_ on the fifth floor.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. were                      D. was
12. A mass of snow \_\_\_\_\_ in the yard.  
A. lie                      B. lies                      C. laid                      D. lain
13. A large proportion of her income \_\_\_\_\_ spent on clothes.  
A. are                      B. has                      C. will                      D. is
14. He was the only one of the boys who \_\_\_\_\_ given the prize.  
A. is                      B. was                      C. are                      D. were
15. This is one of the books on the subject that \_\_\_\_\_ been written in Chinese.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. have                      D. has
16. He is one of the boys who \_\_\_\_\_ from the country.  
A. came                      B. comes                      C. come                      D. coming
17. There \_\_\_\_\_ one or two problems to be tackled today.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
18. One or two soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ to be sent.  
A. have                      B. has                      C. is                      D. was
19. Twenty herd of cattle \_\_\_\_\_ in the field.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. has
20. The total number of cars in this city \_\_\_\_\_ amazing.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. be                      D. have been



### 第三节 反意疑问句

一、当主句是 suppose, think, believe, expect, imagine 等动词作谓语, 并且主句的主语是第一人称时, 句末的反意疑问部分与宾语从句一致。当否定转移到此类句子的主句时, 反意疑问部分用肯定的形式。

e.g. I don't suppose he is serious, is he?

I suppose you're not serious, are you?

二、当句子主语是 anything, everything, nothing, something 等指物的代词时, 反意疑问部分的主语常用 it, 当句子的主语是 anybody, everybody, nobody, no one, somebody 等指人的代词时, 反意部分的主语常用 they。

三、在 I wish 结构中, 反意疑问部分用肯定形式 may I。

四、当陈述部分是 "I am" 时, 反意疑问部分要用 aren't I; 但反意疑问部分是肯定形式时, 可用 am I。

e.g. I am not your student, am I ?/I am your student, aren't I?

五、在含有情态动词的反意疑问句中, 有几点应注意:

1. used to 的否定形式有: usedn't to, used not to, didn't use to, 因此反意疑问部分用 didn't + 主语 或 used + 主语 + not。

2. There used to be 的疑问形式是 Used there to be?

3. 在带有 had better (最好), would rather (宁愿), would sooner (宁愿), would as soon (宁愿), would like (想) 等的句子中, 反意疑问部分以 had, would 为助动词。

e.g. We had better go, hadn't we?

You'd rather stay here alone, wouldn't you?

4. dare 或 need 作行为动词和作情态动词的不同情况下, 反意疑问部分助动词不同。

e.g. He dares to escape, doesn't he? (行为动词)

He daren't escape, dare he? (情态动词)

He needn't do it, need he?

He needs money, doesn't he?

5. 在有 ought to 的句子中, 反意疑问部分多用 shouldn't。

e.g. We ought to go now, shouldn't we?

6. 陈述部分含有表示推测的情态动词 must 时, 若 must + be 表示对现在情况进行推测, 可当作一般现在时或现在进行时的反意疑问句处理。

e.g. You must be very hungry, aren't you?

He must be working at the office, isn't he?

7. must + 完成体用来表示推测过去的动作持续到现在, 按完成体的反意疑问句来处理。

e.g. You must have studied English for years, haven't you?

8. must + 完成体用来表示对过去情况的推测, 可当作一般过去时的反意疑问句处理。

e.g. You must have come last week, didn't you?

六、含祈使句的反意疑问句

1. 当 let us 或 let me 表示请求许可时, 不可缩略成 let's, 反意疑问部分用 "will you",