

军队专业技术干部

英语考试指南

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编写 中国人民解放军专业
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第一部分 语法结构与词汇

语法是语言的组织构造规则,它包括词法和句法两大部分。词法涉及词的不同类别、词形变化以及词的构造。英语词类的形态变化包括:名词和代词的数、格和性的词形变化;动词的人称、时态、语态、语气等形式变化;以及形容词和副词比较等级的形式变化。英语词分为十类:名词、代词、形容词、数词、动词、副词、冠词、介词、连词和感叹词。句法研究句子结构及类型,是组词造句的规则。英语句子的主要成分分为:主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语和状语。英语句子按其意义和功能分为:陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。这四类句子具有各自不同的结构特征。但主谓结构是一般句子的共有特征。如果句子只有一个主谓结构,这种句子就叫做简单句。如果一个句子包含两个或两个以上由并列连词连接的分句,这种句子就叫做并列句。如果两个分句不是并列关系,而是处于从属地位,这种句子就是复合句。

为提高对语言的分析理解能力和实际运用水平,就必须具备牢固的语法知识。本部分针对军队专业技术人员的实际英语水平,对主要的英语语法项目做较细致的分析和讲解,并配备典型的例句和练习以便于读者理解和掌握语法要点,提高应试能力。本部分语法要点分为以下十三项:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 名词 | 6. 被动语态 | 11. 定语从句 |
| 2. 冠词 | 7. 情态动词 | 12. 状语从句 |
| 3. 代词 | 8. 虚拟语气 | 13. 省略和倒装 |
| 4. 形容词和副词 | 9. 非谓语动词 | |
| 5. 动词时态 | 10. 名词性从句 | |

第1章 名 词

1.0 概述

名词是表示人、事物、地点以及抽象概念的词类。它在句子中充当主语、

表语、宾语、或定语。

1.1 名词的分类

名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

1) 专有名词表示特定的或者独一无二的人或物。如人名、地名、团体、组织机构以及国家名称等,词首字母必须大写。例如:

Newton (牛顿),
London (伦敦),
the Red Cross (红十字会),
the World Bank (世界银行),
the United Nations (联合国),
the People's Republic of China (中华人民共和国)

2) 普通名词是表示某类人或物,或抽象概念的名称。普通名词又可下分为四类:个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。

a) 个体名词表示个体的人或物,能与不定冠词或数词连用。例如:

a doctor—two doctors (一位医生/两位医生),
one soldier—ten soldiers (一名士兵/十名士兵),
a car—four cars (一辆小汽车/四辆小汽车),
an article—two articles (一篇文章/两篇文章),
an office—two offices (一间办公室/两间办公室)

b) 集体名词是一群人或物的总称。例如:

police (警察),
army (军队),
enemy (敌人),
audience (听/观众)

c) 物质名词是表示物质或材料的名称,一般只有单数形式,不能与不定冠词连用。例如:

water (水),
air (空气),
sugar (糖),
cotton (棉花),
wood (木头),

steel (钢)

- d) 抽象名词表示人或物的品质、状态等抽象概念,通常不能与不定冠词连用,本身不能计数。例如:

courage (勇气),

strength (力气),

freedom (自由),

friendship (友谊),

peace (和平)

1.2 名词的数

名词按照语法特征又可分为可数和不可数两类。个体名词都是可数名词;集体名词有的可数,有的不可数;物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词一般都不可数。

- 1) 可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,其变化形式见下表:

情 况	加 法	例 词
一般情况	加-s	tools, desks, houses
以 s, z, x, ch, sh 结尾的词	加-es	classes, buzzes, boxes, watches, bushes,
以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词	变“y”为“i”,再加-es	city—cities, spy—spies, factory—factories
大部分以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	变“f”或“fe”为“v”,再加-es	leaf—leaves, knife—knives, wolf—wolves, wife—wives, 但也有些例外,如 roofs, chiefs, beliefs, proofs, gulfs
a) 以“辅音字母+o”结尾的词; b) 以“元音字母+o”结尾的词,或以-oo 结尾的词; c) 少数外来词	加-es 加-s 加-s	heroes, echoes, torpedoes, potatoes, tomatoes radios, studios, ratios, zoos, bamboos photos, pianos, kilos, tobaccos

- 2) 英语中还有许多不规则的名词变化形式。有以下几种情况:

- a) 字母和词形发生变化的,例如:

man—men (男人),
child—children (儿童),
mouse—mice (老鼠),
foot—feet (脚),
tooth—teeth (牙齿),
ox—oxen (公牛)

b) 单、复数同形的, 例如:

sheep (羊),
aircraft (飞机),
species (物种),
deer (鹿),
fish (鱼),
means (方式),
series (系列)

c) 一些外来词的形式变化不一, 需要个别记忆。例如:

phenomenon—phenomena (现象),
criterion—criteria (标准),
medium—media (媒介),
stratum—strata (层),
bacterium—bacteria (细菌),
thesis—theses (论文),
basis—bases (基础),
analysis—analyses (分析),
crisis—crises (危机),
diagnosis—diagnoses (诊断),
formula—formulas (公式),
curriculum—curricula (课程),
stimulus—stimuli (刺激),
datum—data (资料)

d) 有些物质名词和抽象名词变为复数时, 产生词义的变化。例如:

air (空气)—airs (神气)

authority (权威)—authorities (当局)
brain (脑子)—brains (脑力)
cloth (布)—clothes (衣服)
content (内容)—contents (目录)
damage (损坏)—damages (损害赔偿费)
food (食品)—foods (各种食品)
fruit (水果)—fruits (各种水果)
glass (玻璃)—glasses (玻璃杯/眼镜)
good (好事)—goods (货物)
green (绿色)—greens (蔬菜)
iron (铁)—irons (熨斗)
look (看)—looks (容貌)
manner (方式)—manners (礼貌)
paper (纸)—papers (文件/证件)
regard (尊敬)—regards (问候)
ruin (毁坏)—ruins (废墟/遗址)
sand (沙)—sands (沙滩)
time (时间)—times (时代)
water (水)—waters (水域)
work (工作)—works (著作/工厂)

e) 某些表示成双成对的名词通常只用其复数形式。例如:

shorts (短裤)
trousers (裤子)
spectacles (眼镜)
scales (天平)
scissors (剪刀)
pliers (钳子)
tweezers (镊子)
tongs (夹子)

3) 复合名词复数的构成

复合名词指由两个或两个以上简单词构成的名词,其复数形式的构成有

以下几种情况。

a) 第一个组成词变复数:

son-in-law—sons-in-law (女婿)

looker-on—lookers-on (旁观者)

passer-by—passers-by (过路者)

editor-in-chief—editors-in-chief (总编辑)

b) 第一和第二个组成词都变复数:

man-doctor—men-doctors (男医生)

woman-player—women-players (女运动员)

man-servant—men-servants (男仆)

c) 最后一个组成词变成复数:

air-raid—air-raids (空袭)

tooth-pick—tooth-picks (牙签)

grown-up—grown-ups (成年人)

movie-goer—movie-goers (看电影的人)

sit-in—sit-ins (静坐示威)

go-between—go-betweens (媒人)

4) 不可数名词的计数问题

对某些不可数名词可使用单位词计数, 例如:

a piece of paper/news/advice (一张纸/一条新闻/一个忠告);

复数形式可用 two pieces of paper (两张纸) 等等

a cup of tea (一杯茶)

a glass of milk (一杯牛奶)

a bottle of wine (一瓶酒)

a pair of glasses (一副眼镜)

a bar of chocolate (一块巧克力)

a cake of soap (一块肥皂)

a tube of tooth paste (一支牙膏)

a bowl of rice (一碗饭)

a spoonful of sugar (一勺糖)

1.3 名词的格

英语名词有三个格:主格、宾格和所有格。其中只有所有格有形式变化。所有格是表示所有关系的形式,其构成形式有以下几种:

- 1) 单数名词一般在词尾加-'s,例如:

an old man's walking stick (老人的手杖),
a mariner's compass (航海罗盘),

- 2) 以-s 结尾的专有名词,在词尾加-'s 或-',例如:

Engels's (or Engels') works (恩格斯著作),
Dickens's (or Dickens') novels (狄更斯小说),

- 3) 以 -s 结尾的复数名词,在词尾加 -',例如:

the students' reading-room (学生阅览室),
the workers' club (工人俱乐部),

- 4) 不以 -s 结尾的复数名词,在词尾加 -'s,例如:

sheep's wool (羊毛),
International Labor Women's Day (国际劳动妇女节),

- 5) 复合名词的所有格应放在最后一个名词上,例如:

his sister-in-law's friend (他嫂子/弟媳的朋友),
the editor-in-chief's office (总编辑的办公室),

6) 并列名词的所有格形式依语义而定。如果表示的事物归两人所有,就只在后一个名词的词尾加-'s;如果不是共有,而是分属个人,则在每个并列名词的后面都加-'s,例如:

Tom and Mary's computer (汤姆和玛丽合用的微机),
Tom's and Mary's computer = Tom's computer and Mary's computer
(汤姆的微机 and 玛丽的微机)

- 7) 下列情况可使用 -'s 形式,例如:

- a) 表示时间、距离和重量

a day's work (一天的工作),
a month's journey (一个月的行程),
a mile's distance (一英里的距离),
a pound's weight (一磅的重量),

- b) 表示自然现象

the sun's energy (太阳能),
the earth's surface (地球表层),

c) 表示某种机构体系

London's water supply (伦敦的给水供应),
Japan's industrialization (日本的工业化),

d) 所有格形式后面不带名词表示住所、商店、诊所等, 例如:

He stayed at the Smith's. (他呆在史密斯家里。)
He went to the barber's (shop). (他去了理发店。)
She saw him at the baker's (shop). (她在面包店见到了他。)
He got one of his teeth pulled out at the dentist's. (他在牙科诊所拔了一颗牙。)

8) 名词所有格用于某些成语中:

at one's wit's end (智穷计尽),
a bird's eye view (鸟瞰),
out of harm's way (安然无恙),
within a stone's throw (一箭之遥),

9) of + 名词所有格的用法:

当 a (n), this, these, that, some, any, no 等词和所有格名词修饰同一名词时, 两者不能同时放在该名词前, 而要用 a (this, that ...) + 名词 + of + 所有格形式。这种形式有时也叫做名词双重所有格。

a) 表示部分概念

He is an old friend of James'. (他是詹姆斯的一个朋友。)
A colleague of Helen's went to see her last week. (海伦的一个同事上周去看她。)

b) 富有感情色彩

this nice daughter of his brother's (他弟弟的这个可爱的女儿)

1.4 主谓的一致关系

在句子中谓语动词必须在人称和数方面和它的主语一致。但有些情况比较特殊, 例如:

1) 主语是复数形式, 谓语动词是单数形式:

a) 有些名词如 news, mathematics, politics, measles 虽以-s 结尾, 但在意

义上是单数,因此谓语动词要用单数。例如:

The news is inspiring. (这消息令人鼓舞。)

Physics is one of the most difficult subjects for me. (物理是我感到最难的科目之一。)

Measles is sometimes very serious. (麻疹有时很严重。)

注:有些复数形式的名词,后面既可用单数也可用复数的谓语动词:

Their headquarters is/are in New York. (他们的总部在纽约。)

His present whereabouts is/are still unknown. (他目前行踪不明。)

- b) 由数词 + 表示重量、里程、时间等所构成的复数名词主语,是作为一个整体看待的,后面用单数动词。例如:

Forty miles is quite a distance. (40 英里是相当远的距离。)

Twenty years has passed since we last met in Beijing. (自从我们上次北京见面到现在 20 年已经过去了。)

- 2) 主语是单数形式,谓语动词是复数形式:

- a) 有些单数形式的名词具有复数意义,因此后面用复数动词。例如:

The police are making inquiries about the murder. (警察正在对谋杀案进行调查。)

The cattle are grazing in the field. (牛在地里吃草。)

- b) 有些集体名词作主语用,后面可以用单数也可以用复数动词。一般来说,作为一个整体看待时,用单数动词;作为单个的成员看待时,用复数动词。例如:

The committee is made up of 15 members. (该委员会由 15 人组成。)

The committee were divided in their opinions. (该委员会成员意见有分歧。)

The family is going to move. (这家人要搬迁。)

My family are all fond of TV. (我全家人都喜欢看电视。)

1.5 练习一

Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. More than twenty _____ will be presented at the conference next week.

- a) paper
 - b) papers
 - c) article
 - d) newspapers
2. Among the visitors are five _____.
- a) woman chemists
 - b) women chemists
 - c) women chemist
 - d) woman chemist
3. How far is it from your home to the factory? It's about _____ walk.
- a) half and hours
 - b) half an hours'
 - c) a half and an hour
 - d) half an hour's
4. The _____ were searching for the _____.
- a) policeman, thieves
 - b) policemen, thieves
 - c) police, thieves
 - d) police, thieves
5. My wife bought me _____ at a _____ shop.
- a) a piece of clothes, tailors
 - b) a new clothing, tailor's
 - c) an article of clothing, tailor's
 - d) a piece of clothing, tailor's
6. He has recently got an interesting _____ in a textile factory.
- a) job
 - b) employment
 - c) work
 - d) occupation
7. A long line of traffic had to wait at the _____ until the train had passed.

- a) level crossing
 - b) crossroads
 - c) subway
 - d) junction
8. High in the sky a _____ of birds were flying southward.
- a) pack
 - b) swarm
 - c) flock
 - d) crowd
9. The Alps is one of the best-known mountain _____ in Europe.
- a) ranges
 - b) ridges
 - c) passes
 - d) peaks
10. We have a large staff but there _____ in the office.
- a) aren't enough furniture
 - b) isn't enough furniture
 - c) haven't many furniture
 - d) hasn't much furniture
11. Every means _____ tried but all in vain.
- a) have
 - b) has
 - c) have been
 - d) has been
12. He is very tired. He needs _____.
- a) a night rest
 - b) a rest night
 - c) rest of a night
 - d) a night's rest
13. This question is too difficult, and everyone is _____ to solve it.
- a) at his wits' end

- b) at one's wits' end
 - c) at one's wit's end
 - d) out of his wits' end
14. The farmers held two _____ last week.
- a) sit-ins
 - b) sits-in
 - c) sit-in
 - d) sits-ins
15. The whole bunch of flowers _____ scattered over the floor.
- a) were
 - b) are
 - c) has been
 - d) have been
16. There _____ plenty of work for us to do today.
- a) is
 - b) are
 - c) has been
 - d) have been
17. Although this part of the book appears easy, the rest _____ rather difficult.
- a) is
 - b) was
 - c) are
 - d) be
18. They accumulated _____ information before designing the new model.
- a) a great many
 - b) a vast amount of
 - c) a number of
 - d) many a
19. Our team received _____ from the supplier last month.
- a) a lot of new equipment

- b) piece of new equipment
c) a few new equipment
d) some new equipment
20. The number of students in this college _____ this year.
a) are increased
b) has been increased
c) have been increased
d) is increased
21. Nobody but Mary and Beth _____ in the lab yesterday.
a) are
b) were
c) was
d) had been
22. Professor White together with his assistant _____ to arrive this afternoon.
a) is
b) are
c) are going
d) will be
23. Two thousand miles from here to the old castle _____ a long distance.
a) seem
b) seems
c) seeming
d) seem to be
24. He got very tired but felt happy after he had finished _____.
a) a day work
b) a day's work
c) a days' work
d) day's working
25. She was no more than forty years old, but all _____ turned gray.