英语实践数程

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR OPEN EDUCATION

海潮出版社

开放教育

英语实践教程

PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR OPEN EDUCATION

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英语实践教程

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随着我国加入世界贸易组织,外语作为一种最基本的语言交流工具,越来越突显出其重要性。开放教育中,学生在外语学习中具有自身的特点和规律一学习时间上的不确定性、学习方法上的多样性、学习目标的明确性、学习记忆上的易忘性、学习理解上的全面性、自主学习的能动性等因素。针对上述成人外语学习的特点,按照中央电大教学一体化设计要求,我们编写了开放教育《英语实践教程》一书,目的在于结合网络资源,电大在线资源及教学辅导资源,流媒体课件等媒体教学,加强英语教学实践环节,帮助学生打好基础,掌握学习技巧,以顺利通过中央电大《英语 I(1)(2)》期末考核,并为教育部组织的网考奠定基础。

该书主要有以下特点:第一,实践性强。该书紧扣中央电大开放 英语教学大纲和考核要求,设有语法、词汇、阅读、复习四大模块, 每大模块中又分为若干子模块,紧密结合教学实践各个环节,紧紧围 绕教学一体化设计,突出了实践教学的特点。第二,实用性强。以学 员为中心安排学习任务,突出语言重点和考核点,即适合面授教学又 便于学员自主学习。语法知识既全面又浅显易懂;词汇中重点单词后 面附有近义词、词组和例句;阅读部分每篇文章的生词和词组都加注 中文注释;复习模块中,介绍了考试常见题型和答题技巧,并附有大 量的练习和答案。书后附有"不规则动词"、"英国英语和美国英语部 分词汇对照"和"开放英语 I(1)综合练习题"三个附录,实用方便。

本书是在多年来总结开放英语教学经验和成果的基础上,由大连广播电视大学齐艳生副教授、大连海事大学博士研究生李树军副教授和黑龙江广播电视大学林春阳老师编写而成。其中,语法部分主要由林春阳老师编写、词汇与阅读部分主要由齐艳生老师编写、复习指导与附录部分主要由李树军老师编写。本书适用于开放教育专科学员,是开放英语 I(1)和 I(2)的理想实践教学用书,特别适合开放英语 I(2)的学生。也可作为本科学员迎接教育部组织网考的基础教材。编写过程中得到了外语界教学同仁的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于编写时间仓促,书中难免会有疏漏之处,恳请使用者不吝指正,以待我们今后进一步完善。

编 者 2006年1月

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第一模块 语 法 Module 1 Grammar

Part I 句子、时态与语态

 $(4\sim 25)$

Sentence, tense and voice

Part II 词 类

 $(26\sim62)$

Parts of Speech

第一部分 语法(Grammar)内容概览

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(23)

there be 的一般过去时; there be 的一般现在时; there be 的一般将来时。

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(24)(24)

21. 表达请求的句型

请求句型;点菜常用用语。

(25)

22. have/get something done 句子成分分析: 句子构成及时态: need to 或 must 置于 have / get 前。

Part II 词类

1. 动词及其用法

(26)

动词后加 s 的规定; prefer 和 rather; 动词短语; rent, hire, lend, borrow; 动词 play, go 和 do 与体育项目连用; ask 和 request; to tell 的用法; 动词 to go 的用法; to take after, to look like, to be like 的用法; used to 的用法; worry 的用法; 系动词; 情态动词; have 和 must 的区别; mustn't 和 don't have to 的用法; see sb doing sth, see sb do sth。

2. 名词及短语

(33)

名词单复数;家庭成员词汇;方位词汇;旅游住宿词汇;学历与学位词汇;电影级别分类的词汇;表示时间的短语。

3. 代词

(39)

人称代词;指示代词;不定代词: one, ones 的用法,合成不定代词;物主代词与名词所有格:形容词性物主代词,名词性物主代词,名词所有格;反身代词。

4. 数词和量词

(43)

基数词;序数词;分数词;量词

5. 形容词

(45)

比较级与最高级;多个形容词修饰同一名词的排列顺序;加前缀构成否定意义的形容词。

6. 副词

(49)

种类; 表示频度的词语; 副词的构成; very, really, indeed, certainly 用于强调; too, not enough 的用法; 不定副词做状语; so 的用法; instead 的用法; in spite of 的用法; 与现在完成时连用的副词: ever, never, just, yet, already, almost, nearly。

7. 连词

(55)

although, but, because 的用法; either...or... , neither... nor... 和 both...and...的用法。

8. 冠词的用法

(57)

a/an 和 the; 楼层、日期前加 a/an; 职业前加 a/an; 单数服饰前加 a/an。

9. 介词

(58)

by 和 until/till 的用法;表示移动的介词;与时间连用的介词: for, since, at, in, on;与地点连用的介词: at, in, on; in spit of, apart from, except for 的用法;介词在疑问句中的位置;under, over, about 与数字连用。

10. 感叹词

(61)

常见的感叹词: oh, ah, well, aha, wow, mm, ugh, ooh; 打招呼用的感叹词; 疼痛痛苦的感叹词; 女性常用的感叹词; 男性常用的感叹词。

Part I 句子、时态与语态(Sentence, tense and voice)

1. 一般过去时(the simple past tense)

- 1) 概念:一般过去时用来表示过去发生的动作或存在的状态,是谈论过去时最常用的一个时态,既可以指某次具体动作,也可指重复发生的动作,着眼点在过去。一般过去时用动词的过去式来表示。
 - 2) 一般过去时动词的构成:
 - ①规则动词的过去式
 - 系动词 be 的过去式

单数 I/ He/ She/It was

否定式 was not == wasn't

I was late yesterday.

第二人称 You were

复数 We/ You/ They were

否定式 were not == weren't

They were at home this morning.

• 有动词 have (has) 的过去式

具有某种特征、拥有 had

否定式 had not == hadn't

I had a girlfriend last year.

吃、喝等

had

否定式 did not have== didn't have

I didn't have lunch yesterday.

• 情态动词 can 的过去式

could

could not == couldn't

She couldn't come to the party.

• 行为动词的过去式

在动词后加 ed

worked helped

清辅音后读 //

stayed called

元音、浊辅音后读 /d/

wanted needed

辅音 /t/ 、/d/ 后读 /id/

以字母 e 结尾的动词后加 d

hoped liked

清辅音后读 //

Believed lived

元音、浊辅音后读 /d/

以辅音字母+y 结尾的动词将 y 变 i 再加 ed

study studied

元音、浊辅音后读 /d/

try tried

以元音字母+ y 结尾的动词 直接加 ed 不要将 y 变 i

obey

obeyed

元音后读 /d/

清辅音后读 //

play played

enjoyed eniov

以重读闭音节或r音节结尾,而末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词,双写该 辅音字母,再加 ed。[包含一个元音字母,以辅音字母(r/w)除外结尾的重读音节叫做重读闭音节]

> stopped mapped

元音、浊辅音后读 /d/ planned referred

辅音 // 、/d/ 后读 /id/ admitted omitted

② 不规则动词的过去式 (参见书后附录一)

go went; see saw; eat ate

注意:动词的过去式不随着人称的变化而改变。比较下列句子:

He works very hard every day.

He worked very hard yesterday.

I work very hard every day.

I worked very hard yesterday.

- 3) 一般过去时的疑问句
 - ① 一般疑问句与简略回答

Were you at home yesterday? Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

Could you tell me the truth? Yes, I could. No, I couldn't.

Had you a red pen?

Yes, I had.

No, I hadn't.

Did you have lunch?

Yes, I did. No, I didn't.

Did you go to Dalian RTVU yesterday? Yes, I did. No. I didn't

② 特殊疑问句

When did you go to RTVU yesterday? I went to RTVU at 9.

Where did you go yesterday?

I went to RTVU.

What did you do yesterday?

I visited my teachers.

Who did you see there?

I saw our classmates.

Why did you go to RTVU?

Because I had an English class.

How did you go to RTVU?

I went to RTVU by bus.

4) 一般过去时中常见的时间短语

一般过去时的句子中,常带有表示过去时间概念的短语,可放在句子开头或 结尾。yesterday, last year/month/week, this morning/afternoon, in 2005.

We cleared up this afternoon.

She collected them on her way to work this morning.

Did you have a good time last night?

I spoke to Max in Paris last week.

2. 现在完成时

(1) 现在完成时的构成:

have (has) + 过去分词 (助动词 have/has 加动词的过去分词)

I have (I've) had a tennis lesson. 我上了一节网球课。

(2) 现在完成时的 否定式:

have(has) + not + 过去分词

Mary has not (hasn't) played tennis before.

They have not (haven't) eaten.

他们没吃饭

I've never played tennis before.

以前我从没打过网球。

(3) 现在完成时的一般疑问句:

一般疑问句的结构为:

have(has) + 主语 + 过去分词

Have you eaten yet?

你们吃饭了吗?

Has Mary played tennis before?

- (4) 现在完成时的回答句
- 简短答句

现在完成时的简短回答用主语加助动词"have/has"即可,后面部分通常省略:

Yes, I have.

Yes, he/she has.

Yes, we have.

Yes, they have.

Yes, you have.

No, I haven't.

No, he/she hasn't.

No, we haven't.

No, they haven't.

No, you haven't.

• 完整答句

回答现在完成时的问句时,常出现时态的变化,往往先用现在完成时做简短回答,然后用一般过去时补充说明具体情况。

Have you been shopping?

Yes, I have. I went this morning.

What did you buy?

I bought a T-shirt.

Where have you been?

I've been to France. I went last week.

(5) 现在完成时的用法

①表示过去发生的动作或事情对现在或将来的影响或产生的结果,着眼点在现在。

Have you eaten? (If not, we can eat now.) 你吃饭了吗?

(如果没吃,我们现在去吃。)

She has lost her wallet. (So she can't buy the ticket now.)

她丢了钱句。 (所以现在没钱买票。)

She's reserved rooms at the Concorde so we have rooms in Paris for tomorrow. 她已在协和饭店预订了房间。(我们明天到巴黎就有住处了。)

She's collected my visa (so I don't have to worry about that any more).

她已经拿到了我的签证。(所以我不必再为此事担心了。)

I've loaded the van.

我已经在货车上装了货。 (现在货已在车上。)

Tim and Polly have discussed the holidays.

Tim 和 Polly 已经讨论过度假的事情。(他们已了解彼此的看法。)

② 表示某人的经历对现在产生的影响:。

I've been to Beijing.

我曾经到过北京。

She has read the book twice.

这本书她已看过两遍了。

I've played table tennis a lot.

我常打乒乓球。

(对现在的影响是乒乓球可能打得很好。)

Polly has not been on a package holiday. Polly 从没参加过由旅行社代办一切的旅游。 (对现在的影响是 Polly 可能想参加一个。)

(6) 过去分词

动词过去分词同动词过去式一样分为规则变化和不规则变化两种情况。

规则动词的过去分词与规则动词过去式的变化是一样的,一般在词尾加ed;

不规则动词的过去分词没有规律,需要单独记忆。常用的不规则动词的过去分词查看书后附录一。

规则动词	过去式	过去分词
play	played	played
try	tried	tried
stay	stayed	stayed
不规则动词	过去式	过去分词
eat	ate	eaten
have	had	had
see	saw	seen

(7) have gone 和 have been 的区别

have been... 和 have gone...都表示"曾去过……", 但在意思上有区别。

have been...表示去过某地,现在已经不在那儿,回来了;

have gone...则表示去了某地,现在还在那儿,没有回来。

He's gone to Japan.

他去了日本。 (还没回来)

Mary's gone to Paris.

玛丽去了巴黎。(现在还在巴黎)

He's been to Japan.

他去过日本。

(现已回来了)

Mary's been to Paris.

玛丽夫讨巴黎。 (已经回来了)

3. 现在完成时与一般过去时的区别

共同点: 都是指过去发生的动作或事情。

不同点:

(1) 作用不同

现在完成时 着重强调过去动作对现在或将来的影响或产生的结果, 事情 虽然发生在过去,但与现在或将来有一定的关联,强调过去与现在的联系,指 的是一种经历,不强调过去动作、事情或经历发生的时间。一般过去时强调的 是过去的动作或状态。

I've loaded the van.

I've bought you a T-shirt.

I've been shopping.

I've met lots of new people.

I've visited several places.

I've been to Paris.

I did my homework yesterday.

We talked about the brochures last night.

The party went on until 11.00 o'clock.

Mary had a lesson yesterday.

(2) 句子中所用的时间短语不同。

一般过去时与特定的过去时间状语连用,如 in 1993, last year, last week, yesterday, ago 等。

I had a tennis lesson last week.

上星期我上了网球课。

They went to Wimbledon yesterday. 他们昨天去了温布尔登。

I loaded the van at ten o'clock.

I went shopping this morning.

I bought you a T-shirt when I was out shopping this afternoon.

现在完成时不涉及事情或动作完成的具体时间,常与不确定的过去时间状 语连用,如 since, yet, just, once (曾经)等;与表示频度的时间状语连用,如 ever. never, sometimes, often 等。还可以与表示现在的时间状语连用,如 today, this morning, this month 等。

We've been friends since we met at school.

I have studied English since 1998.

Have you eaten yet? 你们吃饭了吗?

We haven't eaten yet. 我们还没吃饭。

4. 表示将来的时态

(1) 现在进行时(be doing)

现在进行时可以用来谈论已经确定无疑的将来的安排,已经做好安排。例如:

Mary and I are getting the 4.30 pm train.

我和玛丽将乘坐下午四点半的火车。

这句语表明,他们已经买了票,计划乘坐四点半的火车。

I'm visiting my cousins in Australia later this year.

今年晚些时候我要去看望我在澳洲的表兄弟姐妹。已安排好了。

(2) to be going to do

用来表示预先计划好的事情,强调打算、计划性。

I'm going to visit my cousins in Australia later this year.

我计划今年晚些时候去看望我在澳洲的表兄弟姐妹。

(3) will do

用来表示说话时即时决定做的事情,预先没有安排。

I'm hungry. I think I'll make dinner.

我饿了,我想我得去做饭了。

5. 现在进行时

(1) 现在进行时表示正在进行的活动或发生的事情。

Ranny'sholding a glass of wine.

She's smiling.

(2) 描述穿着打扮时常用现在进行时,用来表示状态而不是正在进行的动作。

He's wearing a red shirt and jeans.

She's having a pair of blue jeans on.

注意比较以下两个句子:

He puts on a red shirt.

动作

He's wearing a red shirt.

状态

6. 过去进行时

(1) 过去进行时的构成及用法

过去进行时用来表示过去某时正在发生的动作, 其构成为:

主语 + 助动词 be 的过去式 + 动词的现在分词:

即: was, were + doing

I was driving at 4 o'clock yesterday.

The class was going on when I came in.

(2) 一般过去时与过去进行时的区别

一般过去时指过去的习惯动作或过去某个特定时间或某一段时间发生的动

作和情况; 而过去进行时表示过去某一时刻或阶段正在进行的动作。

The foreign guests visited Nanjing last spring.

外国客人去年春天参观了南京。

He was playing football at five yesterday afternoon.

昨天下午5点他正在踢足球。

- (3) 过去进行时和一般过去时连用
- •某事正在进行的过程中,又发生了别的事情时,往往前者用过去进行时, 后者用一般过去时。如下图,粗线与细线的关系。

I was driving along the motorway when my car broke down.

我正在高速路上行驶着, 突然车坏了。

motorway, expressway 高速公路; highway 公路

While she was waiting, her phone rang.

她在等候的时候电话响了。

Somebody stole our camera while we were lying on the beach.

在我们躺在沙滩上时,有人偷走了我们的相机。

When I took that photo, he was pointing at their houses on the river bank.

当我拍那张照片时,他正在指河岸边他们的房子。

• 连用时主句与从句的连接词

过去进行时与一般过去时连用时,前后两个句子可以用 when, while, as 或 and 等连接。

I was driving along the motorway and I heard a funny noise.

As I was sitting in a traffic jam, the car broke down.

While I was waiting for the mechanic, I phoned the guesthouse.

While I was having a cup of tea, someone stole my wallet.

• 主句与从句的顺序

句子中的主从句位置是可以变化的。如果从句放在后面,则不需要用逗号 隔开。

Someone stole my wallet as I was having a cup of tea.

The car broke down when I was sitting in a traffic jam.

•如果两件事情前后相继发生,而不是一件在另一件的过程中发生,则二者都用一般过去时。如下图。

One thing

another thing

I finished work and then I went to the theatre.

I spoke to Jack and left for work.

7. 被动语态的用法

(1) 主动语态(active)与被动语态(passive)

英语中有主动语态和被动语态两种语态。主动语态指句子的主语是谓语动作的执行者,被动语态中,主语往往是谓语动作的实施对象。

He stole the laptop.

主动语态

The laptop was stolen.

被动语态

The cleaner cleans this room every day.

This room is cleaned every day.

The boss pays the staff on Fridays.

The staff are paid on Fridays.

He contacted the police.

The police were contacted

(2) 被动语态的构成

主语 + 助动词 be 的各种时态形式 + 过去分词 + (by)施 动 者

注意: 主语是动作的实施对象, 是承受者

by 引出施动者;

施动者即动作发出者,动作的执行者;

被动语态的谓语动词简记为: be done

The police have been phoned.

此处 police 是集合名词,谓语动词用复数。类似的集合名词还有 family, class, team 等。但有时为了强调整体概念,也可作单数处理。如, The family is a happy one.

This room is cleaned every day by Polly.

The laptop was stolen by his neighbor.

注意:被动语态一般用于不知道动作的执行者是谁,或说话的重点不在于执行者。

8. 带有 wh- 疑问词的特殊疑问句

(1) 引导特殊疑问句的疑问词:

who, whose, what, which, when, where, why:

how, how long, how often (多久), how far, how old,

how much, how many

When would you like your breakfast?

How far is it to Edinburgh?

How long would you like to stay?

时间长短

How long is the Yellow River?

长度大小

How often do you go there?

你多久去那一次。

(2) 行为动词的特殊疑问句的构成:

疑问词 + 助动词 + 主语 + 谓语动词。

• 当疑问词 who, which 或 what 作宾语时,句中用助动词(do, be, can, have, would 等)构成疑问句。

Who do you want to talk to?

Which person would you like to see?

What do you want to do?

• 当疑问词 when, where, why, how 用作状语时, 也是直接在疑问词后加助动词或系动词。

Where did you go?

Why is she tired?

How did she travel?

• 当疑问词 who, which 或 what 作主语时,特殊疑问句跟陈述句语序一样,句中不用助动词来构成疑问句。

Who runs the guesthouse?

Ron and Ann run the guesthouse.

Which car belongs to you?

That car belongs to me.

belong to 属于

What delayed the traffic?

An accident delayed the traffic.

delay 延误

(3) 特殊疑问句的简略答语

wh-引导的特殊疑问句, 简略答语要给出关键的信息。

What's the name of the guesthouse?

Ivydale.

Who runs Ivydale?

Peter and Polly.

注: 一般疑问句的简略回答常常用 Yes 或 No。

Is it near the center of Bath?

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't / No, it's not.

Do you like England?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Can I smoke there?

Yes, you can. / No, you can't.

Have you been there before?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

9. 反意疑问句

(1) 构成

主句

简短疑问句?

(陈述句)

(助动词/情态动词/系动词+主语)

注意: ① 反意疑问句可以表示真实的疑问,也可以表示说话者的某种倾向、