

# 2005年MBA

全国联考辅导教材

# 英语

MBA全国联考命题研究组 编著

● 紧扣大纲

● 详细讲解

● 科学分类

● 专家执笔

● 状元审稿

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人民出版社

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## 总 序

改革开放短短的二十几年，中国的经济状况发生了天翻地覆的变化，中国取得的经济成就为世界瞩目，中国人的生活水平有了很大的提高。然而，综观中国的企业，无论是从事一般制造业，还是从事服务业，或是从事高新技术产业，都不同程度地存在效率低下、资源浪费的问题，它已经在不同程度上制约了我国的企业走向世界、成为世界一流的企业，而解决这些问题的出路就在加强管理，提高我国企业的管理水平。

MBA 就是站在管理最高处的一个群体，他们用自己的知识、智慧和经验，影响着管理理论和实践的进程，影响着世界经济的进程。

MBA 是工商管理硕士 (Master of Business Administration) 的英文缩写，哈佛大学首开 MBA 教育的先河。在美国，MBA 教育已有近一个世纪的历史，它每年培养数万计的学生，毕业后成为出类拔萃的工商管理人才，领导着美国企业称雄世界。MBA 也因此成为全社会、企业界以及青年人心中颇具吸引力和荣誉的学位之一。

我国 MBA 教育的历史虽然不长，但发展却很迅速。从 1997 年实行全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试（下称 MBA 全国联考）以来，招生院校和招生人数都逐年增加，但是相对于现阶段我国企业对 MBA 的需求来说，仍是杯水车薪。未来十年，我国需要 30 万具有中国企业背景的 MBA。

MBA 本身的特点决定了报考 MBA 必须具有一定的工作经验，具体条件为：研究生毕业要求具有两年以上工作经验；本科毕业要求具有三年以上工作经验；专科毕业要求具有五年以上工作经验。毕业时间以毕业证上的日期为准。

为了有效地选拔合适的人才，MBA 全国联考分为笔试和面试两部分，笔试为全国统考，面试由各招生院校自行组织。笔试几经改革，2005 年 MBA 全国联考将改为由英语和综合（数学、逻辑、写作）两张试卷组成，考试时间均为 180 分钟。

许多人通过 MBA 全国联考，一步步迈向了成功，走上了崭新的人生道路。但更多的人因长时间的工作荒废了早年的学业，工作、生活的多重压力导致了学习的力不从心，无法亲耳聆听老师的讲授和直接得到名师的指点，也不能与同学相互切磋，对知识的掌握几乎完全依靠个人的学习和理解，许多人的考试路途由此频添了许多困难和苦涩。

这套 MBA 全国联考辅导教材就是为了帮助考生顺利通过 MBA 全国联考而编写的。教材按照最新的考试大纲，根据 MBA 考试命题趋势的变化，针对考生在复习过程中出现的困惑，

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通过体例的创新和精彩的实例讲解,使考生能把握考试的动向,高效地解决复习中的问题,利用有限的时间取得最好的学习效果。

具体而言,这套书有以下特点:

**紧扣最新大纲。**MBA 联考每年的大纲都会根据当年的情况做出调整。本丛书的编委会每年都会对丛书进行修改,以符合最新大纲的要求。

**对历年真题进行了详细讲解。**本丛书的例题讲解部分从历年真题入手,剖析了真题的出题点、解题思路,研究往年考试命题的规律,为考生备考提供更具体的指导。

**科学的统计和分类。**对大纲给出的基本知识点进行科学的分类是本丛书的又一特点。科学的分类使全书的脉络更加清晰,规律更加明显,也更便于考生学习和记忆。

**专家执笔,状元审稿。**丛书的作者都是各高校相关专业的教授、副教授,同时也是长期从事 MBA 命题研究工作和考前辅导的专家、学者。他们不仅在各自的领域中有较深的造诣,对 MBA 全国联考的情况也相当熟悉。他们深厚的专业知识、精益求精的精神、一丝不苟的态度和对联考的熟悉程度是本丛书成为同类书籍中的精品的保证。加之本丛书还组织了各届联考状元审稿,以期更具实用性。

本套丛书是丛书编写组精心为广大考生准备的人生礼物,希望在本丛书的帮助下,考生能早日跨出自己人生目标中关键的一步,为实现自己最终的人生目标铺设一条阳光大道。

由于作者水平有限和编纂时间紧迫,书中难免有疏漏之处,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

本书编写组

2004 年 7 月

## 目 录

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| 第一章 语 法 .....            | 1   |
| 第一节 名词和代词 .....          | 1   |
| 一、名词的数 .....             | 1   |
| 二、名词的所有格 .....           | 2   |
| 三、代词 .....               | 3   |
| 第二节 形容词和副词 .....         | 11  |
| 一、形容词和副词的位置 .....        | 11  |
| 二、副词和副词的比较级 .....        | 12  |
| 第三节 时态和语态 .....          | 20  |
| 一、时态 .....               | 20  |
| 二、语态 .....               | 25  |
| 第四节 主谓一致 .....           | 33  |
| 一、主谓一致的定义 .....          | 33  |
| 二、主谓一致 .....             | 33  |
| 第五节 虚拟语气 .....           | 43  |
| 一、虚拟语气在 if 条件句中的应用 ..... | 43  |
| 二、虚拟语气在名词从句中的使用 .....    | 44  |
| 三、虚拟式的其他用法 .....         | 44  |
| 第六节 非谓语动词 .....          | 52  |
| 一、动词不定式 .....            | 52  |
| 二、动名词 .....              | 54  |
| 三、分词 .....               | 57  |
| 第七节 复合句 .....            | 77  |
| 一、定语从句 .....             | 77  |
| 二、状语从句 .....             | 85  |
| 三、名词性从句 .....            | 93  |
| 第八节 倒装结构 .....           | 99  |
| 一、全部倒装 .....             | 99  |
| 二、部分倒装 .....             | 100 |
| 第二章 词汇 .....             | 109 |
| 第一节 概述 .....             | 109 |
| 一、近义词辨析 .....            | 109 |

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| 二、近形词的辨义 .....                  | 110 |
| 三、根据上下文进行词汇辨认 .....             | 110 |
| 四、短语动词 .....                    | 110 |
| 五、固定搭配及习语 .....                 | 111 |
| 第二节 词汇练习与参考答案 .....             | 112 |
| 第三章 阅读理解 .....                  | 135 |
| 第一节 常见疑惑与解析 .....               | 135 |
| 一、阅读成绩取决于单词量的大小吗? .....         | 135 |
| 二、阅读水平就是看得懂每个词、每个句子吗? .....     | 136 |
| 三、MBA 阅读速度是多少? .....            | 136 |
| 四、如何提高阅读速度? .....               | 137 |
| 五、为什么做了那么多快速度的阅读, 却仍不见起色? ..... | 138 |
| 六、如何分析理解复杂难句? .....             | 139 |
| 七、用排除法做题可靠吗? .....              | 139 |
| 八、如何分配考场做题时间? .....             | 139 |
| 第二节 题型透视与对策 .....               | 140 |
| 一、趋势分析 .....                    | 140 |
| 二、解析与应对技巧 .....                 | 141 |
| 三、词汇题及应对技巧 .....                | 156 |
| 第三节 阅读理解练习 .....                | 159 |
| 第四节 阅读理解练习答案与详解 .....           | 198 |
| 第四章 简答题 .....                   | 210 |
| 第一节 总述 .....                    | 210 |
| 一、联考要求与测试重点 .....               | 210 |
| 二、简答题的评分标准 .....                | 210 |
| 第二节 题型透视与对策 .....               | 211 |
| 一、全真考题透视 .....                  | 211 |
| 二、答题思路 .....                    | 211 |
| 三、常见错误分析 .....                  | 211 |
| 四、应试策略 .....                    | 213 |
| 第三节 简短回答练习及参考答案 .....           | 214 |
| 第五章 综合填空 .....                  | 233 |
| 第一节 大纲要求及应试指导 .....             | 233 |
| 第二节 完形填空练习及参考答案 .....           | 234 |
| 第六章 英译汉 .....                   | 260 |
| 第一节 命题特点与趋势 .....               | 260 |
| 一、命题特点 .....                    | 260 |
| 二、趋势分析 .....                    | 261 |
| 第二节 计分标准和解题步骤 .....             | 262 |

|                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| 一、英译汉的计分标准 .....          | 262 |
| 二、常见错误分析 .....            | 262 |
| 三、英译汉解题步骤 .....           | 262 |
| 第三节 基本原则与技巧 .....         | 264 |
| 一、定语从句的译法 .....           | 264 |
| 二、长句的译法 .....             | 265 |
| 三、被动语态的译法 .....           | 267 |
| 四、否定句的译法 .....            | 269 |
| 五、词义的分辨与引申 .....          | 271 |
| 六、省译与增译法 .....            | 271 |
| 七、词性的转换 .....             | 273 |
| 第四节 翻译篇练习及参考答案 .....      | 274 |
| 第七章 写作 .....              | 296 |
| 第一节 MBA 英文写作概述 .....      | 296 |
| 一、MBA 英语写作的评分标准 .....     | 296 |
| 二、MBA 英语写作避免失分的要领 .....   | 296 |
| 三、写作速成训练法 .....           | 297 |
| 第二节 写作技巧 .....            | 297 |
| 一、内容切题,包括提纲的全部内容 .....    | 297 |
| 二、表达清楚,文字连贯 .....         | 298 |
| 三、句式变化 .....              | 299 |
| 四、句子结构和用词正确 .....         | 299 |
| 第三节 作文常用句式 .....          | 300 |
| 一、关于利弊、优缺点的句型 .....       | 300 |
| 二、说明原因的句型 .....           | 301 |
| 三、表示不同看法的句型 .....         | 302 |
| 四、表示必须、紧急、有困难做某事的句型 ..... | 303 |
| 五、表达因果关系的句型 .....         | 303 |
| 六、辩论中常用的句型 .....          | 304 |
| 七、举例表示法 .....             | 305 |
| 八、文章开头常用的语句 .....         | 305 |
| 九、结尾段首句 .....             | 305 |
| 十、结尾常用语句 .....            | 306 |
| 第四节 作文常用词汇 .....          | 306 |
| 第五节 应用文写作指南 .....         | 307 |
| 一、书信格式 .....              | 307 |
| 二、商务信函范文及常用句型 .....       | 309 |
| 三、电子邮件 .....              | 315 |
| 四、备忘录 .....               | 316 |

|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| 五、报告 .....     | 317 |
| 第六节 图表作文 ..... | 318 |
| 一、常用句型 .....   | 318 |
| 二、范文 .....     | 320 |
| 第七节 写作练习 ..... | 323 |
| 第八节 参考范文 ..... | 326 |
| 附录 .....       | 333 |



# 第一章

## 语 法

根据 MBA 全国联考英语考试大纲的要求，语法的范围包括：

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- (2) 动词基本时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- (5) 非谓语动词的构成及其用法；
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- (7) 各类从句的基本用法及强调句型的结构；
- (8) 常用倒装句的结构。

### 第一节 名词和代词

#### 一、名词的数

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单复数之分。可数名词注意其复数的构成；不可数名词注意其常用修饰词。

| 变化规律                            | 例词                                       |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 在词尾加-s                          | book—books; newspaper—newspapers         |
| 以 s, x, z, ch, sh 结尾的加-es       | bus—buses; box—boxes; dish—dishes        |
| 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的，变 y 为 i，再加-es      | family—families; baby—babies             |
| 以 f, fe 结尾的，将 f 或 fe 变为 v，再加-es | knife—knives; leaf—leaves; shelf—shelves |

#### 【注意】

1. 有些以 f 或 fe 结尾的词直接加-s: gulf—gulfs; chief—chiefs
2. 以辅音+o 结尾的词，有的加-s; 有的加-es; 以元音加 o 结尾的词只加-s:  
 hero—heroes      potato—potatoes      tomato—tomatoes  
 piano—pianos      bamboo—bamboos      radio—radios
3. 不规则的变化有

|                               |                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 沿用古英语的复数形式                    | child—children; mouse—mice; foot—feet;<br>ox—oxen; woman—women                       |
| 外来语变化各有规律: is-es; um-a; on-a; | analysis—analyses; crisis—crises;<br>datum—data; medium—media;<br>criterion—criteria |
| 单、复数同形                        | fish; people; sheep; Japanese; Chinese;<br>species                                   |
| 只有复数形式                        | glasses; trousers; cross-roads; shorts                                               |

了解名词单复数形式是非常重要的,因为英语中,名词的数要求其后的动词与之保持一致,以保证句子合乎语法规范。在使用名词单复数形式时应注意:

1. 专有名词一般以单数的形式出现,即便以复数形式出现的,其后的谓语动词也常采用单数形式。但以复数形式出现的人名或姓氏等,其后的谓语动词采用复数形式。例如:

Tom is a respectful student.

The United States is a multi-cultured country.

The Whites have been to the Great Wall twice. (The Whites 指的是怀特一家人。)

2. 表示集体(合)的名词,如果表示整体,动词用单数;如果强调其组成成员,则用复数。例如:

2 The family has decided to have a picnic next Sunday.

▲ The family were watching TV when I dropped in last night.

▲ 3. 物质名词通常没有复数形式。如若表示量的概念则借助于量词,如: a piece of, a bar of, a sheet of, a bottle of, etc. 但有些抽象名词有时也可用作复数。例如:

He's so thirsty that he drank two glasses of water at a time.

No matter what difficulties we may face, we'll take the challenge.

4. 以-s 结尾的学科名词,虽然形式是复数,但表示的意义是单数的,因此谓语动词相应地采用单数。常用的词有: mathematics, politics, economics, statistics, physics, athletics, genetics etc. 例如:

Mathematics is a subject hard to learn well within a short period of time.

5. 量词加复数名词作主语表示一段时间、路程,一笔钱等,动词常用单数。例如:

Ten miles is a long way to cover.

Five hundred dollars is a large sum for a four-year-old boy.

## 二、名词的所有格

### 1. 名词所有格的构成

| 构成规律               | 例词                                        |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 单数名词不以-s 结尾的直接加 's | Tom's car; the lady's purse               |
| 以-s 结尾的单数名词后加 's   | the waitress's tip; the actress's dress   |
| 以-s 结尾的复数名词只加 '    | the students' dorm; the teachers' tickets |
| 复合名词,在最后一个词的词尾加 's | my father-in-law's field                  |



## 2. 使用代词的几个注意事项

- (1) 在比较从句中 as 或 than 后的人称代词应采用主格形式，而非宾格。例如：

He is as tall as I (am).

Mary operates the computer much more quickly than I do.

口语中可以用 me 代替 I，其后不可以再跟任何句子成分了。如：

He is as tall as me.

Mary operates the computer much more quickly than me.

- (2) 动名词的逻辑主语应采用形容词性物主代词形式。如：

Do you mind my smoking in class?

口语中也可采用宾格形式。

Do you mind me smoking in class?

- (3) one 的意思是“任何人”，只是泛泛地谈论而非特指，它的所有格是 one's，反身代词是 oneself。复数形式是 ones。如：

One should wash oneself/ wash one's hair regularly. 每个人都应经常洗澡/洗头。

美语中也可用 his/himself 代替 one's/oneself 上句可以改为：

One should wash himself/ wash his hair regularly.

one 可以代替上文中提到的可数单数名词，复数用 ones.

If you want a book about bees, try this one.

There are only hard chocolates left; we've eaten all soft ones.

The portraits are fine ones.

### 练习一

- In our view, there isn't \_\_\_\_ oil here.  
A. much  
B. a number of  
C. the majority of  
D. many
- The room was small and contained far too \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many new furniture  
B. much new furniture  
C. much new furnitures  
D. many new furnitures
- The assignment for Thursday is to write \_\_\_\_ composition about your hometown.  
A. a five-hundred-words  
B. a five-hundred-word  
C. a five-hundreds-word  
D. a five-hundreds-words
- Miss Smith is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary's mother's  
B. Mother's of Mary  
C. Mary's mother  
D. Mary mother's
- That couple has endured \_\_\_\_ and it is amazing that their marriage has lasted.  
A. so much crisis  
B. so much crises  
C. so many crises  
D. so many crises
- In the nineteenth century \_\_\_\_ of communication had been developed - the railway.

- A. many new means                      B. a new means  
C. some new means                      D. a new mean
7. \_\_\_\_ allowed to graze on the village meadow.  
A. The cattle was                      B. A cattle were  
C. A cattle was                      D. The cattle were
8. My \_\_\_\_ have been saving up for five years now and they hoped to be able to buy a color TV set.  
A. brothers-in-law                      B. brother-in-laws  
C. brothers-in-laws                      D. brother-in-law
9. If these shoes are too big, ask the clerk to bring you a smaller \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. suit                      B. set  
C. one                      D. pair
10. "I didn't go to the party last night".  
"Did \_\_\_\_ go to the party?"  
A. many John friends                      B. many John's friends  
C. many of John's friends                      D. many friends of John
11. They gathered \_\_\_\_ information before designing the measuring equipment.  
A. a great many                      B. vast amounts of  
C. a number of                      D. a large number of
12. I have been to Tibet \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a hundred time                      B. hundred times  
C. hundreds of times                      D. hundred of times
13. Julie went to the \_\_\_\_ to buy a pair of shoes.  
A. shoe store                      B. shoe's store  
C. shoes store                      D. shoes' store
14. Since 1974 there have been two \_\_\_\_ in this city.  
A. woman mayors                      B. woman mayor  
C. women mayor                      D. women mayors
15. The spacecraft will send back \_\_\_\_ about winds and temperatures.  
A. many new informations                      B. a new information  
C. some new information                      D. a few new information
16. John Smith had his clothes made at the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tailor                      B. tailor's  
C. tailors                      D. tailors'
17. It's \_\_\_\_ by coach from Melbourne to Sydney.  
A. a nine hour's journey                      B. a nine hour journey  
C. a nine hours' journey                      D. a nine-hours journey
18. "Can I get you something from the food stand?"  
" \_\_\_\_\_ please."

- A. Peanuts of a dollar's worth      B. A dollar's worth of peanuts  
C. A dollar worth of peanuts      D. A dollar-worth peanuts

19. \_\_\_\_ broke down again, but luckily they knew how to fix it.

- A. Cliff's and Al's car      B. Cliff and Al's cars  
C. Cliff's and Al's cars      D. Cliff and Al's car

20. Now quite a few workshops are supplied with \_\_\_\_ new computers.

- A. plenty of      B. a great deal of  
C. vast amounts of      D. a large amount of

21. "What can you do now?"

"We lost this time, but we have another team; they are \_\_\_\_ players."

- A. seven-feet-over tall      B. over seven-foot tall  
C. over seven-feet-tall      D. seven-foot over tall

22. "Have you traveled much?"

"No, I have done \_\_\_\_ traveling."

- A. few      B. little  
C. small      D. less

23. Tom receives \_\_\_\_ prizes than his brother.

- A. least      B. less  
C. fewer      D. few

6



24. Mike was late for two classes this morning. He said that he forgot both of the \_\_\_\_.

- A. rooms number      B. room's numbers  
C. room number      D. room numbers

25. \_\_\_\_ bring together persons qualified for specific jobs and employers who have those jobs available.

- A. Employments agencies      B. Employment agency  
C. Employment agencies      D. Employments agency

26. I think all these visitors are \_\_\_\_.

- A. mathematics student      B. mathematics students  
C. students of the mathematics      D. mathematic students

27. Just put your hat on \_\_\_\_.

- A. the hall table      B. hall's table  
C. the table of hall      D. hall table

28. To the finalists, \_\_\_\_, the last high jump was the most exciting as well as the most difficult.

- A. Bob and I      B. Bob and me  
C. I and Bob      D. me and Bob

29. Our room is on the first floor and \_\_\_\_ on the second.

- A. them      B. they  
C. themselves      D. theirs

30. The furniture in her room is quite different from \_\_\_\_ in the exhibition hall.  
A. the ones B. that one  
C. these D. that
31. My shoes are similar to \_\_\_\_ you had on yesterday.  
A. the one B. the one which  
C. the ones what D. the ones
32. For \_\_\_\_ interested in nature, the club offers hikes and overnight camping each week during the summer.  
A. who B. whom  
C. those D. them
33. The new bridge had to be built near the old one because there was not \_\_\_\_ to construct it.  
A. somewhere B. somewhere else  
C. anywhere D. anywhere else
34. Jack isn't the cleverest student in our class, but he is cleverer than \_\_\_\_ students.  
A. some B. some of the  
C. any of the D. any other
35. We got home by 6 o'clock, but \_\_\_\_ in our class didn't get back until about 8 o'clock.  
A. other B. the other  
C. the others D. others
36. Bruce and John have arrived, but \_\_\_\_ students in the class aren't here yet.  
A. other B. the others  
C. others D. the other
37. They go to the US \_\_\_\_ year; they went in 2000 and 2002 and they are going again in 2004.  
A. each other B. one another  
C. every other D. some other
38. They were given nothing \_\_\_\_ dry bread and water for their evening meal.  
A. some other B. other than  
C. another than D. each other
39. This facilitated their control of their economy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in one way or another B. in one way or other  
C. in some way or another D. in the way or the other
40. They \_\_\_\_ went to the room assigned.  
A. every B. everyone  
C. each D. someone
41. If Bernard wants to call me or \_\_\_\_\_, I'll be here all day.  
A. something B. anything  
C. nothing D. everything
42. Thanks to modern irrigation, crops now grow abundantly in areas where once \_\_\_\_ cacti

(仙人掌) could live.

A. nor

B. not

C. none other

D. nothing but

43. He's lived in London and Manchester, but he doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ city very much.

A. either

B. both

C. neither

D. every

44. I wanted some more coffee but there was \_\_\_\_\_ left.

A. no

B. nothing

C. none

D. neither

45. During the two years of my absence, they went to see my mother almost \_\_\_\_\_.

A. each month

B. every month

C. every months

D. all months

46. Everybody must have \_\_\_\_\_ own choice.

A. their

B. your

C. one's

D. our

47. To succeed in a difficult task, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. one needs to be persistent

B. persistence is what one needs

C. you need be a persistent person

D. persistent is what one needs

8 48. Either the boy or his twin sister must have eaten \_\_\_\_\_ dinner here.

A. his

B. their

C. ours

D. her

49. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of a musician.

A. anybody

B. anyone

C. somebody

D. something

50. Solid-fuel engines are simpler than liquid-fuel engines, \_\_\_\_\_ have important uses.

A. both of them

B. both however

C. so both

D. but both

### 参考答案

1. A. 本句大意为：我们没有看到多少石油。much 修饰不可数名词，其他三项修饰可数名词复数。
2. B. 本句大意为：房间很小，堆了太多的新家具。furniture 是不可数名词。many + 可数名词复数；much + 不可数名词。
3. B. 本句大意为：星期四的作业是写一篇关于你的家乡的四百字的作文。复合形容词的构成：数字—单位—单数名词。hundred, thousand, million...等词和具体数字连用不用复数形式。
4. A. 本句大意为：史密斯小姐是玛丽的妈妈的朋友。“某人的朋友”采用所有格的复合形式来表达：a friend of sb's (friends), 意即“某人朋友中的一个”。
5. C. 本句大意为：这对夫妻经历了那么多危机，而他们婚姻居然能维持这么多年实在令人