

# 英 语



1. The dentist did not tell me how many \_\_\_\_\_ I should pay for pulling out the tooth.  
A. money                                      B. dollars  
C. funds                                        D. coin
2. —Did Mary see professor Smith yesterday?  
—She did, and the professor gave her one of the best \_\_\_\_\_ I've ever heard.  
A. advices                                     B. pieces of advices  
C. piece of advices                          D. pieces of advice
3. \_\_\_\_\_ car broke down on the way, but luckily they knew how to fix it.  
A. Tom's and Jack's                        B. Tom's and Jack  
C. Tom and Jack's                           D. Tom and Jack
4. —Who are those people over there?

- They are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. economics student B. economic students  
C. economics students D. economic student
5. —Can I get your something from the store?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, please.  
A. Peanuts of a dollar's worth B. Worth of a dollar of a peanuts  
C. Peanuts worth of a dollar D. A dollar's worth of peanuts
6. Although a great number of houses in that area are still in need of repair, there \_\_\_\_\_ in their apperance.  
A. are many improvements  
B. is much of improvement  
C. have been a great number of improvements  
D. has been much improvement
7. His contention is that clothes \_\_\_\_\_ not make the man; consequently, I don't see how you can convince him to buy that new suit.  
A. will B. does  
C. do D. are
8. Before the automobile, the horse-drawn carriage \_\_\_\_\_ the primary \_\_\_\_\_ of private transportation.  
A. is... means B. was... means  
C. were... means D. were... means
9. \_\_\_\_\_ always nourishable(有营养的).  
A. The green is B. The greens are  
C. The green are D. The greens is
10. He has made \_\_\_\_\_ from illicit trade.  
A. a huge fortune B. huge fortune  
C. the hugely fortune D. fortune
11. Recently, he has lost all his \_\_\_\_\_ at cards.  
A. wage and saving B. wages and saving  
C. wage and savings D. wages and savings
12. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. wealth; work B. wealths works  
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works
13. He invited all his \_\_\_\_\_ to join in his wedding party.  
A. comrades-in-arms B. comrades-in-arm  
C. comrade-in-arms D. comrades-ins-arms
14. The Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ a great people.  
A. are B. is  
C. can be D. has been
15. The fire started in the basement and quickly spread to the first floor where it de-

stroyed all \_\_\_\_\_ in the language lab.

- A. the furniture and equipments      B. furnitures and equipments  
C. the furniture and equipment      D. furnitures and equipment

## 第二节 形容词和副词的比较级

形容词和副词有三个级：原级、比较级和最高级。

例如：

hard	harder	hardest
(原级)	(比较级)	(最高级)
good	better	best
(原级)	(比较级)	(最高级)

### 一、原级比较

这种比较级的基本结构是 as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as + 比较对象；还有 not + so/as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as + 比较对象。例如：

She is as beautiful as her mother (is).

He works as hard as she (does).

She has as much money as I (have).

She is not so beautiful as her mother (is).

#### [注意]

so/as 后面的形容词如作定语，而被修饰的名词前又有不定冠词，该不定冠词应放在形容词之后。如：French is as difficult a language as English.

### 二、比较级比较

这种句型的基本结构是：形容词或副词的比较级 + than 引起的状语从句（通常只写出可相比的部分）；或：the + 比较级 + of。例如：

The price for this commodity (商品) is higher than that in the international market.

David runs faster than Tom.

David runs the faster of the two.

Health is more important than wealth.

### 三、最高级比较

基本结构是：the + 最高级 (+ of/in + 比较范围)。例如：

This is the oldest house in the neighbourhood.

David works fastest in our class.

She is the most beautiful girl that I have ever seen.

He is one of the greatest premiers that we have had.

### 四、比较级常见形式

#### 1. 否定比较

You are less careful than she.

Grammar is the least interesting of (or: among) all the subjects.

Jack is the least diligent boy in his class.

He does not study so diligently as she.

No other employee works harder than he. (没有其他的雇员像他那样努力。)

## 2. 比较级加一个表示程度的状语

Your bicycle is far better than mine.

They made three times more cars this year than last year.

This new room is twice as big as the old one.

## 3. 不用比较级形式的意义比较

He is superior to me in English.

We are inferior to others in many respects.

He is four months senior to me.

I am five days junior to him.

### [注意]

以上句中的 to 不能用 than 替代。

It's too late for us to catch the train. (太晚了, 我们赶不上火车了。)

## 4. “越…越…”形式

The more, the better.

The harder you work, the greater progress you will make.

## 5. 含有比较级的常见惯用语

He will succeed sooner or later. (他迟早会成功的。)

Better to do well than to say well. (说得好不如做得好。)

I prefer to work rather than sit idle.

Men are more or less selfish. (人多少有些自私。)

It was none other than Tom. (那就是汤姆。)

He knows French, much more English. (他懂法语, 英语更不用说了。)

He does not know English, much less French. (他不懂英语, 更不用说法语了。)

He is more of a scholar than a teacher. (与其说他是教师, 还不如说他是学者。)

## 6. 易混淆的含有比较级的几组惯用语

- (1)  $\begin{cases} \text{no more than} = \text{only (只)} \\ \text{not more than} = \text{at most (最多)} \end{cases}$

He is no more than a puppet. (他只是个傀儡罢了。)

I have no more than ten dollars in my pocket. (我口袋里只有 10 块钱。)

I have not more than ten dollars in my pocket. (我口袋里最多不过 10 块钱。)

- (2)  $\begin{cases} \text{no more... than} = \text{not... any more than... (和...一样不...)} \\ \text{not more... than} = \text{not so... as (不像...那样...)} \end{cases}$

He is no more generous than Jack. (=He is not generous any more than Jack.) (他和杰克一样不大方。)

He is not more generous than Jack. (=He is not so generous as Jack.) (他不像杰克那

么大方。)

- (3)  $\begin{cases} \text{no less than} = \text{as much (or; many) as (多达, ... 那样多)} \\ \text{not less than} = \text{at least (最少)} \end{cases}$

She has no less than three children. (=She has as many as three children.) (她有 3 个孩子之多。)

She stayed in Shanghai not less than twelve days. (=She stayed in Shanghai at least twelve days.) (她在上海至少住了 12 天。)

- (4)  $\begin{cases} \text{no less... than} = \text{as... as... (和... 一样)} \\ \text{not less + 原级 + than} = \text{perhaps + 比较级 + than (至少不比... 差;} \\ \hspace{15em} \text{也许比... 更...)} \end{cases}$

He is no less busy than a bee. (=He is as busy as a bee.) (他像蜜蜂一样的忙。)

He is not less busy than his younger brother. (=He is perhaps busier than his younger brother.) (他也许比他弟弟更忙些。)

## 练 习 二

- This watch is \_\_\_\_\_, if not \_\_\_\_\_, the watch I lost.  
A. as good... better than                      B. as good as... good  
C. as good as... better than                      D. better than... as good as
- \_\_\_\_\_ we grow, \_\_\_\_\_ our memory will become.  
A. The old... the poor                      B. The older... the poor  
C. The older... the poorer                      D. The old... the poor
- If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.  
—OK, but do you have \_\_\_\_\_ size in blue? This one is a bit tight for me.  
A. a big                      B. a bigger  
C. the big                      D. the bigger
- It takes a long time to go there by bus; it's \_\_\_\_\_ by train.  
A. quick                      B. quicker  
C. much quick                      D. the quickest
- Which is the more useful, iron or gold?  
—Iron is \_\_\_\_\_ of the two.  
A. useful                      B. more useful  
C. the more useful                      D. the most useful
- Which room is bigger, the left or the right?  
—The left is \_\_\_\_\_ the right.  
A. three times bigger                      B. as three times big as  
C. three times as bigger than                      D. three times the size of
- Would you like to join us?  
—Sorry. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ as any of you.  
A. so a good player                      B. so good a player

- ### 第三节 时 态

	一般时	进行时	完成时	完成进行时
		be + 现在分词	have + 过去分词	have been + 现在分词
现在	study studies	am } is } studying are }	has } have } studied	has } have } been studying
过去	studied	was } were } studying	had studied	had been studying



将来	shall } will } study	shall } will } be studying	shall } will } have studied	shall } will } have been studying
过去将来	should } would } study	should } would } be studying	should } would } have studied	should } would } have been studying

本章主要讨论比较常用的 11 种时态：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、过去将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、将来进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、将来完成时和现在完成进行时。

### 一、一般现在时

1. 表示真理、经常性动作及现在状态，常与 always, often, never, seldom, every day, usually 等表示频率的状语连用。如主语为第三人称单数，动词后加 s 或 es。如：

He gets up at seven every day.

The moon moves round the earth.

How often do you wash your clothes?

2. 用于时间和条件状语从句中，代替一般将来时。如：

I'll write to you as soon as I arrive in Beijing.

If you ever visit the United States, you will probably use only four of the paper bills now in circulation.

### 二、一般过去时

1. 表示过去发生的动作或情况，常与 yesterday, last week, just now 等词连用；也可表示过去的习惯动作，可以用 used to + 动词原形表示过去常做而现在已停止的动作。如：

He took a bath yesterday evening.

He went to Shanghai last Sunday.

In the past, it was easy to find couples who had been saving for years in order to furnish their homes.

His nephew used to visit him at Christmas.

2. 用于时间和条件状语从句中，代替过去将来时。如：

Mother promised to buy me a book if I got good marks in the examination.

I couldn't watch TV before I finished my homework.

### 三、一般将来时

1. 表示将要发生的动作或情况，习惯动作或来来的倾向。如：

I'll return the bike to you as soon as possible.

We'll be most grateful if you can obtain some information for us.

She'll take an umbrella with her wherever she goes.

2. 将来时的多种表达法。

(1) shall/will do(见上面几例)。

(2) be going to do, 表示最近打算要做的事情。如:

I'm going to study abroad soon.

(3) be about to do, 表示刚要(正要)做某事。如:

School is about to start.

(4) be to do, 表示按计划要做的事。如:

We are to visit the Great Wall tomorrow.

From July 15 to July 25 there is to be an exhibition in Los Angeles.

(5) 现在进行时, 表示按计划即将发生的动作。可用进行时代替将来时的动词有 arrive, come, go, start, leave, begin 等。如:

She's leaving tomorrow.

I'm coming this afternoon.

#### 四、过去将来时

表示在过去某一时刻之后将要发生的动作和情况。和一般将来时一样, 过去将来时也有相应的多种表达形式。如:

He said that he would come soon.

She promised that she was going to try again.

#### 五、现在进行时

1. 表示说话时或目前一段时间内正进行的动作。如:

What are you doing here?

I'm making a model plane.

2. 表示一个按计划即将发生的动作, 常限于 go, come, arrive, leave 等词(见一般将来时的多种形式的最后一点)。

#### [注意]

(1) 表示感觉、情感、心理状态、所有关系或特征等的状态动词一般无进行时, 除非这类动词的词义发生变化。这类动词有 feel, be, love, like, hate, hear, see, think, believe, seem, want 等。

(2) 现在进行时可与 always 等词连用, 表示习惯性动作, 带有赞赏或讨厌等感情色彩。如:

Am I being rude to ask such questions?

He is always finding fault with his classmates.

#### 六、过去进行时

表示过去某时或某段时期正进行的动作。如:

He was reading a novel when the phone rang.

I was repairing my radio when my wife came back.

## 七、将来进行时

表示将来某时或某时期正进行的动作。如:

I will be taking an exam this time tomorrow.

I think my baby will be playing with her mother when I return home from work.

## 八、现在完成时

1. 表示过去发生的但对现在有影响的动作或状态,常与 already, yet, never, before, just, ever, recently 等一些表示不定过去的时间状语连用。如:

We have suffered great losses caused by the damage done to the goods.

John has never been to the Great Wall before.

I have made great progress in English recently.

2. 表示从过去某时间开始延续到现在的动作或状态,常与 for, since, so far, in recent years 等表示一段时间的时间状语连用。如: -

Since the end of World War II, the economy of Japan has developed rapidly.

In the past 20 years, there has been a great increase in the amount of research being done on the cause of cancer.

We haven't come up with a solution to this math problem so far.

### [注意]

(1) 含有瞬间意义的动词,如 go, come, jump, join, die 等,不能用现在完成时的第二种形式。如:

不可以说:He has died for two years.

应该说:He died two years ago.

或者说:He has been dead for two years.

或者说:It has been two years since he died.

(2) It is (has been)... since 这一结构也常用于现在完成时(见上例)。

(3) 在“This is the first(second,...)time that...”及“It/This is + 最高级形容词 + 名词”后的从句中,常用现在完成时。如:

This is the first time that I've travelled by air.

It's the most interesting film I've ever seen this year.

## 九、过去完成时

表示过去某时刻前发生的动作或状态,也就是“过去的过去”,常与 by, before 等介词或连接词引入的状语连用。该时态也常用于宾语或定语从句中。如:

By the end of last week, they had returned from their journey abroad.

She had found the keys that she had lost.

Before I went to the USA I had learned some English.

### [注意]

过去完成时也常用在“no sooner... than”和“hardly... when”等句型的主句中,从句一般用过去时。

We had no sooner reached the theatre than the film began.

He had hardly entered the classroom when the bell rang.

#### 十、将来完成时

表示将来某时刻前已完成的动作或状态,常与 by 等引入的时间状语连用。如:

By this time next year he will have graduated from his college.

I'll have worked abroad for six months next year.

#### 十一、现在完成进行时

表示现在某时刻前一直在进行着的动作,这个动作可能已经完成,可能仍在继续。如:

The children have been watching TV for two hours.

I've been waiting here for an hour, but she hasn't turned up yet.

### 练习三

- By the end of April Peter \_\_\_\_\_ here for three months.  
A. will have stayed                      B. will stay  
C. stays                                      D. has stayed
- We agree to payment by check but retain ownership of the goods until the check \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will be honored                      B. is honored  
C. has been honored                      D. honors
- All the apparatus \_\_\_\_\_ before the experiment began.  
A. have been prepared                      B. were prepared  
C. had been prepared                      D. has been prepared
- If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I think I'll attend the class.  
A. will rain                                      B. had rain  
C. rains                                      D. rained
- The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, \_\_\_\_\_ and perfected now.  
A. developed                                      B. have developed  
C. are being developed                      D. will have been developed
- I \_\_\_\_\_ there for 3 years when the new leader came.  
A. had worked                                      B. worked  
C. was working                                      D. have been working
- The world's supplies of oil \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have been gradually exhausted                      B. have gradually exhausted  
C. are being gradually exhausted                      D. are gradually exhausted
- We \_\_\_\_\_ your terms carefully but \_\_\_\_\_ to say that we cannot accept them.  
A. are studying/regret                      B. have studied/are regretting  
C. have studied/regret                      D. have been studying/have regretted

9. Before the first non-stop flight made in 1949, it \_\_\_\_\_ necessary for all planes to land for refueling.  
 A. would be B. have been  
 C. had been D. would have been
10. 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
11. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ it was important to know English grammar.  
 A. had always been saying B. was always saying  
 C. always had said D. was always said
12. It \_\_\_\_\_ every day so far this month.  
 A. is raining B. rained  
 C. rains D. has rained

#### 第四节 被动语态

英语有两种语态：主动语态(Active Voice)和被动语态(Passive Voice)。被动语态由助动词 be + 动词的过去分词构成。

##### 一、常见的被动语态时态

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am } is } brought are }	am } is } being brought are }	has } have } been brought
过去	was } were } brought	was } were } being brought	had been brought
将来	shall } will } be brought	—	shall } will } have been brought
过去将来	should } would } be brought	—	should } would } have been brought

1. 被动语态的将来时还可用其他形式表示。如：

The problem is going to be solved next time.

The song is to be sung at the English party.

2. 带情态动词的被动语态由“情态动词(can, must, may) + be + 过去分词”构成。如：

The report must be handed in tomorrow.

He might be elected chairman of the committee.

##### 二、被动语态的用法

1. 动作的执行者往往不知道或不必要说出。如：

Something has to be done to stop population growth.

A new system will be started in the library.

2. 动作的对象被强调或成为谈话的中心。如:

The report has been carefully compiled by the manager.

Since we all have done well this year, I don't know why John is singled out for praise.

3. 修辞的需要。如:

As soon as she appeared on the stage the singer was warmly applauded by the audience.

#### [注意]

(1) 及物的短语动词也可使用被动语态,但一般不可拆开使用。

The light has been turned off.

The children are taken good care of.

(2) 不及物动词及某些表示状态或特征的及物动词或短语,如 have, last, lack, own, fit, suit, cost, belong to, listen to, agree with 等没有被动语态。

This coat cost me 50 yuan.

不可以说:I was cost 50 yuan by this coat.

Everybody agreed with her.

不可以说:She was agreed with by everyone.

### 练 习 四

- Jack asked his boss to give him more money, but he \_\_\_\_\_ a good beating.  
A. gave B. was giving  
C. had given D. was given
- All the apparatus \_\_\_\_\_ before the experiment began.  
A. have been prepared B. had been prepared  
C. were prepared D. has been prepared
- Did you say that our neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident?  
A. badly hurted B. was badly hurted  
C. had badly hurted D. was badly hurt
- The result of the contest \_\_\_\_\_ in two days.  
A. is announced B. had been announced  
C. will have been announced D. will be announced
- The dishes have been washed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. and the table has cleaned B. and the table cleaned  
C. and the table been cleaned D. and the table has been cleaned
- Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.  
A. has done B. is to do  
C. does D. is done
- Great as Newton was, many of his ideas \_\_\_\_\_ today and are being modified by the

A. are to challenge

B. may be challenged.

D. are challenging

A. has been discussed

B. will have been discussed

D. is going to be discussed

A. will be given

B. would be given

D. is given'

A. just has been married

B. was just married.

D. has just been married.

### 一、虚拟语气在非真实条件句中的运用

	if 从句	主 句
与现在事实相反	用动词过去式或 were	would/should/could/might + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词
未来实现的可能性极小	should + 动词原形 were to	would/should/could/might + 动词原形

If I had money, I would lent it to you.

If he had worked hard, he would have been promoted.

If it were to rain tomorrow, I would have to stay at home.

2. 连词 if 的省略。在正式文体中,引导非真实条件句的连词 if 可省略, were, had, should 等助动词提到从句句首,形成倒装结构。如:

If it were to rain tomorrow, I would have to stay at home.

→ Were it to rain tomorrow, I would have to stay at home.

3. 含蓄条件。有些句子的假设不用 if 引导,而是隐含在诸如 without, but for, but that, or, otherwise 等介词、副词引起的短语中。如:

Without the distraction of TV, people might sit around together after dinner and actually talk to one another.

But for your help, we couldn't have finished it so quickly.

4. 错综时间。在非真实条件句中,主句和从句的动作不是发生在同一时间,需根据意思采用表示不同时间的动词形式。例如:

If you had taken your medicine yesterday, you would be well now.

Today the Tennessee Valley is one of the richest areas in the world. But if things had been left as they were, it would now be a desert.

## 二、虚拟语气在其他情况下的运用

1. 在表示建议、要求、命令等的从句中的运用。其形式常为 should+动词原形或省略 should 的动词原形。

(1) 用在宾语从句中。在 suggest, propose, demand, command, order, insist, urge, require, request, advise, desire 等动词后的宾语从句中。如:

I would like to propose that for sixty minutes each evening, all television broadcasting be prohibited by law.

The general commanded that we retreat at once.

(2) 用在主语从句中。该结构通常为 It is+形容词或过去分词+主语从句。此类形容词或过去分词有: essential, vital, necessary, urgent, desirable, advisable, demanded, suggested, ordered 等。如:

It's necessary that you be present at the meeting.

It's recommended by the doctor that the patient give up drinking.

(3) 用在表语从句或同位语从句中。常用的这类名词有: advice, proposal, motion, suggestion, demand, preference 等。如:

My proposal is that the dispute be settled by peaceful means.

The motion that we take measures to stop the war was accepted at the meeting.

2. 在 wish 所带的宾语从句中的运用。表示实现可能性极小或与事实相反的情况,有三种情况,列表如下:

		宾语从句
同时的情况	wish wished	过去式 were
先于的情况	wish wished	had+过去分词
将来的愿望	wish wished	would/could+动词原形

例如:

I wish that I had attended the concert last night.

I wished I could help him.

I wish I knew her telephone number.

3. 在 would rather 等从句中的运用。would(had) rather, would as soon, would sooner 和 would prefer 等表示“宁愿”,其后的宾语从句动词用过去式表示当时或将来的情况,用过去完成式表示过去的情况。如:

I'd rather he painted the door blue.

I'd prefer that he didn't say that.



