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three

Three year is a long time 三年是很长时间。

million

There are six million people in this city.

这座城市有六百万人





China has a population of over 1.2 billion, the largest of all nations. 中国有12亿多人口,是所有国家



It's on the third floor.

在三楼。





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### 内容提要

英语语法中对数词的讲解不多,但在英语会话中数字却往往成为语言的关键。我们生活的时代是一个 Digital Times。无论是看时间、打电话、购物消费,我们的生活无时无刻不与数字发生密切的关系。英语中除了数词用来表示具体的数目或顺序外,还有一部分不定代词也常用来表示不确定的数量,如 many books(许多书); a few friends(几个朋友); a little water(一点水); some pupils(一些学生); a lot of money(许多钱)等等。另外,英语中还有相当多的量词与数词、冠词等构成的数量词短语,如 a group of men(一群男人); a new lot of chemical fertilizer(一批新到的化肥); a new type of dictonary(一种新型的字典); a new kind of bicycles(一种新的自行车)等。因此英语中的数量词丰富多彩而又千变万化。

本书以实际语言情景为例,除了详细讲述数词的各种用法外,并将常用的表示数量的不定代词和

部分量词划入数量词短语的范畴内。每一单元不仅以解说和辨析的方式教您如何恰当地运用数量词来表达要说的意思,并且举出相应的例句和丰富有趣的对话来进一步帮助您了解数量词的用法,使您说英语更流利。希望您看完本书之后不仅能了解异彩纷呈的数字世界,更能够开怀地畅说英语。

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertor

# 日 录

HAPTER I 基数词
①Nineteen people were wounded.
19 人受伤。(2)
②There are six million people in this city.
这座城市有 600 万人。 (6)
3A thousand million is a billion.
一千个百万是十亿。 (9)
④I have got a four-week holiday.
我有4周的假期。(12)
5 Three years is a long time.
三年是很长的一段时间。(16)
6 Put two zeros after a five make five
hundred.
5 后面加两个 0 成了 500。 (19)
They stayed there for half an hour.

他们在那里呆了半小时。	(23)
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and first mile.	
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CHAPTER 3. (1985)  ①Asia is four times as large as Europe.	
_	(44)
①Asia is four times as large as Europe.	
①Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的4倍。	•
①Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的4倍。 ②This room is twice larger than that one	•
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①Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的4倍。 ②This room is twice larger than that one 这个房间比那个房间大2倍。	. (48)

CHAPTER 4 概数表示法	
①More than one boy has been there.	
不止一个男孩已经去过那里了。(	59)
②It's under \$5.	
它不到5美元。((	53)
3 The tower is about 137 metres high.	
这座塔高 137 米。((	56)
4) We will stay here for no longer than	
7 days.	
我们在这儿至多呆7天。(′	71)
(5) I want three dozen pencils.	
我想要买3打铅笔。(	75)
(i) I have a hundred things to do.	
我有许多事要做。(	79)
<b>7 Thousands of foreigners came to visit</b>	
the city.	
数以千计的外国人到这个城市来参观。	•••
(	82)

CHAPTER 5	分數、小數、百分數
①Only two per	rcent failed in the exam.
只有2%的人	考试不及格。 (89)
②My school is	less than one-third mile
from my hor	ne.
学校距离我	家不到 1/3 英里。 (94)
CHAPTER 6	算式表示法
①How much is	s twelve times twelve?
12乘12等于	5多少? (100)
<b>The ratio of</b>	twelve to three equals four.
12 除以3等	F4 ····· (104)
CHAPTER 7	数词的其他用法
①We are to st	udy Chapter four this week.
这星期我们	将学习第四章。 (110)
②She comes h	ere once every third day
(every three	days).
她每三天(每	·隔两天)来一次。 (115)

③She bought five yards of cloth.	
她买了5码布	(119)
<b>(1)We live in the 21st century.</b>	
我们生活在21世纪。	(124)
My sister has an eight-year-old son.	
我姐姐有个8岁的儿子。	(129)
(i) That's twenty-four cents.	
那是 24 美分。	(133)
Water freezes at zero degree.	
水在零度结冰	(138)
®Everything in the house is at sixs and s	evens.
屋里一切都是乱七八糟的。	(143)
CHAPTER 8 数量短语	
_	
①Many people think so.	(140)
许多人这样想。	(148)
②There isn't much food in the house.	(4.55)
家里没有多少食物了。	
③ Regular exercise will do you a lot of g	;ood .
定时锻炼,将会对你有许多好处。 …	• • • • • •
	(155)

(4) We've come a good way.	
我们已经走了好长的路了。	(159)
(5) I'd like to borrow some books.	
我想借一些书。	(163)
(i) He has got a few friends here.	
他在此地有几个朋友。	(167)
THe is blind in both eyes.	
他双目失明。	(171)
<b>8</b> Has either of you seen him?	
你们俩谁见过他?	(175)
<b>9I</b> have no brothers.	
我没有兄弟。	(179)
(1) They had to wait for another six hours	5.
他们不得不再等 6 小时。	(183)
	***
CHAPTER 9 汉语中常用量调的类	茅/広
①A large amount of money were spent of	m
the bridge.	
建那座桥花了大笔的钱。	(188)
②I bought a bunch of flowers.	
我买了一束花。	(192)
3 He drank a can of root beer.	
. 6 .	

他喝了一罐甜啤酒。 (196)
4 The professor has a large collection of books.
这位教授有一大批藏书。 (199)
⑤There are several couples of partners in
the floor.
舞池中有好几对舞伴。 (202)
<b>6We saw a crowd of lookers-on.</b>
我们看到一群旁观者。 (205)
①Drop of water sparkled in the sun.
一滴滴水在阳光下闪闪发光。 (209)
®We have received a new lot of hats.
我们刚进了一批新帽子。 (212)
Many kinds of apples grow in our
garden.
我们的花园里长着许多种苹果。 … (216)
(1) The pond became a solid mass of ice.
池塘变成了一大块坚硬的冰。 (220)
1 He took a mouthful of fresh air.
他吸了一口新鲜空气。 (223)
①He bought a pair of compasses.
他买了一副圆规。(226)
Please give me a piece of paper.

# CHAPTER I 基数词

表示数目多少的数词叫做基数词。基数词可以用来表示年代、时刻、书页、住所、房间、电话号码等。基数词在句中可作主语、宾语、定语、表语、同位语和状语。



# Nineteen people were wounded.

19人受伤。

## 🐕 畅说英语范例

I have four classes.

我有4节课。

Does this bag of oranges really cost \$ tenty-five?

这一袋橙子真的要 25 美元吗?

There are thirty-seven pupils in my class.

我班有37个学生。

My mother works in No.7 hospital.

我妈妈在第7医院工作。

We heard that he could swim one or two minutes under the water.

我们听说他能在水下呆一两分钟。

They have been married for twenty-one years.

他们结婚有 21 年了。

### 怎么用?

#### Nineteen people were wounded.

19 人受伤。

\*\* 基数词中1~12是独立单词,13~19的基数词以后缓~teen结尾,如thirteen,fourteen;20~90八个整十位数词以后缓-ty结尾,如twenty,thirty,forty;表示其他两位数词时,十位数与个位数之间需用连字符"-",如twenty-three,fifty-nine,ninety-four;百位数与十位数之间需用"and"连接(美语中一般不用),如3456 three thousand four hundred (and) fifty-six。

#### ① 对话一

A: We're a bit early, aren't we? 我们今天早了点, 不是吗?

B: Yes, I think we are. We still have about 20 minutes. 是啊,我想我们是。我们还有大约 20 分钟时间。

A: Let's go in anyway.

不管怎样咱们还是走吧。

B:OK. Then we'll be sure to have good seats. 好的,那样我们就一定会有好的座位了。

A: Yes. Early bird gets the food.

是的。早起的鸟有食吃。(谚语)

B: Right. We're the early birds today. 对,我们今天是"早起的鸟儿"。

#### ① 对话二

A: I'd like to say good-bye to you all. 我要向你们大家告别了。

B: What time are you going? 你什么时候走?

A:I'm catching the 9:15 train. 我要赶 9 点 15 分的火车。

B: Well, good-bye, and have a good journey. 好吧,再见。旅途愉快。

A: Good-bye. See you next month. 再见。下个月见。

### ① 对话三

A: You come here for tourism, don't you? 您到这里来旅游,对吗?

B: Yes. Your city is really beautiful. 是的,你们的城市确实很美。

A: How long are you staying here in this city? 您打算在这个城市逗留多长时间?

B; Another two days. It was last Sunday that I came here.

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