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学子至爱

LongMen



语法

高中英语

主 编 贾旭玉

本册主编 贾旭玉 李 伟



龍 門 書 局

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全析全解

语

法



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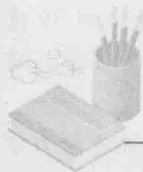
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未名湖畔，博雅塔旁。

明媚的晨光穿透枝叶，懒散地泻落在林间小道上，花儿睁开惺忪的眼睛，欣喜地迎接薄薄的雾霭，最兴奋的是小鸟，扇动翅膀在蔚蓝的天空中叽叽喳喳地欢唱起来了。微风轻轻拂动，垂柳摇曳，舒展优美的身姿，湖面荡起阵阵涟漪，博雅塔随着柔波轻快地翩翩起舞。林间传来琅琅的读书声，那是晨读的学子；湖畔小径上不断有人跑过，那是晨练的学子；椅子上，台阶上，三三两两静静地坐着，那是求索知识的学子……

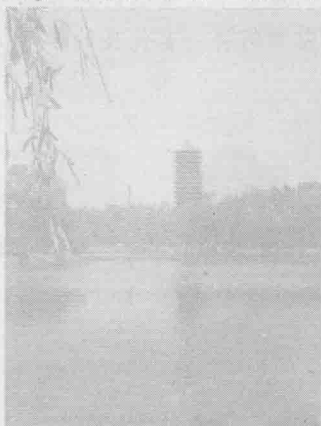
在北大，每个早晨都是这样的；在清华，每个早晨也是这样的；在复旦，在交大，在南大，在武大……其实，在每一所高校里，早晨都是一幅青春洋溢、积极进取的景象！

在过去几年时间里，我一直在组织北大、清华的高考状元、奥赛金牌得主，还有其他优秀的学子到全国各地巡回演讲。揭开他们“状元”的光环，他们跟我们是那么的相似，同样的普通与平凡。

是什么成就了他们的“状元”梦想？

在来来往往带他们巡讲的路上，在闲来无事的聚会聊天过程中，我越来越发现，他们每个人都是一道亮丽独特的风景，都有一段奋斗不息、积极进取的历程，他们的成功，是偶然中的必然。

小朱，一个很认真、很可爱的女孩子，高中之前家庭条件十分优越，但学习一直平平；在她上高中前，家庭突遭变故，负债累累，用她妈妈的话说，“家里什么都没有了，一切只能靠你自己了”。她说自己只有高考一条路，只有考好了，才能为家里排忧解难。我曾经在台下听她讲自己刻苦学习的经历：“你们有谁在大



年三十的晚上还学习到深夜三点？你们又有谁发烧烧到 39 度以上还在病床上看书？……”那一年，她以总分 684 分成为了浙江省文科高考状元。

陆文，一个出自父母离异的单亲家庭的女孩，她说她努力学习的动力就是想让妈妈高兴，因为从小她就发现，每次她成绩考得很好，妈妈就会很高兴。为了给妈妈买一套宽敞明亮的房子，她选择了出国这条路，考托福，考 GRE，最后如愿以偿，被芝加哥大学以每年 6.4 万美金的全额奖学金录取为生物方向的研究生。

齐伟，湖南省高考第七名，清华大学计算机学院的研究生，被全球最大的软件公司 MICROSOFT 聘为项目经理；霖秋，北京大学数学学院的小妹，在坚持不懈地努力中完成了自身最重要的一次涅槃，昨天的她在未名湖上游弋，今天的她已在千里之外的西雅图……

还有很多优秀的学子，他们也都有自己的故事，酸甜苦辣，很真实，很精彩。我有幸跟他们朝夕相处，默默观察，用心感受，他们的自信，他们的执着，他们的勤奋刻苦，尤其是他们的“学而得其法”所透露出来的睿智更让人拍案叫绝，他们人人都有一套行之有效的学习方法，花同样的时间和精力他们可以更加快速高效。我一直在想：如果当年我也知道他们的这些方法，或许我也能考上清华或北大吧？

多年以来，我一直觉得我们的高考把简单的事情搞复杂了，学生们浪费了大量的时间和精力却收效甚微；多年以来，我们也一直在研究如何将一套优良的学习方法内化到图书中，让同学们在不知不觉

中轻松、快速地获取高分。这就是出版《龙门专题》的原因了。

一本好书可以改变一个人的命运！名校，是每一个学子悠远的梦想和真实的渴望。

《龙门专题》走向名校的阶梯！

总策划 《龙门专题》策划组

2010 年 8 月



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第一章 名词与主谓一致

语法要点

名词

名词是表示人、事物及其他抽象概念名称的词。英语中的名词分为可数名词(包括普通名词和集体名词两大类)和不可数名词(包括物质名词、抽象名词和专有名词三大类)。名词在句中一般充当主语、宾语、表语、宾补、主补、同位语和定语。

要点1 可数名词的数

可数名词有单复数形式,其复数形式变化如下:

1. 规则变化

①名词后直接加 s。如: map—maps; book—books。

②以 s, ss, x, ch, sh 结尾的词加 es。如: bus—buses; glass—glasses; box—boxes。

③以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i 再加 es。如: factory—factories; family—families。

注意:以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词,在其后直接加 s。如: toy—toys; monkey—monkeys。

还有一些专有名词,虽是以辅音字母加 y 结尾,变复数直接加 s。如: Mary—Marys。

④多数以 f, fe 结尾的名词变复数,要变 f, fe 为 v 再加 es。如: leaf—leaves; knife—knives。但有些此类名词变复数,在词尾加 s。如: roof—roofs; proof—proofs; belief—beliefs; chief—chiefs。

⑤以 o 结尾的名词,多数情况在词后加 s。如: radio—radios; photo—photos。但有些名词后加 es。如: negro—negroes; hero—heroes; potato—potatoes; tomato—tomatoes (巧记忆:黑人英雄喜欢土豆西红柿)。

2. 不规则变化

①词中元音发生变化。如:

foot—feet; tooth—teeth; goose—geese; man—men; woman—women; mouse—mice。

②词尾变化。如: ox—oxen; child—children; bacterium—bacteria; medium—media/mediums。

③单复数形式相同。如: sheep; deer; means; series; crossroads 等。还有一些音译的表计量单位的词 jin(斤), mu(亩), yuan(元)等。

名师警示

●fish 表“鱼肉”时为不可数名词,无复数形式;表“不同种类的鱼”复数为 fishes;表泛指“鱼”时,单复数同形。

④表示某国家的人的名词的复数有以下三种形式:

Chinese—Chinese; Japanese—Japanese; Swiss—Swiss(单复同形)

Frenchman—Frenchmen; Englishman—Englishmen(只变词中元音)

German—Germans; Russian—Russians; American—Americans(于词末直接加 s)。



名师警示

● Chinese/Japanese 表“语言”时是不可数名词,无复数形式。如: He lived in Japan for two months, during which time he learned a great deal of Japanese.

3. 复合名词的复数变化

① 中心名词后加 s。如: mother-in-law—mothers-in-law; passer-by—passers-by; looker-on—lookers-on.

② 词尾加 s。如: grown-up—grown-ups; go-between—go-betweens; new-comer—new-comers; look-out—look-outs.

③ 名词作定语时,作定语的名词一般用单数 如: a coffee cup—coffee cups; a car factory—car factories 等。

但也有例外 如: a sports meeting; a clothes shop; a sales girl 等。

考例: The _____ is just around the corner and you won't miss it.

A. bicycle's shop

B. bicycle shop

C. bicycles shop

D. bicycles' shop

答案: B

名师警示

● 有名词作定语修饰的名词其复数形式一般只变该名词,但 man/woman 作定语时与后面的名词都变。如:

a woman teacher—women teachers; a man doctor—men doctors; a book shop—book shops; a boy student—boy students; a girl student—girl students; a lady driver—lady drivers

● 名词有数词修饰作定语时有两种形式:

① 作前置定语,若数词与名词间无连字符,名词用复数。如: a five minutes' walk. 若数词与名词间有连字符,则名词只能用单数。如: a five-minute walk.

② 作后置定语,只有一种形式,数词与名词之间不可加连字符。如: a girl of ten years old

考例: It took us quite a long time to get there. It was _____ journey.

A. three-hour

B. a three hour

C. a three-hour

D. three hours

答案: C

4. 本身就表复数的名词

① 集体名词 如: people; police; cattle 等是集体名词,本身就表复数,因此不可说 a police; a cattle,但可说 two police; a policeman; a head of cattle; a person.

名师警示

● 当 people 表“民族”时有单复数形式: a people, two peoples.

● ten head of cattle (head 在此单复同形).

② 表由两部分组成的事物名称的词 如: scissors; trousers; slippers; socks; glasses 等。



5. 不可数名词

中学阶段常考的不可数名词有 progress(进步); wealth(财富); information(信息); advice(建议); equipment(设备); furniture(家具); fun(乐趣); weather(天气); pain(疼痛)等。

不可数名词无复数形式,若需表示数量,用其相应的量词帮助构成。如: two cups of tea; three pieces of paper; an article of clothing.

名师警示

● two cups of coffee/teas 在非正式场合也可表达为 two coffees/tea.

● paper 表“纸”是不可数名词,表“试卷、文件、报纸”是可数名词。

● 有些不可数名词的复数形式表特殊语意。如:

custom(风俗)—customs(海关); green(绿色)—greens(青菜); pain(疼痛)—pains(努力); time(时间)—times(次数; 日子、境况; 年代、时代); manner(态度)—manners(礼貌); sand(沙子)—sands(沙滩); water(水)—waters(大片水域); interest(兴趣)—interests(利益)等。

要点2 名词的所有格

所有格表示所有关系,修饰另一名词,有如下三种形式:

1. 's 式所有格形式:

① 有生命的东西的所有格,在单数名词或不是以 s 结尾的复数名词后加 's; 在以 s 结尾的复数名词后加 "s"。如:

Mike's pen; the girl's father; the boys' ball; the children's clothes 等。

名师警示

● 表几者共同拥有某物,在最后一个名词后加 's, 如: Lucy and Lily's room (room 用单数);

● 表几者各自拥有某物,在每个名词后加 's, 如: Lucy's and Lily's rooms (room 用复数)。

② 表示国家、城市、地点、时间、距离、度量单位、金钱及一些与我们日常活动有密切关系的名词,虽无生命,习惯上也在其后加 's, 如:

China's development; the moon's surface; today's newspaper; one or two months' holidays 等。

考例: The village is far away from here indeed. It's _____ walk.

A. a four hour

B. a four hour's

C. a four-hours

D. a four hours'

解析: 数词+连字符+单数名词构成复合形容词作名词定语,注意复合形容词中的名词用单数。“4 小时的路程”可表示为 a four hour's walk=a four-hour walk, 相当于 a walk of four hours.

答案: D

③ 表示一些特殊场所或某人的家,可在表其职业或某人的名词后加 's, 如:

the grocery's(杂货店); the barber's(理发店); the doctor's(诊所); the butcher's(肉店); the baker's(面包房); my sister-in-law's(我嫂子家)。



2. of+名词式所有格

- ①表无生命东西的名词所有格,如:the legs of the desk.
- ②当定冠词加形容词表一类人时的所有格形式,如:the life of the poor.
- ③当名词有较长的定语修饰时,如:the son of the woman in a red coat.

3. 双重所有格

“of+’s 或 of+名词性物主代词”形式叫双重所有格,使用双重所有格必须满足以下三个条件:

①of 前面的名词要有不定冠词、数词、不定代词、指示代词等修饰(one 和 the 除外),如:

a picture of mine; every book of Lao She's.

- ②of 后面的名词须是具体的,如: a friend of my father's (正确)
a friend of a certain boy's (错误)。

③of 后面的名词须是指人的。

主谓一致

英语句子的主语和谓语在人称和数上要一致。主要有下面这些情况:

1. 就近原则。由 either... or; neither... nor; not... but; not only... but also; or 等连词连接两个主语时以及 there be 句型中,谓语动词要与最近的主语一致。如:

Not you but he is to blame.

There is a man and two children in the room.

There are two children and a man in the room.

名师警示

●要充分理解“就近”的含义,请看下面的例句:

Are not you but he to blame?

2. 复数形式的专有名词(国家、城市、报纸杂志、组织等名称)作主语,谓语动词常用单数。如:

The United States lies in North America.

3. 不可数名词作主语,谓语动词常用单数。如:

Water is important for life.

名师警示

●有些不可数名词(news, maths, physics, economics, politics 等)形似复数,实为不可数名词,谓语动词用单数。

Physics is my favourite subject.

4. 表示时间、距离、金钱、度量等的复数名词作主语有两种情况:

①若把它们当成一个整体,谓语动词用单数。如:

Two hours is long enough for such an easy job.

考例: A survey of the opinions of experts _____ that three hours of outdoor exercise a week _____ good for one's health.

A. show; are

B. shows; is

C. show; is

D. shows; are



解析:前面一句的主语是 survey 单数;后面一句的主语 three hours of exercise 是一个整体,谓语动词用单数。

答案:B

②若侧重个体,谓语动词用复数。如:

Ten years have passed since we met last time.

5. “”中的复数名词作主语若被看做是一个词,谓语动词要用单数。

“They” is a pronoun.

“Boxes” is the plural of “box”.

“USA” stands for America.

比较: The letters USA stand for America.

6. 由两个相同部分组成一个整体的复数名词(如: glasses, trousers, shoes, scissors 等)作主语有两种情况:

①若主语前有量词修饰,谓语动词的数由量词决定,如:

The pair of shoes is her sister's.

②若无量词,则谓语动词用复数,如:

The shoes are her sister's.

7. 作主语的名词前有量词修饰时,有以下几种情况:

①“a number of+复数名词”作主语时,谓语动词用复数,a number of 意为:许多的,大量的。如:

A number of people have their own cars now.

名师警示

●“the number of+复数名词”作主语,谓语动词用单数,the number of 意为:……的数量。如:

考例 1: As you can see, the number of cars on our roads _____ rising these days.

A. was keeping B. keep C. keeps D. were keeping

答案:C

考例 2: (2009·山东) The number of foreign students attending Chinese universities _____ rising steadily since 1990.

A. is B. are C. has been D. have been

解析: the number of+名词作主语,谓语动词用单数形式,since 1990 是现在完成时的标志。

答案:C

②既可以修饰可数名词又可以修饰不可数名词的量词(a lot of, lots of, plenty of, some 等)或“分数或百分数”修饰名词作主语,谓语动词的数由名词决定。如:

Plenty of books have been bought for every student.

More than 70 percent of the surface of our planet is covered by water.

考例 1: As a result of the serious flood, two thirds of the buildings in the area _____.

A. need repairing B. needs to repair

C. needs repairing D. need to repair



答案: A (注: need repairing = need to be repaired)

考例 2: The company had about 20 notebook computers but only one third _____ used.

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

解析: 本题考查主谓一致和时态, 由 had 可知是过去时, one third 后承前省略了 computers 是复数。

答案: D

③ a quantity of / quantities of; a mass of / masses of 等修饰名词作主语, 谓语动词的数由 quantity 或 mass 的形式决定。如:

A quantity of students is admitted into college each year.

Quantities of beer are sold in summer.

- ④ many a + n. (单数); more than one + n. (单数) 作主语, 谓语动词用单数。

Many a tiger is dying out.

考例: (2010 · 陕西, 24) It is reported that many a new house _____ at present in the disaster area.

- A. are being built B. were being built
C. was being built D. is being built

解析: 本题考查动词时态、语态及主谓一致。由时间状语 at present 可知此处动词表示的动作是现在正在进行; 主语与谓语是被动关系; many a + 名词单数作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式, 由此可知本题选 D。

答案: D

8. 集体名词作主语, 谓语动词的数有两种情况。

① 有些集体名词如: cattle, people, police 等作主语, 谓语动词用复数。但 people 意为“民族”时, 有单复数形式。如:

The police are searching for the lost women.

People there like eating in the open air.

The Chinese people is a great people.

② 有些集体名词如 class, family, team, group, government 等作主语, 若作为整体或一个单位看, 谓语动词用单数; 若指其成员, 则用复数。如:

There is hardly a big family in China nowadays. (现在中国几乎没有大家庭。)

My family are all helping out on the farm. (我的家人都在农场帮忙。)

9. 定冠词加形容词表示一类人作主语, 谓语动词用复数。如:

The old are taken good care of in our country.

The young are the wish of our country.

名师警示

● 若定冠词加形容词表示一类事物作主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:

The beautiful is not always good.

10. 表示部分概念或不定数量的代词和名词 (all, part, half, the rest 等) 作主语, 谓语动词的数由句中的名词或代词替代的名词决定。如:

The rest of the money is donated to the local school.



I'll take two of the books. The rest belong to you.

名师警示

● all 代指人, 谓语动词用复数; 指物, 用单数。如:

All are enjoying the wonderful holiday. (所有人都在享受着美好的假期。)

All that should be done has been done. (所有该做的事都做了。)

11. none 和 neither 通常被看做单数, 但有时根据说话人的意图, 也可用复数。如:

None of us has been abroad.

Neither of them knows what to do next.

12. 定语从句中从句谓语动词的数由引导词所替代的先行词的数来决定。如:

He is one of the boys who like English. (who 替代 boys 为复数。)

He is the only one of the boys who likes English. (句中 who 代替 the only one, 是第三人称单数。)

考例 1: (2010 · 全国 II, 9) Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only one of the women who _____ evening dress.

A. wear

B. wears

C. has worn

D. have worn

解析: 考查主谓一致和时态。首先 the only one of ... 为先行词时, 定语从句修饰的是 one, 即 one 在从句中是主语, 而非后面的复数 women, 根据主谓一致的原则, 谓语动词应该用单数, 排除 A 和 D。另外, 从“is”可以看出要用一般现在时。

答案: B

考例 2: (2010 · 四川, 15) Such poets as Shakespeare _____ widely read, of whose works, however, some _____ difficult to understand.

A. are; are

B. is; is

C. are; is

D. is; are

解析: 本题考查主谓一致。主句中的主语应为 poets, 谓语动词用复数, 其后的非限制性定语从句的主语应为 some of whose works, 谓语动词也应是复数。故选 A。

答案: A

13. 强调句“It be... that/who”中“be”只能用单数 is 或 was 两种形式。若强调的部分是主语, 则 that/who 后面句子的谓语动词的数与该主语一致。如:

It is I that/who am to give a lecture.

It is the police who/that have found the lost boy.

14. “and; both... and”连接主语, 谓语动词用复数。如:

Cheese and butter are made of milk.

Both he and his father like skating.

名师警示

● 当 and 连接的两个单数主语是指同一人或同一事时, 谓语动词用单数, 且只有一个冠词。如:

The teacher and friend always helps me whenever I'm in trouble. (表示主语“那个人既是我的老师也是我的朋友”)

Early to rise and early to bed is a good habit.

15. every + n. + and + every + n. ; each + n. + and + each + n. ; no + n. + and + no + n. ;



many a + *n.* + and + many a + *n.* 结构作主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Every book and every pencil has been given out to the poor children.

Many a boy and many a girl wants to do something for the coming Olympics.

16. as well as; as much as; rather than; but; besides; except; like(像); including; with; together with, not 等连接两个名词作主语, 谓语动词与这些连词前面的名词一致。如:

Mary, as well as her brother and her parents has gone to Beijing for a holiday.

I, not you, am the boss.

17. 非谓语动词或从句作主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Seeing is believing.

考例 1: Professor James will give us a lecture on the Western culture, but when and where _____ yet.

A. hasn't been decided

B. haven't decided

C. isn't being decided

D. aren't decided

解析: 本题考查主谓一致、动词时态、语态。从句作主语谓语动词用单数; yet 是现在完成时的标志; 何时何地演讲与 decide 是被动关系。

答案: A

考例 2: Most of what he said about the Smiths _____ also true of the Johnsons.

A. are

B. is

C. being

D. to be

解析: 从句作主语谓语用单数。

答案: B

考例 3: (2010 · 湖南, 33) Listening to loud music at rock concerts _____ caused hearing loss in some teenagers.

A. is

B. are

C. has

D. have

解析: 本题考查主谓一致与动词的语态。Listening to loud music at rock concerts 是句子主语, 非谓语动词作主语, 谓语动词用单数。显然主语和谓语逻辑上是主动关系, 选 C。

答案: C

18. one and a half + *n.* 作主语, 谓语动词用单数。如:

One and a half apples is on the desk.

聚焦易错点

易错点 1 名词的一词多义

每个名词都会有若干个义项, 这就为平日学习增加了难度, 要想攻克这一难关, 须下苦工记全记牢大纲要求词汇的词义。如:

practice 一词就有下面的用法, 是高考经常考查的:

put a plan into practice/effect/force(使……生效; 实行……)

It's important to keep in practice. (勤于练习)

If you don't play, you will get out of practice. (疏于练习)

Practice makes perfect. (熟能生巧)



If you want to see a doctor, you should fix a date with him ahead of time. That is a common practice in the USA. (惯常做的事)

易错点2 不可数名词的数

①不可数名词一般没有复数形式。如:

考例1: He gave me a few _____ on how to learn English well.

A. advice B. practice C. way D. suggestions

解析: 由句意应选 A 或 D, 但句中 a few 修饰可数名词, advice 是不可数名词。

答案: D

考例2: _____ and _____ it is to have a walk in the sun.

A. How a fine weather; how funny B. What fine weather; what fun

C. How a fine weather; what fun D. What fine weather; how funny

解析: weather 和 fun 都是不可数名词, funny 是形容词, 意为“滑稽的、可笑的”, 不符句意。what fun 的意思是“多有趣啊”。

答案: B

②有些不可数名词前如有形容词修饰, 可与 a 连用。如:

a heavy rain; a strong wind

但并不是所有的不可数名词都具备这个特点, 如: make rapid progress. 这就要求学习时要多积累、多体会, 活学活用。

易错点3 习惯用语和固定搭配

名词在具体语境中的正确使用和习惯用法是高考必考的内容, 如:

考例1: I can't say which wine is best — it's a _____ of personal taste.

A. affair B. event C. matter D. variety

解析: It's a matter of... 是一固定搭配, 意为“是……的问题”。

答案: C

考例2: I keep medicines on the top of the shelf, out of the children's _____.

A. reach B. hand C. hold D. place

解析: out of one's reach 是一固定搭配, 意为“使某人够不到”。

答案: A

考例3: —¥5,000, but that is my last offer.

—OK, it is a _____.

A. cost B. price C. rule D. deal

解析: It's a deal. 是一习语, 表示“一言为定; 成交”。

答案: D

易错点4 近义词词义辨析

意义相近的名词的词义辨析或几个名词的词义识别是一个易错点。考生平日要注意收集大量的语言实例, 反复比较、记忆、领悟。以下是几组高考常考的近义词辨析:

1. custom, habit, practice

custom 是指社会、团体的习惯风俗

Different countries have different customs.

habit 是指个人习惯, 一种长时间内自觉或不自觉形成并很难改掉的行为。



Smoking is a bad habit.
practice 是指惯常的做法或风俗习惯。

I have coffee after dinner, as is my usual practice.

2. journey, tour, travel, trip, voyage

journey 通常指长途陆路旅行。

voyage 正式用语, 常指水上或空中旅游。

With a fair sea voyage and a fair land journey, you will be soon at his side.

travel 是“旅行、游历”的常用法, 不拘于时间长短, 路途远近, 目的何为或使用何种交通工具。

They came home after a long foreign travel.

trip 非正式用语, 常指时间短、距离近的旅行。注意出差旅行常用此词。

My father is on a business trip in Shanghai.

tour 一般指观光、视察活动, 历时较长且会回到出发地。

He went on a tour around the world last week.

3. cause, reason, excuse

cause 指引起某结果的“起因”, 和介词 of 连用。另外固定词组 cause and effect 表“因果”。

The cigarette end is the cause of the big fire.

考例 1: According to the recent research, heavy coffee drinking and heart attack is not necessarily _____ and effect.

A. reason B. impact C. fact D. cause

答案: D

reason 指采取某行动或产生某看法的“原因”, 和介词 for 连用, 或构成 The reason why... is that... 句型。

The reason why he was late is that he got up late.

excuse 则为“辩解、借口”之意。

考例 2: —I'm sorry I stepped outside for a smoke. I was very tired.

—There is no _____ for this while you are on duty.

A. reason B. excuse C. cause D. explanation

答案: B

4. sight, view, scene, scenery

sight 意思是“目光、视力”、“视野”、“看到”、“景色”等。

At the first sight, I like the village.

名师警示

● sight 用作单数名词, 常指人文活动构成的风景或自然界中的奇观; sights 复数形式可表自然风光。

考例: The practice of hanging clothes across the street is a common _____ in many parts of the city.

A. look B. sign C. sight D. appearance

解析: 句意: 当街悬挂衣服的风俗在那个城市的许多区域可谓是一道风景了。sight



表人文活动构成的风景,符合语境。

答案:C

view 意思是“观点”、“美丽的自然风光”、“风景画、风景照片”等,是可数名词。

We have a fine view of the lake from our window.

scene 意思是“场景”,景中可能包括人或某些运动状态;也指戏剧、电影等中的“场面”、“情景”。

Seeing the happy scene of children playing together there, I'm full of joy and confidence in the future of our country.

scenery 意思是“景色、风景、风光”。

Stop to admire the scenery. 停下来欣赏风景。

5. power, strength, force, energy

power 意思是①“权利、势力”,如 beyond/out of one's power(超过某人的权利); abuse one's power(滥用职权)②“电力”,如: power station(发电站)③“生理机能”,如: speaking power(说话的能力)。

strength 意思是“力气、体力”或“优势”,常构成短语 strength and weakness(优势和劣势)。

force 意思是“强迫、武力”。

energy 意思是“精力”或“煤等能源”。

考例 1: To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weakness.

A. strength B. benefits C. techniques D. values

答案:A

考例 2: Bill was doing a lot of physical exercise to build up his _____.

A. ability B. force C. strength D. mind

答案:C

考例 3: —You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?

—Taking plenty of exercise every day.

A. power B. strength C. force D. energy

答案:D

6. mistake, error, fault

mistake 意为“错误”,一般可与 error 互换使用,但 error 更正式一些,是一书面用语。各自分别构成一些短语,如: the error of his youth(他年轻时的过失); an error of judgement(判断错误); make a mistake 或 make mistakes(犯错误); by mistake(错误地)。

fault 强调(性格上的)小缺点。也有一些习惯用法: It's one's fault. (是某人的错,表某人勇于承担责任)

考例: “I don't think it's my _____ that the TV blew up. I just turned it on, that's all,” said the boy.

A. error B. mistake C. fault D. duty

答案:C