

大学英语

二、三级考前

辅导



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主编 赵福增
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大学英语二、三级考前辅导

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前 言

本书供高等院校非英语专业学生参加英语二、三级统考进行强化训练使用。

本书共分八章,内容包括词法、句法、同义词辨析、构词法、阅读理解、完形填空、英汉翻译和英语写作,涵盖英语二、三级统考的全部项目。每一章分别由理论技巧讲解、考题分析和模拟练习构成。力求做到理论与实践并重,帮助使用者回顾与总结已学过的知识,提高应试能力。

本书由天津师范大学部分教师编写。编写过程中赵福增副教授、苏小力副教授、柳勇年副教授对全书的框架、体例及练习编排等做了大量的工作,贾钺教授审阅了全书。天津科学技术出版社的同志对本书提出了许多宝贵的建议,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

本书从资料收集到最后定稿,虽经反复推敲,但由于我们水平所限,仍难免有不妥之处,恳请专家、学者和使用者不吝指教。

编 者

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第一章 英语语法——词法

第一节 名 词

一、名词的分类

英语中名词可分为专有名词和普通名词。

1. 专有名词。

是某个或某些个人、地方、机构等专有的名称。如：

Thomas Jefferson, the Communist Party of China, Beijing, the United Nations, the Great Wall

2. 普通名词。

是一类人或一类东西或是一个抽象概念的名称。如：

teacher, machine, socialism, peace, discussion

具体可分为以下四类：

1) 个体名词：表示某类人或东西的个体。如：

book, school, factory, city, country, student

2) 集体名词：表示若干个体组成的集合体。如：

family, committee, staff, audience, police, crew, class

3) 物质名词：表示无法分为个体的物质。如：

iron, water, oil, tea, coffee, cotton, grain

4) 抽象名词：表示感情、状态、性质、行为等抽象概念。如：

happiness, life, enthusiasm, information, labour

以上四类普通名词中，个体名词和集体名词为可数名词，物质名词和抽象名词一般为不可数名词。

二、名词的数

可数名词有单复数之分。

1. 可数名词由单数变为复数形式的规则。

1) 一般情况可在词尾加“s”。如：

table—tables, student—students, boy—boys, mile—miles, school—schools, pen—pens

2) 以 s, ss, sh, ch, x 和 o 结尾的词在结尾加“es”。如：

bus—buses, class—classes, brush—brushes, match—matches, hero—heroes, tomato—tomatoes, potato—potatoes

但在英语单词中有一部分以“o”和“oo”结尾的名词变为复数形式时只加“s”。常见的有：

photo—photos, solo—solos, piano—pianos, kilo—kilos, tobacco—tobaccos, radio—radios, studio—studios, zoo—zoos, bamboo—bamboos

3)以辅音字母 + “y”结尾的词要把“y”变成“i”,再加“es”。如：

family—families, factory—factories, country—countries, party—parties, lady—ladies, city—cities

4)以“f”或“fe”结尾的词要把“f”或“fe”改成“ves”。如：

half—halves, leaf—leaves, loaf—loaves, self—selves, shelf—shelves, thief—thieves, knife—knives, wife—wives

但有些名词是直接加“s”的词。如：

roof—roofs, cliff—cliffs, proof—proofs, chief—chiefs, hoof—hoofs, gulf—gulfs

2. 可数名词单数变为复数形式的不规则变化。

1)变单词内部元音。如：

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

2)词尾加“en”。如：

ox—oxen

3)有些词单复数相同。如：

sheep, deer, duck, fruit, fish, aircraft, Chinese, Japanese, means, series, species

4)有些物质名词和抽象名词在某种情况下,也可以变成复数形式,但其意义有所变化。

如: teas(各种茶), grasses(各种草), steels(各种钢), fishes(各种鱼), sands(沙漠), glasses(玻璃杯)

5)合成词变为复数形式时,通常只将里面所包含的主体名词变为复数形式。如：

looker-on—lookers-on, son-in-law—sons-in-law, grand-child—grand-children, editor-in-chief—editors-in-chief

但凡是由“man”和“woman”构成的合成词,里面所含的成分都要变成复数形式。如：

man-servant—men-servants, woman-player—women-players

3. 有些名词只有复数形式。如：

goods, scissors, trousers, clothes, spectacles, scales, lodgings, customs

4. 有些名词是以“s”结尾,但实际上是单数名词。如：

phonetics, physics, optics, politics, mathematics

5. 一些外来语仍保留其原来名词形式。如：

datum—data, crisis—crises, phenomenon—phenomena, bacterium—bacteria

三、名词的格

名词的格表示的是名词与其它词的关系。名词做主语时的主格和做宾语时的宾格形式相同。只有在表示所有关系时的所有格才有形式上的变化。

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词,其所有格一般是在词尾加“'s”构成,在以“s”或“es”结尾的复数名词词尾只加“'”。如：

the boy's school bag, Mr. Wang's telephone number, my father's study, the teachers' office, workers' rest homes

2. 如果名词所有格所修饰的是一样东西,为两个或两个以上的人共有,则只在后面一个

名词之后加“'s”,如果不是共有,每个名词后都应加“'s”。如:

This is my father and mother's bedroom. (共有)

He is Jane and Helen's friend. (共有)

Bill's and Tom's radios are in the classroom. (非共有)

It's made from cow's, ewe's or mare's milk. (非共有)

3. 一些表示时间、距离、团体、机构、城市、国家和度量的名词也可用加“'s”的方法构成所有格形式。如:

today's newspaper, yesterday's news, two hour's walk, ten kilometer's distance, our company's director, the delegation's successful visit, Tianjin's industry, the country's plans

4. 一些表示饭馆、店铺、某人家的名词,使用“'s”的所有格时,往往省掉了它所修饰的名词。如:

the tailor's (shop), the barber's (shop), my uncle's (home)

5. 表示无生命东西的名词的所有格一般用“of + 名词”的形式构成。如:

the gate of the school, the name of the film, the cover of the magazine, the roof of the house, the workshops of the plants

6. 双重所有格的形式和用法。如:

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一个朋友

a picture of my mother's 我母亲的一张照片

而 a picture of my mother 是指一张我母亲本人的照片

练习一 选择正确答案

- Mathematics _____ the study or science of numbers.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
- The United Nations _____ a country of people with varied origins.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
- A pair of spectacles _____ what I need at the moment.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
- Five pounds _____ as much as it used to.
A. don't buy B. doesn't buy C. are buying D. is buying
- The factory has just bought _____ for the laboratory.
A. two equipment pieces B. two pieces of equipments
C. two pieces of equipment D. two equipments
- _____ changed ; whatever men can do, women can do, too.
A. The time has B. The times C. Times have D. Times
- I wish I could give you _____.
A. many advice B. much advice C. many advices D. a lot of advices
- The news of the losses suffered by our enemy _____ much worse than expected.
A. was B. were C. are D. has

9. He opened the letter and it contained _____.
A. an important information B. some important informations
C. many important informations D. some important information
10. Our national football team _____ reorganized.
A. have been B. are being C. has been D. is to
11. Remember _____; thank your friend when you leave the party.
A. your manner B. your manners C. his manner D. his manners
12. They say the police _____ always stopping people from doing what they want to do.
A. is B. are C. has D. have
13. "Do you want to wait?"
"Five days _____ too long for me to wait."
A. was B. were C. is D. are
14. The youth of today _____ what life was like before liberation.
A. doesn't recognize B. don't recognize
C. doesn't know D. don't know
15. He was elected chairman of _____ association.
A. the writer's B. the writers' C. writer's D. writers'
16. "What can I do for you, sir?"
"I want _____."
A. 5 yuan worth's apples B. apple 5 yuan's worth
C. 5 yuan's worth of apples D. 5 yuan-worth apples
17. They agreed to meet at _____.
A. Jane and Helen B. Jane and Helen's
C. Jane's and Helen's D. Jane's and Helen's friend
18. "Is that the dentist Mary goes to?"
"Yes, she's at _____ now."
A. a dentist B. a dentist's C. the dentist D. the dentist's
19. John ran into _____ in the street yesterday morning.
A. his sister boyfriend B. a boyfriend of his sister's
C. a boyfriend of his sister D. his sister of a boyfriend
20. I have news quite different from my _____.
A. boss views B. of boss C. boss D. boss's

第二节 冠 词

英语中的冠词只有两种,一种是定冠词,一种是不定冠词。

一、不定冠词的用法

1. 不定冠词有两种形式,一个是"a",一个是"an"。"a"用在读音是以辅音开头的名词前,

“an”用在读音是以元音开头的名词前。如：

a book, a student, a school, a teacher, an umbrella, an island, an old man, an English class, an honest friend, an engineer, an uncle, an hour

2. 但在下列单词前面的不定冠词应是“a”。如：

a university, a uniform, a union, a useful tool

3. 不定冠词主要用于“泛指”，其基本用法是指人或事物的某一类、某一类人或事物中的任何一个，或指某人或某物，但不具体说明何人何物。如：

Give me a book, please.

His father is an officer.

A horse is a useful animal.

He studies in a university.

4. 不定冠词也可以用来表示“一”这个数量，意思和“one”差不多。如：

I'll return this book to the library in a week or two.

A stitch in time saves nine. (谚语：及时处理，事半功倍。)

5. 这种用法常用在表示重量、长度、时间、速度、价格等的词组中。如：

a pair of shoes, a hundred, a piece of paper, a cup of coffee, once a week, two yuan a meter, at a blow, at a stretch, in a word, at a glance 等

6. 有些物质名词或抽象名词前加不定冠词，可以使其具体化，表示某一类物质或某一类具体情况或动作。如：

She built a fire.

Have a smoke, please.

It's an honour to me to attend the meeting.

It's a great joy to live in the new era.

二、定冠词的用法

1. 定冠词主要用于特指，其基本用法是特指某个或某些人或事物。如：

Turn on the lights, please.

Close the door, will you?

Where are the other students?

I'll go to the opening ceremony.

2. 上文提到的人或事，再次提到时前面要加定冠词。如：

I met a man in the street yesterday. The man was my old classmate.

There will be a film tonight. The film will begin at 7.

3. 表示世界上独一无二的事物前要加定冠词。如：

the sun, the moon, the earth, the world, the universe

4. 某些形容词或分词前面加定冠词，表示类别或抽象概念。如：

the poor, the rich, the disabled, the sick, the old, the young, the wounded

5. 序数词和形容词最高级前面要加定冠词。如：

I'm the first one to come to school today.

He is the best student in our class.

6. 某些乐器的名称和表示单位的名词前面要加定冠词。如:

The girl is playing the piano.

The boy has learned to play the violin for 4 years.

Meat is sold by the kilo.

Cloth is sold by the meter.

7. 定冠词有时用在单数可数名词之前,表示某一类人或事物。如:

I went to the hospital to see the doctor.

The compass was invented in China.

The fox may grow gray, but never good.

8. 在下列情况下要用定冠词。

1) 由普通名词集合成的专有名词前面。如:

the People's Republic of China, the Great Wall, the United States of America,
the United Nations, the Palace Museum, the Great Hall of the People

2) 在江河、海洋、山脉、群岛的名称前。如:

the Yangtze River, the Suez Canal, the Pacific Ocean, the Red Sea, the Baltic
the Indian Ocean, the Alps, the Himalayas, the Chuoshan Archipelago, the Philippines

3) 在报纸、杂志、旅馆、经典的名称前面。如:

the People's Daily, the Times, the Washington Post
the Observer, the Grand Hotel, the Bible

4) 在姓名复数形式前加定冠词指一家人。如:

The Smiths live upstairs.

The Zhangs have left for Shanghai.

三、冠词的省略

1. 称呼语,表示职位或头衔名词前面。如:

Will that be all, sir?

What's your name, son?

We elected him president of the society.

After declining the post of secretary of state, he took the role of advisor to the president.

2. 专有名词、抽象名词和物质名词前面。如:

America, England, Beijing, peace, war, money, water, steel, iron, plastics, oil, art, honesty

3. 季节、月份、星期、节日、假日等名词前面。如:

summer, October, Monday, New Year's Day, May Day, National Day
但, the Spring Festival

4. 复数名词泛指时。如:

Horses are useful animals.

We are students.

They are soldiers.

5. 在某些习惯用语中。如:

go to school, go to bed, play basketball, at home, at night, at noon, after class, go by bike, go on foot, day by day, day and night, arm in arm, in town, in danger, in fact, in front of, on time

练习二 用适当的冠词填空

1. William went to New York to start _____ new life.
2. I'll be back in _____ day or two.
3. The Sun rises in _____ east and sets in _____ west.
4. _____ camel is the ship of the desert.
5. We should show respect to _____ old.
6. _____ new moon is hanging high in _____ sky.
7. He is _____ only person who can do the job.
8. _____ ninth and tenth chapters are _____ most difficult chapters to understand in the book.
9. He is a part-time worker and is paid by _____ hour.
10. Someone patted me on _____ shoulder.
11. She was at _____ loss for the answer.
12. Coffee is sold by _____ pound.
13. "What is he?"
"He is _____ singer and composer."
14. How different is the impression produced by _____ Beijing of today!
15. Play is usually more enjoyable than _____ work.
16. They carried _____ wounded to a safer place.
17. I am looking for _____ Lius' flat.
18. He agreed to give me _____ lift to the railway station.
19. They fell in love with each other at _____ first sight.
20. She had got _____ excellent education in her youth.

第三节 代 词

代词的种类很多,通常分为八类:人称代词、物主代词、自身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词。

一、人称代词

1. 人称代词有人称、数和格之分,其表现形式列表如下。