

Practical English Extended Course

语法、阅读篇

实用英语 拓展教程

(云南版)

主 审 孔庆炎 王庆奖

主 编 赵 红

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前 言

《实用英语拓展教程》以教育部高等教育司颁布的《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲和样题》为依据编写而成。本套书分为上、下两册。上册为语法、阅读篇；下册为翻译、写作篇。

《实用英语拓展教程上册》（语法、阅读篇）针对高职高专学生学习和参加高等学校英语应用能力考试过程中语法和阅读中的薄弱环节，从解题思路及技巧方面进行了详细讲解并设置了专项训练，目的在于通过学习和实践，让学生掌握相应的知识并熟悉考试的题型和难易程度，以便帮助学生提高英语应用能力并做好应考准备。

本书分为2章。第1章为语法与结构，包括常考语法点及解析，语法、结构题的解题思路及技巧，A、B级语法与结构的专项训练及详解。第2章为阅读理解，包括阅读理解题的解析，阅读理解题的解题思路及技巧，阅读理解专项训练及答案详解。由于A、B级考试在阅读理解部分并无过多差异，所以本书在阅读理解专项训练部分不再分为A、B两部分。

本书编写力求简明扼要，具有较强的针对性和实用性。按照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求（试行）》和A、B级考试大纲及命题规律针对语法和阅读部分进行分析讲解并组织相应题型进行专项训练，希望能在较短的时间内帮助学生们学习、检验及巩固所学知识，并熟悉考试题型，尽快提高英语应用能力。该书适用于高职高专院校、电大、夜大和职大等学校的学生学习。可以作为教材使用，也可作为教辅或自学用书。

本书的作者均为长期从事高职高专英语教学、经验丰富的一线教师。本书的主审为大连理工大学的孔庆炎教授和昆明理工大学的王庆奖教授。主编赵红负责审定全书的框架设计、统稿及文字审校；副主编楚承华和尹文山分别负责语法和阅读部分的统筹与编排工作；其他参编的老师为（排名不分先后）：陈元清、普正芳、王猛、毕赟、陈南苏、张静波、李建华、晏林、徐丽娟。

在本书的编写过程中还得到了高等教育出版社孙云鹏编辑及陆燕的大力支持，在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者的水平有限，加之时间紧迫，书中难免有不足之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

2008年8月

编者

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第 1 章 语法与结构

第一节 常考语法知识点讲解及经典测试

1. Noun (名词)

大多数名词的复数是规则变化，其复数形式是由单数名词后加上词尾 -s 或 -es 构成

| | 构 成 | 例 词 |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 一般情况，结尾 + s | job → jobs, bank → banks, brother → brothers, parent → parents |
| 2 | s, x, ch, ss 结尾 + es | bus → buses, box → boxes, watch → watches, glass → glasses |
| 3 | 辅音 + y 结尾变 y 为 i 加 es | baby → babies, city → cities |
| 4 | 元音 + y 结尾直接在词尾加 s | boy → boys, day → days |
| 5 | (辅音 + O 结尾) + es | potato → potatoes, hero → heroes |
| 6 | (元音 + O 结尾) + s | zoo → zoos, radio → radios, bamboo → bamboos, studio → studios |
| 7 | 以 f (fe) 结尾把 f 变 v 加 (e)s | life → lives, knife → knives |

部分名词的复数是不规则变化，其复数形式构成如下表：

| | 构 成 | 例 词 |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 | 元音发生变化 | man → men, woman → women, tooth → teeth, foot → feet |
| 2 | 词尾发生变化 | ox → oxen, child → children, mouse → mice |
| 3 | 单、复数同形 | fish, sheep, deer, series, Chinese |
| 4 | 外来词，特殊变化 | datum → data, basis → bases, thesis → theses, crisis → crises |

经典测试

- Jack is one of her _____.
A. boys friends B. boyfriends C. boyfriend D. boys friend
- Both Marx and Engles were _____.
A. Germans B. Germen C. from German D. Germany
- Tables are made of _____.
A. wood B. woods C. wooden D. the wood
- _____ turn green in spring.
A. Leaf B. Leafs C. Leaves D. Leave

5. In this strange village, there are many small flags on their _____.
A. roof B. roofs C. rooves D. roofes
6. He said that three _____ would come to our village the next day.
A. women's doctor B. women doctors C. woman doctors D. women doctor
7. Seven _____ are missing.
A. sheep B. sheeps C. sheepes D. sheepz
8. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.
A. Mary's mother's B. Mary mother
C. mother's of Mary D. mother of Mary
9. If these trousers are too long, buy a shorter _____.
A. set B. one C. piece D. pair
10. The police _____ the murderer everywhere when he suddenly appeared in a theatre.
A. is searching for B. are searching for
C. were searching for D. were searching
11. The _____ is 20 meters long.
A. wall of stone B. stone wall C. wall for stone D. stones wall
12. The old _____ well looked after by the government.
A. are B. is C. was D. has

Keys 1—6 BAACBB 7—12 AADCBA

2. Pronoun (代词)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|--------|
| 人称代词 | 主格 | I | you | he | she | it | we | you | they |
| | 宾格 | me | you | him | her | it | us | you | them |
| 物主代词 | 形容词型 | my | your | his | her | its | our | your | their |
| | 名词型 | mine | yours | his | hers | its | ours | yours | theirs |
| 反身代词 | myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves | | | | | | | | |
| 相互代词 | each other, one another | | | | | | | | |
| 指示代词 | this, that, these, those, such, same | | | | | | | | |
| 疑问代词 | who, whom, whose, what, which | | | | | | | | |
| 关系代词 | who, whom, whose, which, that | | | | | | | | |
| 不定代词 | all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any | | | | | | | | |

经典测试

1. _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights.
A. Anyone B. The person C. Whoever D. Who
2. It is impossible for so _____ workers to do so _____ work in a single day.
A. few, much B. few, many C. little, much D. little, many
3. I'd been expecting _____ letters the whole morning, but there weren't _____ for me.
A. some, any B. many, a few C. some, one D. a few, none
4. _____ is _____ family that the villagers all admire it.
A. It, such an united B. His, such a united
C. Hers, a such united D. Theirs, so a united
5. The engine in your car works far better than _____.
A. that of mine B. my car C. mine D. my car's
6. "Are you going to buy the blue shoes?"
"No, I like _____ red ones over there."
A. these B. those C. this D. their
7. There is no _____ things _____ "kind-hearted wolves".
A. such, as B. such a, like C. a such, as D. the same, as
8. Now that the new machines have been bought, _____ will you do with these old _____?
A. how, ones B. how, one C. what, one D. what, ones
9. "How many elephants did you see?"
"_____."
A. None B. No one C. No many D. Not many ones
10. _____ of us knows the reason why winter is colder than summer.
A. Every one B. Everyone C. Someone D. All
11. "Have you got _____ red ink?"
"Sorry, I haven't got _____."
A. some, some B. any, many C. some, any D. any, some
12. "Which of the two Italian films do you like better?"
"_____, because they are meaningless."
A. Both B. Either C. None D. Neither

Keys 1—6 CAABAB 7—12 ADAACD

3. Numeral (数词)

| | 数词的种类 | 例 词 |
|---|-------|---|
| 1 | 基数词 | one, two, three, four, ten, twenty, thirty |
| 2 | 序数词 | first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, thirtieth |
| 3 | 百分数 | twenty percent, thirty percent, ninety percent |
| 4 | 分 数 | one fourth, two thirds, a quarter, three quarters |
| 5 | 小 数 | six point three, zero point four |
| 6 | 倍 数 | once, twice, tree times, four times |

经典测试

- "seven five" can be written as _____.
A. five sevens B. five to seven C. seven fives D. five past seven
- "8:45" is the same as _____.
A. a fifteen to nine B. a quarter to nine
C. eight past fifteen D. eight fifteenth
- How many _____ are there in twelve?
A. twoes B. two C. twos D. two
- He is always _____ to come to school.
A. one B. first C. the first D. first student
- If you fail, don't be discouraged. Try it _____ time.
A. two B. second C. the second D. a second
- We are going to learn _____ next Monday.
A. Lesson Twelfth B. The Lesson Twelfth
C. Twelfth Lesson D. Lesson Twelve
- 32 561 is thirty-two _____ in English.
A. thousand and five hundred and sixty-one B. thousands five hundred sixty-one
C. thousand and five hundred sixty-one D. thousand five hundred and sixty-one
- He will be back in _____.
A. one or two day B. one or two days
C. a day or two days D. one point five day
- Eight plus two equals _____.
A. six B. sixteen C. ten D. four
- Twenty-one divided by seven equals _____.
A. seven B. three C. fourteen D. 147
- Abraham Lincoln was born in _____.
A. February the 12th, 1809 B. 1809 February the 12th
C. February of 12th 1809 D. 1809 the 12th of February

12. 14.76 is _____ in English.

A. fourteen point seven six

B. fourteen points seven six

C. fourteen point seventy-six

D. fourteen points seventy-six

Keys

1—6 DBCCDD

7—12 DBCBAA

4. Determiner (限定词)

| 类别 | 用法 | 例句 |
|--|--|--|
| 不定冠词 a (an) | 用于单数可数名词前，表示数量“一”；表示一类人或一类事物 | Rome was not built in a day. 罗马城不是一天建成的。 This book was written by a worker. 这本书是一个工人写的。 |
| 定冠词 the | 用在重新提到的人或事物前面；用在谈话双方都知道的人或事物的词前面；用在单数可数名词前面，表示一类人或事物 | I have a computer. The computer is blue. 我有一台电脑。这台电脑是蓝色的。 Please close the door. 请关上门。 The mango is a tropical fruit. 芒果是一种热带水果。 |
| | 世界上独一无二的事物 | The earth moves around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。 |
| | 放在动词不定式的定语前面或形容词最高级前面 | He is the first student to read the book. 他是第一位读这本书的学生。 This is the best film I have ever seen. 这是我看到过的最好电影。 |
| | 放在乐器的名称前 | Do you like to play the flute? 你喜欢吹笛子吗？ |
| 其他限定词，如：all, both, either, neither, many 等 | 限定主语、宾语 | All (the students) like the novel. 所有的学生都喜欢这部小说。 Hold the bottle in both hands. 用双手扶着瓶子。 Either of them can do the job well. 他们俩谁都把这工作做好。 I wrote to neither of them. 我没给他们俩写过信。 Do you have many guests? 你平时有很多客人吗？ |

经典测试

1. There is _____ university near the railway station.
A. a B. an C. the D. this
2. He has already worked for _____ hour.
A. an B. a C. the D. two
3. I found _____ in the classroom.
A. a umbrella B. an umbrellas C. the umbrella D. umbrella
4. _____ is a faithful animal.
A. Dogs B. The dog C. Dog D. The dogs
5. _____ professor and _____ worker are good friends.
A. A/a B. The/the C. The/x D. A/x
6. We cannot drink _____ which is not clean.
A. a water B. the water C. waters D. water
7. You cannot look at _____.
A. sun B. a sun C. the sun D. suns
8. This is one of _____ important books on physics.
A. the most of B. the most C. most of the D. most
9. Many foreigners know _____.
A. Great Wall B. Yellow River
C. the Yangtze River D. the Mr. Smith
10. Tom's brother hit Bob on _____ nose.
A. his B. the C. / D. a
11. The workers are paid by _____.
A. a week B. the weeks C. the week D. one week
12. You can find _____ in the library of our college.
A. *The New York Time* B. *a New York Time*
C. *New York Times* D. *The New York Times*

Keys 1—6 AACBBB 7—12 CBCBCD

5. Preposition (介词)

| 类别 | 介词 | 说明 | 例句 (或短语) |
|----|----|-------------------------------|---|
| | at | 表示“时间的一点”; 表示“场合”; 表某地点 | at six 在6点 at night 在晚上 at Christmas 在圣诞节 at home 在家 |

| 类别 | 介词 | 说明 | 例句(或短语) |
|------|--------|---|--|
| 简单介词 | on | 表示“日期”; 表示“在……上面” | on Monday 在星期一 on July 7 在7月7日 There is a pen on the book. 那本书上面有一支钢笔。 |
| | in | 表示“周、月、季节”; 表示“在……里”; 在某地; 表示用语言、颜色或钱币 | in the week 在这周 in December 在12月 in autumn 在秋天 in the box 在箱子里 in Beijing 在北京 Don't write a letter in red ink. 不要用红墨水写信。 |
| | before | 表示“在……之前” | They will come to the city before September 1. 9月1日前,他们将来这个城市。 |
| | after | 表示“在……之后” | After dinner we usually have a walk. 吃饭后,我们通常散散步。 |
| | during | 表示“在……期间” | during the summer holidays 暑假期间 during this week 本周期间 |
| | since | 表示“自从……以来” | He has lived in the city since 1990. 1990年以后他就一直住在这个城市。 |
| | by | 表示手段或方法; 在被动语态之后,表示“行为者” | He goes to school by bus. 他坐公共汽车上学。 The book was not written by Confucius. 这本书不是孔子所写。 |

经典测试

- His father will come back from London _____ a few days.
A. since B. with C. in D. for
- The portrait is _____ the blackboard, and we can look up at it every day.
A. under B. at C. above D. up
- We need fifteen more people _____ our team to do the job.
A. but B. except C. as well as D. besides

4. He slept well _____ all the windows open.
A. for B. under C. with D. through
5. No one knew Mr. Green's address _____ his father.
A. except B. excepts C. only D. beside
6. It happened to be very cold _____ the morning of our sports meet.
A. at B. in C. on D. of
7. It's very careless _____ you to make so many mistakes.
A. of B. for C. with D. about
8. The old man stood up trying to wipe the dust _____ his coat.
A. from B. of C. off D. out of
9. Oh, it's you. Your voice sounds quite different _____ the phone.
A. in B. on C. for D. from
10. A new bridge was built _____ the river.
A. with B. in C. over D. through
11. The railway runs _____ the town.
A. for B. through C. into D. towards
12. I heard a terrible noise in his room and then went to see what it was all _____.
A. out B. around C. in D. about

Keys

1—6 CCDCAC 7—12 ACBCBD

6. Adjective (形容词)

6.1 形容词的句法功能与位置

| 功 能 | 例 句 |
|------------|---|
| 作定语修饰名词或代词 | Jack is a clever boy. (放在名词的前面, 作定语) 杰克是个聪明的孩子。 Jack said something interesting . (放在不定代词的后面, 作定语) 杰克说了一件有趣的事。 |
| 作状语表示特征或状态 | Curious , I looked around. (在句首, 作状语) 由于好奇, 我向四周打量。 He stayed there, cold and hungry . (在句末, 作状语) 他又冷又饿地呆在那里。 |
| 作补语表示性质或特征 | Tom made me happy . (放在宾语后面, 作宾语补足语) 汤姆使我快乐。 |

| 功 能 | 例 句 |
|---------|---|
| 作表语表示特征 | Mary is very beautiful . (放在系动词后, 作表语) 玛丽很漂亮。 |

■ 6.2 形容词与介词、不定式和 that 从句搭配

| 结 构 | 搭 配 | 例 句 |
|---------------------|---|--|
| <i>adj. + prep.</i> | anxious, certain, careful... + about beneficial, equal, similar... + to absent, different, safe... + from afraid, aware, capable... + of | Mrs. Thatcher is very careful about her health. 撒切尔夫人对健康很留心。 Daily exercise is beneficial to a person's health. 日常运动对人的健康有益。 He has been absent from class for quite some time. 他缺课已有一段时间了。 He is aware of the danger involved in the task. 他清楚这项任务的危险所在。 |

| 结 构 | 例 句 |
|--|--|
| <i>adj. + to v.</i> <i>too + adj. + (not) to v.</i> <i>so + adj. + as + (not) to v.</i> <i>adj. + that clause</i> | They are eager to take part in the work. 他们急于参加这项工作。 He is too clever not to see what you mean. 他太聪明了, 不会不明白你的意思。 He is so intelligent as to figure out the difficult problem. 他智力很高, 能算出这道难题。 Everyone is aware that pollution does harm to health. 大家都知道污染有损健康。 |

经典测试

- Tom is only _____ boy.
A. a five-year-old B. five-year-old C. a five-years-old D. five-years-old
- He wasn't _____ to lift the case.
A. too strong B. so strong C. enough strong D. strong enough

3. He looked _____ at his son.
A. angry B. angrily C. anger D. with angry
4. Mike is so _____ understand such a simple thing.
A. stupid as to not B. clever as not to
C. stupid as not to D. stupid not as to
5. His brother is _____ than _____.
A. more weak, lazy B. weaker, lazy
C. weaker, lazier D. lazy, weak
6. Helen is reading _____ story.
A. a detective, old, exciting B. an old, detective, exciting
C. an exciting, old, detective D. an old, exciting, detective
7. "Do you have a big library?"
"No, we don't— at least, not _____ yours."
A. bigger as B. as big as C. as big than D. as bigger than
8. You must speak more _____ English.
A. everyday's B. everyday C. every day's D. every day
9. _____ seven o'clock we saw the ship came _____.
A. Nearly, near B. Near, near C. Near, nearly D. Nearly, nearly
10. He is _____ teacher that all of us like him.
A. a such good B. such good a C. a so good D. so good a
11. He has received two letters lately. The former is from his uncle, and _____ from his parents.
A. the later B. the latter C. the latest D. the last
12. The policemen here _____ very busy.
A. nearly always are B. always are nearly
C. are always nearly D. are nearly always

Keys

1—6 ADBCAD

7—12 BBADBD

7. Adverb (副词)

| 功 能 | 例 句 |
|----------------------------|--|
| 作状语, 修饰形容词、副词、介词短语、状语从句和动词 | He often goes to the cinema. (置于动词前) 他经常去看电影。 Surely , we will help you. (置于句首) 当然我们会帮助你的。 |
| 作补语, 表示状态 | I found him away . (放在宾语后, 作宾语补足语) 我发现他外出了。 |
| 作定语或表语修饰名词或复合代词 | Does anyone around know the news? (在复合代词后, 作定语) 附近有没有任何人知道这个消息? |

经典测试

1. He mastered English so _____ that he was able to write the novel _____.
A. good, in the language B. well, in the language
C. well, in a language D. nice, in English
2. He is _____ interested in English. He often works at it until _____ into the night.
A. deeply, deep B. deep, deep
C. deep, deeply D. deeply, deeply
3. Tom is _____ cleverest boy in the school.
A. far B. the far C. by far D. by far the
4. The weather is not _____ hot.
A. then B. such a C. that D. than
5. Mr. Smith is _____ respected by his students.
A. extreme B. rather C. much D. every
6. _____ should help _____.
A. Strong people, weak one B. The strong, weak people
C. Strong, weak D. The strong, the weak
7. _____ to finish quickly.
A. No every student wants B. No every student want
C. Not every student wants D. Not every student want
8. It was a _____ storm.
A. afraid B. frightened C. frightening D. feared
9. You know _____ about it than Tom does.
A. even little B. even less C. more little D. more less
10. This book is _____ for a seven-year-old child to read.
A. too much difficult B. too more difficult
C. much too difficult D. more too difficult
11. This sewing-machine is _____ cheaper than the one we bought last year.
A. more B. less C. no D. very
12. Which is _____ away from here, the station or the cinema?
A. far B. farthest C. farther D. further


Keys

1—6 BADCCD 7—12 CCBCCC

8. The comparative and the superlative degrees of *adj.* and *adv.* (形容词和副词的比较级和最高级)

| | 构成规则 | 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
|------|---|---|---|--|
| 单音节词 | 一般在词尾加 -er 和 -est | tall great | taller greater | the tallest the greatest |
| | 以 -e 结尾的直接加 -r 和 -st | nice large | nicer larger | the nicest the largest |
| | 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的, 变 y 为 i, 再加 -er, -est | easy dry | easier drier | the easiest the driest |
| | 闭音节单音节词双写词尾最后一个字母, 再加 -er, -est | big thin hot | bigger thinner hotter | the biggest the thinnest the hottest |
| 双音节词 | 少数以 -ple, -y, -er 结尾的双音节单词, 及 able 这个词本身方法同单音节词 | narrow simple happy clever able | narrower simpler happier cleverer abler | the narrowest the simplest the happiest the cleverest the ablest |
| | 其他的在前面加 more, most 分别构成比较级和最高级 | careful useful | more careful more useful | the most careful the most useful |
| 多音节词 | 在前面加 more 和 most | difficult beautiful | more difficult more beautiful | the most difficult the most beautiful |
| 不规则词 | 特殊变化 | good, bad/ill many/much little far | better, worse more less farther | the best, the worst the most the least the farthest |

经典测试

- 
- This is one of _____ interesting books on the subject.
A. the more B. the most C. more D. most
 - My new glasses cost me _____ the old ones that I bought.
A. three times as much as B. three times as many as
C. as three times much as D. as three times many as