

Xin Ke Biao Mingshi Da Ketang 高中课时同步

高中 英语



· 必修 4 ·

与人教版教材配套

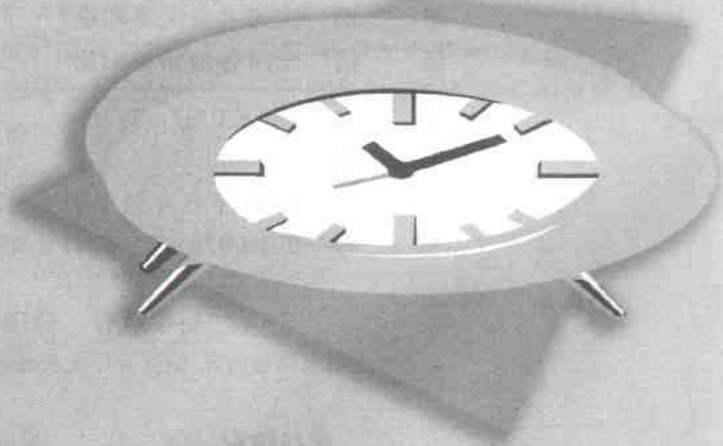
浙江科学技术出版社

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新课标 名师大课堂

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前言

高中英语正在进行深层次、大范围的课程改革,我们顺应课程改革趋势,依据《普通高中课程标准实验教科书 英语 必修4》,精心编写了本书,在编写过程中体现了以下特点。

1. 体例科学,编排独到

本书打破了一单元一练的常规,实行一课时一练,避免了单元学习中没有练习做,而单元学习后练习又太集中的问题,而且尊重学习规律,精心设计梯度,每课时练习分两组,由浅入深,循序渐进,稳步提高。

2. 讲练结合,题量适中

每课时前面的“知识梳理”对本课时所要掌握的重要知识点作了言简意赅的讲解,而“名师点拨”则以讨论题的方式对某些重点和难点问题进行了精辟的分析。随后在紧扣教材知识点的基础上,设计了两组“同步训练”,A组注重巩固基础,B组注重提高能力,且题量适中。每练30分钟左右,符合学科日作业量的基本标准。

3. 尊重教材,同步解读

本书按教材顺序编写,对教材中出现的语言现象进行同步解读,选材新颖丰富,用语科学规范,在尊重教材的同时又略高于教材,对部分热点问题作了更为细致的前瞻性解析,以扩大同学们的知识面。

4. 选题经典,题型丰富

在进行知识点的讲解举例和同步训练的习题编排中,都精选了一些典型的例句和习题,以提高同学们的学习兴趣和把握考试趋向。在题型方面,既有单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达等高考题型,又有单句翻译、完成句子、单句改错、试题精选等较多题型。

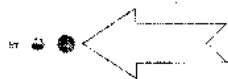
5. 答案详解,方便自学

本书以活页形式提供全部“同步训练”的参考答案,其中单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错等都附有答案解析,不仅告诉同学们该填该选什么,还讲解了为什么,这样既可以起到适当的点拨作用,又可以大大减少苦思冥想的时间和询问他人的麻烦,自学起来极为方便。

我们相信,这部由众多专家和名师共同编著而成的作品,一定会成为同学们案头不可缺少的学习资料,也会成为老师们课后的得力助手。但由于编写时间仓促,书中难免会有不足之处,恳请广大师生在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见,以便今后进一步完善。

编者

2007年3月



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Unit

1

Women of achievement

Unit 1 - 1 Warming Up



知识梳理

1. Which of these women do you think is a great woman? 你认为这些女性中哪一位是伟大的?

think 的用法应特别注意两点: ①在疑问句中宾语从句的疑问词应前置。如: Who do you think can do it well? 你认为谁能做好那件事? ②在否定句中否定也应前置, 但中文译义常后置。如: I don't think you are right, are you? 我认为你不对, 是吗?

2. achieve (finish, get) vt. 完成, 获得; achievement n. 完成, 达到, 成绩, 成就。

You will achieve nothing if you don't work hard. 如果你不努力工作, 你将一事无成。

He has achieved only half of what he had hoped to do. 他仅仅完成了他希望做到的一半。

We celebrate the great achievements of the reform and opening. 我们庆祝改革开放的伟大成就。

3. condition n. 条件, 状态; conditions 形势, 环境, 状况。

I'll come on condition that John is invited too. 如果约翰也被邀请, 我就来。

Yang Liwei soon got used to the condition of weightlessness in space. 杨利伟很快就适应了太空的失重状态。

What are housing conditions of Hangzhou? 杭州的住房状况怎么样?

4. connection n. 关系, 连接, 联系; (复数) 社会关系, 熟人, 亲戚。

There is a strong connection between smoking and heart disease. 吸烟与心脏病之间有密切联系。

The radio won't work because of the bad connection. 因接触不良, 收音机不响了。

He can do everything well here for he has all kinds of right connections. 他在这里可摆平一切, 因为他有各种管用的社会关系。

Her mother is from the US, so she has American connections. 她妈妈是美国人, 所以她有美国亲戚。

5. organize vt. 组织, 筹划; organization n. 组织, 机构, 团体; organizer n. 组织者。

You should organize your life a bit better. 你应当把生活安排得更有条理一些。

Who is organizing the New Year evening? 谁在筹划新年晚会?

The success of a party depends on good organization. 聚会的成功取决于良好的组织。

The organizers hope that all of the students can join in the party. 组织者希望所有的学生都参加这次集会。

6. devote vt. 投入, 献身; devote... to doing 致力于……, 专心于……。

He devoted his life to writing the long novel. 他一生都专心于写这部长篇小说。

I don't think we should devote any more time to the problem. 我认为我们不应该再在这个问题上花费时间。

Edison devoted himself to invention. 爱迪生毕生致力于发明创造。



名师点拨

例1 选择正确答案

The two islands are _____ with a bridge.

- A. united B. connected
C. joined D. put

【解析】 答案选 B。put 可以明确排除，A、B、C 都有“连接”之意，但用法不同。

connect 指“衔接，联系”，两者仍保持各自的独立性。如：The long bridge will connect Ningbo with Shanghai. join 指“结合，联合”，两者合成一体。如：The machine won't work until you join this wire to that one. unite 指“联合，团结”，强调合并后形成整体，统一目标，统一行动。如：We must unite to fight against the same enemy.

例2 选择正确答案

His grandfather has been _____ for ten years.

- A. dying B. deadly
C. dead D. death

【解析】 答案选 C。这几个词虽然都与“死”有关，但用法不一样。

dying 指“垂死的，即将完结的”。如：They sent the dying soldier to the hospital quickly. deadly 指“致命的，死一般的（寂静）”。如：The snake gave the farmer a deadly bite. dead 指“死的，已死去的”。如：He cut the dead branches out of the tree. death 指“死亡（名词）”。如：Food poisoning can cause death.



同步训练

A 组

一、单词拼写

- Our motherland has made great _____ (成就) these years.
- The boss concerns himself with w _____

projects and often offers money to the poor.

- Napoleon(拿破仑) was badly defeated in the Waterloo C _____.
- Since your mother was born in Hong Kong, you must have c _____ there.
- Do you know any international o _____, such as WTO and WHO?

二、单句翻译

- 我想我不认识你。
- 新学校给我们提供了好的学习环境。
- 你认识那位参加过淮海战役的英雄吗？
- By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.
- Women can be as great as men.

三、完成句子

- 如果你两小时后能归还我，我可以把自行车借给你。
I can lend you my bike _____ you return it to me two hours later.
- 他整个周末都在专心做家庭作业。
He _____ the whole weekend _____ his homework.
- 新的铁路将会把这个小镇和大都市连起来。
The new railway will _____ the small town _____ the big city.
- 圣诞节那天有些人会装扮成圣诞老人。
On Christmas Day some people will _____ Christmas Father.
- 你们最好把那条狗从院子里赶出去。

You'd better _____ the dog _____
_____ the garden.

四、单句改错

16. The teacher often devotes his free time to help his students. ()
17. Please connect me to No.2 Middle School. ()
18. We start the work on condition you give us another 1,000 yuan. ()
19. Can you tell me the reason of your choice? ()
20. The old man concerns himself for the Hope Project. ()

B 组

五、单项选择

21. We don't think she is a good student, _____?
A. do we B. don't we
C. is she D. isn't she
22. Yuan Longping devotes his life _____ rice.
A. to research B. to researching
C. in researching D. on research
23. —Whose advice do you think I should take?
—_____
A. You speak. B. That's it.
C. It's up to you. D. You got it.
24. _____ in a white coat, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.
A. Dressed B. To dress
C. Dressing D. Having dressed
25. Jane Goodall has saved a lot of money, _____ she can study and protect chimps.
A. that B. which
C. in which D. with which

六、阅读理解

A

Florence Nightingale was born in a rich

family. When she was young she took lessons in music and drawing, and read great books. She also traveled a great deal with her mother and father. As a child she felt that visiting sick people was both a duty and a pleasure. She enjoyed helping them. At last mind was made up. "I'm going to be a nurse," she decided.

"Nursing isn't the right work for a lady," her father told her.

"Then I will make it so," she smiled. And she went to learn nursing in Germany and France. When she returned to England, Florence started a nursing home. During the Crimean War in 1854, she went with a group of thirty eight nurses to the front hospitals. What they saw there was terrible. Dirt and death were everywhere to be seen—and smelled. The officer there did not want any woman to tell him how to run a hospital, either. But the brave nurse went to work. Florence used her own money and some from friends to buy clothes, beds, medicine and food for the men. Her only pay was smiles from the lips of the dying soldiers. But they were more than enough for this kind woman.

After she returned to England, she was honored for her services by Queen Victoria. But Florence said that her work had just begun. She raised money to build the Nightingale Home for Nurses in London. She also wrote a book on public health, which was printed in several countries. Florence Nightingale died at the age of ninety, still trying to serve others through her work as a nurse. Indeed, it is because of her that we honor nurses today.

26. When she was a child, Florence _____
A. loved to travel very much
B. knew what her duty in life was
C. loved to help the sick people
D. was most interested in music and drawing
27. What made Florence make up her mind

to become a nurse?

- A. Her father's support.
 - B. Her desire to help the sick.
 - C. Her education in Germany and France.
 - D. Her knowledge from reading great books.
28. During the Crimean War in 1854, Florence served in the front hospital where _____.
- A. she earned a little money
 - B. work was very difficult
 - C. few soldiers died because of her work
 - D. she didn't have enough food or clothes
29. Why was Florence honored by Queen Victoria?
- A. She built the Nightingale Home for Nurses.
 - B. She wrote a book on public health.
 - C. She worked as a nurse all her life.
 - D. She did a great deal of work during the Crimean War.
30. The passage can best be described as _____.
- A. the life story of a famous woman
 - B. a description of the nursing work
 - C. an example of successful education
 - D. the history of nursing in England

B

HOLLYWOOD (UPI)—Loni Anderson decided last year it was time to change her career around to play moms and comedy instead of pretty young girls. So far, most people remember her as Jennifer Marlowe, the role she played in her first film in 1982. This summer people will see Anderson in "A Night as Roxbury", a film produced and directed by Amy Heckerlin.

"In the film I have two sons. One is 26, and the other is 30. Isn't that interesting? I know I don't look that old, but that's what's so fun about it. My character dresses in clothes too short, too tight. Dan Hedaya plays my husband. We're a couple with a lot of

money and no taste. Our sons are complete idiots. Their purpose in life is to get into the Rich Young Man Club where everybody is proud of his wealth."

"As you can tell, I'm doing things I'd never have done at the beginning of my career. But I am who I am. I've worked as an actress a long time and now I can be anything I want. It's a great time for me. I don't have anything to prove. I hadn't done comedy in a long time. It's what I do best and what I like best. At this point in my life I want to look a little bit foolish. I think that would be something new for me."

31. What had Loni Anderson probably played most in her past film career?
- A. Pretty young girls.
 - B. Old mothers.
 - C. Foolish persons.
 - D. Rich women.
32. When did she begin to be an actress?
- A. Last year.
 - B. This year.
 - C. 1982.
 - D. She is not an actress.
33. What was she going to change?
- A. Her clothes.
 - B. Her husband.
 - C. Her role type.
 - D. Her living place.
34. What was the most interesting thing in the film "A Night as Roxbury" to Loni Anderson?
- A. The director was Amy Heckerlin.
 - B. She played a rich woman.
 - C. It isn't mentioned in the passage.
 - D. She played the mum of a 26-year-old and a 30-year-old sons.
35. Where does this article most likely appear?
- A. Newspaper.
 - B. Science magazine.
 - C. Tourist guide book.
 - D. Historical record.

Unit 1 - 2 Reading



1. behave *v.* 举止, 举动, 行为表现;
behaviour *n.* 行为, 习性。

He often behaves badly before strangers.
在陌生人面前他总是表现得很糟糕。

My car has been behaving well since it
was repaired. 我的车在修理后一直运行良好。

I was ashamed of your behaviour. 我为
你们的行为感到羞愧。

2. observe *vt.* 观察, 观测, 遵守, 庆祝;
observation *n.* 观察, 观测。

The policeman observed the man open
the window. 警察看到那个人打开窗户。

As a student, you should observe the
school rules. 作为学生, 你应该遵守校规。

Do you observe Christmas Day in your
country? 你们国家过圣诞节吗?

The doctor examined the patient and
wrote down his observation. 医生检查了病人
并把观测到的情况记录下来。

3. only 一 副词(介词短语、从句)位于句
首时, 主句部分倒装。但 only 直接修饰主语
时, 不倒装。

Only then did he know that he was
wrong. 到那时他才知道自己错了。

Only in this way can we learn English
well. 只有这样我们才能学好英语。

Only after you finish your homework
may you go to play football. 你只有完成家庭
作业后才可以去踢足球。

Only teachers can use the reading-room.
这个阅览室是老师专用的。

4. argue *vi.* 争论, 辩论; *vt.* 说服。
argument *n.* 争论, 辩论。

Do what you are told and don't argue with

me. 叫你怎么做就怎么做, 别跟我争辩了。

They're always arguing about money
with each other. 他们经常为钱争吵。

I argued him out of doing that. 我极力
劝他不要那样做。

They got into an argument about poli-
tics. 他们陷入了一场政治争论。

5. inspire *vt.* 鼓舞, 激励, 感动, 启示;
inspiration *n.* 鼓舞, 激励, 启示, 灵感。

Mr. Wang inspires us to speak more
English after class. 王老师鼓励我们课后多说
英语。

We were all deeply inspired by the
inspiring news. 我们都被这个鼓舞人心的消
息深深地鼓舞了。

The beautiful lake inspired her best
drawing. 美丽的湖泊启示她画出了最美的
画。

The brave girl was an inspiration to us
all. 这位勇敢的姑娘鼓舞了我们大家。

6. support *vt. & n.* 支持, 支撑, 拥护, 供
养。

The old bridge can't support such a
heavy truck. 这座古桥承受不了这么重的卡
车。

He has a big family to support and has to
work hard. 他有一大家人要供养, 不得不努
力工作。

His opinion was supported by most of
people at the meeting. 他的观点在会上得到
了多数人的支持。

The local people gave us a lot of support
in the campaign. 在这场战役中当地人民给
了我们许多支持。

7. have been doing 是现在完成进行时,
表示动作从过去某个时间开始到现在一直在进

行着,而且有可能还将持续下去;have done 是现在完成时,强调的是—个完成的动作,用于说明动作结果,而不是动作本身。试比较:

I have been reading the long novel these days. 这几天我一直在这部长篇小说。

I have read the long novel and you can take it away. 我读完了这部长篇小说,你可以拿走了。

8. strike(struck; struck, stricken) v. 打击,打动,报时;n. 罢工,袭击。

The mountain climber was struck on the head by a falling stone. 那位登山者被落下的石块砸着了头。

Many visitors are struck by the West Lake. 很多游客被西湖打动了。

The clock struck 12 when I got home. 我到家时已经12点了。

The workers are on strike for better pay. 工人们在为争取更好的报酬罢工。



例1 区别 worthwhile, worth 和 worthy

【解析】 这3个词用做形容词时,都有“值得的”的意思,但各自的用法和搭配关系不同。

worthwhile 值得做的,有意义的,可作表语和定语。如: Helping the old is a worthwhile activity. We had a long wait, but it was worthwhile because we got the tickets.

worth 有……价值,值得(做某事),仅作表语,后接名词或-ing 的主动式(表示被动)。如: The new dictionary is worth 120 yuan. Is the exhibition worth visiting/a visit?

worthy 作定语时,意思为“值得尊敬的,应受赏识的”;作表语时,意思为“值得……的,应得到……的”,后接 of sth., of being done 或 to be done。如: Is the exhibition worthy to be visited/a visit? He said he was not worthy of such honour. The old teacher is a worthy man.

例2 区别 mean to do 与 mean doing

【解析】 mean to do 表示“打算去做……”,主语一般是人。如: I meant to visit you last Sunday, but I was too busy.

mean doing 表示“意味着……”,主语一般是物。如: Smoking too much means killing yourself slowly.



A 组

一、单词拼写

- Anybody who b _____ politely is welcome everywhere.
- This film isn't very serious but it's good _____ (娱乐).
- Teachers should love students and students should r _____ teachers.
- The film is w _____ seeing a second time.
- I don't know how to solve the problem, you'd better ask a _____ (专家).
- There are too many a _____ on TV, so I don't like watching TV.
- Chimps often live in the f _____, just like tigers and lions.
- Taking more outdoor _____ (活动) is good to our health.
- They entered a cave where they could live s _____.
- He got a doctor's _____ (学位) when he was young.

二、单句翻译

- 我们一直在火车站等你。
- 要别人尊重你,你必须先尊重别人。
- 没有家人的支持我做不了那件事。

14. Strike while the iron(铁) is hot.

15. Genius(天才) is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration(hard work).

三、完成句子

16. 他用两小时完成了家庭作业。

He _____ two hours _____ his homework.

17. 周末的多数时间,我要么上网,要么做家庭作业。

Most of the weekend, I _____ surf the internet _____ do my homework.

18. 他们决心在天黑前赶到那里。

They _____ get there before it became dark.

19. 中学毕业后他去工作了而没有上大学。

After he finished middle school, he went to work _____ to a university.

20. 晚上 10 点后游客不许进入公园。

Visitors aren't _____ the park after 10 o'clock in the evening.

四、单句改错

21. We meant catching the early bus but we were a little late. ()

22. Harry Potter is so interesting that it's very worth reading. ()

23. Jane lived with chimps and recorded their every day activities. ()

24. We lost our way soon after we entered into the forest. ()

25. Mr. Li is strict with us and doesn't allow to chat in his class. ()

B 组

五、单项选择

26. In some parts of London, missing a bus means _____ for another hour.

A. waiting

B. to wait

C. wait

D. to be waiting

27. You forgot to feed the cat again!

A. I can't remember.

B. I don't mind feeding her again.

C. I'll do it now.

D. Yes, I did. What about you?

28. --Let's go swimming, shall we?

A. It's my pleasure. B. It doesn't matter.

C. Yes, let's go. D. I agree with you.

29. The little child appeared _____ when his mother came in.

A. to be asleep B. to sleeping

C. sleeping D. to asleep

30. It's _____ day that all of us want to go swimming.

A. so hot a

B. such hot a

C. a so hot

D. so hot

31. Hearing the _____ news, all the students were deeply _____.

A. inspired; inspiring

B. inspiring; inspired

C. inspired; inspired

D. inspiring; inspiring

32. There are times in our lives _____ we have to make good choices to reach our goals.

A. that

B. which

C. when

D. where

33. Terry got _____ by his enemy who said, "Hand in a large sum of money, or I kill you."

A. inspired

B. threatened

C. bothered

D. regretted

34. The street is a bit too narrow _____ the truck.

A. for

B. to

C. of

D. by

35. He received _____ that you oughtn't to expect too much of him.

- A. so small education
B. such small education
C. so little education
D. such little education

六、完形填空

It was raining. I went into a café and asked for a coffee. 36 I was waiting for my drink, I realized that there were other people in the place, but I sensed 37. I saw their bodies, but I couldn't feel their souls 38 their souls belonged to the 39.

I stood up and walked between the tables. When I came to the biggest computer, I saw a thin, small man 40 in front of it. "I'm Steve", he finally answered after I asked him a couple of times what his name was. "I can't talk with you. I'm 41", he said. He was chatting online and, 42, he was playing a computer game—a war game. I was 43.

Why didn't Steve want to talk with me? I tried 44 to speak to that computer geek (怪人). 45 not a word came out of his mouth. I touched his shoulder, but no reaction (反应). I was 46. I put my hand in front of the screen, and he started to shout, "47!"

I took a few steps back, wondering if all those people in the café were looking at me. I 48, and saw nobody showed any interest. 49, I realized that the people there were having a nice conversation with their machines, not with people. They were more 50 having a relationship with the 51, particularly Steve. I wouldn't want to 52 the future of human beings if they preferred sharing their lives with machines 53 with people.

I was worried and I sank in my thoughts. I didn't even 54 that the coffee was bad. 55 Steve didn't notice there was a person

next to him.

36. A. Before B. Since
C. Although D. While
37. A. pain B. loneliness
C. sadness D. fear
38. A. because B. when
C. until D. unless
39. A. home B. world
C. Net D. café
40. A. sleeping B. laughing
C. sitting D. learning
41. A. busy B. thirsty
C. tired D. sick
42. A. first of all B. just then
C. at the same time D. by that time
43. A. surprised B. delighted
C. moved D. frightened
44. A. once B. again
C. first D. even
45. A. but B. so
C. if D. or
46. A. excited B. respected
C. afraid D. unhappy
47. A. Shut up B. Enjoy yourself
C. Leave me alone D. Help me out
48. A. walked about B. walked out
C. raised my hand D. raised my head
49. A. From then on B. At that moment
C. In all D. Above all
50. A. interested in B. tired of
C. careful about D. troubled by
51. A. computer B. soul
C. shop D. geek
52. A. tell B. plan
C. imagine D. design
53. A. other than B. instead of
C. except for D. as well as
54. A. pretend B. understand
C. insist D. realize
55. A. as if B. just as
C. just after D. even though

Unit 1 - 3 Learning about Language

主谓一致

主谓一致是指句子的主语和谓语在人称和数上保持一致。如: He is going abroad. They are playing football. 主谓一致一般遵循 3 个基本原则: 语法一致、意义一致和就近一致。

(一) 语法一致原则

语法一致原则即主语为单数, 谓语用单数; 主语为复数, 谓语也用复数。

1. 单数主语即使后面带有 with, along with, together with, like (像), but (除了), except, besides, as well as, no less than, rather than (而不是), including 引导的短语, 谓语动词仍用单数。如: Air as well as water is matter. 空气和水都是物质。No one except two servants was late for the dinner. 除了两个仆人外, 没有一个人迟来用餐。

2. 用 and 连接的并列主语, 如果主语是同一个人、同一事物, 谓语动词用单数, 否则用复数。如: The poet and writer has come. 那位诗人兼作家来了。(一个人) A hammer and a saw are useful tools. 锤子和锯都是有用的工具。(两个物体) 用 and 连接的成对名词习惯上被看成是一个整体, 谓语动词用单数。如: Bread and butter is kind of delicious food. 黄油面包是一种美味食品。The knife and fork for you is new. 为你准备的那副刀叉又是新的。

3. 不定式(短语)、动名词(短语), 或从句作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。如: Serving the people is my great happiness. 为人民服务是我最大的幸福。When we'll go out for an outing has been decided. 我们什么时候出去郊游已经决定了。

4. 用连词 and 连接的并列主语被 each, every 或 no 修饰时, 谓语动词用单数。如:

Every boy and every girl likes to go swimming. 每个男孩和每个女孩都喜欢去游泳。No teacher and no student was absent from the meeting. 没有老师也没有学生缺席会议。Each man and (each) woman is asked to help. 每个男人和每个女人都被请去帮忙。

5. each of + 复数代词, 谓语动词用单数; 复数代词 + each, 谓语动词用复数。如: Each of us has something to say. 我们每个人都有话要说。They each have a book. 他们每人有本书。

6. 若主语中有 more than one 或 many a/an, 尽管从意义上看是复数, 但它的谓语动词仍用单数。如: Many a boy likes playing basketball. 许多男生都喜欢打篮球。More than one student was late. 不止一个学生迟到。

7. 名词如 trousers, scissors, clothes, goods, glasses 等作主语时, 谓语动词必须用复数。如: His clothes are good. 但这些名词前若出现 a pair of, 谓语一般用单数。如: A pair of glasses is on the desk. 桌上有一副眼镜。

8. 形式像复数意义为单数的名词如 news; 以 ics 结尾的学科名称如 physics, mathematics, economics; 国名如 the United States; 报纸名如 the New Times; 书名如 Arabian Nights (《天方夜谭》); 以及 the United Nations (联合国) 等作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。如: Mathematics is difficult to learn. 数学难学。

9. “a + 名词 + and a half”, “one and a half + 名词”作主语时谓语动词常用单数; “the number of + 名词”等作主语时谓语动词要用单数。如: Only one and a half apples is left on the table. 注意: one or two + 复数名词作主语, 谓语动词用复数形式。如: One or two places have been visited. 参观了一两个地方。

(二) 意义一致原则

1. 主语中有 all, half, most, the rest 等,

以及“分数或百分数+名词”作主语时,谓语动词单复数取决于连用的名词。如: The rest of the bikes are on sale today. 剩下的自行车今天出售。The rest of the work is to be finished next week. 剩下的工作将在下周完成。Most of the apples were rotten. 大部分苹果都是烂的。Most of the apple was eaten by a rat. 这个苹果的大部分被老鼠吃了。

2. 不定数量的词组,如 part of; a lot of; lots of; one of; a number of; plenty of 等作主语时,谓语动词的单复数取决于量词后面名词的数。如: A part of the textbooks have arrived. 一小部分教科书已运到。A part of the apple has been eaten up by the pig. 这个苹果的一部分被猪吃掉了。

3. 加减乘除用单数。如: Fifteen minus five is ten. 15 减去 5 等于 10。

4. 表示时间、金钱、距离、度量等的名词作主语时,尽管是复数形式,它们作为一个整体概念时,其谓语动词用单数。如: Ten miles is a good distance. 10 英里是一个相当远的距离。

5. 可作单数也可作复数的集体名词,包括 audience, committee, government, family, enemy, group, party, team, public 等。看做整个集体用单数,指这个集体的成员用复数。如: The committee has/have decided to dismiss him. 委员会决定解雇他。My family is a big one. My family like watching TV.

注意: 通常作复数的集体名词,包括 police, people, cattle 等,这些集体名词通常用做复数。如: The British police have only very limited powers. 英国警察的权力很有限。通常作不可数名词的集体名词,包括 equipment, furniture, clothing, luggage 等。如: The furniture in our new house is very modern. 我家新房子的家具非常时新。

6. “the + 形容词(过去分词形式)”表示一类人或事物,作主语时,谓语动词用复数。如: The injured were saved after the fire. 火灾之后受伤者被救了。

7. none 作主语时,谓语动词可用单数,

也可用复数;但在表示不可数的东西时总是看做单数,因而谓语动词要用单数。如: None of us are/is perfect. 人无完人。None of this worries me. 这事一点不使我着急。

8. 不定代词如 anybody, anything, everybody, everything, somebody, something, nobody, nothing, each 等作主语时,谓语动词用单数。如: Is anybody going to tell him the truth? 有人会告诉他事实吗?

(三) 就近一致原则

1. 由 here, there, where 等引导的倒装句中,(有时主语不止一个时)谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。如: Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。Here is a pen and some pieces of paper for you. 给你一支钢笔和几张纸。Where is your wife and children going to stay while you are away? 你不在这儿的时候,你妻子和孩子在哪儿待呢?

2. 用连词 or; either... or...; neither... nor...; not only... but also... 等连接的并列主语,谓语动词与靠近它的主语在数上一致。如: Neither the students nor the teacher knows anything about it. 学生和老师都不知道这事。He or you have taken my pen. 他或你拿了 my 的钢笔。

注意: one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which 引导的定语从句中,定语从句的动词为复数。如: Mary is one of those people who keep pets. 玛丽是饲养宠物者之一。the only one of + 复数名词 + who/that/which 引导的定语从句中,定语从句的动词应为单数。如: Mary is the only one of those people who keeps pets. 玛丽是唯一一个饲养宠物的人。



A 组

一、单项选择

- The Smith family all _____ Chinese.
A. speaks B. speak
C. tells D. tell

2. The boys' team _____ some good players, and the team _____ playing a game now.

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

3. Nobody but you _____ able to persuade him to give up that stupid plan.

A. are B. were
C. is D. can be

4. The whole world _____ for the results of the talks.

A. wait B. waiting
C. are wait D. is waiting

5. Not John but Mary and Jack _____ abroad for further studies.

A. is going B. are going
C. will go to D. are going to

6. Either you or he _____ to tidy up the mess.

A. is B. are
C. will D. must

7. The first modern Olympic Games _____ held in 1896 in Greece.

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

8. The following _____ some other examples with Chinese explanations.

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

9. Half of the workers here _____ under 30 _____.

A. is; years B. are; year old
C. is; years old D. are; years of age

10. Now Tom with his classmates _____ football on the playground.

A. play B. are playing
C. plays D. is playing

二、单句改错

11. The crowd was running for their lives. ()

12. The news that the famous singer was

coming to our school were exciting.

()

13. Some deer is being kept on the farm.

()

14. Between the two windows hang a beautiful picture.

()

15. The number of students in our school are 2,300.

()

三、单句翻译

16. 李明和他的朋友们下星期去野营。

17. 我想看电视,剩下的作业明天做。

18. 她是我班唯一去过日本的学生。

19. Seeing is believing.

20. Time and tide waits for no man.

B 组

四、试题精选

21. There _____ no life on the moon.

A. is said to have B. are said to have
C. is said to be D. are said to be

22. A group of _____ are eating _____ and _____ at the foot of the hill.

A. sheep; grass; leaves
B. sheeps; grasses; leaves
C. sheep; grass; leaf
D. sheeps; grass; leafs

23. My family raise a lot of _____, including two _____.

A. cattles; cows B. cows; cattle
C. cattle; cows D. cow; cattles

24. What he says and what he does _____.

- A. does not agree
B. do not agree
C. does not agree with
D. not agree
25. The boy and the girl each _____ toys.
A. have their own
B. has their own
C. have her own
D. has her own
26. She is the only one among the _____ writers who _____ stories for children.
A. woman; writes
B. women; write
C. women; writes
D. woman; write
27. The railway station is _____ from our school.
A. two hour's drive
B. two hours' drive
C. two hour drive
D. two hours drive
28. Mike and John's _____.
A. father is a teacher
B. fathers are teachers
C. father are teachers
D. fathers are teacher
29. The secretary and principal _____ at the meeting now.
A. are speaking
B. is speaking
C. were making a speech
D. have a speech
30. _____ the classroom needs to be cleaned.
A. Either the offices or
B. The offices and
C. Both the office and
D. The office and
31. Three-fourths of the homework _____ today.
A. has finished B. has been finished
C. have finished D. have been finished
32. More than 60 percent of the world's radio programmes _____ in England.
A. is B. was
C. are D. be
33. _____ work has been done to improve the people's living standard.
A. A great deal of
B. A great many
C. A large number of
D. Many
34. The rest of the magazines _____ within half an hour.
A. is sold out B. are sold out
C. was sold out D. were sold out
35. There _____ a lot of sugar in the jar.
A. has B. have
C. is D. are

五、阅读理解

A

Marie Curie, born in Sklodavka Poland in 1876, led a hard life as a girl. Her parents, both teachers, had small salaries and were quite poor, especially after her mother stopped teaching to raise five children and take care of her poor health. Marie's mother suffered from tuberculosis(肺结核) and died of it when Marie was ten.

When Marie was small, she showed great interest in science. She loved to study and hoped to become a scientist when she grew up. Her parent encouraged her interest in science. Excellent as she was in her studies, she couldn't go on with the advanced education she needed because Poland was then ruled by Russia and women were not permitted to go to college.

In order to continue her education, she smoothed away many difficulties and entered Paris University. There she lived a simple life and studied hard, so she graduated with