

专题篇

● 应对高考学习策略丛书

2006 辽宁高考

大演习

GAOKAODAYANXI

辽宁省实验中学教育研究室

辽宁省教育科学规划“十五”科研课题—— 编著

《示范高中减负高效的学习策略研究》课题组

英语 (中)

辽宁大学出版社

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专题篇学习提要

语法教学一直是高中英语教学的重点,虽然现代英语更注重交际性,但语法学习一直是中国人学好英语和从容面对考试的重要环节。

本书在编写过程中充分考虑到教学中的实际问题,在选择与组织材料方面具有如下特色:

1. 紧扣大纲要求,根据历年高考情况和教学重点,为考生把握高考命题趋势。
2. 语法知识介绍清晰易懂,实用性强。
3. 试题选择范围广,全面涵盖全国各地的高考卷和模拟卷。
4. 题量适中,由教学一线教师精心选编,试题代表性强。

结合多年的教学经验,我们深刻体会到要学好英语语法,就要有适当的学习方法,才能事半功倍,因此我们将一些有效的学习方法归纳如下:

1. 切记不能死记语法的条条框框。死记硬背的方法学起来很艰难,效果又不佳,从头背到尾学生还是缺少实际运用能力。因此我们建议通过背英语句子来识记语法知识,如记忆不定式主动表教动的几种形式,我们只需牢牢记住下面几句话: There are lots of papers for me to correct. They are hard to read. I'm not sure whether I can finish them today, for I have other work to do. If I can't finish them, I'm to blame.

2. 对书中所列的12个语法项目通个击破,识记过每个知识点后,立刻通过做题加以强化。

3. 做语法题时要灵活运用所学语法,仔细分析上下文语境,切不可将语法知识强套在题上。

以上我们谈的只是在英语语法学习中的普遍规律,广大考生还可以根据自己的学习思路 and 习惯,总结出独特的学习方法来。语法复习切忌囫圇吞枣,应逐个知识点落实、巩固,即使以试题检测自己的学习效果。

最后,预祝各位考生通过勤奋地学习,收获最美的果实!

李晚鸥 刘艳君

2005.8

目 录

专题一 冠词.....	1
学习策略.....	1
专题测试.....	5
专题二 名词	11
学习策略	11
专题测试	13
专题三 代词	17
学习策略	17
专题测试	22
专题四 介词	27
学习策略	27
专题测试	33
专题五 形容词和副词	37
学习策略	37
专题测试	42
专题六 动词和动词词组	50
学习策略	50
专题测试	55
专题七 动词的时态和语态	64
学习策略	64
专题测试	69
专题八 非谓语动词	78
学习策略	78
专题测试	85
专题九 情态动词和虚拟语气	94
学习策略	94
专题测试.....	105
专题十 复合句.....	113
学习策略.....	113
专题测试.....	120
专题十一 特殊句式.....	130
学习策略.....	130
专题测试.....	133

专题十二 情景交际	139
学习策略	139
专题测试	149
参考答案	157



专题一 冠词

学习策略

【问题题板】

近年来,高考试题中冠词的考查方式更为隐蔽,考查重点多为特定语境下名词前冠词的问题,解答此类问题时需要从具体语境出发进行判断。

【方向指南】

一、冠词的泛指和特指用法

泛指是指具有某性质及典型特征的事物的一类;特指是指类别中的一员或一部分具体事物。

(一)普通名词值用冠词的泛指用法概括如下:

可数名词	不可数名词
a(n) + 单数名词	
the + 单数名词	零冠词 + 不可数名词
零冠词 + 复数名词	

1. 可数名词表泛指:

A dog is a faithful animal. = The dog is a faithful animal. = Dogs are faithful animals. 狗是忠实的动物。

这三句话虽可表示同一意思,但是这三种泛指方法各有侧重:

(1) the 指的是整个类别,这个类别是可以区别于另一个类别的。如:

The compass was invented in China, but the computer was not. 罗盘是在中国发明的,但计算机不是。

(2) a(n) 侧重于指类别中任何一个的特点。如:

A tiger is a type of very large fierce wild cat that has yellow fur with black bands across. 老虎是个子很大且凶猛的野猫类动物,毛黄色,有黑色斑纹。

(3) 不用冠词的复数名词侧重指类别中的许多个体。如:

Children usually start walking at around one year old. 小孩儿一般一岁左右开始走路。

Do you like horses? 你喜欢马吗?(不能说 Do you like a horse?)

(4) 在泛指时如何使用冠词要根据所要表达内容的具体情况而定。如:

The tiger is in danger of becoming extinct. 虎有灭绝的危险。(不能说 A tiger is in danger of becoming extinct. 濒临灭绝指的是整个虎类,而不是任何一只老虎都面临灭绝的危险。)

2. 不可数名词表泛指:

Water is a liquid. 水是液体。

Music is an art. 音乐是艺术。



I love *nature*. 我喜欢大自然。

It isn't always easy to fit in with *society*. 适应社会, 并非总是容易。

3. the + 形容词或分词有时也有类指的意义。如:

the blind 盲人; the rich 富人; the wounded 伤员; the new 新的(事物); the unknown 未知的(事物); the learned 有学问的人; the dying 垂死的人。

(二) 普通名词使用冠词的专指用法概括如下:

	单数名词	复数名词	不可数名词
特指 限定	用 the the tiger	用 the the tigers	用 the the water
泛指 不限定	用 a(n) a tiger	不用冠词 tigers	不用冠词 water

如: A *tiger* is sleeping in the cage. 一只老虎在笼子里睡觉。(泛指)

The tiger will be sold abroad. 那只老虎将被卖到国外。(特指)

I saw *tigers* in the cage. 我看见笼子里有(几只)老虎。(泛指)

I have *water* in my cup. 我的杯子里有水。(泛指)

【注意】民族词汇的冠词类指用法是在复数民族词汇前加 the。如:

The Chinese are hardworking. 中国人民是勤劳的。

The Americans are friendly. 美国人民是友好的。

有些民族词汇有两种复数形式, 如 English, Englishmen; French, Frenchmen 等。在这种情况下, the English, the French 是类指, the Englishmen, the Frenchmen 可以是类指, 也可以是专指。如:

The English use a knife and fork in their meals. 英国人吃饭时用刀叉。(类指)

The Englishmen use a knife and fork in their meals. 英国人吃饭时用刀叉。(类指)

The Englishmen in the dining-room are having supper now. 在饭厅里的英国人正在吃晚饭。
(专指)

二、冠词的惯用法

(一) a(an)的惯用法

1. 表示“同一”, 相当于 the same。如:

The two boys are of *an age*. 那两个男孩同岁。

Cotton of *a kind* was stored together in a house. 相同种类的棉花放到一个库房。

2. 用在某些物质名词或抽象名词前, 表示一种、一类、一份、一场、一阵等。如:

That's *a green tea*. 那是一种绿茶。

They were caught in *a heavy rain*. 他们淋了一场大雨。

It's *a great pleasure* to have a talk with you. 跟你谈话真的很快乐。

3. 用于专有名词之前表示类似的一个或某一个, 相当于 a certain。如:

A Mr. Li is asking to see you at the school gate. 一位李先生在校门口要见你。

4. 用于专有名词前, 翻译成“像…的人”, 相当于 one like。如:



He wishes to become **an Edison**. 他想成为像爱迪生那样的发明家。

5. 用于某些固定词组中。如:

(1) have a swim/walk/talk/dance/look/quarrel = swim/walk/talk/dance/look/quarrel.

(2) have a cold; have a good time; keep a diary; in a hurry; once in a while; at a loss (不知所措); for a while; once upon a time; all of a sudden; tell a joke; do sb. a favor; get an education (受教育); at a mouthful 一口; at a distance 隔开一段距离

(3) what a/such a/quite a/rather a + 单数可数名词; too/as/so/how/however + adj + a + 单数可数名词; many a + 单数可数名词: 许多; not a + 单数可数名词: 不止一个; half a + 单数可数名词: 一半。

(二) the 的惯用法

1. 用在姓氏复数形式前, 表示一家人。如:

The Greens are at table. 格林一家正在吃饭。

The Chens will move to Nanjing. 陈的一家要搬到南京去。

2. 用在年代、朝代、时代名词前。如:

the Tang Dynasty 唐朝, the Spring and Autumn Period 春秋时期, in the 1870's 在 19 世纪 70 年代。

3. 用在作为课程或演奏等的乐器名称前。如:

He plays **the violin** but gives lessons on **the piano**. 他是拉小提琴的, 但是他教钢琴课。但注意 We have **a piano** in our house. 我们家有一架钢琴。

4. 用在表示单位的名词前。如:

I have hired the car by **the hour**. 我已按小时租车。

Eggs are sold by **the dozen**. 鸡蛋论打卖。

5. 用在方向名词和某些表示时间的名词前。如:

on the right/left 在右/左边; in the east 在东边; the other day 几天前; in the daytime 在白天; in the end 最后。

6. 用于表示物质环境——我们周围的世界和气候, 或我们生活中其他常见的特点的词组。用 the 表示所谈之物是人人都熟悉的。如:

the country 乡村; the fog 雾; the sea 海; the seaside 海滨; the night 夜; the sunshine 阳光; the universe 宇宙; the future 未来。

7. the + 比较级 + of the two. 如:

He is **the taller of the two**. 他是两者中较高的。

8. the + 身体部位。如:

He took me by **the hand**. 他握了我的手。

He ticked me on **the hip**. 他踢我的臀部。

(三) 零冠词的惯用法

1. 用在季节、月份、星期、节假日、学科、三餐和球、棋类名词前。如:

Spring follows **winter**. 冬去春来。

We have few classes on **Saturday**. 我们周六几乎没有课。

He likes playing **basketball**. 他喜欢玩篮球。

He studies **biology** at university. 他在大学学习生物。



【比较】They came to Beijing in *the winter* of 1997. 他们在1997年冬天来到北京。

This happened on a *Sunday* toward the end of June. 这件事发生在六月末的一个星期天。

We had a *wonderful lunch* in the home of Mr. Wang. 我们在王先生家吃了一顿丰盛的晚餐。

2. 用在称呼语或表头衔的名词(作表语、同位语、补足语)前。如:

Comrade Li was chairman of the meeting. 李同志是大会主席。

We elected him *president* of our university. 我们选他担任院长。

3. 用在表抽象意义或一般意义的时间名词前。如:

at daybreak; at sunrise; at sunset; at noon; at midday; at night; at midnight; before (after) dark; from dawn until dark; from morning till night.

4. 用在表乘交通工具的短语中。如:

by bike; by car; by boat; by plane (air); by train; on foot; on horseback.

【比较】on a bike; in a car; in (on) a (the) train (carriage, bus); on a (the) ship; take a bus; catch the train; ride in a bus.

5. 单数可数名词前不用 a(n) 的情况:

(1) 连系动词 turn 后的单数可数名词作表语时。如:

After graduation from college he turned *teacher* (became a teacher). 大学毕业后, 他成了一名教师。

(2) *Child* as/though he is, he knows a lot.

【注意】Though he is a *child*, he knows a lot. 尽管他是个小孩, 但却懂得很多。

(3) man 意为“人类”, word 意为“消息”时, 其前不用冠词。

三、有定冠词与无定冠词的区别

sit at table 吃饭/sit at the table 坐在桌旁

be in charge of 负责……/be in the charge of 由……负责; 在……掌管之下

by day 在白天/by the day 按日计算

take place 发生/take the place of 代替

in possession of 拥有/in the possession of 为……所有

in sight of 能看见/in the sight of 据……的见解

in place of 代替/in the place of 在……地方

be of age 成年/be of an age 同龄

take advice 征求意见/take the advice 听从劝告

He is still in office. 他仍在执政。/He is still in the office. 他仍在办公室里。

It is out of question. 那是毫无疑问的。(相当于 beyond question) /It is out of the question. 那是根本不可能的。(相当于 impossible)

【思路牵引】

冠词的用法庞杂, 要在日常学习中不断积累, 多角地学习和了解它的用法。

【方法选择】

备考过程中应充分重视最基本的冠词知识的掌握和理解, 切不可好高骛远, 不假思索地



一头扎进题海中去。

【心理贴士】

学习外语的兴趣是可以培养的吗? 心理学家的答案是“Yea”。不过前提是你要先“假装”有兴趣, 然后才能逐步有兴趣。

专题测试

高考试题汇编

1. Summers in _____ south of France are for _____ most part dry and sunny.
A. 不填; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; 不填 D. the; the
2. Most animals have little connection with _____ animals of _____ different kind unless they hunt them for food.
A. the; a B. 不填; a C. the; the D. 不填; the
3. Mr. Smith, there's a man at _____ front door who says he has _____ news for you of great importance.
A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the
4. The warmth of _____ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of _____ wool used.
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填
5. A bullet hit the soldier and he was wounded in _____ leg.
A. a B. one C. the D. his
6. I don't like talking on _____ telephone; I prefer writing _____ letters.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. the; the D. a; 不填
7. Jumping out of _____ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite _____ exciting experience.
A. 不填; the B. 不填; an C. an; an D. the; the
8. One way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. 不填 B. the C. a D. one
9. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
10. There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
11. —Where is my blue shirt?
—It's in the washing machine. You have to wear _____ different one.
A. any B. the C. a D. other



12. The sign reads "In case of _____ fire, break the glass and push _____ red button."
- A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. the; the D. a; a
13. I earn 10 dollars _____ hour as _____ super market cashier on Saturdays.
- A. a; an B. the; a C. an; a D. an; the
14. When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.
- A. the; a B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. a; 不填
15. _____ on-going division between English-speaking Canadians and French-speaking Canadians is _____ major concern of the country.
- A. The; 不填 B. The; a C. An; the D. An; 不填
16. When he left _____ college, he got a job as _____ reporter in a newspaper office.
- A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. a; the D. the; the
17. The most important thing about cotton in history is _____ part that it played in _____ Industrial Revolution.
- A. 不填; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. the; the D. a; the
18. While he was investigating ways to improve the telescope, Newton made _____ discovery which completely changed _____ man's understanding of colour.
- A. a; 不填 B. a; the C. 不填; the D. the; a
19. It is _____ world of wonders, _____ world where anything can happen.
- A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. 不填; 不填
20. The Wilsons live in _____ A-shaped house near the coast. It is _____ 17th century cottage.
- A. the; 不填 B. an; the C. 不填; the D. an; a
21. Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other student in our class.
- A. the; 不填 B. a; 不填 C. a; the D. 不填; the
22. For a long time they walked without saying _____ word. Jim was the first to break _____ silence.
- A. the; a B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. the; 不填
23. There was _____ time _____ I hated to go to school.
- A. a; that B. a; when C. the; that D. the; when
24. When you finish reading the book, you will have _____ better understanding of _____ life.
- A. a; the B. the; a C. 不填; the D. a; 不填
25. If you buy more than ten, they knock 20 pence off _____.
- A. a price B. price C. the price D. prices



***** 模拟题汇编 *****

- Having received _____ training of the MS. Company, he was offered _____ important position in management.
 A. the; an B. 不填; an C. the; 不填 D. a; a
- For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _____ green area are becoming _____ reality.
 A. a; a B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. a; the
- Are you sure to help me find _____ bed for my new house?
 —Of course, but not now. I'm heading for _____ bed and a good sleep.
 A. a; a B. a; 不填 C. the; a D. a; the
- Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?
 —Yes. As you saw, _____ party went on in _____ most pleasant atmosphere.
 A. the; a B. the; the C. a; the D. a; a
- I often have conversations with John over _____ telephone, while I keep in touch with Tom by _____ letter.
 A. 不填; the B. 不填; a C. the; 不填 D. the; a
- Many _____ scientist wants to be _____ second Newton.
 A. a; the B. a; a C. 不填; a D. 不填; the
- Charley Oakley, _____ NBA star, hasn't lost _____ game in the past three years.
 A. an; a B. a; the C. the; a D. an; the
- Were you educated in _____ good school?
 —Yes, _____ very good one in my hometown.
 A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; 不填
- USA Today, in _____ front page story, also reported on Friday that the US special forces have moved into Afghanistan with _____ orders to catch or kill Bin Laden.
 A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. a; the D. a; 不填
- How many people are still leading _____ life under _____ poverty line in the world?
 —Perhaps one fourth.
 A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. a; a D. 不填; 不填
- In _____ China of today, _____ computer is no longer _____ rare thing.
 A. the; a; a B. 不填; 不填; the
 C. 不填; the; a D. the; 不填; the
- About 1979, he went to _____ high school and began to study _____ law by himself.
 A. a; the B. 不填; the C. 不填; a D. 不填; 不填
- I find _____ German grammar very difficult.
 —I agree. Though _____ grammar is poor, you pronounce very well.



- A. 不填; your B. 不填; 不填 C. the; your D. the; the
14. —Why do you suggest Zhangjiajie?
—I believe _____ beauty of _____ nature there will make _____ excellent impression upon you.
A. a; the; an B. the; the; an
C. the; 不填; the D. the; 不填; an
15. I gave him books to read, but after a page or two he would put _____ book down and pick up _____ new one.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. the; a D. a; a
16. _____ swallow(燕子) doesn't make _____ summer.
A. One; a B. One; 不填 C. A; the D. A; 不填
17. According to recent reports, one of the rare animals, _____ crocodile, is in _____ danger of dying out.
A. a; the B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; 不填
18. It is known to all that _____ royal wedding was the social event of _____ year.
A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
19. Don't be nervous. You can try _____ second time if you fail _____ first time.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; 不填 D. a; the
20. The old naturalist was devoted to bringing out _____ secret of _____ nature all his life.
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填
21. They say that _____ Japanese language is particularly difficult for _____ European.
A. the; an B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
22. —Would you lend me _____ paper to write _____ paper?
—Sorry, I haven't any.
A. any; some B. any; a C. a; some D. some; a
23. At noon we reached _____ small village _____ east of the town.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. a; an
24. The building of that school was completed in _____ August of 2001 not in _____ September, 2002.
A. 不填, the B. the; the C. 不填, 不填 D. the; 不填
25. Mr Smith has _____ great interest in history, especially in _____ history of the Ming Dynasty.
A. a; the B. a; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; a
26. He walked up to _____ cupboard near the wall and reached out for _____ second tube.
A. the; 不填 B. the; a C. a; a D. 不填; a
27. Apples are usually sold by _____ weight and eggs are sometimes sold by _____ dozen.
A. the; the B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. the; a



28. —Have you seen _____ cap? I put it here just now.
—Is it _____ yellow one?
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
29. It is said that _____ most people here have started to learn _____ second foreign language.
A. 不填; a B. 不填; the C. the; a D. the; the
30. —Excuse me, are you going to buy _____ book?
—Well, I need it for _____ class but it's too expensive.
A. the; a B. a; the C. a; 不填 D. 不填; the
31. _____ way to understand thousands of new words is to gain _____ good knowledge of basic word formation.
A. The; the B. One; a C. A; the D. The; 不填
32. Historically, _____ main material for making tables has been wood, but _____ metal and stone have also been used.
A. the; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; the D. 不填; 不填
33. —What did you think of _____ president?
—I didn't care for him at first, but after _____ time I got to like him.
A. the; a B. 不填; the C. the; the D. 不填; a
34. He had decided to give it up, but on _____ second thoughts he decided to try _____ third time.
A. the; a B. 不填; 不填 C. a; a D. 不填; a
35. It is _____ great pleasure to go to _____ cinema after a week's hard work.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; a D. the; the
36. Granny took the little girl by _____ hand and thanked her for her help.
A. a B. her C. his D. the
37. —What do you think of the director of the film?
—Oh, he is _____ director who is pleasant to work with. It's _____ pleasure to work with him.
A. the; the B. a; a C. a; the D. the; 不填
38. Thank you for sending us _____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us _____ great service.
A. 不填; a B. the; a C. 不填; 不填 D. the; 不填
39. —Will you be on _____ holiday soon?
—Well, I'm too busy to take _____ holiday now. _____ manager has me work day and night.
A. a; a; The B. 不填; a; The
C. the; the; The D. 不填; a; A
40. My English teacher encourages us to guess the meanings of _____ unknown words we meet in our reading according to _____ context.
A. the; 不填 B. the; the C. 不填; 不填 D. 不填; the



41. As is known to us, _____ life in _____ modern world is easier in some ways than _____ life our grandparents lived.
A. the; a; the B. a; the; the C. 不填; the; the D. the; 不填; the
42. They happen to be of _____ age, and they all go in for _____ American football.
A. the same; the B. 不填; 不填 C. an; 不填 D. an; the
43. Today the canal is still being used. Ships can be seen moving on _____ water now and then. But it is no longer _____ busy water highway.
A. a; the B. the; 不填 C. 不填; a D. the; a
44. In face of _____ failure, it is the most important to keep up _____ good state of mind.
A. 不填; a B. a; 不填 C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
45. Don't worry too much about _____ mistakes. They are _____ natural part of learning.
A. the; a B. 不填; a C. the; 不填 D. the; the



专题二 名 词

学习策略

【问题展板】

语义辨析是高考必考的题目,随着新课程标准的实施,高考对词汇量的要求越来越高,可以预测在今后的高考英语试题中,测试语义的题目比重将越来越大。

【方向指南】

一、名词的数

1. 有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义。如:

papers 文件、试卷、报纸、论文; goods 货物、商品; ashes 骨灰、遗骸; glasses 眼镜; sands 沙滩; woods 树林; greens 青菜; times 时代; drinks 饮料; arms 武器; looks 外表; manners 礼貌; lines 台词; works 工厂、著作、工事。

2. 下列名词通常用作不可数名词:

advice, bread, butter, baggage, clothing, equipment, furniture, fun, homework, juice, luggage, luck, music, milk, meat, progress, production, permission, practice, rubber (橡胶), rice, soup, weather.

3. 以下名词用作不可数名词时,表示抽象概念,与不定冠词连用或用作可数名词时表示个体事物:

beauty, cloth, cold, coffee, experience, effect, failure, hair, honour, knowledge, memory, pleasure, population, pain, paper, success, service, trouble.

4. 有些名词,既可用作可数名词,也可用作不可数名词,但意思不一样。如:

{ room 空间	{ glass 玻璃	{ chicken 鸡肉
{ a room 一个房间	{ a glass 一个玻璃杯	{ a chicken 一只小鸡
{ paper 纸	{ fish 鱼肉	
{ a paper 一张报纸/文件	{ a fish 一条鱼	

5. 集体名词的数。

① mankind, man(人类), humanity 作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数形式。如:

Man is the master of the nature. 人类是大自然的主人。

② 由 people, police, cattle, youth 等集体名词作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。如:

The police are searching for the thief. 警察正在搜捕小偷。

The youth of our country are working hard. 我们国家的年轻人正在努力工作。

③ 当 family, team, class, public, crowd, enemy, group 等集体名词作主语时,谓语动词既可以用单数形式,也可以用复数形式。如果把它们所表示的人或事物当作整体看,谓语动词用作单数形式。如:



Our family is very happy. 我们的家庭是个幸福的家庭。

如果把它们表示的人或事物当作若干个体来看, 谓语动词则用复数形式。如:

When I came in, *his family* (the members of his family) *were* watching TV. 我进去时, 他的家(中的)人正在看电视。

④ a family/group/class/team 作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。families/groups/classes/teams 作主语时, 谓语动词用复数。

⑤ 以下名词的单复数相同:

Chinese, Japanese, Swiss; sheep, deer, fish, bison; aircraft, means, works.

上面这些名词, 我们可以用一句话将它们记住: 中国人、日本人和瑞士人通过飞机这种方式将四种动物运到工厂。

二、名词的格

1. 所有格的含义。

① 表示所属: Tom's car 汤姆的小车

② 表示类别: a women's college 女子学院

③ 表示动作的执行者或承受者: the teacher's praise 老师的表扬; children's education 儿童教育

2. 双重所有格。

(1) 双重所有格的构成:

{ 名词 + of + 名词所有格。如: a friend of my father's
{ 名词 + of + 名词性物主代词。如: some friends of mine

(2) 双重所有格的概念及用法:

① 表示部分概念, of 短语修饰的名词前通常有表示数词的限定词, 如: a, an, one, two, some, several, a few, many, any, no 等。如:

Some friends of my brother's will come to join us. 我哥哥的几个朋友将和我们一起去。

② 表示赞赏或厌恶等感情色彩时, of 所修饰的名词前通常有指示代词 this, that, these, those 等。如:

This little cat of your sister's is really a dear. 你妹妹的这只小猫真逗人爱。(比用 your sister's little cat 更带有赞赏的感情色彩。)

That dog of Mike's is always making troubles. 麦克的那只狗总是惹祸。(比用 Mike's dog 更具有厌恶情绪。)

【思路牵引】

词汇意义的领悟和掌握是立体的;既要集中时间机械记忆,又要在阅读中、在运用中领悟词义;既要在汉语注释的帮助下识记,又要了解它的英语释义;既要知道它的同义词,又要了解它的反义词;既要知道它的音近、形近词,又要知道它的同根同源词。总而言之,只有将词汇织成一个网,了解词汇在网中的精确位置,才能熟练而准确地使用词汇。

【方法选择】

同义词的学习必须进行专项的学习。收集大量的语言实例,反复记忆,用心领悟是唯一的办法。