

全国名校


# 冲刺高考

丛书主编 黄振藩  
分册主编 江花金  
李志红

十年磨剑

争分夺秒冲刺凌绝顶

英语

 机械工业出版社  
CHINA MACHINE PRESS



## 编写说明

目前,新一轮的高考改革方案正在有关教育部门的领导下,在全国各个试点有条不紊地贯彻实施、推广,多达 16 个省份的部分科目由该省(市)自主命题。但实质上,无论如何单独命题,所依据的仍然是全国最新的教学大纲和考试大纲。因此我们邀请全国著名重点中学临川二中众多教学第一线的特、高级教师,以最新的教学大纲和考试大纲为依据,融入多年教学经验以及潜心研究的成果,精心编写了这套丛书。

临川二中创办于 1978 年 9 月,以“一切为了学生的发展”为办学理念,五育并举出佳绩,学科竞赛创辉煌,为国家大中专院校和祖国现代化建设培养了数以万计的“志存高远,素质全面,特长显著,创新力强”的优秀人才和建设者。特别是在去年的高考中,更取得了 6 人进入全省文科前十名的令社会各界瞩目的辉煌成绩,作为一所只有 28 年办学历程的最年轻的省级优秀重点中学和全国知名重点中学,临川二中创造了震撼全省的 2006 年高考奇迹!

能取得这样的成绩绝非侥幸,而是教学实力的反映,临川二中一线教师们不但精熟自己所执教的学科内容,善于精析大纲中的重点和难点,而且具有丰富的讲授经验以及对考试的深入研究。本套丛书就是由他们用心血编写而成,包含了大量的原创题目和新颖独特的解题思路。丛书内容紧扣有关“新课标”和《考试说明》的要求以及最新版教材的重点、难点知识,可作为学生课堂学习的辅导读物和复习资料;特别是每个分册都对该部分三年来的知识作了全面系统的整理,可以帮助毕业班学生在进行总复习时明确解题目标,消灭认知误区;开拓解题思路,体会解题过程。丛书提纲挈领、融会贯通的作用,可有效提高复习效率和应试能力。各科教师以此作为教学参考资料也将十分方便易用。

最后,需要说明的是,编书过程中,虽然我们本着苛刻的态度,道道把关,力求能给读者提供一套完美的精品图书,但也难免有疏漏和不足之处。我们期盼它能在使用中充分发挥作用,成为读者有力的助手,并诚挚的欢迎广大读者的批评指正。

机械工业出版社 基础教育分社

2007 年 5 月 1 日

# May 目录

## 编写说明

## 语法专题..... 1

第一章 名词与冠词..... 1

第二章 数词..... 5

第三章 代词..... 6

第四章 形容词和副词..... 10

第五章 介词..... 16

第六章 情态动词..... 20

第七章 非谓语动词..... 27

第八章 动词的时态与语态..... 33

第九章 名词性从句..... 43

第十章 定语从句..... 49

第十一章 强调句..... 53

第十二章 倒装..... 56

第十三章 虚拟语气..... 59

第十四章 主谓一致..... 63

第十五章 状语从句..... 65

## 单元专题..... 71

Book1A Units 1 - 2..... 71

Book1A Units 3 - 4..... 80

Book1A Units 5 - 6..... 88

Book1A Units 7 - 8..... 96

Book1A Units 9 - 10..... 106

Book1A Units 11 - 12..... 116

Book1B Units 13 - 14..... 125

Book1B Units 15 - 16..... 138

Book1B Units 17 - 18..... 147

Book1B Units 19 - 20..... 155

Book1B Units 21 - 22..... 165

Book2A Units 1 - 2..... 174

Book2A Units 3 - 4..... 185

Book2A Units 5 - 6..... 196

Book2A Units 7 - 8..... 205

Book2A Units 9 - 10..... 214

Book2B Units 11 - 12..... 224

Book2B Units 13 - 14..... 236

Book2B Units 15 - 16..... 247

Book2B Units 17 - 18..... 257

Book2B Units 19 - 20..... 267

Book3 Units 1 - 3..... 277

Book3 Units 4 - 6..... 288

Book3 Units 7 - 9..... 298

Book3 Units 10 - 12..... 308

Book3 Units 13 - 16..... 318

参考答案..... 327



## 语法专题



## 第一章 名词与冠词

## I. 主体知识详解

## 名 词

## 名词复数的规则变化

情况	构成方法	读音	例句
一般情况	加-s	1. 清辅音后读/s/; 2. 浊辅音和元音后读/z/	map—maps bag—bags car—cars
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加-es	读/iz/	bus—buses watch—watches
以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词	加-s	读/iz/	license—licenses
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加 es	读/z/	baby—babies

## 其他名词复数的规则变化

- 以 y 结尾的专有名词,或元音字母 + y 结尾的名词变复数时,直接加 s。  
如: Mary—two Marys, monkey—monkeys, holiday—holidays  
比较: storey—storeys, story—stories。
- 以 o 结尾的名词变复数时:
  - 加 s, 如: photo—photos, piano—pianos, radio—radios, zoo—zoos;
  - 加 es, 如: potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes;
  - 加 s 或 es 均可, 如: zero—zeros/zeroes。
- 以 f 或 fe 结尾的单数名词变复数时:
  - 加 s, 如: belief—beliefs, roof—roofs, safe—safes, gulf—gulfs;
  - 去 f, fe 加 ves, 如: half—halves, knife—knives, leaf—leaves, wolf—wolves, wife—wives, life—lives, thief—thieves;
  - 以上两种方法均可, 如: handkerchief—handkerchiefs/handkerchieves。

## 名词复数的不规则变化

- child—children, foot—feet, tooth—teeth, mouse—mice, man—men, woman—women  
注意: 与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词, 其复数形式也是 -men 和 -women。  
如: an Englishman—two Englishmen。但 German 不是合成词, 故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman 是姓, 其复数是 the

Bowmans。

- 单复同形, 如: deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, li, jin, yuan, mu。但除人民币元、角、分外, 美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式。如: a dollar—two dollars; a meter—two meters。
- 集体名词, 以单数形式出现, 但实为复数。  
如: people, police, cattle 等本身就是复数, 不能说 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle, the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词, 表示国民总称时, 用作复数。  
如: The Chinese are industrious and brave. 中国人民是勤劳勇敢的。
- 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词, 如:
  - maths, politics, physics 等学科名词, 为不可数名词, 是单数。
  - news 是不可数名词。
  - the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。  
The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。
  - 以复数形式出现的书名、剧名、报纸名、杂志名, 也可视为单数。  
The Arabian Nights is a very interesting story-book. 《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。
- 表示由两部分构成的东西, 如: glasses (眼镜), trousers, clothes; 若表达具体数目, 要借助数量词 pair (对, 双), suit。  
如: a pair of glasses; two pairs of trousers。
- 另外还有一些名词, 其复数形式有时可表示特别的意思, 如: goods 货物, waters 水域, fishes 各种鱼。

## 不可数名词量的表示

## 1. 物质名词

- 当物质名词转化为个体名词时:

Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食物。(不可数)  
These cakes are sweet. 这些蛋糕很好吃。(可数)

- 当物质名词表示该物质的种类时:

This factory produces steel. (不可数)  
We need various steels. (可数)

- 当物质名词表示份数时:

Our country is famous for tea. 我国因茶叶而闻名。(不可数)  
Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。(可数)

## 2. 抽象名词

抽象名词有时也可数。如: four freedoms 四大自由, the four modernizations 四个现代化  
物质名词和抽象名词可以借助单位词表示一定的数量。如: a glass of water 一杯水, a piece of advice 一条建议。



## 定名词的复数

名词作定语一般用单数,但也有例外。

### 1. 用复数作定语。

如:sports meeting 运动会, students reading-room 学生阅览室, talks table 谈判桌, the foreign languages department 外语系。

### 2. man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时,其单复数视所修饰的名词的单复数而定。

如:men workers, women teachers, gentlemen officials。

### 3. 有些以s结尾的名词,作定语时,s保留。

如:goods train 货车, arms produce 武器生产, customs papers 海关文件, clothes brush 牙刷。

### 4. 数词+名词作定语时,这个名词一般保留单数形式。

如:two-dozen eggs 两打/(24个鸡蛋), a ten-mile walk 10 里路, two-hundred trees 200 棵树, a five-year plan 一个5年计划。

## 不同国家的人的单复数

名称	总称 (谓语用复数)	一个人	两个人
中国人	the Chinese	a Chinese	two Chinese
瑞士人	the Swiss	a Swiss	two Swiss
澳大利亚人	the Australians	an Australian	two Australians
俄国人	the Russians	a Russian	two Russians
意大利人	the Italians	an Italian	two Italians
希腊人	the Greek	a Greek	two Greeks
法国人	the French	a Frenchman	two Frenchmen
日本人	the Japanese	a Japanese	two Japanese
美国人	the Americans	an American	two Americans
印度人	the Indians	an Indian	two Indians
加拿大人	the Canadians	a Canadian	two Canadians
德国人	the Germans	a German	two Germans
英国人	the English	an Englishman	two Englishmen
瑞典人	the Swedish	a Swede	two Swedes

## 名词的格

在英语中有些名词可以加“s”来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有格,如:a teacher's book。名词所有格的规则如下:

- 单数名词词尾加“s”,复数名词词尾没有s,也要加“s”,如the boy's bag 男孩的书包, men's room 男厕所。
  - 若名词已有复数词尾-s,只加“'”,如:the workers' struggle 工人的斗争。
  - 凡不能加“s”的名词,都可以用“名词+of+名词”的结构来表示所有关系,如:the title of the song 歌的名字。
  - 在表示店铺、教堂的名字或某人的家时,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词,如:the barber's 理发店。
  - 如果两个名词并列,并且分别有's,则表示“分别有”;只有一个's,则表示“共有”。
- 如:John's and Mary's room(两间), John and Mary's room(一间)。

- 复合名词或短语,s加在最后一个词的词尾。如:a month or two's absence。

## 冠词

### 不定冠词的用法

冠词是虚词,本身不能单独使用,也没有词义,它用在名词的前面,帮助指明名词的含义。英语中的冠词有三种,一种是定冠词(the Definite Article),另一种是不定冠词(the Indefinite Article),还有一种是零冠词(Zero Article)。

不定冠词a(an)与数词one同源,是“一个”的意思。a用于辅音素前,一般读作/ə/,而an则用于元音素前,一般读作/ən/。

- 表示“一个”,意为one;指某人或某物,意为a certain。  
A Mr. Ling is waiting for you.
- 代表一类人或物。A knife is a tool for cutting with. Mr. Smith is an engineer.
- 词组或成语。a little/a few/a lot/a type of/a pile/a great many/many a/as a rule/in a hurry/in a minute/in a word/in a short while/after a while/have a cold/have a try/keep an eye on/all of a sudden

### 定冠词的用法

定冠词the与指示代词this,that同源,有“这(那)个”的意思,但较弱,可以和一个名词连用,来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

- 特指双方都明白的人或物。Take the medicine. 把药吃了。
- 上文提到过的人或事。  
He bought a house. I've been to the house. 他买了一幢房子。我去过那幢房子。
- 指世上独一无二的事物,如:the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth。
- 与单数名词连用表示一类事物,如:the dollar 美元, the fox 狐狸;与形容词或分词连用,表示一类人;the rich 富人, the living 生者。
- 用在序数词、形容词最高级及形容词only, very, same等前面。  
Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。  
That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。
- 与复数名词连用,指整个群体。  
They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)  
They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)
- 表示所有,相当于物主代词,用在表示身体部位的名词前。  
She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。
- 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。  
the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国  
the United States 美国
- 用在表示乐器的名词之前。  
She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。
- 用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人。



the Greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)

### 11. 用在惯用语中:

in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country), in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre

### 零冠词的用法

1. 国名、人名前通常不用定冠词。England, Mary.

2. 泛指复数名词,表示一类人或事物时,可不用定冠词。  
They are teachers. 他们是教师。

3. 抽象名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词。  
Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

4. 物质名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词,当表示特定的意思时,需要加定冠词。

Man cannot live without water. 人离开水就无法生存。

5. 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期和星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。

We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

6. 在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前不加冠词。

The guards took the American to General Lee.  
士兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。

7. 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词。如:  
have breakfast, play chess.

8. 当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词。

I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

9. 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词。  
by bus, by train.

10. 有些个体名词前不用冠词。如: school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词,直接置于介词后,表示该名词的深层含义。  
go to hospital 去医院看病, go to the hospital 去医院(并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)

11. 不用冠词的序数词。

(1) 序数词前有物主代词;

(2) 序数词作副词;

He came first in the race.

(3) 在固定词组中。

at (the) first, first of all, from first to last

### 冠词与形容词+名词结构

1. 两个形容词都有冠词,表示两个不同的东西。

He raises a black and a white cat. 他养了一只黑猫和一只白猫。

The black and the white cats are hers. 这只黑猫和白猫都是她的。

2. 如后一个形容词前无冠词,则指一物。

He raises a black and white cat. 他养了一只花猫。

### 冠词的位置

#### 1. 不定冠词的位置

不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前。注意:

(1) 位于下列形容词之后: such, what, many, half

I have never seen such an animal. Many a man is fit for the job.

(2) 当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时,不定冠词应放在形容词之后: It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent. So short a time. Too long a distance.

(3) quite, rather 与单数名词连用,冠词放在其后。

但当 rather, quite 前仍有形容词时,不定冠词放其前后均可。如: quite a lot.

(4) 在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中,当表语为形容词修饰的名词时,不定冠词放在形容词后。如: Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes.

当名词被比较级形容词修饰时,不定冠词通常置于比较级形容词之后。

#### 2. 定冠词的位置

定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前,但放在 all, both, double, half, twice, three times 等词之后,名词之前。

All the students in the class went out. 班里的所有学生都出去了。

### II. 重要考点导练

1. I know you don't like \_\_\_\_\_ music very much. But what do you think of \_\_\_\_\_ music in the film we saw yesterday.

A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the

2. —I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over \_\_\_\_\_ keyboard.

—You shouldn't put drinks near \_\_\_\_\_ computer.

A. the; / B. the; a

C. a; / D. a; a

3. Of all \_\_\_\_\_ reasons for my decision to become a university professor, my father's advice was \_\_\_\_\_ most important one.

A. the; a B. /; a C. /; the D. the; the

4. Don't worry if you can't come to \_\_\_\_\_ party—I'll save \_\_\_\_\_ cake for you.

A. the; some B. a; much

C. the; any D. a; little

5. In \_\_\_\_\_ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ heart disease by 76%.

A. a; the B. the; a

C. a; / D. /; a

6. Everywhere man has cut down \_\_\_\_\_ forests in order to grow crops, or to use \_\_\_\_\_ wood as fuel or as building material.

A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /

7. For him \_\_\_\_\_ stage is just \_\_\_\_\_ means of making a living.



- A. a; a      B. the; a      C. the; the      D. a; the
8. Of the two sisters, Betty is \_\_\_\_\_ one, and she is also the one who loves to be quiet.  
A. a younger      B. a youngest  
C. the younger      D. the youngest
9. According to \_\_\_\_\_ World Health Organization, health care plans are needed in all big cities to prevent \_\_\_\_\_ spread of AIDS.  
A. the; /      B. the; the      C. a; a      D. /; the
10. It is often said that \_\_\_\_\_ teachers have \_\_\_\_\_ very easy life.  
A. /; /      B. /; a      C. the; /      D. the; a
11. In the after-class activities, the students had plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ and gained a lot of practical \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. exercises; experiences      B. practices; experience  
C. practice; experience      D. exercise; experiences
12. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ child, that is, he is a child \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three-years-old; three year old  
B. three-years-old; three years old  
C. three years old; three-year-old  
D. three-year-old; three years old
13. Standing on top of the mountain, you'll get a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. joy      B. seeing      C. view      D. nature
14. The advertisements in newspapers help to cut the \_\_\_\_\_ of making the newspaper.  
A. price      B. pay      C. costs      D. value
15. —What can I do for you?  
—I'd like to have a \_\_\_\_\_ of *China Daily*.  
A. piece      B. sheet      C. lot      D. copy
16. He is provided with \_\_\_\_\_. He needs various \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. food; food      B. food; foods  
C. foods; foods      D. foods; food
17. Lilei is both clever and hardworking. It's no \_\_\_\_\_ he always gets the first place in exams.  
A. wonder      B. question      C. problem      D. doubt
18. —Where did you two have your \_\_\_\_\_ examined?  
—At the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stomachs; doctor's      B. stomachs; doctor  
C. stomachs; doctor's      D. stomachs; doctors'
19. \_\_\_\_\_—went by without a line from him.  
A. Weeks after weeks      B. A week after week  
C. Week after week      D. Weeks after other weeks
20. \_\_\_\_\_ are interested in children's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A woman writer; lives      B. Women writer; life  
C. Women writers; life      D. Woman writers; lives
21. The new law will come into \_\_\_\_\_ on the day it's passed.  
A. effect      B. use  
C. service      D. existence
22. \_\_\_\_\_ we have made today!  
A. How great progress  
B. How great a progress  
C. What a great progress  
D. What great progress
23. It's very cold here. \_\_\_\_\_ can drop below freezing.  
A. Room temperature  
B. Room's temperature  
C. Temperature of room  
D. Temperature of room's
24. —How did the teacher leave?  
—He left in \_\_\_\_\_ hurry.  
A. a great      B. the great  
C. great      D. /
25. If you \_\_\_\_\_, we'll never trust you.  
A. don't keep your word      B. don't break your words  
C. eat your words      D. keep your words
26. The English Evening was \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
A. succeed      B. a succeed  
C. successfully      D. success
27. He gained his \_\_\_\_\_ by printing \_\_\_\_\_ of famous writers.  
A. wealth; work      B. wealths; works  
C. wealths; work      D. wealth; works
28. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wait      B. time      C. patience      D. rest
29. Life is tough in the city. In order to lose their \_\_\_\_\_, some people drink alcohol.  
A. temper      B. mood  
C. consciousness      D. pressure
30. Usually a child's behavior is a \_\_\_\_\_ of his family environment.  
A. recognition      B. reflection  
C. return      D. record

答案

- 1-5 DBDAC      6-10 CBCBB      11-15 CDCCD  
16-20 BACCC      21-25 ADAAA      26-30 BDCDB





## 第二章 数 词

## I. 主体知识详解

表示数目或顺序的词叫数词,数词分为基数词和序数词。  
表示数目的数词叫基数词,表示顺序的数词叫序数词。

## 基数词

1. 基数词的写法和读法。345 three hundred and forty-five.
2. 基数词一般是单数形式,但下列情况,常用复数。
  - (1) 与 of 短语连用,表示概数,不能与具体数目连用,如 scores of people 指许多人;
  - (2) 在表示“一排”或“一组”的词组里:  
如:They arrived in twos and threes. 他们三三两两地到达了。
  - (3) 表示“几十岁”;
  - (4) 表示“年代”,用 in + the + 数词复数;
  - (5) 在乘法运算的一种表示法里,如:  $3 \times 5 = 15$  Three fives is (are) fifteen.

## 序数词

序数词的缩写形式: first—1st, second—2nd, third—3rd, thirty-first—31st

## 数词的用法

## 1. 倍数表示法

- (1) 主语 + 谓语 + 倍数(或分数) + as + adj. + as  
I have three times as many as you. 我有你三倍那么多。
- (2) 主语 + 谓语 + 倍数(或分数) + the size (amount, length...) of...  
The earth is 49 times the size of the moon. 地球是月球的49倍。
- (3) 主语 + 谓语 + 倍数(或分数) + 形容词(副词)比较级 + than...  
The grain output is 8 percent higher this year than that of last year. 今年的粮食产量比去年增加了8%。
- (4) 还可以用 by + 倍数,表示增加多少倍  
The production of grain has been increased by four times this year. 今年粮食产量增加了4倍。

## 2. 分数表示法

构成:基数词代表分子,序数词代表分母。分子大于1时,分子的基数词用单数,分母序数词用复数:  $1/3$  one-third;

$3/37$  three thirty-sevenths.

## II. 重要考点导练

1. —What do you know about the population of China?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ over 1, 200 million and 80 percent of it \_\_\_\_\_ peasants.  
A. is; is      B. are; are      C. are; is      D. is; are
2. Every means \_\_\_\_\_ tried but without any result.  
A. have been      B. is to be      C. are to be      D. has been
3. Our class \_\_\_\_\_ 35 boys and 20 girls.  
A. is made of      B. is made up of  
C. are made up      D. are made up of
4. As we all know, the package is charged \_\_\_\_\_, and eggs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by weight; by dozen      B. by the weight; by the dozen  
C. by the weight; by dozen      D. by weight; by the dozen
5. More than one example \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to make the students understand the rule clearly.  
A. should      B. is      C. are      D. have been
6. It will take \_\_\_\_\_ time to finish the course.  
A. one and a half years'      B. a year and a half  
C. one and a half year's      D. a year and half's
7. The cotton production has increased by \_\_\_\_\_ percent this year compared with last year.  
A. five point six eight      B. five point sixty-eight  
C. fifth point and six eight      D. five point and six eight
8. —What can I do for you?  
—I'd like to take \_\_\_\_\_ these tomatoes.  
A. two dozen of      B. two dozen  
C. two dozens      D. two dozens of
9. —How many presidents were there before Abraham Lincoln?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, so he was \_\_\_\_\_ president.  
A. Fifteen; the sixteenth      B. Fifteen; sixteenth  
C. Fifteen; sixteen      D. Fifteenth; the sixteen
10. All those second-hand goods are sold at \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
A. 30% as lower price as      B. as 30% low price than  
C. 30% as low a price as      D. 30% lower price than

## 答案

1-5 DDBDB 6-10 AAAAC





## 第三章 代 词

### I. 主体知识详解

#### 一、定义及概述

在句中代替名词或相当于名词的词、词组、短语或句子的一种词类称为代词。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能。

#### 二、代词的分类

英语中的代词,按其指代的对象、意义、特征及在句中的作用可以分为:人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词和连接代词九种。

1. 人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。
2. 物主代词是表示所有关系的代词,也可叫作代词所有格。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。
3. 指示代词表示“那个”、“这个”、“这些”、“那些”等指示概念的代词。指示代词有 this, that, these, those。
4. 表示“我自己”、“你自己”、“他自己”、“我们自己”、“你们自己”和“他们自己”等的代词,叫做自身代词,也称为“反身代词”。She was talking to herself. 她自言自语。
5. 表示相互关系的代词叫相互代词,有 each other 和 one another 两组,但在运用中,这两组词没什么区别。They love each other. 他们彼此相爱。
6. 不指明代替任何特定名词的代词叫作不定代词。常见的不定代词有 all, both, each, none, another, one, some, any, many, much, others, neither, either 等,以及含有 some-, any-, no- 等的合成代词,如 anybody, something, nothing。这些不定代词大都可以代替名词和形容词,在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语,但 none 和由 some-, any-, no- 等构成的复合不定代词只能作主语、宾语或表语。(注意:形容词 every 和否定副词 no 只能作定语)。  
—Do you have a pen?  
—Yes, I have one.  
Many of us come from Linchuan.  
She has no brothers or sisters.  
Every one of us has a dictionary.
7. 疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what 和 which 等。在句子中用来构成特殊疑问句。  
Who are you?  
What is your father?  
注意:这些疑问代词还可用作连接代词,引导名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句)。  
Tell me who he is.  
What he said is wrong.  
The question is what his name is.
8. 关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which, as, 可用作引导定语从句的关联词。它们在定语从句中可作主语、表语、宾语

和定语等;另一方面它们又代表主句中为定语从句所修饰的那个名词或代词(通称为先行词)。(详情请参阅语法专项定语从句)

He is the man whom you have been looking for. 他就是你要找的那个人。

#### 三、重点代词用法辨析

##### 1. all, both, neither, either

(1) all 都,指三者以上

① all 的单复数由它所修饰或指代的名词的单复数决定。

All goes well. 一切进展得很好。

All are here. 所有的人都在这儿。

② all 通常不与可数名词单数连用,如:不说 all the book, 而说 the whole book, all these books, all the information。

但 all 可与表示时间的可数名词单数连用,如 all day, all night, all the year; 但习惯上不说 all hour, all century。

all 还可以与一些特殊的单数名词连用,如 all China, all the city, all my life, all the way。

(2) both 都,指两者

① both 与复数动词连用,但 both... and... 可与单数名词连用。

② both, all 都可作同位语,其位置在行为动词前,be 动词之后。如果助动词或情态动词后面的实义动词省去,则位于助动词或情态动词之前。

—Who can speak Japanese?

—We both/all can.

(3) neither 两者都不

① neither 作主语时,谓语动词用单数。

② 作定语与单数名词连用,但 neither... nor 用作并列连词,可与复数名词连用,其谓语采用就近原则。

③ 可用于下列句型,避免重复。

She can't swim, neither can he.

④ 如前句是否定式从句,则主句用 neither, 而不用 nor。

If you don't go there, neither will I. 如果你不去,我也不去。

⑤ 如后连续有几个否定句式,则用 nor, 不用 neither。

He can't sing, nor dance, nor skate.

(4) either 指两者中的任意一个

—Which one do you want of the two?

—Either will do.

##### 2. none, few, some, any, one, ones

(1) none 无,没用

① none 作主语,多与 of 构成短语 none of。在答语中,none 可单独使用。

—Are there any students in the classroom?



—None.

②none 作主语,谓语动词单复数均可。但作表语,则其单复数与主语一致。

None of them are teachers.

It is none of your business.

(2) few 一些,少数

few 作主语时,谓语动词用复数,多用于肯定句。

(3) some 一些

①可与复数名词及不可数名词连用。

②当作“某一”解时,也可与单数名词连用。(= a certain)

You will be sorry for what you did some day.

A certain/Some person has seen you break the rule.

注意:①在肯定疑问句中用 some 代替 any。

②some 用于其他句式:

a. 肯定疑问句中,说话人认为对方的答案会是肯定的,或期望得到肯定回答时。

Would you like... 句式中,表示委婉请求或建议,  
Would you like some tea?

b. 在条件状语从句中表示确定的意义。If you need some help, just let me know.

c. some 修饰主语部分。Some students haven't been there before.

d. 当否定的是整体中的部分时,some 可用于否定句。  
I haven't heard from some of my old friends for years.

(4) any 一些

any 多用于否定句、疑问句和条件状语从句中。当句中含有任何的意思时,any 可用于肯定句。Here are three oranges. You may take any.

(5) one, ones

ones 必须和形容词连用。如果替代名词时无形容词在前,则用 some, any, 而不用 ones。

—Have you bought any rulers?

—Yes, I've bought some.

3. one, that 和 it

one 表示泛指,that 和 it 表示特指。that 与所指名词为同类,但不是同一个,相当于 the one, 而 it 与所指名词为同一个。  
I can't find my hat. I think I must buy one. (不定)我找不到我的帽子了,我想我该去买一顶。

The hat you bought is bigger than that I bought. (同类但不同一个)你买的那顶帽子比我买的大。

I can't find my hat. I don't know where I put it. (同一物)我找不到我的帽子,我不知道我把它放在哪儿了。

4. one/another/the other

one... the other 只有两个 some... the others 有三个以上

one... another some... others

others = other people/things the others = the rest 剩余的全部

(1) 泛指另一个用 another。

(2) 一定范围内两人(物),一个用 one, 另一个用 the other。

(3) 一定范围内三者,一个用 one, 另一个用 one (another), 第三个可用 the other, a third。

(4) 一定范围内,除去一部分人或物,剩余的全部用 the others。

(5) 泛指别的人或物时,用 others, 当在一定范围内,除去一部分后,剩余部分但不是全部时,也用 others。

5. anyone/any one; no one/none; every/each

(1) anyone 和 any one

anyone 仅指人, any one 既可指人,也可指物。

(2) no one 和 none

①none 后跟 of 短语,既可指人又可指物,而 no one 只单独使用,只指人。

②none 作主语,谓语动词用单、复数均可,而 no one 作主语谓语动词只能是单数。

None of you could lift it. 你们中没有人能举起它。

—Did any one call me up just now?

—No one.

(3) every 和 each

①every 强调整体的概念, each 强调个体的概念。

Every student in our school works hard.

Each student may have one book.

We each have three pens.

②every 指三个以上的人或物(含三个), each 指两个以上的人或物(含两个)。

③every 只作形容词,不可单独使用。each 可作代词或形容词。

Every student has to take one.

Each boy has to take one.

Each of the boys has to take one.

④every 不可以作状语, each 可作状语。

⑤every 有反复、重复的意思,如 every two weeks 等; each 没有。

⑥every 与 not 连用,表示部分否定; each 和 not 连用表示全部否定。

Every man is not honest. 并非每个人都诚实。

Each man is not honest here. 这儿每个人都不诚实。

6. both, either, neither, all, any, none

这些词都可以用作代词或形容词,其位置都在 be 动词之后,行为动词之前或第一助动词之后。

(1) both (两者都), either (两者中任何一个), neither (两者都不)。以上词使用范围为两个人或物。Neither of the two boys is good at math.

(2) both 与复数连用, either 与单数连用。

Both (of) the boys are clever. 两个男孩都很聪明。

Either of the two boys is clever. 两个男孩都很聪明。

There are flowers on both sides of the street.

There are flowers on either side of the street.

(3) all (所有的,全部的人或物), any (任何一个), none (都不)。以上词使用范围为三者以上。

All the flowers are gone. 所有的花都谢了。

I don't like any of the flowers. 这些花我都不喜欢。

I like none of the flowers. 这些花我都不喜欢。

注意:all 与 none 用法一样。后跟单数名词,用单数动词;跟复数名词,用复数动词。

All of the students are there. 所有的学生都在那。

All (of) the milk is there. 所有的牛奶都在那。

7. few, little, a few, a little



(a) few + 可数名词, (a) little + 不可数名词

a few/a little 为肯定含义, 还有一点, few/little 为否定含义, 没有多少了。

He has a few friends. 他有几个朋友。

He has few friends. 他几乎没有朋友。

We still have a little time. 我们还有点时间。

There is little time left. 几乎没剩下什么时间了。

**固定搭配:** only a few (= few); not a few (= many); quite a few (= many)

## 8. it 作形式主语或宾语

英语中只有 it 可以用来作形式主语或形式宾语, 用来代替动词不定式、动名词、名词性从句(主语从句或宾语从句), 这时往往把真正的主语或宾语放在后面。

It is his duty to settle the problem.

It is very important for us to learn English better.

It is no use arguing with her.

It is very exciting working here with you.

It is clear that he is the best students in our class.

It is said that there is going to be a football match tomorrow.

It is known to us all that the earth goes around the sun.

It is a pity that you can't swim.

They think it their duty to help her.

We think it important that we should try our best to improve our English.

## II. 重要考点导练

1. If I can help \_\_\_\_\_, I don't like working late into the night. (2006 全国 I)

A. so B. that C. it D. them

2. —Which driver was to blame?

—Why, \_\_\_\_\_! It was the child's fault, clear and simple.

He suddenly came out between two parked cars. (2006 全国 II)

A. both B. each C. either D. neither

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is our belief that improvements in health care will lead to a stronger, more prosperous economy. (2006 浙江)

A. As B. That C. This D. It

4. If you can't decide which of the two books to borrow, why don't you take \_\_\_\_\_? I won't read them this week. (2006 浙江)

A. all B. any C. either D. both

5. —Who called me this morning when I was out?

—A man calling \_\_\_\_\_ Robert. (2006 福建)

A. him B. himself C. his D. /

6. As the busiest woman in Norton, she made \_\_\_\_\_ her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town. (2006 湖南)

A. this B. that C. one D. it

7. My grandma still treats me like a child. She can't imagine \_\_\_\_\_ grown up. (2006 重庆)

A. my B. mine C. myself D. me

8. I'd appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ if you would like to teach me how to use the computer. (2006 山东)

A. that B. it C. this D. you

9. I just wonder \_\_\_\_\_ that makes him so excited. (2006 山东)

A. why it does B. what he does  
C. how it is D. what it is

10. You may drop in or just give me a call. \_\_\_\_\_ will do. (2006 安徽)

A. Either B. Each C. Neither D. All

11. Catharine bought a postcard of the place she was visiting, addressing \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and then posted it at the nearby post office. (2006 安徽)

A. it; her B. it; herself  
C. herself; her D. herself; herself

12. My most famous relative of all, \_\_\_\_\_ who really left his mark on America, was Reb Sussel, my great-grandfather. (2006 江苏)

A. one B. the one C. he D. someone

13. Of all the books on the desk, \_\_\_\_\_ is of any use for our study. (2006 四川)

A. nothing B. no one C. neither D. none

14. The chairman thought \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to invite Professor Smith to speak at the meeting. (2005 全国 I、II)

A. that B. it C. this D. him

15. The doctor advised Vera strongly that she should take a holiday, but \_\_\_\_\_ didn't help. (2005 全国 III)

A. it B. she C. which D. he

16. No progress was made in the trade talk as neither side would accept the condition of \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 上海)

A. others B. the other C. either D. another

17. \_\_\_\_\_ in the regulations that you should not tell other people the password of your e-mail account. (2005 上海)

A. What is required B. What requires  
C. It is required D. It requires

18. Last month, part of Southeast Asia was struck by floods, from \_\_\_\_\_ effects the people are still suffering. (2005 天津)

A. that B. whose C. those D. what

19. I prefer a flat in Inverness to \_\_\_\_\_ in Perth, because I want to live near my Mom's. (2005 天津)

A. one B. that C. it D. this

20. We have been looking at houses but haven't found \_\_\_\_\_ we like. (2005 浙江)

A. one B. ones C. it D. them

21. I made a call to my parents yesterday. To my disappointment, \_\_\_\_\_ of them answered it. (2005 福建)

A. either B. none C. neither D. nobody

22. First, it is important to recognize what kind of person you are and which special qualities make you different from \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 湖北)

A. everyone else B. the other  
C. someone else D. the rest

23. He hasn't slept at all for three days. \_\_\_\_\_ he is tired out. (2005 湖北)

A. There is no point B. There is no need



- C. It is no wonder                      D. It is no way
24. The shopkeeper did not want to sell for \_\_\_\_\_ he thought as not enough. (2005 山东)  
A. where    B. how    C. what    D. which
25. He was educated at a local grammar school, \_\_\_\_\_ he went on to Cambridge. (2005 山东)  
A. from which                      B. after that  
C. after which                      D. from this
26. — \_\_\_\_\_ that he managed to get the information?  
— Oh, a friend of his helped him. (2005 山东)  
A. Where was it                      B. What was it  
C. How was it                      D. Why was it
27. — Shall I give a ride as you live so far away?  
— Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 江西)  
A. It couldn't be better                      B. Of course you can  
C. If you like                      D. It's up to you
28. Cars do cause us some health problems—in fact far more serious \_\_\_\_\_ than mobile phones do. (2005 江西)  
A. one    B. ones    C. it    D. those
29. The way he did it was different \_\_\_\_\_ we were used to. (2005 江西)  
A. in which                      B. in that  
C. from what                      D. from which
30. I don't think we've met before. You are taking me for \_\_\_\_\_. (2005 安徽)  
A. some other                      B. someone else  
C. other person                      D. one other
31. I'm moving to the countryside because the air there is much fresher than \_\_\_\_\_ in the city. (2005 江苏)  
A. ones    B. one    C. that    D. those
32. We asked John and Jerry, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them could offer a satisfactory explanation. (2005 北京春)  
A. either    B. none    C. both    D. neither
33. I think he's just going to deal with this problem \_\_\_\_\_ day. (2005 广东)  
A. next    B. other    C. following    D. another
34. A great many \_\_\_\_\_ can swim.  
A. a boy    B. of boys    C. of them    D. them
35. We agree to accept \_\_\_\_\_ they thought was the best tourist guide.  
A. whichever                      B. whoever  
C. whomever                      D. whatever

## 答案

- 1-5 CDDDB    6-10 DDBDA    11-15 BBDBA  
16-20 BCBAA    21-25 CACCC    26-30 CABCB  
31-35 CDDCB



## 第四章 形容词和副词

### I. 主体知识详解

#### 形容词

- 定义:用来描写或修饰名词、代词的词。如:I have a big bag. 我有一个大书包。
- 形容词的位置
  - (1)大多数形容词放在修饰的名词之前。如:This is a beautiful flower. 这花很漂亮。
  - (2)表语形容词(afraid, alike, alone, asleep, awake, alive 等)作定语,定语后置。如 a man alive. 有些表示身体健康状况的形容词如 well, faint, ill 只作表语。sick 既可以作表语又可以作定语,ill 如作定语意为“bad”。
  - (3)用作定语,修饰由不定代词 one, no, any, some 和 every 构成的复合词如 anything, something 等时,通常后置。如:There is something wrong with my father. 我爸爸有些不舒服。
  - (4)形容词短语作定语,定语后置。a language difficult to master, a leaning tower about 180 feet high.
  - (5)else 常用作疑问代词和不定代词的后置定语。
- 形容词的功能:形容词修饰名词或代词,在句中用作定语、表语等。  
用作定语如:The old man walks slowly. 这位老人慢慢地走着。  
用作表语如:I was late yesterday. 昨天我迟到了。
- 形容词的排列顺序  
同类形容词的排列顺序:限定词—数词—描绘词(大小、长短、形状、新旧、颜色)—出处—材料性质—类别—名词。例如:a small round table/a tall gray building/a dirty old brown shirt/a famous German medical school/an expensive Japanese sports car.



#### 高考题精选

例1 Tony is going camping with \_\_\_\_\_ boys.

- A. little two other      B. two little other  
C. two other little      D. little other two



解析 C 由“限定词—数词—描绘词(大小、长短、形

状、新旧、颜色)—性质—名词”的顺序可知,只有 C 符合答案。

例2 One day they crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ bridge behind the palace.

- A. old Chinese stone      B. Chinese old stone  
C. old stone Chinese      D. Chinese stone old



#### 解析 A

例3 —How was your recent visit to Qingdao?

—It was great. We visited some friends, and spent the \_\_\_\_\_ days at the seaside.

- A. few last sunny      B. last few sunny  
C. last sunny few      D. few sunny last



解析 B 本题考查多个形容词的排序问题。参照上

面“形容词的排列顺序”。

#### 5. 复合形容词的构成

- (1)形容词+名词+ed  
kind-hearted 好心的, white-haired 白发的
- (2)形容词+形容词  
red-hot 炽热的, dark-blue 深蓝的
- (3)形容词+现在分词  
good-looking 好看的, easy-going 随和的
- (4)副词+现在分词  
hard-working 勤劳的, fast-moving 快速移动的
- (5)副词+过去分词  
hard-won 得来不易的, newly-made 新建的
- (6)名词+形容词  
life-long 终生的, world-famous 世界闻名的
- (7)名词+现在分词  
peace-loving 爱好和平的, fun-loving 爱开玩笑的
- (8)名词+过去分词  
snow-covered 白雪覆盖的, hand-made 手工的
- (9)数词+名词+ed  
four-storeyed 4 层楼的, three-legged 3 条腿的
- (10)数词+名词(名词用单数)  
ten-year 10 年的, two-man 两人的

#### 副词

##### 1. 副词的定义

用以修饰动词、形容词和其他副词以及句子的词,表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。如:He speaks slowly. 他说话很慢。

##### 2. 副词的种类

(1)时间副词:yesterday(昨天), today(今天), tomorrow(明天), last week(上周), this month(这个月), a month ago(一个月前), recently(最近), still(仍旧, 还), already(已经), immediately(立刻), just(正好), now(现在), first(首先), before(在前), later(稍后), next(下一次), these days(这些天), suddenly(突然地), then(那么), yet(仍旧)。

(2)地点、方向副词:away(在远处), here(在这里), there



(在那里), anywhere (无论何处), somewhere (在某处), outside (在外面), left (在左边), west (向西方), behind (在后地)。

(3) 方式副词: 方式副词大多是由形容词加上 -ly 构成。如: quickly (很快地), slowly (慢慢地), heavily (沉重地), easily (容易地), angrily (生气地), brotherly (兄弟般地), monthly (每月一次), warmly (热心地), coldly (冷淡地), cheaply (便宜地), loudly (大声地)。

(4) 频率副词: once (一次), twice (两次), three times (三次), weekly (每周一次), monthly (每月一次), every day (每天), always (总是), sometimes (有时), often (常常), never (从不), nearly (几乎), usually (通常), ever (曾经), again (再次)。

(5) 程度副词: little (很少), enough (足够地), too (也, 太), very (很, 非常), much (多), nearly (几乎), quite (十分), rather (相当, 宁愿), only (仅仅), badly (糟糕地)。

(6) 观点副词: 表示说话人对自己所说内容的态度, 它并不影响句子的语法结构。surely (的确地), definitely (明确地), luckily (幸运地), really (真正地), clearly (明显地), obviously (明显地), happily (愉快地), honestly (真诚地), hopefully (有希望地), in fact (事实上), in my opinion (依我看), as you know (你知道的), strangely (奇怪地), fortunately (幸运地), unfortunately (不幸地)。

(7) 肯定副词、否定副词: 肯定副词为 yes (是的), 否定副词为 no (不)。

(8) 连接副词: at the same time (同时), meanwhile (其间), however (无论如何), on the contrary (正相反), as a result (结果)。

(9) 疑问副词、关系副词: when (什么时候), where (在哪里), why (为什么), how (怎么样)。

### 3. 副词的位置

副词的位置比较灵活。一般来说, 观点副词、肯定副词、否定副词放在句首; 方式副词可放在句首、句中或句尾; 程度副词放在它所修饰的形容词、副词之前; 频率副词多位于句子中间, 即助动词与行为动词之间。疑问句中副词一般只放在句中或句末。如: Do you usually get up at seven every day? (你通常每天7点钟起床吗?) 大多数副词放在谓语动词后, 如有宾语, 放在宾语后面。如: She reads the book carefully. (她读书很仔细。) 有些副词, 如: sometimes, often, perhaps 等可放在句中、句首或句末。如: Sometimes she comes very early. She sometimes comes very early. She comes very early sometimes. (有时候她来得很早。)

(1) enough, nearly 修饰名词前置或后置, 程度副词一般位于形容词、副词前面, enough 修饰形容词、副词时, 必须后置。

(2) 几个副词并列作状语时, 其顺序较灵活, 但一般是: 方式→地点→时间。如: We had a good time together outdoors last Sunday.

(3) 频度副词如 often, always, usually 等位于 be 动词之后, 行为动词之前。

(4) 副词作定语, 定语后置。如: The person there is waiting for you.

### 4. 副词的功能

(1) 修饰动词。如: He does his homework carefully. (他做作业很认真)。

(2) 修饰形容词。如: I am very hungry. (我非常饿。)

(3) 修饰句子。如: As a result, he tells the truth. (结果他说了真话。)

### 5. 以 -ly 结尾的词性辨析

(1) 下列单词以 -ly 结尾, 但却是形容词而非副词: lively, lonely, lovely, deadly, friendly, ugly, silly, likely, brotherly, timely 等。

(2) 表示原意(无 -ly)和引申意(有 -ly)的副词:

deep 深	wide 宽广
deeply 深入地	widely 广泛地
high 高	low 位置低
highly 高度地	lowly 地位卑微

(3) 有无 -ly 意义大不相同的副词:

dead 完全, 绝对	be dead asleep
deadly 非常	be deadly tired
pretty 相当	be pretty certain that...
prettily 漂亮地	be prettily dressed
close 近	Don't sit close.
closely 密切地	Watch closely!
late 晚, 迟	arrive late, come late
lately 最近	I haven't seen him lately (recently).

### 形容词与副词的比较级

大多数形容词(性质形容词)和副词有比较级和最高级的变化, 即用原级、比较级和最高级来表示事物的等级差别。原级即形容词的原形, 比较级和最高级有规则变化和不规则变化两种。

#### 1. 规则变化

单音节词和少数双音节词, 词尾加 -er, -est 来构成比较级和最高级。

构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词末尾加 -er, -est	tall	taller	tallest
以不发音的 e 结尾的单音节词和少数以 -le 结尾的双音节词只加 -r, -st	nice	nicer	nicest
以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音节词, 双写结尾的辅音字母, 再加 -er, -est	big	bigger	biggest
以“辅音字母 + y”结尾的双音节词, 改 y 为 i, 再加 -er, -est	busy	busier	busiest
少数以 -er, -ow 结尾的双音节词末尾加 -er, -est	clever/ narrow	cleverer/ narrower	cleverest/ narrowest



(续)

构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
其他双音节词和多音节词,在前面加 more, most 来构成比较级和最高级	important / easily	more important / more easily	most important / most easily

## 2. 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good well(健康的)	better	best
bad ill(有病的)	worse	worst
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
much/many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

## 3. 形容词和副词的比较等级

### (1) 原级的构成和用法。

构成:形容词、副词的原级即本身。

用法:表示双方在程度、性质、特征等某方面相等时,用“as + 原级形容词/副词 + as”的结构;表示双方不相等时,用“not so (as) + 原级形容词/副词 + as”的结构;表示一方是另一方的若干倍时,用“倍数 + as + 原级形容词/副词 + as”的结构。如:

Xiao Wang is as tall as Xiao Yu.

This building looks not so (as) high as that one.

Miss Xu speaks English as fluently as you.

This room is three times as large as that one.

### (2) 比较级的用法。

①表示一方超过另一方时,用“比较级 + than”的结构表示。如:

This picture is more beautiful than that one.

②表示一方不及另一方时,用“less + 原级 + than”的结构表示。如:

This room is less beautiful than that one.

③表示一方超过另一方的程度或数量时,可在比较级前加表示程度的状语,如 even, a lot, a bit, a little, still, much, far, yet, by far 等修饰。如:

He works even harder than before.

### 注意:

①英语的比较级前如没有 even, still 或 yet 等时,译成汉语时可用“较”或“……一些”或不译出,一般不可有“更”。如:

She is better than she was yesterday.

Please come earlier tomorrow.

②by far 通常用于强调最高级。用于比较级时,一般放在比较级的后面,如在前面,应在二者中间加“the”。如:

He is taller by far than his brother.

He is by far the taller of the two brothers.

③表示一方随另一方的程度而变化时,用“the + 比较级 (主语 + 谓语), the + 比较级 (主语 + 谓语)”的结构

(意为“越……越……”)。如:

The harder he works, the happier he feels.

④不与其他事物相比,表示本身程度的改变时,用“比较级 + and + 比较级”的结构。如:

The weather is getting colder and colder.

The girl becomes more and more beautiful.

⑤某些以 -ior 结尾的形容词进行比较时,用 to 代替 than。这些词有 inferior (劣等的, 次的), superior (较好的, 优于……), junior (资历较浅的), senior (资格较老的), prior (在……之前) 等。

He is superior to Mr. Zhang in chemistry.

⑥在比较从句中为了避免重复,我们通常用 that (those), one (ones) 代替前面出现的名词。that 指物, one 既可指人又可指物。that 可代替可数名词单数和不可数名词,而 one 只能代替可数名词。

The book on the table is more interesting than that (or the one) on the desk.

A box made of steel is stronger than one made of wood.

⑦倍数表达法。a. A is four times the size (height, length etc.) of B. A 是 B 的四倍大 (高, 长)。The new building is four times the size (the height) of the old one. 这座新楼比那座旧楼大三倍 (高三倍)。b. A is three (four, etc.) times as big (high, long, etc.) as B. Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲比欧洲大三倍。c. A is three (four, etc.) times bigger (higher, longer, etc.) than B. Your school is three times bigger than ours. 你们的学校比我们的学校大三倍。用 times 表示倍数通常用于三倍以上, 两倍可以用 twice 或 double。



### 高考题精选

例1 —Are you feeling \_\_\_\_\_? —Yes, I'm fine now.

- A. any well B. any better  
C. quite good D. quite better



解析 B any 可修饰比较级, quite 修饰原级, well 的比较级为 better。

例2 The experiment was \_\_\_\_\_ easier than we had expected.

- A. more B. much more C. much D. more much



解析 C much 可修饰比较级, 因此 B, C 都说得通, 但 easier 本身已是比较级, 不需 more, 因此 C 为正确答案。

例3 If there were no examinations, we should have \_\_\_\_\_ at school.

- A. the happiest time B. a more happier time  
C. much happiest time D. a much happier time



解析 D

### (3) 最高级的用法。

①三者或三者以上相比,表示最高程度时,用“the + 最高级”的结构表示。这种句式一般常有表示比较范围的





介词短语。如:

Zhang Hua is the tallest of the three.

He works(the)hardest in his class.

- ②最高级可被序数词以及 much, by far, nearly, almost, by no means, not nearly, not nearly, nothing like 等词语所修饰。如:

This hat is by far/much/nearly/almost/not nearly/by no means/not quite/nothing like the biggest.

How much did the second most expensive hat cost?

- ③表示“最高程度”的形容词,如 excellent, extreme, perfect 等,没有最高级,也不能用比较级。

- ④形容词最高级修饰作表语或介词宾语的名词、代词时,被修饰的词往往省略。如:

He is the tallest(boy)in his class.

- ⑤作状语的副词最高级前可以不加定冠词。如:

Of all the boys he came(the)earliest.

### 形容词和副词前面使用冠词的情况

1. 形容词最高级前一般要加定冠词,副词最高级前可不加冠词。

2. 形容词最高级前有时加不定冠词,或不加冠词,不表示“比较”,表示“非常”。如:

He is a most clever young policeman. (a most = very)

The film is most interesting. (most = very)

3. 表示两者间“较……的一个”比较级前加 the。如:

Who is the older of the two boys?

4. 在“the + 比较级……, the + 比较级……”结构中。

5. 在 same 前一般要加 the。

6. 有些形容词前加 the 成为名词。如 the poor, the rich 等。

### II. 重要考点导练

1. This washing machine is environmentally friendly because it uses \_\_\_\_\_ water and electricity than \_\_\_\_\_ models.

A. less; older                      B. less; elder  
C. fewer; older                    D. fewer; elder

2. Although she didn't know Boston well, she made her way \_\_\_\_\_ to the Home Circle Building.

A. easy enough                    B. enough easy  
C. easily enough                   D. enough easily

3. Green products are becoming more and more popular because they are environmentally \_\_\_\_\_.

A. friendly    B. various    C. common    D. changeable

4. The facilities of the older hospital are \_\_\_\_\_ the new hospital.

A. as good or better than  
B. as good as or better as  
C. as good as or better than  
D. as good as or better than those of

5. \_\_\_\_\_ iron has relatively few economical uses.

A. Chemical pure                    B. Chemically pure  
C. Pure chemical                    D. Purely chemical

6. I don't think this film is by far the most boring. I have seen

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. better    B. worse    C. the best    D. the worst

7. I used to earn \_\_\_\_\_ a pound a week when I first started work.

A. less    B. fewer    C. a few    D. a little

8. A good story does not necessarily have to have a happy ending, but the reader must not be left \_\_\_\_\_.

A. unsatisfied                      B. unsatisfying  
C. to be unsatisfying              D. being unsatisfied

9. Fitness is important in sport, but of at least \_\_\_\_\_ importance are skills.

A. fair    B. reasonable    C. equal    D. proper

10. I thought she was famous, but none of my friends have \_\_\_\_\_ heard of her.

A. even    B. ever    C. just    D. never

11. The committee is discussing the problem right now. It will \_\_\_\_\_ have been solved by the end of next week.

A. eagerly                          B. hopefully  
C. immediately                    D. gradually

12. I wish you'd do \_\_\_\_\_ talking and some more work. Thus things will become better.

A. a bit less                          B. any less  
C. much more                        D. a little more

13. What I would do is to go \_\_\_\_\_.

A. really quietly somewhere    B. somewhere quietly really  
C. really quiet somewhere        D. somewhere really quiet

14. Letter boxes are much more \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK than in the US, where most people have a mailbox instead.

A. common    B. normal    C. ordinary    D. normal

15. Progress so far has been very good. \_\_\_\_\_, we are sure the project will be completed on time.

A. However    B. Otherwise    C. Therefore    D. Besides

16. I'm certain David's told you his business troubles. \_\_\_\_\_, it is no secret that he owns a lot of money to the bank.

A. However    B. Anyway    C. Therefore    D. Though

17. —Did you enjoy yourself at the party?

—Yes, I've never been \_\_\_\_\_ one before.

A. a more excited                    B. the most excited  
C. a more exciting                   D. the most exciting

18. Of the two sisters, Betty is \_\_\_\_\_ one, and she is also the one who loves to be quiet.

A. a younger                          B. a youngest  
C. the younger                        D. the youngest

19. Tom sounds very much \_\_\_\_\_ in the job, but I'm not sure whether he can manage it.

A. interested                          B. interesting  
C. interestingly                        D. interestedly

20. The weather in China is different from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in America                        B. one in America  
C. America                            D. that in America

21. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced \_\_\_\_\_ tractors in 1988 as the year before.

A. as twice many                      B. as many twice



- C. twice as many      D. twice many as
22. Professor White has written some short stories, but he is \_\_\_\_\_ known for his plays.  
A. the best    B. more    C. better    D. the most
23. \_\_\_\_\_ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.  
A. Surprising    B. Surprised  
C. Being surprised    D. To be surprising
24. Your story is perfect, I've never heard \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
A. the better one    B. the best one  
C. a better one    D. a good one
25. —Did you take enough money with you?  
—No, I needed \_\_\_\_\_. I thought I would.  
A. not so much as    B. as much as  
C. much more than    D. much less than
26. If you can't come tomorrow, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ have to hold the meeting next week.  
A. yet    B. even    C. rather    D. just
27. If he had followed the directions carefully in taking the medicine, he would have felt better \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much quicker    B. more quick  
C. much quickly    D. more quickly
28. As a safety precaution, all drivers carry only enough money to make change for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a bill of ten-dollar    B. a ten-dollars bill  
C. a ten-dollar bill    D. a tens-dollar bill
29. Mr. Smith used to smoke \_\_\_\_\_ but he has given it up.  
A. seriously    B. heavily    C. badly    D. hardly
30. Since taxi fare in the city may run \_\_\_\_\_ twenty dollars, I suggest that you take a bus.  
A. as high as    B. as expensive as  
C. so high that    D. so expensive as
31. If negotiations for the new trade agreements take \_\_\_\_\_, critical food shortages will develop in several countries.  
A. too much longer    B. much too long  
C. the longest    D. the longer
32. I have worked with him for some time and have found that he is \_\_\_\_\_ than John.  
A. more efficiently a worker    B. a more efficient worker  
C. more an efficient worker    D. a worker more efficiently
33. Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home.  
A. much too heavy    B. too much heavy  
C. heavy too much    D. too heavy much
34. \_\_\_\_\_, some famous scientists have the questions of being both careful and careless.  
A. Strangely enough    B. Enough strangely  
C. Strange enough    D. Enough strange
35. He can play tennis better than \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.  
A. any boys    B. any other boy  
C. any boy    D. any other
36. The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid \_\_\_\_\_ he asked.  
A. three times much as    B. three times as many as  
C. as three times much as    D. three times as much as
37. \_\_\_\_\_ the child expresses his interest in an activity, the stronger it will become.  
A. The more frequent    B. The frequenter  
C. The more frequently    D. The frequentlier
38. We'd better wait \_\_\_\_\_, Peter and Tom will come very soon.  
A. a little longer    B. more longer  
C. long    D. as longer
39. Although the medicine tastes \_\_\_\_\_, it seems to help my condition.  
A. bad    B. badly  
C. too much bad    D. too badly
40. The doctors have tried \_\_\_\_\_ to save the life of the wounded soldier.  
A. everything possible humanly  
B. humanly everything possible  
C. everything humanly possible  
D. humanly possible everything
41. The noise outside was \_\_\_\_\_ his speech was hardly audible.  
A. too irritating that  
B. so irritating so  
C. so irritating that  
D. so irritating enough that
42. The harder the shrub is to grow, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the more higher price it    B. the higher price it is  
C. the higher the price is    D. the higher is the price
43. There will be a \_\_\_\_\_ show.  
A. living    B. live    C. alive    D. lived
44. I was worried very much because I'll miss my flight if the bus arrives \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lately    B. late    C. latter    D. more later
45. In Spain, officials estimate that \_\_\_\_\_ 75 percent of the current violent crime is drug related.  
A. much as    B. as much as  
C. as many as    D. as great
46. You should spend \_\_\_\_\_ in the study of the various senses and uses of the common words.  
A. much time as you can  
B. as time much as you can  
C. time as many as you can  
D. as much time as you can
47. She wore a dress to the party that was far more attractive than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other girls    B. that of other girls  
C. the other girls    D. those of other girls
48. A \_\_\_\_\_ road goes \_\_\_\_\_ from our college to the center.  
A. straight; straight    B. straightly; straightly  
C. straight; straightly    D. straightly; straight
49. The doctor assured the patient that there was \_\_\_\_\_ with her, but she could not help worrying.