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ENGLISH

中学常见英语一百句

(附练习与答案)

福建教育出版社

中学常见英语一百句

English One Hundred
for
Middle School Students

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内 容 提 要

本书收集中学常见英语一百句，大部分是含有惯用词组，体现中英表达习惯不同的句型，均出自中学现行英语教材并为中学生所常见常用的，也常见于历年高考的试题。针对初学者易发生的错误，每个句型作了简要说明，使易于辨认；每个句型还配了一定数量的练习，使能熟练应用。

本书适合中学生及相当程度的青年自学之用。

中 学 常 见 英 语 一 百 句

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1. It is time + for + 名词

是……的时候了

It is time + to + 动词原形

是做(某事)的时候了

例句: (1) It is time for class.

(2) It is time to do our lessons.

说明: 1. 上述例句中的“it”是无人称代词, 可不译出来。

介词短语for...和动词不定式短语都作定语, 修饰说明前面的名词time。

2. 无人称代词“it”可以表示“时间”、“天气”、“天色”、“距离”等。如:

It is Sunday.

It is cold in winter.

It is getting dark.

It is five miles from here to there

Exercise 1

A. 仿照示例造句:

Model: It is time (the meeting, have a meeting)

It is time for the meeting.

It is time to have a meeting.

1. It is time (supper, have supper)
2. It is time (rest, have a rest)
3. It is time (morning exercises, do morning exercises)
4. It is time (sports, have sports)

B. 汉译英：

1. 现在是七点钟。是上学的时候了。
2. 是休息的时候了。我们唱支英语歌吧。
3. 现在是晚上九点半。是睡觉的时候了。
4. 现在几点钟了？十一点三刻。是午餐的时候了。
5. 请把收音机打开。是听八点钟新闻的时候了。

2. There + be + 主语 + 地点状语

某地有……

例句：(1) There is a plane in the sky.

(2) There are forty boys and girls in her class.

说明：1. 这是表示客观存在的句型。引导词 there 没有含义，“to be”表示“存在”，there is或there are连在一起译作“有”。一般附有地点状语。

2. 本句型的语序倒装，主语在谓语后面，要注意主谓一致。在列举客观存在的人或物时，如果头一个主语是

单数，即使还有其他主语，习惯上仍用there is。如：
There is a table and some chairs in the room.

- 3.这个句型的否定式是There is(are) + no(not any) + 名词单数形式(名词复数形式)。如：There is no book on the desk. There are no books on the desk. 其疑问式是Is (Are) there...? 如：Is there a tractor in the field? Are there many ducks on the water?

否定的省略回答只能用 No, there is (are) not any. 不能用 No, there is (are) no.

- 4.要注意 there + be...与 have (has) 的不同用法。
表示“某地有某物(某人)”时用 there is (are)...,
表示“某人有某物”时用have(has)。如：He has black shoes.

Exercise 2

A.用There is或There are填空：

1. _____ an old man in front of the house.
2. _____ a cup, a mug and a transistor radio on the desk.
3. _____ seven days in a week.
4. _____ no fish on the plate.
5. _____ any ducks behind the tree?
6. _____ soldiers beside the tanks.

B.汉译英：

- 1.稻田旁边没有卡车。那儿有两台拖拉机。

2. 我有个铅笔盒。铅笔盒里有一支铅笔、一块橡皮和一把尺子。
3. 他有一本英语书。这本书里有三百个生词。
4. 我们没有彩色电视机。我们教室里有一架黑白电视机。
5. 她的手里拿着一张相片。你的手里有什么东西？
6. 有人敲门。
7. 我们厂里有许多新机器。

3. What's + 地点状语?

某处有什么?

- 例句: (1) What's on the desk?
(2) What's under the bridge?

说明: What's on the desk? = What's there on the desk?

答语是 There is... (There are...)

要注意这种句型通常不能使用 What are there on the desk?

Exercise 3

完成下列句子:

1. What's _____ (在农场)?
2. What's _____ (在田间)?

3. What's _____ (在船里) ?
 4. What's _____ (在桌子下面) ?
 5. What's _____ (在树后面) ?
 6. What's _____ (在拖拉机旁边) ?
 7. What's _____ (在房子前面) ?

4.	many...?	(数 目)
	much...?	(量、数值、价钱)
How	old...?	(岁 数)
	long...?	(长、久)
	far...?	(距 离)
	often...?	(次 数)

- 例句: (1) How many days are there in a week?
 (2) How much is two times three?
 (3) How old is your grandfather?
 (4) How long may I keep it?
 (5) How far is it from here to your school?
 (6) How often have you been here?

说明: 上述特殊疑问句中用来提问的都是疑问词组。如: “How many days(几天)” 等等。汉语问“几个”、“几本”、“几张”、“几支”……，英语只有一

个说法“How many + 可数名词的复数形式……?”
How much后面接着不可数名词，表示问“多少量(数值、价格)”等。How much...? 还可以用来提问加减乘除运算的结果。如：How much is two and two? (Two and two is four.)

Exercise 4

A. 根据划线部分提问：

1. There are about fifty students in his class.
2. Her younger brother is twelve.
3. It is ten miles from their commune to the city.
4. He was eighteen years old when he joined the army.
5. I have written to him twice.
6. I've been here for two hours.
7. This jacket cost me ten yuan (元).
8. We've spent two hours on this lesson.

B. 汉译英：

1. 这本笔记本多少钱？
2. 你有几个姐妹？
3. 从车站到医院多远？
4. 瓶子里有多少蓝墨水？
5. 你们学习几个学科？
6. 你要在这里停留多久？

5. 主句 + 附加问句(中间用逗号隔开)?

....., 是不是(对吗)?

例句: (1) English is not easy, is it?

(2) You have a nice picture-book, haven't you?

(3) The crops begin to grow, don't they?

说明: 1. 在反意疑问句的句型中, 如果主句是肯定的, 附加问句则是否定的。如果主句是否定的, 附加问句则是肯定的。附加问句要用简略的一般疑问句, 只限于两个词, 一个是动词或助动词, 另一个是以人称代词代替主句中的主语。如: Your brother studies hard, doesn't he?

2. 用Yes或No进行回答时, 不管附加问句提法如何, 只根据事实, 要注意英语与汉语的表达法不同, 防止前后矛盾。例如: You have no brother, have you? 你没有兄弟, 是不是? 如果按汉语表达法“不, 我有兄弟。”或“是的, 我没有兄弟。”但英语应说: Yes, I have. 或 No, I haven't.

3. 如果是主从复合句, 附加问句中的动词或助动词一般应根据主句的动词谓语而定。如: The nurse said he was much better, didn't she?

Exercise 5

A. 完成下列句子使成为反意疑问句：

1. There are no photos in the book, _____?
2. She has not any sisters, _____?
3. Your father never gets up late, _____?
4. The students can hardly (几乎不能) do it, _____?

5. Your sister works in the factory, _____?
6. Mary said she had seen the film, _____?
7. Your brother went to the park yesterday evening, _____?
8. Mr and Mrs Brown won't spend the weekend with their children, _____?
9. The workers have never seen this kind of machine, _____?
10. Let's go and see her, _____?

B. 汉译英：

1. 墙上有一幅中国地图，是不是？
2. 你姐姐喜欢数学，是不是？
3. 学生们不在上课，是不是？不，他们在上课。
4. 你母亲是医生，是不是？不，她是教师。
5. 那个老人没有一匹白马，是不是？是的，他没有。
6. 他在昨天会上没有发言，是不是？不，他有发言。
7. 这书销路不广，是不是？不，这书销路广(sell well)。
8. 他们的父母将要回国，是吗？是的。