

复旦版英语强化训练系列

# 复旦版中考英语 词汇语法 强化训练

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据中考英语考纲要求及初中英语教学需要编写而成。全书共由以下四大部分组成:(一)词汇和语法知识点(9种词类和2种句子种类与类型);(二)模拟试题(30套仿真模拟试题);(三)考试题实例精选 2004 年和 2005 年上海、北京、浙江两市一省中考英语试卷(词汇和语法部分的典型考题);(四)参考答案与解析。

本书由多名从事初中英语教学、并具有丰富的中考辅导经验的高级教师编写而成,因此具有很强的针对性和实用性。不仅可作中考复习迎考的强化训练读本,而且也可作为初中三年级学生掌握和提高英语词汇和语法应用能力的实用辅导书。

# 复旦版中考英语词汇语法强化训练

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# 前 言

中考英语词汇和语法考试旨在考查初中生对词汇和语法知识的理解与应用能力。

为了能有效地提高初中生对英语词汇和语法的理解与应用能力,使学生能在中考英语中取得好成绩,为此我们组织了部分上海市名牌中学具有丰富的中考英语指导经验的高级教师编写了这本《复旦版中考英语词汇语法强化训练》。

本书讲解了初中生必须掌握的英语词汇和基本语法知识,并根据中考考纲的要求编写了英语词汇和语法试题。试题设计采用中考英语实考题题型,其中包含中考英语词汇和语法考试要求的各个知识点。因此本书不仅能有效地增强学生的词汇和语法应用能力,而且能极大地提高学生的中考英语成绩。

本书不仅可以作为初中三年级学生掌握与提高英语词汇和语法应用能力的辅导书,也可作为初中其他年级学生的参考用书,还是一本教师讲授中考英语词汇和语法知识及提高学生应用英语词汇和语法能力的教学参考用书。

# 目 录

第一部分 词汇和语法知识点 .....	1
一、名词(noun) .....	1
二、代词(pronoun) .....	4
三、数词(numeral) .....	10
四、冠词(article) .....	14
五、形容词(adjective) .....	17
六、副词(adverb) .....	21
七、连词(conjunction) .....	26
八、介词(preposition) .....	30
九、动词(verb) .....	39
十、句子的种类(classification) .....	47
十一、句子的类型(types of sentences) .....	51
第二部分 模拟试题 .....	56
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(1) .....	56
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(2) .....	59
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(3) .....	62
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(4) .....	65
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(5) .....	68
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(6) .....	71
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(7) .....	74
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(8) .....	77
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(9) .....	80
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(10) .....	83
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(11) .....	86
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(12) .....	89
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(13) .....	92
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(14) .....	95
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(15) .....	98

Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(16) .....	101
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(17) .....	104
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(18) .....	107
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(19) .....	110
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(20) .....	113
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(21) .....	116
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(22) .....	119
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(23) .....	122
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(24) .....	125
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(25) .....	128
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(26) .....	131
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(27) .....	134
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(28) .....	137
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(29) .....	140
Vocabulary and Grammar (词汇和语法)(30) .....	143
 <b>第三部分 考试实例精选</b> .....	 <b>146</b>
上海市 2004 年中考英语试卷(词汇和语法部分) .....	146
浙江省 2004 年中考英语试卷(词汇和语法部分) .....	149
上海市 2005 年中考英语试卷(词汇和语法部分) .....	152
北京市 2005 年中考英语试卷(词汇和语法部分) .....	155
 <b>第四部分 参考答案与解析</b> .....	 <b>157</b>

# 第一部分 词汇和语法知识点

## 一、名 词 (noun)

### (一) 名词的定义和特征

名词是指人或事物的名称,例如:人的姓名与称呼、物品的名称、地点、时间、品行或行为以及抽象概念,等等。

名词可分为专有名词(例如:China等)和普通名词(例如:city等)两大类。

普通名词又可分为:个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词。个体名词和集体名词又统称可数名词,可数名词有单数和复数形式。物质名词和抽象名词绝大多数是不可数名词,无复数形式,谓语动词要用单数。

可数名词复数的变化有以下几种规则。

1. 大多数名词的复数形式是直接加在名词的词尾加s,例如: pens。
2. 以字母s、x、ch、sh、结尾,和以辅音字母加o结尾的名词,在词尾加es,例如: classes, potatoes等。但有些以o结尾的名词除外,例如: piano — pianos, zoo — zoos, photo — photos等。
3. 以y结尾的名词,如果y前是元音,则直接加s,例如: toy — toys。例如: y前是辅音,则需要把y改为i,再加es,例如: factory — factories。
4. 以字母f或fe结尾的名词要把f或fe改为v,再加es,例如: knife — knives。但roof — roofs, chief — chiefs等名词例外。
5. 有些名词的单、复数形式一样。例如: sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese等。
6. 少量特殊变化形式的名词复数,要注意记牢,例如: man — men, woman — women, tooth — teeth, foot — feet, goose — geese, mouse — mice, child — children等。
7. 在变复数时,若两个词都是名词,有两种变化。一种是两个名词都要变复数,例如: woman, doctor — women doctors。另一种是只将后一个名词变复数,例如: book store — book stores。

名词的所有格是名词中表示关系的形式。名词的所有格构成有以下几种情况。

1. 对有生命的名词,一般在名词(单数名词或不以s结尾的复数名词)末尾加's,例如: children's。以s结尾的复数名词在末尾加',例如: girls'。
2. 对无生命的名词一般与of构成词组,表示所有关系,例如: the cover of that magazine (那份杂志的封面)。

名词的数量表达:

1. 可用来修饰可数名词的数量表达: some, a few, several, a group of, a lot of, lots of,

many, a large number of, one of, hundreds of, thousands of, two hundred/thousand, a pair of, a great many 等。

2. 可用来修饰不可数名词的数量表达: some, a little, a lot of, lots of, much, huge amounts of, a huge amount of, a bottle of, plenty of, a great deal of 等。

## (二) 考试中的注意要点

1. 集体名词用作整体时,谓语动词要用单数。若用作整体中的各个成员时,谓语动词则用复数,例如: family(家庭成员)、committee(委员们)等。

2. 有些名词的单数形式具有复数意义,谓语动词要用复数。例如: people(人民)、police(警察)等。

3. 有些名词的词尾虽带有“s”,但在意义上表示单数,谓语动词要用单数。例如: news、maths、physics、politics 等。

4. 有些名词只用复数形式,例如: goods(货物)、trousers(裤子)、clothes(衣服、服装)等,因此谓语动词要用复数。

## (三) 例题分析

例1 *The Browns are going to visit the Great Wall on Christmas Day.*

注解: 专有名词的首字母要大写。由普通名词构成的专有名词前通常要加定冠词 the。姓氏用复数,前又有定冠词 the,表示这一家人。

例2 *Are these fishermen Englishmen of Dutchmen?*

注解: 与 man 或 woman 连接的名词,变复数时,将 man 或 woman 变为 men 或 women。但是 Walkman, German 等例外。

例3 *There is a map of the world in Jane's storybook.*

注解: Jane 为有生命的人,所以所有格用 's 表示。世界为无生命的概念,所以用 of 表示所有关系。但是有些指时间、距离、国家、城镇的无生命名词,也可以用 's 来表示所有格。例如: 半小时的回家作业 half an hour's homework, 中国的工业 China's industry。

例4 *John's and Jack's bicycles are in Ann and Mary's room.*

注解: 如果一样东西为两人共有,则只在后一个名词词尾加 's,若不是共有,则在两个名词词尾都要加 's。

例5 *Look, these two good friends of my classmate's are the winners.*

注解: 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时(例如 a、two、some、this、that、these、those 等),常用“of”词组+所有格的形式来表示所有关系。

例6 *I will stay at my grandma's for two weeks.*

注解: at my grandma's 指“在我奶奶(外婆)家”。



## 自测一

### I. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper form. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)

1. Helen's daughter weighed only 3.5 \_\_\_\_\_ when I saw her last spring. (kilogram)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ shake hands more often than the people in other countries. (German)
3. I have two kinds of \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch today. (fish)
4. Who is going to clean these \_\_\_\_\_ on the table tonight? (dish)
5. Now Jason becomes one of the well-known \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (science)
6. Please remember to give the \_\_\_\_\_ to your friends. (invite)

### II. Complete the sentences with the given words in their proper form. (用括号中所给单词的适当形式完成下列句子)

1. Last Friday afternoon the students had a \_\_\_\_\_ about the problem of pollution. (discuss)
2. Do you still remember those \_\_\_\_\_ with us in our school on August 1st? (solid)
3. It gives us great \_\_\_\_\_ to welcome the English teachers from Hong Kong. (please)
4. Which country has the largest number of \_\_\_\_\_? (smoke)
5. Alice wants to be a radio \_\_\_\_\_ when she grows up. (announce)
6. The prize of \_\_\_\_\_ is on the left of the bookcase. (Tony)

## 二、代 词 (pronoun)

### (一) 代词的定义和特征

用来代替名词的词称为代词。代词的种类有人称代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、物主代词、反身代词等。

#### 1. 人称代词的形式及其用法。

表示“我”、“你”、“他”、“她”、“它”、“我们”、“你们”、“他(她)们”的词称为人称代词。其形式列表如下。

主 格	宾 格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反 身 代 词
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

人称代词用法:

1) 主格:作主语。例如: *We are doctors.*

2) 宾格:作及物动词的宾语和介词的宾语。例如: *Please give her a loaf of bread. Mr. Zhang teaches us English.*

3) 形容词性物主代词:作定语。例如: *Their bedroom is bigger than yours.*

4) 名词性物主代词:作主语(例如: *This isn't my book; mine is over there.*)表语(例如: *This dictionary is hers.*)和宾语(例如: *I have lost my pen. Will you please lend me yours?*)

5) 反身代词:作宾语(例如: *Please help yourself to some cakes.*)和同位语(例如: *They themselves do all the work.*)反身代词还用于某些习惯用语,例如: *enjoy oneself*(玩得高兴), *help oneself to*(请吃……), *say to oneself*(自言自语), *make yourself at home*(不要客气)等。

6) *it* 作主语,用来指时间、距离和自然现象等。例如: *It's eight o'clock. It's raining outside.*

#### 2. 指示代词的形式及用法。

表示这个(*this*)、那个(*that*)、这些(*these*)、那些(*those*)等意思的代词,称为指示代词。

指示代词在句子中可作:主语、宾语、表语和定语。用法相当于名词和形容词。

指示代词的几种特殊用法:

互相介绍: *This is John. This is Mary.*

打电话: *This is Ann. Who's that?*

比较级中指代: *The weather in Shanghai is hotter than that in Beijing.*

### 3. 不定代词的形式及用法。

不定代词是用来代替或修饰任何不定数量及不定范围的人和事物的。包括: none, many, much, a few, few, a little, little, each, every, all, both, either, neither, other, another, one, some, any, no, 以及一些复合不定代词。

表示数量的不定代词,可以起名词、数词和形容词的作用,在句子中作主语、宾语或定语。其用法如下:

	许 多	有一些,有几个(肯定)	很少,几乎没有(否定)
用于可数名词	many	a few	few
用于不可数名词	much	a little	little

复合不定代词的形式如下:

some, any, no 和 every 的复合词			
some-	any-	no-	every-
someone	anyone	no one	everyone
somebody	anybody	nobody	everybody
something	anything	nothing	everything

复合不定代词是第三人称单数,形容词和 else 放在它们的后面作修饰,例如: *Anything important?*

### 4. 疑问代词的形式及用法。

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what 和 which 等。主要用于特殊疑问句。例如: (1) *What are you talking about?* (2) *Who is the lady in white?* 还用于引导从句。疑问代词在句子中引导从句,它本身又在从句中作一个句子成分。例如: (1) *I wonder which sentence is correct.* (2) *Do you know who will be our monitor next term?*

## (二) 考试中的注意要点

### 1. 人称代词。

1) 人称代词并不仅仅指代人。

2) 人称代词中的主格单数 he, she 和 it 的复数形式相同,都是 they。

3) 形容词性的 its 与 it's 不能混淆, it's = it is 或 it has。

2. 含 some/any/no/every 的复合不定代词只有名词的作用,在句子中作主语、宾语和表语,表示不清楚所指的是谁或什么。

1) some 构成的复合代词用于: (1) 肯定结构; (2) 预料会作出肯定回答的问句; (3) 建

议或请求。

2) any 构成的复合代词用于:(1) 否定的陈述句;(2) 不能预料回答是肯定还是否定的问句。

3) 由 no 构成的复合代词与肯定动词连用。

3. 熟记下列两份表格的内容。

	两 者 都	三者或三者以上都
肯 定	both	all
否 定	neither	none

	一个,另一个	一些,另一些
特 指	one ... the other ...	some ... the others ...
泛 指	one ... another ...	some ... others ...
表示三样东西,用:one, another, the third(或 the other)		

4. either 作为不定代词时,指“两者中的任何一个”。

例如:— Would you like coffee or tea?

— Either will do. (随便。)

### (三) 例题分析

例1 You, he and I all enjoy the performances very much.

注解:人称代词做主语时,用主语。几个人称代词同时做主语时,先后排列次序一般是“你”、“他”、“我”:you, he/she, I(或 you, they, we)。而不像中文的“我”、“你”、“他”。

例2 — Who's that calling?

— This is Alice Brown speaking.

注解:在电话用语中,对方“你”是用“that”,而“我”是用“this”来指代的。

例3 The problem they are now discussing is about the pollution here.

注解: this 和 these 所指的东西可以是你实际拿着的东西,或靠近你或呈现在某一情景中的东西。我们常把 this 和 these 与 here 连用,把 that 和 those 与 there 连用。

例4 I am going to visit some students of No. 1 Middle School this new term. Have you been able to talk with any students before?

注解: some 和 any 是表示不定数量的代词,相当于“一些”。some 一般用在肯定句中,有些表示请求、建议、反问等的疑问句,如希望得到肯定的回答,可用 some。而 any 多用在疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句中。any 用在肯定句中表示“任何的”,起强调作用。some 可解释为“某一”,后接名词单数,例如: some day(某天)。

例5 We have no money and no time. None of the people here can finish the work in time.

注解: no 和 none 都是否定的意思。no = not any, 具有形容词的作用,通常用作定语。none 和 no one 同义,具有名词的作用,强调“一个也没有”。

例6 Every child believes their teacher is going to give them at least one storybook each.

注解: each 和 every 的中文意思是“每一个”,但 each 强调每一个人或事物的个别情况,在句中起名词和形容词的作用,可作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。Every 虽有“每个”的意思,但强调全体,相当于“每个都”、“全部”的意思,在句中只能作定语。each of (✓); every of (×)。

例7 Would you like something to eat? You've hardly had anything to eat the whole day.

注解:表示建议或请求,用由 some 构成的不定代词。在否定句和带有 hardly 等否定词的句子中,用由 any 构成的不定代词。

例8 Would you like another cup of coke?

注解:another 表示“另一个”,“又一个”,指三个或三个以上的人或事物中没有确定的另一个。修饰可数的单数名词。在句子中作定语和宾语。

例9 I have been to Boston, Los Angeles, Washington D. C. and other cities in the USA.

注解:other 表示“(两个中的)另一个,另一些”,起名词和形容词的作用。在句子中作主语、宾语和定语等。the other 表示“两者中指定的另一个”。the others 表示一定范围内的“另一些”或“剩余的,其余的”。others 表示不指定的、泛指“另一些”,“别的人或东西”。others 和 the others 后不能接名词。

例10 This is the most difficult question in this maths book. No one knows how to answer it.

注解:one 用来表示不定人称,是“一个人”或“某一个人”的意思。在句子中作主语、表语或宾语等。它有反身代词 oneself 和物主代词 one's 等形式。复数形式是 ones。也可用来代替前面出现过的可数名词,以免重复,例如:Paper bags should be used instead of plastic ones.

## 自测二

### I. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案)

- Let Tony introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to us.  
A. him                      B. himself                      C. he                      D. his
- Our city has not only old buildings but also a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ones                      B. one                      C. oneself                      D. building
- Can you believe that he \_\_\_\_\_ made the model plane at home?  
A. him                      B. his                      C. myself                      D. himself
- Janet's desk mate will take part in the 400-metre race instead of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she                      B. her                      C. hers                      D. herself
- The foreign teacher sat between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting yesterday afternoon.  
A. I ... you                      B. you ... I                      C. me ... you                      D. you ... me
- There are more boy students in our class than in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. theirs                      B. their                      C. them                      D. they

7. A friend of \_\_\_\_\_ had the chance to take a picture with the pop singer last week.  
A. you                      B. your                      C. him                      D. his
8. Our class teacher was very pleased with \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of last term.  
A. us                      B. we                      C. our                      D. ours
9. The tall man with a pair of thick glasses will teach \_\_\_\_\_ physics next term.  
A. we                      B. our                      C. ours                      D. us
10. David's grandmother invited \_\_\_\_\_ to have a party with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we ... him              B. we ... her              C. us ... her              D. us ... herself
11. Our monitor usually helps \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ English at school.  
A. me ... my              B. me ... me              C. my ... me              D. me ... mine
12. I can't find my textbook. Would you please lend me \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. you                      B. your                      C. yours                      D. yourself
13. Hurry up. We have \_\_\_\_\_ time left.  
A. little                      B. a little                      C. few                      D. a few
14. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ lemon juice?  
A. some                      B. any                      C. many                      D. more
15. Which book do you want to borrow? \_\_\_\_\_ on the top shelf.  
A. The one                      B. One                      C. That                      D. It
16. We saw a film yesterday evening. Mr. Smith sat between \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Tom and I              B. Tom and me              C. I and Tom              D. me and Tom
17. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ to say at the meeting?  
A. anything important                      B. something important  
C. important anything                      D. everything important
18. Mike and Tom always talk to \_\_\_\_\_ in French.  
A. one                      B. each other                      C. another                      D. other
19. \_\_\_\_\_ student in our class studies English hard and \_\_\_\_\_ of us failed in the exam.  
A. Each ... both                      B. Every ... none  
C. Every ... neither                      D. Each ... all
20. Are the two answers correct? No, \_\_\_\_\_ correct.  
A. either is not              B. both are not              C. neither is                      D. no one is

## II. Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当的答案)

1. There are some tearooms on \_\_\_\_\_ side of this widened road.  
A. either                      B. both                      C. all                      D. none
2. There are some tearooms on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of this widened road.  
A. either                      B. both                      C. all                      D. none
3. My video camera doesn't work any more. There must be \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with it.  
A. nothing                      B. anything                      C. something                      D. everything

4. Daniel's parents wanted to invite them \_\_\_\_\_ to their son's birthday party.  
A. everybody      B. no one      C. all      D. every
5. We have found \_\_\_\_\_ of the three bus lines will take Bob to his new school.  
A. all      B. either      C. neither      D. every
6. I'm afraid my daughter doesn't like this sweater. Please show her \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. other one      B. either      C. another      D. others
7. Where is my Chinese test paper? \_\_\_\_\_ has taken it away by mistake.  
A. Nobody      B. Anybody      C. Somebody      D. Everybody
8. You have to tell the truth to \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
A. all us      B. we all      C. us of all      D. all of us
9. \_\_\_\_\_ have been to India twice.  
A. I, you and he      B. He, you and I  
C. You, he and I      D. You, he and me
10. — Who's there making the noise next door?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ must be Bob.  
A. He      B. It      C. She      D. I
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a long way from my new home to my new school.  
A. This      B. That      C. It      D. Its
12. May will take part in the contest instead of Ann and Kate. \_\_\_\_\_ has come yet.  
A. Neither      B. Both      C. All      D. Every of
13. My English teacher has four different kinds of dictionaries. One is new, \_\_\_\_\_ are old.  
A. the other      B. the others      C. other three      D. others
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is bigger, the moon or the earth?  
A. What      B. Who      C. Which one      D. Which
15. There are so many beautiful pictures on the wall. I haven't decided which \_\_\_\_\_ I shall buy for my new room.  
A. picture      B. one      C. these      D. itself
16. What would your friend suggest \_\_\_\_\_ do?  
A. your      B. yours      C. you      D. yourself
17. \_\_\_\_\_ wants any tea. Let's bring them some distilled water.  
A. Nobody      B. Somebody      C. Someone      D. Anybody
18. Plants can communicate with \_\_\_\_\_. But we don't know how.  
A. another      B. the other      C. others      D. one another
19. Does the detective book belong to \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. he      B. him      C. his      D. himself
20. I sometimes show \_\_\_\_\_ my photographs.  
A. they      B. their      C. theirs      D. them

### 三、数 词 (numeral)

#### (一) 数词的定义和特征

表示人或物的数目多少或顺序先后的词称为数词。前者为基数词,后者为序数词。

##### 1. 基数词的概念及读法。

表示数目的词叫做基数词。例如:从0到19,以及整几十,整几百,整几千,整几百万,这些是最基本的基数词,其他的数词都可由这些词组成。

它的读法规则是:

1) 0 以上的两位数的读法,由整几十 + 几,中间用连词号(即“-”)连接。例如:34(thirty-four),56(fifty-six)等。

2) 三位数的读法,先读出第一个数字 + hundred + and + 后面的两个数字。例如:802(eight hundred and two),654(six hundred and fifty-four)。

3) 四位数以及四位数以上的数字的读法,每三位数隔一段,从后往前数,即:thousand, million, billion。例如:2,800(two thousand eight hundred),35,119,326(thirty-five million, one hundred and nineteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-six)。

##### 2. 序数词的概念及构成。

表示数目顺序的词叫序数词。

序数词的构成如下:

1) 一般在基数词的词尾加 th, 发音为[θ],前面加定冠词 the。

2) 以 y 结尾的基数词,先把 y 变成 ie,再加 th, 例如:twenty — twentieth。

3) 有些不规则的序数词需要注意,例如:one — first, two — second, three — third, five — fifth, eight — eighth, nine — ninth, twelve — twelfth。

4) 两位数以上的序数词只需最后一个词变化,例如:ninety-ninth, one hundred and third。

##### 3. 分数、小数和百分比的表达。

1) 分子用基数词表示,分母则用序数词,除了分子是“1”的情况下,序数词都要用复数。例如:五分之一(one-fifth)、七分之四(four-sevenths)。

2) 小数点后面的每位数依次用基数词表达,例如:0.96(zero point nine six)。

3) 百分比用基数词 + percent 表达,例如:55%(fifty-five percent)。

##### 4. 日期和年份。

“年”用基数词,大致读法是先读前两位数,再读后两位数,“日”用序数词,前加 the。例如:1997 年 7 月 1 日,写成 July 1, 1997,读成 July the first nineteen ninety-seven。

##### 5. 时间和钟点。



时间用基数词表示。几点过几分,若分钟不超过 30 分,用介词 past;若超过 30 分,则用介词 to,表示差几分到几点。也可以用基数词直接读出几点几分。例如:现在是 8:20,可说 It's twenty past eight. 或 It's eight twenty. 现在是 5 点差 10 分,或是 4:50,可说 It's ten to five. 或 It's four fifty.

## (二) 考试中的注意要点

1. 只有在百位数和十位数,或百位数和个位数之间,即 hundred 一词的后面加 and。
2. 在 hundred, thousand, million 前有具体数字时,这些单词没有复数形式,例如 two thousand(2 000)。若要在词尾加 s,后面还要加 of。比如:hundreds of planes(几百架飞机); thousands of students(数以千计的学生);millions of people(上百万的人)。
3. 在年代和月份前面用介词 in,在某日前面用介词 on。

## (三) 例题分析

例 1 in the 1990s (1990's), 读作: nineteen nineties(表示“在 20 世纪 90 年代”); in one's twenties 表示“在某人的二十几岁”。

注解:数词的复数形式表示几十年代或某人的几十几岁。

例 2 the fifth lesson 第五课 the ninth grade 第九年级 the thirteenth floor 第 13 层楼

注解:有编号的东西,用序数词修饰时前要加定冠词 the。

例 3 Room 305 (305 房间), No. 932 Bus (932 路公共汽车), Page 88 (第 88 页), The No. 1 Department Store (第一百货商店), Channel 20 (第 20 频道)

注解:较大的数字,一般用基数词表示。

例 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  — a half;  $\frac{1}{3}$  — one-third;  $\frac{1}{4}$  — one quarter;  $2\frac{2}{3}$  — two and two-thirds

注解:以上是分数的读法。

例 5 “一个半小时”可用两种方式表达:

one hour and a half, 或 one and a half hours

例 6 “一个 8 岁的女孩”可用两种方式表达:

a girl of 8, 或 an 8-year-old girl

## 自测三

Choose the best answer. (选择最恰当答案)

1. Today is my best friend's \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.  
A. thirteen      B. threeteen      C. thirteenth      D. thirteen's
2. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ time you have made the same mistake on your test paper.  
A. three      B. thirds      C. threeth      D. third
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ students in the classroom. The \_\_\_\_\_ one from the left is Jack.