

综合素质与能力测试

# 英语

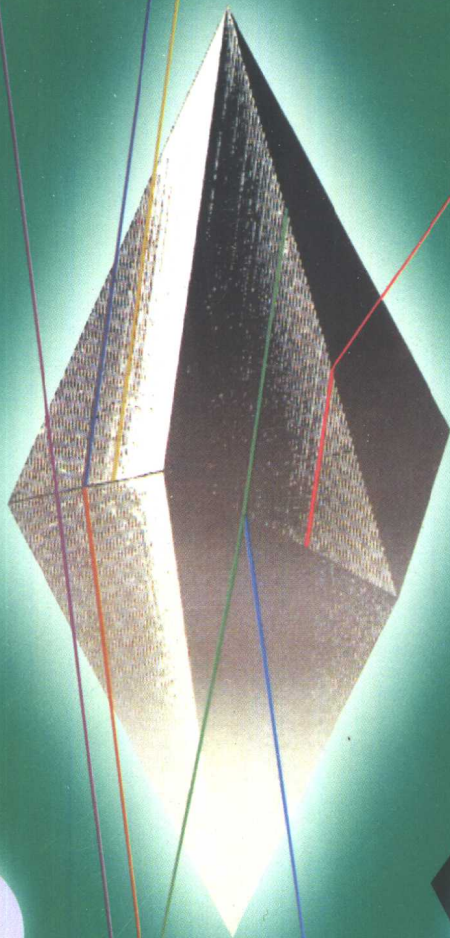
"3+X"

## 高考备考热点丛书

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新一轮高考改革的权威指要  
紧扣《考试说明》的最新教辅

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## 内 容 提 要

以“能力立意”为命题原则,将综合能力测试引进“X”,是新一轮高考改革的主要举措。遵循这一宗旨,我们编写了此套丛书。本书为英语分册,主要包括:“英语科能力考查的内容和方法”、“综合能力考查题的解题思路”、“英语综合能力培养的途径”、“高考英语综合能力考查展望”等七大部分。本书是目前最新的、走向成功之路的复习备考丛书之一,对即将参加高考的学生的解题思路、综合能力及速度的训练培养,均会有很好的帮助。

## “3 + X”高考备考热点丛书

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# 前 言

教育部考试中心于2000年拟制了七份试卷,这是对修改后的《考试说明》命题思想的理解和探索,也昭示了新一轮考试改革的开始。高考内容改革是考试改革的核心,也是大家最为关心的问题;以“能力立意”的命题原则和将综合能力测试引进“X”,是一大创造,是一个正在探索的方案。

“X”是指由高校根据本校层次、特点的要求,从物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理六个学科或综合科目中自主选定一门或几门考试科目,考生根据自己所报的高校志愿,参加高校(专业)所确定的考试科目的考试。综合科目则是指建立在中学文化科目基础上的综合能力测试。重点是高考内容的改革,核心问题是更加注重对考生能力和素质的考查;命题范围既遵循教学大纲,但又不拘泥于教学大纲;试题设计增加应用性和能力型题目;命题要把“知识立意”转变为以“能力立意”,转变传统的、封闭的学科观念,在考查学科能力的同时,注重考查跨学科的综合能力。这些特点都是上一轮“3+2”高考改革在力度、深度、广度上无法企及的。

为在观念上和备考复习上使考生能够理解新一轮“3+X”改革的内容和命题思路,对考生的复习内容和方法作正确的导向,我们特聘了命题研究专家、学科专家和多年从事高考指导工作,又对“3+X”高考有研究的特高级教师编写了此套备考丛书。针对综合能力考查的内容及方法,综合能力考查试题的解题思路,综合能力的培养途径以及对未来高考的展望,考生答卷的典型错误分析、对策等问题做了详细的说明,并提供了一定数量的能力训练题(可以配合复旦大学出版社出版的《3+X高考新题典新题型》使用,效果会更好),以培养解题能力及速度。它是目前最新的、走向成功之路的复习备考丛书之一,不可不读。

本丛书的编写工作得到了全国各地命题专家、学科专家和教研人员的支持,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

编写工作时间紧迫,可能有不当之处,请广大读者批评指正,以便进一步改进。

编 者

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## 第一部分 英语综合能力考查的内容和方法

### 一、基础知识

#### (一) 名词

1. 有些名词只有复数形式,如: trousers, goods, clothes, glasses(眼镜), ashes(灰烬), compasses(圆规), manners(礼貌), thanks 等。
2. 有些名词单、复数意义不同,如: paper, papers; glass, glasses; time, times; age, ages; gift, gifts; arm, arms; ground, grounds; letter, letters; water, waters; sand, sands; green, greens; wood, woods; exercise, exercises; experience, experiences; snow, snows; work, works; look, looks; force, forces; manner, manners; spirit, spirits; hair, hairs。
3. 集合名词形式为单数,但意义为复数,作主语时谓语要用复数形式。常见的此类名词有 police, cattle 等。
4. 有些名词虽然以 s 结尾,但应视为单数,如: mathematics, physics, politics, the United States, the United Nations, Chairman Mao's works, the Arabian Nights。
5. 以 o 结尾的名词变复数时大部分在词尾加 s, 如: radios, photos, pianos, zoos, tobaccos(烟叶);但少数词是在后加 es, 如: Negroes, heroes, potatoes, tomatoes(可巧记为“黑人英雄(种)土豆西红柿”)。
6. 以 f, fe 结尾的词大部分是将 f 或 fe 变为 v 后再加 es 构成,如: leaf—leaves, life—lives, knife—knives, wolf—wolves, wife—wives;但有几个是在后边直接加 s 构成,如: roofs, gulfs(海湾), beliefs(信念), chiefs(首领)。
7. ch, sh, s, x 等结尾的词变复数时后加 es, 如: benches, brushes, buses, boxes; 但 stomach 应变为 stomachs, 因为 ch 在此发音为[k]。
8. 有些名词的单复数形式一致,如: Chinese, sheep, deer, Japanese, fish, means, works 等。
9. 必须牢记不规则名词的复数形式: man→men, woman→women, child→children, foot→feet, tooth→teeth, ox→oxen, goose→geese, mouse→mice 等。
10. 以 man 结尾表示“国人”的词,一般是将 man 变成 men, 如: Englishman→Englishmen, Frenchman→Frenchmen;但也有例外,如: Germans, Romans。此外 human 的复数也是 humans。
11. 字母的复数是在词尾加 's, 单词的复数是在词尾加 s 或 's, 如: three r's, two but's。
12. 数词的复数可表示一段时间(通常是十年),或构成固定短语,例如: in the 1990s, in his fifties, by twos and threes(三三两两地), at sixes and sevens(乱七八糟)。
13. 合成词的复数形式是在核心词后加 s, 如: grown-ups, sisters-in-law, comrades-in-arms。



14. money, change(零钱), wealth(财富), pay 为不可数名词。
15. two teas (= two cups of tea)表示“两杯茶”, two coffees 表示“两杯咖啡”。
16. trouble, difficulty, success, failure 等词表示抽象概念时是不可数名词,表示具体的事件或人、物时是可数的,如: There's no trouble / difficulty in doing the work. / I met with many troubles yesterday. He(或 His novel) is a great success. / The party was a failure.
17. 英语中固有的表示单位的词是可数名词,如: three dollars / francs / pounds / kilometres / kilograms / miles; 外来的单位词为不可数,如: ten yuan / li / jin / yen(日元)。
18. 合成形容词中的名词不能用复数,如: a three - hour meeting, a ten - year - old boy, a two - foot - long box。
19. 有些短语中的名词常用复数形式,如: shake hands with sb., make preparations for, in the days of, have sports, make repairs, in other words 等。
20. 名词所有格一般是在名词后加 's; 若多个人合用共有的东西,是在最后的名词后加 's, 如: Tom and Jack's father。
21. 复数名词的所有格是在后加 ', 如: teachers' office, students' reading - room; 但不规则复数名词仍需加 's, 如: Children's Day, Women's Day。
22. 表示国家或地方、时间、距离等的名词也可加 's, 如: today's newspaper, thirty days' holiday, China's population, ten miles' distance。
23. somebody / anybody / nobody / anyone / someone 与 else 连用时, 's 加在 else 之后, 如: nobody else's bike。
24. a friend of mine / Tom's 表示众多中的一个,即 one of my / Tom's friends; a picture of Jack 意为“杰克的一张照片”,指照片里的人就是 Jack 本人,而 a picture of Jack's 意为“杰克收藏的一张照片”,照片里可能是一头北极熊或东北虎。
25. 名词主要用作主语、宾语、表语和同位语,但也可作定语,表示内容、场所、性别等,例如: a bike shop, a banana tree, a wine cup, table tennis, a girl friend。这类短语变复数时只能变后边的词,如: three bike shops。但是 a sports car(赛车) / meet / shirt 不管后边名词是单数还是复数, sports 形式不变。两个名词都由单数变成复数的只有 man / woman 作定语的情况,如: a man nurse → five men nurses, a woman doctor → ten women doctors。
26. 有些动词在转化为名词时不需要加 ing, 如 work, study, play, stay, rain, snow, make, smell, taste 等。例句: It looks like rain。
27. 近几年高考涉及同义词辨析的题目也不少。区别同义词时可以从用法、使用场合、习惯几方面加以区分,如: advice 与 suggestion; student 与 pupil; cap 与 hat; city 与 town; class 与 lesson; floor 与 storey; cloth, clothes 与 clothing; state, country 与 nation; gift 与 present; holiday 与 vacation; job 与 work; officer 与 official; peasant 与 farmer; question 与 problem; condition 与 situation; troops, army 与 force; wage, salary 与 pay; fact 与 reality; touch 与 connection; home, family 与 house; photo, portrait, picture 与 drawing; business, affair, matter 与 thing; grade, class 与 degree 等。

## (二) 冠词

1. a 与 an 的区别可以记住三个字: 写音标。拿不准时可将后边单词的第一个音标写出

- 来,如 useful machine 为[j], honest boy 为[ɔ], European 为[j]等。若为元音音标,前边用 an; 若为辅音音标,前边用 a。
2. 不定冠词 a/an 可表示“同一个”,如: things of a kind;“每一个”,如: three times a year;“某一个”,如: a Mary;“一个……式的”,如: He is a Lei Feng of our times.
  3. 下列不可数名词在前边有形容词修饰时可与 a/an 连用: noise, breakfast, lunch, supper, rain, sleep, time, success, failure, surprise, pity, pleasure 等,例如: a terrible noise, a big breakfast, a heavy rain, a hard time。
  4. 下列不可数名词前即使前边有形容词,仍然不能和 a/an 连用: progress, weather, fun, work, homework, housework, news, advice, information, clothing, amusement, pay, music, wealth。
  5. 名词后有定语修饰时,若词意清楚,前边用 the,若词意仍不具体,用 a/an。请比较: Do you see the man sitting on a rock over there? / A teacher is a person who teaches.
  6. most 表示“非常”时前边不能加 the,如: It's most hot today. / It's a most hot day today.
  7. 序数词前一般要用 the,但表示“再一,又一”时要用 a/an,如: Though he failed six times, he would try a seventh time. 其实 a fourth / sixth time = for the fourth / sixth time。
  8. 发明物前要加 the,如: The electric light was invented by Edison.
  9. 姓氏的复数前加 the 表示夫妻两人或一家人,如: the Smiths, the Wangs, the Xus。
  10. the 加形容词可以表示一类人,如: the rich, the poor。此类表达作主语时谓语用复数,但表示抽象概念时,谓语用单数。
  11. the 加年代的所有格或复数可表示“十年”这一段时间,如: the 1960's 或 the 1960s 表示 1960~1969 年,即“20 世纪 60 年代”。
  12. “打中或抓住某人的某一部位”常用 hit / grasp + sb. + 介词(in, on 或 by) + the + 表示部位的名词,如: hit him on the nose, take her by the arm。
  13. the 可以表示“全部”,如: the ten of us, the other students, the sisters 等。
  14. 方位名词前要加 the, 如: the south, the left, the right side; 但在用 from...to...连接时一般不用冠词,如: from east to west。
  15. 在有“of the two”限制的比较级前,以及 the more...the more...句型中,比较级前要加 the,如: Of the two (boys), he is the taller.
  16. 在山脉、群岛、沙漠等前面要加 the,如: the Philippines, the Rocky Mountains.
  17. 语法术语前用 the, 如: the infinitive, the subject。
  18. 有些单词前用 the 和不用 the 意义不同,这类名词有 word, man, school, hospital, prison, church, town; 有些短语中有无 the 意义也不同,如: in (the) charge of, out of (the) question, by (the) sea, by (the) road, at (the) table, in (the) front of 等。
  19. 不定冠词 a/an 一般用在 a/an + adj. + n. 结构中,但在 so, how 之后或 too...to 与 so / as...as 结构中,要用 adj. + a/an + n. 的顺序,如: so hot a day (= such a hot day) / How clever a boy! (= What a clever boy!) / as tall a boy as Tom / too bright a girl。
  20. turn / go 表示“变成”时用法不同于 become,后边的名词不用冠词: He has gone (= become a) socialist.
  21. 表示头衔、职务的名词如 chairman, president, monitor, head 等作表语、补语或同位语

时前边不用冠词。

22. 比较正式的独立结构中名词前都不用冠词,如: A woman was running after a bus, baby in arm (= with a baby in her arms).
23. 含有 Day 的节日前不用冠词,如: Women's Day, Children's Day。请比较: the Spring Festival。
24. 表示交通工具的名词前边用介词 by 时不用冠词,如: by bus, by air / plane, by bike, by sea, by ship。请比较: in a bus, in planes, on his bike。介词与冠词的使用有时有联系,如: by radio = over the radio, in bed = on the bed。
25. as 表示“尽管”引导让步状语从句时,常将表语提到 as 前边。如果表语是名词,则名词前不用冠词,如: Boy as he is, he knows much.
26. 表示大学或街道的名词前不用冠词,如: Oxford University, Tongbai Road。
27. English / Chinese / Russian 表示语言时,单独用不加冠词,但后有 language 时要加 the; 若表示“国民”时前边要加 the。如: The Chinese speak Chinese (或 the Chinese language)。
28. a kind / sort / type of 后的名词前一般不用冠词; part of 后的名词较多时也不用冠词。
29. and 连接两个名词,表示同一个人、同一事物或同一概念时, and 后边的名词不用冠词,如: a worker and writer, a knife and fork。
30. 学科前不用冠词,如: maths, physics。
31. 星期几,月份前不用冠词。季节前一般不用冠词,特指时可用 the,如: in spring / summer, in the spring of 1962。
32. 个别名词如 nature, society 等前边不用冠词。
33. 表示乐器的名词前加 the; 表示体育运动的名词前不用冠词,如: I like playing the piano. / Do you like swimming or football? 但 The tennis he played yesterday was wonderful.

### (三) 代词

1. 注意人称代词在打电话时及在强调句中作主语时需要用主格形式,如: This is she speaking. / It is the who's the right to decide.
2. 人称代词作表语时,与动词前边的代词或名词同一格,例如: I was taken to be she. / They took me to be her. 有些场合只能用宾格,如: “Who's knocking at the door?” “It's me.” 又如: “Who broke the window?” “Him.” (比较: He did.)
3. 名词性所有格可作主语、宾语、表语等。作主语时要注意谓语的单复数,如: My parents are peasants and his are workers. / Ours is a large country.
4. 反身代词可作宾语、同位语及表语,作表语时可表示身体“健康”,如: I'm not myself today. / I have a bad cold. 动词 enjoy, hide, seat, dress, devote, help, teach 等常用反身代词作宾语。
5. 注意介词与反身代词构成的短语的含义: by oneself(独自地), of oneself(自动地), for oneself(为自己), in oneself(本身), beside oneself(发狂)。
6. of one's own 常放在名词后作定语,强调“属于某人自己的”。on one's own 常作状语,表

示“独自地”(= by oneself)。

7. 多个人称代词并列时,一般是单数为 2, 3, 1 人称,复数为 1, 2, 3 人称顺序,如: You, he and I learn English. / We, you and they have seen the film. 但承担责任时单数为 1, 3, 2 顺序,复数为 3, 2, 1 顺序排列,如: It was I, he and you who made the mistakes.
8. it 作代词用时,可指前边提过的物或者人,如: “Who’s knocking at the door?” “It’s me.”
9. it 可表示时间、距离及天气,如: It’s seven. / It’s a long way. / It’s cloudy.
10. it 常作形式主语或形式宾语,代替后边的不定式、动名词或从句,如: It’s difficult to do that. / I find it difficult to do that. / It’s no use waiting for him. / We felt it strange that she did not come.
11. it 用于强调句型中,后边的动词一般为 is 或 was 两种形式,如: It was him that you saw the other day.
12. 不知婴儿性别时可用 it 表示。表示国家、月亮、船时,可用 she 来代替。
13. 注意 It is... 与 There (be) ... 句型的区别: 前者为判断句,如: It’s a recorder.; 后者是存在句,后边一般要有介词短语,如: There’s a recorder on the desk.
14. its 与 it’s 的区别: its 是 it 的所有格形式, it’s 是 it is 或 it has 的缩写形式, it was 不能缩写。
15. this 可以表示下文将要提的内容,而 that 指上文所指的内容。请比较: Read English every morning. That’s my advice. / This is my advice. Read English every morning.
16. this 可表示打电话的人,that 则表示接电话的人。
17. that, one, it 的区别: that 可代替前边提过的不可数名词; one 代替前边所提过的可数名词,表示同一类事物; it 代替前边的名词,表示同一事物。例如: The weather here is colder than that in Guangzhou. / I can’t find my pen. Have you seen it? If you haven’t seen it, I’ll have to buy a new one.
18. those 与 ones 的区别: those 代替复数名词短语(通常为冠词 + 名词), ones 只代替复数名词。例如: I don’t like these pens. Show me those (= the red ones) on the shelf.
19. such 作主语时,谓语有时为单数,有时为复数,取决于后边的名词,如: Such is my wish. / Such are my wishes. such 和 so 一样,可用于 such...that, such as to do 等句型中。
20. such 置于 a, another 之前, some, any, no, every, many, all 之后。
21. each other 和 one another 一般只作宾语用,作定语用时,后边要用 ’s。
22. so 作代词用时,放在 think, believe, suppose, hope, am afraid 等后边代替肯定的宾语从句; not 代替否定的宾语从句。例如: “Will it rain tomorrow?” “I think so.” (I hope not.)
23. 疑问代词 who 用来问姓名或关系; what 问职业、价格、数量、人口等; what...like 问特征、品德等; what...for 问目的。
24. what 与 which, who 与 which 的区别: 对有一定范围的人或物提问用 which, 对没有范围的人提问用 who, 对没有范围的物提问用 what, 如: What do you like? / Which of the five books do you like? 又如: Who went there? / Which of you went there?
25. 前边有 very 或 every 时,后边只能接 few 或 little; 前边有 only, just, quite 时,后边必须

用 a few 或 a little; few 或 little 后有定语修饰时,前边可加 the,表示特指,如: I'm not pleased with the little you've done.

26. not a bit 表示“一点也不”, not a little 表示“非常”。
27. a little 或 a bit 都可修饰形容词、副词的原级和比较级;修饰名词时,a bit 后需加 of,如: a little water (= a bit of water)。
28. 肯定句及 Why not...? Why don't you...? Would you...? Could you...? 几个疑问句中用 some 及其合成词。
29. 否定句、疑问句及 if 从句中要用 any 及其合成词。
30. any 用在肯定句中时,表示“任何的”,如: Any student should study hard.
31. no 与 not 区别: no 为形容词,修饰后边名词,not 为副词,修饰动词、形容词等,如: He has no (= not a) brother. / There are no (= not any) students in that room.
32. some, any, no 的合成词如果有定语修饰时,定语要后置,但 something 可用作名词,定语可在前。
33. some 接单数名词时,表示“某一个”,相当于 a certain。
34. 与两个人或物有关的词有 both(都), neither(都不), either(任何一个), each(每一个);与三个或三个以上的人或物有关的词有 all(都), none(都不), any(任何一个), every(每一个)。
35. all, both, each 等词在句中位于实义动词之前,系动词、助动词及情态动词之后。有多个助动词时,放在第一个之后,如: They have all been told the news. all 和 both 不能位于句末,如: Are they all thieves? Yes, they all are.
36. all, both, every, everyone, everything 等词和 not 同时出现在一个句中时,该否定句系部分否定,如: All of them are not thieves.
37. every 与 each 的区别: ① every 指三个及三个以上事物中的“每一个”,each 指两个事物中的“每一个”,如: every finger, each hand. ② every 为形容词,不能单独作主语、宾语等,而 each 则可以。③ every 可表示“每隔”,而 each 不能。
38. 注意以下两组不定代词的区别: A 组: someone, anyone, everyone, no one, somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody B 组: some one, any one, every one, none. A 组只能指人,只能单独用; B 组既能指人,也能指物,一般不能单独用,后边需要接 of 短语。例如: Everyone / Everybody is for the plan. / Every one of us is for the plan. / Every one of the trees is very tall.
39. one 作代词可表示包括说话者在内的任何一个人,其他格形式是 one's(所有格), oneself(反身代词);但是当后边有 of 短语修饰时,则用 his, himself 等形式,如: One should do one's best. / One of the students lost his bike.
40. another, other, the other, others, the others 的区别: 这些词在一些固定句型中使用。  
① (... two...,) one... the other..., 如: I have two pens. One is red and the other is blue.  
② (... three...,) one... another... and the third..., 如: I have three pens. One is red, another is blue and the third is yellow.  
③ some... other + 复数名词 / some... others..., 如: After class, some students go to the sportsground, and other students (= others) stay inside.  
④ (some) ... the others + 复数名词 / the other..., 如: There

are 50 students in our class. Thirty are boys and the other students (= the others) are girls. 此句型中的 the 表示“全部”。③④两句型中, other, the other 后接名词时不能用复数形式,省略名词时可以用复数形式。

41. “another + 数词 + 复数名词”表示“再有……”,如: I have had three apples. Give me another two (apples). (= Give me two more apples.)

#### (四) 形容词 副词

1. 形容词常作定语修饰名词,一般放在所修饰的名词之前,如: a beautiful park, an interesting film; 但在修饰 something、anything、nothing 等不定代词时,常放在所修饰的词后面,如: I have something important to tell you. / It's nothing serious.
2. 形容词常作表语,如: The bridge is long and wide.
3. 形容词还可作宾语补足语,如: The news made them happy.
4. well 作形容词用时表示身体健康,只作表语; ill 作“生病”讲时,也只作表语,如果作定语,则往往表示“不良的”、“坏的”。
5. 有些以 a 开头的形容词,只作表语,不作定语,前边不用 very 修饰,如: alone, alike, asleep, awake, alive 等,但可用其他词修饰,如: quite alone / fast(或 sound) asleep / wide awake。
6. 一些以 -ly 结尾的词是形容词而不是副词,如: friendly, lively, lovely, lonely, likely, orderly 等。
7. 有些形容词与定冠词 the 连用时,表示一类人,如: the poor, the rich, the young, the old, the living, the dead, the wounded, the blind 等。
8. 副词常用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句,作状语,如: The wind blew hard. / The tea is very hot.
9. 副词也常作表语,如: He is abroad. / Class is over. / He is in/out/up/away.
10. 有些副词后再加 ly 时,意思与用法不同: ① late 迟,晚; lately 近来: He came late. / Have you heard from him lately? ② high 高: He jumped higher than I. 而 highly(高度地、非常地)经常用于 think highly of 或 speak highly of 句型,意为“高度赞扬……”,如: The students think highly of his teaching work. ③ deep 深; deeply 深深地: The workers had to dig deep for oil. / We are deeply moved by his speech. ④ wide 广阔地; widely 广泛地: Open your mouth wide. / English is widely used all over the world. ⑤ hard 努力地; hardly 几乎不: He studies hard. / I can hardly understand you. ⑥ most 极,非常; mostly 主要地,大部分: What interested us most was his invention. / She is mostly out on Sundays.
11. too much 与 much too: ① too much 重点在说 much,意为“太多”、“过多”,在句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语(后接不可数名词),有时也作状语,如: She gave me too much. / Too much snow can cause trouble. ② much too 重点在说 too,意为“实在太……”,“简直在……”,主要作状语,用来修饰形容词或副词,表示程度,如: You are much too cruel to him.
12. almost 与 nearly 这两个词都有“几乎”、“差不多”的意思,在应用中要注意以下几点:

- ① 单纯表示“时间”、“程度”时,两者可以互换,如: It's almost (nearly) twelve o'clock.
- ② almost 后面可以跟 no, none, never, nothing, no one, nobody 等否定词,而 nearly 则不能,如: Almost no one knew what had happened. ③ nearly 之前可以用 not、very 来修饰,而 almost 则不行,如: There are not nearly enough people here to do the job.
13. 多个形容词共同修饰一个名词的顺序如下: 限定词(如 a, the, this, that, these, those, my 等) + 描绘性形容词(如 beautiful, fine, comfortable, ugly 等) + 大小(高低、长短) + 形状 + 年龄(温度) + 颜色 + 国籍(产地) + 质地(或材料) + 用途 + 名词,如: the worn red carpet; a fine black silk cap.
14. farther 与 further 均为 far 的比较级,但 farther 多表示距离,而 further 多用于引申意义,表示“进一步”、“另行的”之意,如: a further discussion, a further notice.
15. 常用来修饰比较级的词或短语有: much, even, still, far, any, by far(常后置), rather, a lot, a great deal, a little, a bit, slightly, two years, five metres 等。
16. 表示甲乙双方程度相同时,用“as + adj. (adv.) + as”结构,如: Air is as important as water.
17. 表示甲的程度不如乙时,用“not so + adj. (adv.) + as”结构,如: Sound does not travel so fast as light.
18. 表示甲乙的程度不一样、不相等(不一定是甲不如乙)时,则用“not as + adj. (adv.) + as”结构,如: Line AB is not as long as Line CD, and Line AB is a little longer.
19. 表示“越来越……”时,用“more and more”结构,如: It's getting warmer and warmer.
20. 表示“越……就越……”时,用“The more..., the more...”结构。在此结构中,第一句是从句,表示条件或程度(不能用将来时),第二句是主语,表示结果,如: The harder you study, the more knowledge you will get.
21. 表示“两者之间较……的一个”时,常用“the + 比较级 + of the two(或名词)”结构(of 短语有时也可放在句首),如: The stronger of the two is my brother.
22. more than 的主要用法: ① 表示“多于”、“超过”,相当于 over,后多跟数词,如: There are more than 1500 students in our school. ② 表示“不仅仅”、“不止于……”,如: Bamboo is used for more than building. People eat it. ③ 表示“是……所不能……”、“非……能力所及”等意思,后多跟从句,如: That was more than they could do.
23. no more than 与 not more than. ① no more than 主要有两个用法: a. 后接数词表示“不过”、“仅仅”,相当于 only, 如: The boy is no more than six. b. 表示“和……一样不”,如: He could see no more than you. / He is no better than his father. ② not more than 也有两个主要用法: a. 表示“至多”、“不超过”,相当于 at most,后多跟数词,如: I have not more than ten yuan in my pocket. b. 表示“不及……”,“不如……”,如: Tom is not more diligent than you.
24. never 与 ever. ① never 与比较级连用,如: I have never spent a more worrying day. ② every 与最高级连用,如: This is the most worrying day I've ever spent.
25. 表示倍数的几种句型: ① “倍数 + 比较级 + than...”: Line AB is three times longer than Line CD. ② “倍数 + as... as...”: Asia is four times as large as Europe. ③ “倍数 + 名词(the size, the length, the width, the height 等) + of...”: This ball is three times the

size of that one.

## (五) 数词

- 21—99 的两位数,在十位数和个位数之间加连字符构成,如: 34→thirty-four。101—999 的三位数由 hundred 加 and 再加二位数或末位数,如: 427→four hundred and twenty-seven; 308→three hundred and eight.
- hundred, thousand, million, billion 表示具体数目时不加 s, 如: two hundred; five thousand.; 但在表示不确切数目时,要用复数形式,如: hundreds of, thousands of.
- dozen 与 score 的用法。① dozen 意为“一打,十二个”,与数词或 many、several 等连用时,不加“s”,如: two (many、several) dozen pencils; 但后边有冠词、代词时要加 of, 如: a dozen of these pencils、two dozen of them。② score 意为“二十”,当前面有数词时其后不能加“s”,但在短语 scores of(许多、大量)中必须是复数形式。作定语时 score 后一般都加 of, 如: a score of people, two score of eggs, scores of years.
- 序数词一般由基数词加-th 构成,-th 读[θ],序数词前面加定冠词 the, 如: The seventh, the thirteenth。另外可记住口诀“八减 T,九减 E; F 来把 VE 替;见 Y 把 Y 变成 I,记住 TH 前有个 E。”指的是 eighth, ninth, fifth, twelfth, twentieth, fortieth 等。
- 分数的构成: 分子用基数词,分母用序数词,可巧记为“子饥(基)母叙(序)”;分子大于 1 时,分母的序数词要用复数形式。例如:  $\frac{1}{3}$ →one-third,  $\frac{2}{3}$ →two-thirds,  $1\frac{2}{3}$ →one and two-thirds。有些分数词可用 half、quarter 表示,如:  $\frac{1}{2}$ →a half,  $\frac{1}{4}$ →a quarter,  $\frac{3}{4}$ →three quarters (= three fourths)。
- 读小数时,整数按基数词读法读,小数点读作 point,小数点之后的数字见几读几,零读作 zero 或[əu],如: 3.4→three point four, 0.2→zero point two, 65.4321→sixty-five point four three two one。
- 百分数由基数词 + percent 构成,如: 60%→sixty percent。
- 分数、百分数作定语时,后边要加 of,再加名词,谓语随 of 后面的名词单复数变化,如: Three-fourths of the students in our school are boys. / More than seventy-one percent of the surface is covered by water.
- 表示“在几十年代”用 in + the + 逢十的数词复数,如: in the 1990's 或 in the nineties。
- 有些数词构成固定词组,如: one by one 一个个, twos and threes 三三两两。
- 时刻表达方法: 介词 past 用于三十分(包括三十分)以下, to 用于三十分以上。例如: 八点十分→ten past eight; 八点十五分→fifteen(或 a quarter) past eight; 八点三十分→half past eight(half 前边不能用 a); 八点三十五分→twenty-five to nine; 八点四十五分→a quarter(或 fifteen) to nine。
- 几种年代的读法: 1998→nineteen ninety-eight; 1908→nineteen 0 eight; 1900→nineteen hundred; 2000→(the year) two thousand。
- 月日的表达方法: 通常月在前,日在后。下边三种形式都对: September 15, September 15th, September the 15th; 它们都读作 September the fifteenth。也可以日在前,月在后,但要加介词 of, 如: the fifteenth of September。



14. 注意介词与时间、日期的连接方法: at eight; at half past eight; on Sunday; on Sunday morning; on July 1st; on April 29th, 1962; on the morning of April 29th, 1962; at six in the morning of April 29th, 1962。
15. 四则运算的读法: “+”称作 and、plus 或 added to, “-”读作 minus, “×”读作 times, “÷”读作 divided by, “=”读作 is, is equal to, makes 等, 如:  $4 + 2 = 6$  读作 Four and two is six.  $4 - 2 = 2$  读作 Four minus two is equal to two.  $4 \times 2 = 8$  读作 Four times two is (加、乘法中也可用 are) eight.  $4 \div 2 = 2$  读作 Four divided by two makes two.

## (六) 介词

- 介词短语有三大作用: ① 作定语, 如: a map of the world, the students on the playground, a meeting of great importance. ② 作状语, 如: We study in the classroom. / Children often go to the zoo by bus on Sundays. / In the centre stands a tall pole. ③ 作表语, 如: We are strongly against his plan.
- at 可以表示: ① 位置: at home, at 103, London street, at the end of the street. ② 时间: at 7 (o'clock), at noon, at Christmas, at the beginning of. ③ 方向、目标: look / stare / glare / shout / laugh at, point a finger at, throw a stone at. ④ 听到、看到、想到: He was frightened at the sound / footprint. 或 at the thought of. ⑤ 在某方面: be good at, be clever at, work hard at. ⑥ 速度、价格等: sell the cloth at a dollar a metre, at a speed of, at full speed.
- in 可以表示: ① 地点、部位: in the city / countryside, be caught in the rain, hit sb. in the face. ② 过程: in the course of the talks, be killed in action. ③ 时间: in the morning, in the 1990's, a scientist in his forties, He'll come back in a week. ④ 状况: in trouble, in prison. ⑤ 范围、方面: in sight, in colour, in height. ⑥ 方式: in the order of age, in one's opinion. ⑦ 服饰: a girl in red, in rags. ⑧ 途径: in ink, in English, in a low voice. ⑨ 方向: fly in every direction. ⑩ 原因: go home in fear of punishment, write a letter in reply.
- on 可以表示: ① 在……上: a picture on the wall, give him a blow on the head, He hasn't any change on him. ② 在……旁: on the right, a city on the river. ③ 向着: march on Rome, make an attack on the enemy, have pity on. ④ 在……时; 一……就: on Tuesday, on Tuesday evening, on April 29th, on hearing the news. ⑤ 根据; 靠: do the job on her advice, base sth. on, depend / live / feed on. ⑥ 关于: a book / report / talk / lecture on. ⑦ (是)……的成员: He is on the basketball team. ⑧ 处于……情况中: on fire / sale / strike / business / holiday / leave. ⑨ 通过: on foot, on TV, on the radio.
- for 可以表示: ① 为了: It's all for one and one for all., go for a walk. ② 因为: be famous for, be sorry for, thank you for, praise sb. for. ③ 就……来说: It's quite warm tonight for February. / Tom was too tall for his age. ④ 以……钱: I got the bike for 250 yuan. ⑤ 作为: take him for a fool, What do you have for lunch? ⑥ 前往: leave for America, start (off) for the north. ⑦ 有……(多长时间了): We've learned English for 6 years. ⑧ 赞成: Are you for the idea or against it? ⑨ 引导不定式逻辑主语: It's time for us to go.