

山东省成人高等教育规划教材

# 《英语》自学参考

(专科)

第1~4册

主编 李学珍



山东大学出版社  
Shandong University Press

山东省成人高等教育规划教材

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# 编者的话

## TO THE USER

### 一、本书简介

本书虽名为《自学参考》，但究其实质，只不过是练习参考答案和精读材料注释中思考问题参考答案的集结。此类书虽亦有一定参考价值，但终不能与课堂上老师的讲解相比，也不能和《×××详解》一类书相提并论。

本书的主要目的，如书名所示，在于为自学者提供一个参照，提供一个思考的线索或方向。练习的设置及设计是为了让学习者通过积极的思考，达到真正学会语言的目的。毕竟，语言是靠学习者通过自身的努力学会的，决不可能是老师或其他什么人教会的。

本书的内容包括两个部分：(1)阅读(精读、泛读、快读)练习参考答案；(2)精读材料注释中所设置的思考问题的参考答案。前者占据了主要的篇幅，而后者则是少量的。

本书按本、专科分为两册。

### 二、如何使用本书

#### 1. 参考

上文曾说，本书“有一定参考价值”。所谓“参考价值”，就是说本书所提供的答案都未必是最终的，也未必是唯一的。毕竟，这些答案仅是编者在运用自己所学得的知识解决实际问题时个人思考的结果，很难避免片面性、讹误乃至曲解。

#### 2. 质疑

使用任何一部教材或参考书，都可以也必须采取挑剔乃至批判的态度，决不可认为上了书的就是千真万确的，一概笃信无疑。实际上，写在书上的不乏讹误乃至谬误。因此，使用任何一部书，“一定要独立思考，要质疑、挑剔、诘难，直至否定。从质疑到否定，这是创新过程的开始，而一次否定的确立就是一次创新。”<sup>〔1〕</sup>这就要求学习者在学习《英语》的过程中，逐步养成刻苦研习精神和独立工作能力。这

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〔1〕 李玉陈：《句法与翻译》，东营：石油大学出版社 2004 年版，第 iv 页。

就是说,学习者应该逐步学会通过自己查阅工具书和参考书,解决所遇到的语言问题,并进而深入思考,独立钻研,解决练习中可能遇到的难点以及精读材料注释之中所设置的思考性问题。在编者看来,学习者若果能如此,本书实为可有可无之物。

### 三、编者心语

编者向来不主张甚至反对出版《×××教师用书》、《×××自学参考》、《×××详解》一类所谓的“指导书”。因为,编者认为,这类书籍对于施教者和学习者都是弊大于利,而且,最大的受害者还是学习者。这一看法似乎不大合乎时宜,可能会招致各方的怀疑、诘难、反对甚至抨击。但施教者不妨问自己这样一个问题:我所教的学习者真正学会了吗?学习者也不妨问自己这样一个问题:我真地学会了吗?

虽然如此,鉴于各方的强烈要求,本书还是出版了。现实就是现实。知名英语语言学家和英语教育专家李玉陈教授曾这样描述我们所面对的现实:“英国英语教育专家、《新概念英语》的编者 Alexander 曾说过一句自鸣得意却又似是而非的话:现在没有不带教师用书的教材;不带教师用书的教材没有人敢用,因此也就没有人买。这句话要害在一个‘买’字上。‘买’者,市场之谓也。当然,‘不敢用’也说明了问题的另一面。这里也许包括英语自学者,但不知不觉中,我们有些教英语的也都心甘情愿地被包括进去了。有几位教师守着‘教师用书’不翻‘教师用书’的?有几个学生不朝思暮想也占有一本‘教师用书’的?……用一句自觉无奈却又似非而是的话说:教师用书成了不可或缺的祸害!”<sup>[1]</sup>(着重号为编者所加)

面对此情此景,编者衷心希望施教者和学习者都能在使用本书时“吝啬”一些:多一些认真刻苦,多一些独立思考,距离真正掌握英语的时刻就不会太远了。

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[1] 李玉陈:《英语教学新思路》,济南:山东友谊出版社 1998 年版,第 243 页。

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# 专科第 1 册(英语语法)

## 第 2 章(名词)、第 3 章(限定词)、第 4 章(代词)

### II. Grammar Exercises

1. Analyze the following sentences, and then determine the part of speech for each of the words in them.

- (1) On Valentine's Day, celebrated on February 14, people  
介词 名词 过去分词 介词 名词 数词 名词  
give cards, chocolates, flowers, and kisses to their  
动词 名词 名词 名词 连词 名词 介词 代词  
spouses and sweethearts.  
名词 连词 名词
- (2) During Easter Week in late March or early April,  
介词 名词 介词 形容词 名词 连词 形容词 名词  
Christians remember the death and resurrection of  
名词 动词 冠词 名词 连词 名词 介词  
Jesus.  
名词
- (3) An accent shows where a person comes from and,  
冠词 名词 动词 名词 冠词 名词 动词 介词 连词  
to an extent, what class he or she belongs to.  
介词 冠词 名词 代词 名词 代词 连词 代词 动词 介词
- (4) American spelling often seems simpler than the British  
形容词 名词 副词 动词 形容词 介词 冠词 形容词



version.

名词

- (5) I suppose one should guard himself against that  
代词 动词 代词 情态助动词 动词 代词 介词 代词

sort of trick.

名词 介词 名词

- (6) Which books do you like best?  
代词 名词 助动词 代词 动词 副词

**2. Fill in the blanks with a pronoun in its correct form.**

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) himself                  | (2) she, it                      |
| (3) she, us, we              | (4) its, itself, them, them, our |
| (5) their, ours, our, theirs | (6) it, she                      |
| (7) who, who                 | (8) Which                        |

**3. Fill in the blanks with a proper determiner.**

- |          |                    |               |         |
|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| (1) Much | (2) a little       | (3) a few     | (4) one |
| (5) none | (6) anybody/anyone | (7) the other | (8) all |

**4. Complete the following sentences with *a*, *an*, or *the* where necessary.**

- |           |                 |              |                      |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| (1) A, a  | (2) a, a, an, a | (3) /, /, /  | (4) /, a, the        |
| (5) the   | (6) The, /, the | (7) The, the | (8) the, the, the, / |
| (9) /, an | (10) /, the     |              |                      |

## 第 5 章(形容词和副词)

### II. Grammar Exercises

1. Pick out the adjectives and adverbs in the two passages; then identify the members of each sentence.

(\* adjective    \*\* adverb)

#### Passage 1: Singapore's Success

Singapore, one of the world's *smallest* and most *successful* countries, celebrated 30 years of independence *last* week.

It was **once** an *unpromising* relic of the *British* Empire. **Now** this island, home of 3 million **mostly** *Chinese* people is a *brilliant commercial* success and a test tube for *social* change.

*Real economic* growth has averaged 8.9 per cent for the *past* 30 years. It is the world's *second-busiest* seaport and *third-largest* oil refining center.

It prospers as a *regional financial* center, a *major* electronics manufacturer and a magnet for tourists—6 million *last* year. *Foreign* reserves total **more** than \$ 56 billion.

Singaporeans enjoy the *highest* standard of living in *Southeast Asia* and the *second* beat in all of Asia, after Japan. A *recent* US embassy report said the "quality of life in the republic has attained developed country standards."

The air is not polluted, the water is *pure* and *lush tropical* greenery lines the roads. Trash is collected from every house **every day**, and **more** than 90 per cent of the population own their *own* apartments.

It's an *orderly* and **highly** regimented place in contrast to many other *Asian* cities that teem with noise and crowds.

The country's leaders insist that *Western*-style democracy can be blamed for a variety of *social* ills and is not the *best* path to a *healthy Asian* society.

**Instead**, Singapore's affluence and efficiency amid the backwardness in much of Asia reflect the success of its system.

## Passage 2: Publications

The *American* humorist, Will Rogers, used to say, "All I know is what I read in the newspapers." This was an exaggeration for *humorous* purposes, but it is *true* that newspapers are an *important* source of information. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going **on** in the world. Sometimes, however, they don't have time to read the news **carefully** and must be satisfied with a *quick* look at the front page; at other times they may be in such a hurry that they have time **only** to glance at the headlines.

There are newspapers to satisfy every reader. In the *big* cities there are many types of papers, with several *different* editions **every day**. In *small* towns there are *fewer* newspapers and perhaps **only** one edition **each day**. In some areas the paper is printed **weekly**.

Most newspapers have several sections, **especially** on Sundays when the edition is *larger* than *usual*. There are, in addition to the *front* page with the most *important* news, the sports section, the society page, the comics, the amusement section, a business page, and the editorials.

Another type of publication which helps keep the population informed is the magazine. Some magazines are published **weekly**; others are put out **monthly**. There are news magazines, *literary* magazines, and magazines for such *special* interests as photography, sports, art, and music. Some are **primarily** for men, others for women, and there is a selection of children's magazines, too. In the United States, there are publications for every taste and interest.

### 2. Fill in each blank with the words in the brackets, arranging them in proper order.

- |                                   |                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1) two very clever               | (2) a high red brick                 |
| (3) a brilliant young British     | (4) a useful round tin               |
| (5) a big square red cotton table | (6) those small brown snake-skin     |
| (7) something important           | (8) our large bright reading         |
| (9) many modern magnificent tall  | (10) an expensive new Japanese sport |

### 3. Complete the sentences with a word from those given in brackets.

- |            |            |            |                  |
|------------|------------|------------|------------------|
| (1) highly | (2) most   | (3) hardly | (4) deep         |
| (5) direct | (6) widely | (7) slower | (8) firm, firmly |

**4. Circle the best answer from the four choices labeled a, b, c, d for each sentence.**

- |        |        |        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) D  | (2) B  | (3) B  | (4) D  | (5) C  |
| (6) C  | (7) B  | (8) D  | (9) A  | (10) C |
| (11) D | (12) A | (13) B | (14) C | (15) D |
| (16) A | (17) B | (18) D | (19) C | (20) B |

## 第 7 章(动词时态)

### II. Grammar Exercises

#### 1. Identify the verb tense of each sentence in the two passages.

([1]一般现在时 [2]将来完成时 [3]现在完成时 [4]一般过去时  
[5]过去将来时 [6]过去进行时 [7]现在进行时)

#### Passage 1: Studying in a Foreign Country

Next week when I **finish**<sup>[1]</sup> taking my final examination, I **will** also **have finished**<sup>[2]</sup> one of the best experiences I **have** ever **had**<sup>[3]</sup> in my lifetime. In the last four months, I **have learned**<sup>[3]</sup> more about foreign cultures than I **expected**<sup>[4]</sup> before coming to the United States. Living in a foreign country and going to school with people from various parts of the world **has given**<sup>[3]</sup> me the opportunity to encounter and interact with people from different cultures. I **would like to share**<sup>[1]</sup> some of my experiences and thoughts with you.

When I first **arrived**<sup>[4]</sup>, I **knew**<sup>[4]</sup> no one and I **needed**<sup>[4]</sup> all my fingers to communicate what I **said**<sup>[4]</sup> in English. All of the foreign students **were**<sup>[4]</sup> in the same situation. When we **could not find**<sup>[4]</sup> the right word, we **used**<sup>[4]</sup> strange movements and gestures to communicate our meaning. Knowing some common phrases, such as “How **are**<sup>[1]</sup> you?”, “Fine, **thank**<sup>[1]</sup> you, and you?” and “What country **are**<sup>[1]</sup> you from?”, **was**<sup>[4]</sup> enough in the beginning for us to make friends with each other. The TV room in the dormitory **became**<sup>[4]</sup> our meeting place every evening after dinner. Hoping to improve our English, many of us **tried**<sup>[4]</sup> to watch television and to understand what the people appearing on the screen **said**<sup>[4]</sup>, but for the most part their words **were**<sup>[4]</sup> just a strange mumble to us.

After a while, bored and a little sad, we slowly **began**<sup>[4]</sup> to disappear to our rooms. I **thought**<sup>[4]</sup> that all of us **were experiencing**<sup>[6]</sup> some homesickness. However, despite my loneliness, I **had**<sup>[4]</sup> a good feeling within myself because I **was doing**<sup>[6]</sup> what I **wanted**<sup>[4]</sup> to do for many years: to live and study in a foreign country.

## Passage 2: The English Heart

London **has been**<sup>[3]</sup> a capital city for nearly 1,000 years, and many of its ancient building still **stand**<sup>[1]</sup>, The most famous of these **are**<sup>[1]</sup> the Tower of London (where the Crown Jewels **are kept**<sup>[1]</sup>), Westminster Abbey and St Paul's Cathedral, but most visitors also **want**<sup>[1]</sup> to see the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace (the Queen's London home) and the many magnificent museums.

Once, London **was**<sup>[4]</sup> a small Roman town on the north bank of the Thames, but slowly it **grew**<sup>[4]</sup> into one of the world's major cities with more than 7 million people. Places now in the heart of London, like Westminster, once **stood**<sup>[4]</sup> in the middle of green fields. Many small villages, like Hampstead, Chelsea and Mayfair, **became**<sup>[4]</sup> part of London, but they still **keep**<sup>[1]</sup> some of their old atmosphere. Different areas of London **seem**<sup>[1]</sup> like different cities. The West End **is**<sup>[1]</sup> a rich man's world of shops, offices and theatres. The old port area **is** now **called**<sup>[1]</sup> "Docklands." The great ships **have gone**<sup>[3]</sup>, and the area **is changing**<sup>[7]</sup> very fast. There **are**<sup>[1]</sup> huge new office buildings, and thousands of new flats and houses.

Other parts of London **are changing**<sup>[7]</sup> too. Some of the poorer areas **have become**<sup>[3]</sup> fashionable, and people with more money **are moving**<sup>[7]</sup> into them.

A hundred years ago, the river **was crowded**<sup>[4]</sup> with ships, leaving for Java and Japan, New Zealand and New York, but now people **travel**<sup>[1]</sup> by air, and London's main airport, Heathrow, **is**<sup>[1]</sup> one of the busiest in the world.

Like all big cities, London **has**<sup>[1]</sup> streets and concrete buildings, but it also **has**<sup>[1]</sup> many big parks, full of trees, flowers and grass. **Sit**<sup>[1]</sup> on the grass (you're **allowed**<sup>[1]</sup> to!) in the middle of Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens, and you **are**<sup>[1]</sup> in the country, miles away.

### 2. Complete the sentences with the proper form of the given verbs in the brackets.

- (1) will start, return
- (2) will be, opens
- (3) wait, make, will be
- (4) will rediscover
- (5) came, was, was built, has become
- (6) Have (you) applied, wrote, haven't answered
- (7) doesn't have, will study, have gone

(8) could not go, had promised

(9) went, found, had changed

(10) is, has gone, are (you still) watching

3. **Circle the best answer from the four choices labeled A, B, C, D for each sentence.**

(1) B

(2) D

(3) C

(4) C

(5) D

(6) D

(7) A

(8) C

(9) A

(10) D

(11) B

(12) D

(13) A

(14) A

(15) B

(16) B

(17) B

(18) C

(19) C

(20) A

## 第 8 章(动词语态)

### II. Grammar Exercises

#### 1. Identify the sentences in the passive voice.

##### Passage 1: Is Advertising Good or Bad?

- (1) Thus, *it is said that* advertising reduces the price of goods because it increases the number sold.
- (2) In fact, products *could often be sold* more cheaply if there were not wasteful competition between companies.
- (3) This results in expensive advertisements, the cost of which *is passed on* to the public.
- (4) A magazine has pointed out that headache pills without a brand name *can be sold* very cheaply, but the same pills, *advertised* at a cost of half a million pounds a year, cost five times as much.
- (5) Secondly, *it is suggested that* advertising gives information to the customers.
- (6) You would be very wrong to believe that all the 'tests' *shown* on television are genuine.
- (7) Thus, in a polish advertisement, black glass *was used* instead of wood to give a shiny effect; and in a cat's food advertisement, fresh meat *was used* because the cat refused to eat the tinned product.
- (8) Finally, *it is said that* advertising improves the quality of goods because advertisers worry about their reputations.
- (9) This may be so in many cases, but *it could also be argued that* advertising has made people willing to accept poor quality goods.
- (10) Compare the bad imitations of modern furniture *sold* in cheap furnishing stores with the good furniture *made* for poor people in the past.

##### Passage 2: Communication

- (1) All news *was carried* on ships that took weeks or even months to cross the oceans.
- (2) During the six weeks, the large and serious Battle of New Orleans *was*



fought.

(3) Many people lost their lives after a peace treaty *had been signed*.

**2. Change the italicized verbs in the following sentences into the passive voice.**

(1) He *was heard by* the boss talking to his girlfriend on the office phone.

(2) Something *has to be done* to stop population growth.

(3) The old theatre *is being pulled down*.

(4) The librarian said that a new system *was being started*.

(5) *Are* all the rooms *cleaned* regularly?

(6) You *will be given* all the necessary information.

(7) He *was encouraged by* his parents to take a part-time job on the campus.

(8) Corruption *is considered* the biggest social problem.

(9) A suggestion *was put forward by* the older members of the committee.

(10) This noise *could not be put up with* any longer.

**3. Complete the sentences with the verb given in its proper form.**

(1) had (not yet) been taken

(2) were being arrested

(3) can be avoided

(4) has (often) been criticized

(5) will have been published

(6) have been challenged

(7) are produced

(8) am tired

(9) were pulled down, were built

(10) has been put off

**4. Put the following into English.**

(1) The doctor should be sent for right away.

(2) They were praised for their excellent work.

(3) Nobody got hurt in the accident yesterday.

(4) The books can't be taken out of the library.

(5) She has never been heard of.