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高职高专英语应用能力 练习与指导 —— 语法、词汇篇

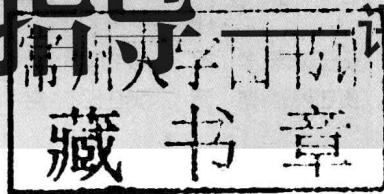


重庆大学出版社
<http://www.cqup.com.cn>



高职高专英语应用能力 练习与指导

语法、词汇篇



内 容 提 要

《高职高专英语应用能力练习与指导——语法、词汇篇》内容包括语法篇、词汇篇、综合篇和样题篇四个部分。作为学生英语学习课程的配套教材,本书一方面帮助学生系统地复习和总结中学阶段的英语知识,特别夯实语法基础知识和常用词汇的掌握;另一方面针对学生在学习过程中常出现的语法错误和二、三级考试中所涉及的英语基础语法知识,着重解决学生英语学习中的实际问题并列出国级中的考点内容。本书对学生的自主、深化学习都起着积极的指导作用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高职高专英语应用能力练习与指导. 语法、词汇篇/
刘兴华, 马玉玲主编. —重庆:重庆大学出版社,
2011. 8

ISBN 978-7-5624-6298-9

I. ①高… II. ①刘…②马… III. ①英语—语法—
高等教育—教学参考资料②英语—词汇—高等教育—
教学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 157624 号

高职高专英语应用能力练习与指导 ——语法、词汇篇

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责任编辑:牟 妮 版式设计:牟 妮
责任校对:谢 芳 责任印制:赵 晟

*

重庆大学出版社出版发行

出版人:邓晓益

社址:重庆市沙坪坝正街 174 号重庆大学(A 区)内

邮编:400030

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邮箱:fxk@cqup.com.cn (营销中心)

全国新华书店经销

重庆升光电力印务有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:13.25 字数:331千

2011 年 8 月第 1 版 2011 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—2 500

ISBN 978-7-5624-6298-9 定价:23.00 元

本书如有印刷、装订等质量问题,本社负责调换

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前 言

高职高专的大学公共英语课程既是基础英语学习的延续,又是英语知识学习的深化;既要求学生系统地掌握语言知识,又要求学生的语言运用能力得以提高。

刚刚进入高职高专学习的学生在英语学习中常常遇到3个问题:一是英语基础知识不牢固,很多语法概念不清,词汇运用范围模糊;二是大学英语学时大大减少,而大部分学生英语自主学习能力欠缺,对英语学习的定位不明确。所以我们编写此书的目的,旨在帮助高职高专学生完成从高中到大学英语学习过程的良好过渡,为其进一步学习英语和提高其语言运用能力打好基础。同时,基础语法和词汇的学习和巩固有利于帮助学生顺利完成大学阶段英语课程的学习和过级考试等任务。其次,鉴于学生在校期间的英语过级考试能有效地对其英语语言知识体系的掌握程度和实际运用能力进行检测,该书首先帮助学生系统地复习和总结中学阶段的英语知识,特别夯实语法基础知识(因大学英语不再强化语法的学习)和常用词汇的掌握,因而既能拓展学生大学英语学习空间,又能提高其过级考试成绩,使相关知识有效地融合。该书对学生的自主、深化学习都起着积极的指导作用。

本书包括语法篇、词汇篇、综合篇和样题篇四个部分。作为学生英语学习课程的配套教材,本书针对学生在学习过程中常出现的语法错误和二、三级考试中所涉及的英语基础语法知识,着重解决学生英语学习中的实际问题 and 了解语法规律的实际运用并列出国级中的考点内容。语法方面,我们综合了编者们的教学经验,尽量以深入浅出的语言联系实际进行阐述。词汇篇则总结了高职高专学习阶段的英语常用词汇和习惯用语。语法和词汇均配有适量例题和练习题,以便同学在学习的过程中理解和消化。综合篇则根据考试规律和同学们所掌握的英语知识水平进行综合自我测评。书后还有两套样题供同学参考。

本书编者教学经验丰富,熟知英语语言知识和过级考试体系,并拥有多年英语教学和指导大学英语过级考试的经验。编者系统地总结和收集了相关的语法知识点和常考词汇的运用习题,希望能对学生的英语学习和考试有一定的帮助和指导作用。在编写过程中,本书定位于有效地促进学生的过级考试成绩,因而难免出现知识解释不全和一定的不足之处,希望广大读者批评指导,我们将进一步改进和提高。

编 者

2011年6月

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第一篇 语法知识篇

第一章 名词、代词、冠词

第一节 名 词

名词是用以表示人、事物和抽象概念等的词。就其词义可以分为专有名词和普通名词。普通名词涵盖个体、集合、物质及抽象四类。通常我们把个体和集合名词称为可数名词；物质和抽象名词则被称为不可数名词。可数名词有单复数之分；而不可数名词却只有单数形式，一旦其出现复数形式则另表其特殊的意义。除此而外，名词的“格”也是我们需要掌握的语法范畴之一。

名词的数

一、可数名词

[知识点1] 以 o 结尾的名词在变复数时分两种情况：

- 部分以 o 结尾的名词需加“es”构成复数，如：potato, tomato, hero, echo, cargo。
- 外来词 piano, kilo, photo, auto 以及以元音字母加 o 结尾的名词则加 s 构成复数。
- 两者均可，如：zero—zeros—zeroes。

1. The _____ are _____ to be dug up in our village.

- A. potato, ready B. potatoes, coming C. potato, coming D. potatoes, ready

2. These _____ are _____ by Germany.

- A. piano, make B. pianos, made C. pianos, made D. pianos, make

[知识点2] 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词在变复数时分以下几种情况：

- 部分名词需将 f 或 fe 变成“v + es”，如：thief—thieves, life—lives, knife—knives, half—halves。
- 部分直接加 s，如：belief—beliefs, chief—chiefs, proof—proofs, roof—roofs, gulf—gulfs,

safe—safes。

- 两者均可,如:handkerchief—handkerchiefs—handkerchieves。

3. He _____ in accordance with his _____ in the past.

- A. acted, beliefs B. act, belief C. acted, belief D. act, beliefs

4. I broke the apple into _____.

- A. a half B. an half C. halves D. halves

[知识点3] 表示某国人时,单数变复数主要有以下几种形式:

- 单复数同形,如:Chinese, Japanese, Swiss。
- 在单数词尾加s,如:German, Russian, American, Greek。
- 以man或woman结尾的,其复数是变man为men,或变woman为women,如:Englishman/Englishmen, Frenchwoman/Frenchwomen。

5. Look at those people who are talking over there. Some of them are _____, others are _____.

- A. Chinese, Germans B. Chinese, German C. Chineses, Germans D. Chineses, German

[知识点4] 由两个相同部件组成一个物体的名词,只有复数形式,但从意思上表一个整体,如:shoes, gloves, socks, stockings, scissors, trousers, jeans, glasses, compasses, kitten heels等,直接用它们作主语则视它们为一个整体,谓语用单数。当表数量时,要和量词短语搭配,如:a pair of, two pairs of, a piece of, many pieces of等连用,若作主语,则谓语由前面的量词短语决定单复数。

6. The gloves _____ expensive for her before.

- A. is B. was C. are D. were

7. Look! There _____ two _____ of glasses on the desk.

- A. is, pair B. was, pair C. are, pairs D. were, pairs

8. A pair of tight jeans _____ what I want very much these days.

- A. is B. was C. are D. were

[知识点5] 某些名词需要表达以下意义时,只能用复数形式,如:savings(储蓄;存款), wages(工资;报酬), surroundings(环境), ashes(灰烬), stairs(楼梯), remains(残留物;遗骸), clothes(衣服)等。

9. The shop has many beautiful _____

- A. cloth B. clothing C. cloths D. clothes

[知识点6] 形式为单数,意义却为复数的部分名词,如:people, police, public, cattle, mankind, poultry 等。这些单词作主语时谓语动词用复数形式。该类词可与定冠词 the 连用,表示总括意义和特指。

10. People trust _____ because they stand for justice, bravery and loyalty.
 A. policeman B. police C. policemen D. polices
11. In that small village, _____ were killed only for this reason.
 A. much cattle B. much cattles C. many cattles D. many cattle

[知识点7] 形式为单数,但意义既可为单数也可为复数的名词,如:family, class, group, army, party, committee, staff, company, club 等,当其做句子主语时,如把它们所表示的人或事物视作整体,那么主语便为单数概念,谓语要用单数;如把它们表示的人或事物当作个体,便为复数概念,谓语动词也用复数形式。

12. Our group _____ of ten members.
 A. consist B. consists C. make D. makes
13. His family _____ waiting for him now.
 A. was B. were C. are D. is
14. This class _____ reading English before 10 minutes.
 A. were B. is C. are D. was
15. All my family _____ interested in table tennis.
 A. is B. are C. has D. have

[知识点8] 有些可数名词是单复数同形,如:a sheep—two sheep, a deer—three deer, a fish—five fish, a means—some means。

16. There _____ many _____ on this farm this year.
 A. are, sheep B. is, sheep C. are, sheeps D. were, sheep

[知识点9] 复合名词的复数变形。

- 将主体名词变为复数,如:sons-in-law 女婿,lookers-on 旁观者,passers-by 过路人。
- 无主体名词时将最后一部分变为复数,如:grown-ups, housewives, stopwatches, storytellers, boyfriends。
- 有时需将两部分都变为复数,如:men doctors, women singers, men servants。

17. Her _____ all hold important positions in the government.
 A. son-in-law B. daughter-in-law C. sons-in-laws D. daughters-in-law

18. There are many _____ as well as _____ in this hospital.

- A. women doctors, man doctors B. woman doctors, men doctors
C. women doctors, men doctors D. woman doctors, man doctors

二、不可数名词

[知识点1] 无生命的集体名词为不可数名词,且只表单数概念,如:luggage(<美> baggage), housework, jewelry, equipment 等。

19. According to the regulation, all _____ should be examined before boarding a plane.

- A. suitcase B. baggage C. a luggage D. packet

[知识点2] 有些名词既是可数名词(表具体事物),也可作不可数名词(表抽象或物质),但意思不一样,如:

I broke a glass this morning. 今早我打碎了一只玻璃杯。

Glass is made from sand. 玻璃是用沙子做成的。

注意区分下列名词不同的意思:

paper 纸张/a paper 一张报纸,一份文件	light 光/a light 灯
ice 冰/an ice 冰激凌	chicken 鸡肉/a chicken 小鸡
room 空间/a room 房间	iron 铁/an iron 一个熨斗
glass 玻璃/a glass 一只玻璃杯	fire 火/a fire 一堆火

20. There _____ eight _____ in our classroom.

- A. are, lights B. are, light C. is, lights D. is, light

[知识点3] 有些名词变为复数后,其意义发生了变化,如:

greens 青菜	papers 报纸;文件	manners 礼貌;习俗
goods 货物	works 工厂;作品;著作	looks 容貌;外表
times 时代;次数;倍数	sands 沙滩;沙地	customs 海关
forces 军队	riches 财富	wishes 祝愿
(the) rains 雨季	snows 降雪量;一场雪	(strong/high) winds 大风;强劲的风
damages 赔偿金	waters 领海;海域	woods 树林
twins 双胞胎		

21. Do you know how long it usually takes to _____?

- A. get at custom B. get through customs
C. get at customs D. get through custom

[知识点4] 有些物质名词很特殊,当表具体数量或种类时,有复数形式,如:

some coffee 一些咖啡	a coffee 一杯咖啡	three coffees 三杯咖啡
some drink 一些饮料	a drink 一杯饮料	three drinks 三杯饮料
his hair 他的头发	a few grey hairs 几根白发	
fish 鱼肉—fishes 多种鱼	food 食物—foods 多种食品	
tea 茶—teas 多种茶	fruit 水果—fruits 多种水果	

22. There are three _____ and many kinds of _____.

- A. coffee, fruit B. coffee, fruits C. coffees, fruit D. coffees, fruits

[知识点5] 凡是表肉类、液体类的名词都看作不可数名词,如: water, milk, juice, coffee, tea, beer, meat, beef, pork, chicken。在表达它们的复数概念时,前面一般都要使用短语,如: a piece of, a slice of, a pair of, a bar of, a cup of, a glass of, a bottle of, a bowl of, a bag of, a tin of。

23. I ate much too _____ while you drank two _____ of orange juice.

- A. beef, glass B. beef, glasses C. beefs, glass D. beefs, glasses

名词的格

[知识点1] 's 一般用于有生命名词的所有格,如: my uncle's gifts, the girl's books。这一用法尤其要注意的是,当表示店铺、家、诊所等,'s 后面的地点名词通常要省略,如: at his uncle's (house), at the doctor's (office), at the chemist's (shop), at the tailor's (shop)。

24. I usually buy the breakfast for the second day at the _____.

- A. tailor's B. tailors' C. baker's D. bakers'

[知识点2] 时间、距离、城镇、国家、团体、星球等无生命名词的所有格也用's, 如: today's newspaper, our party's stand(立场), Beijing's weather, China's capital, the sun's rays。

25. —How far is it from school?

—It is only _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A. ten minutes' walking | B. ten minute' walking |
| C. ten minutes's walk | D. ten minutes' walk |

[知识点3] of 结构是一般用于无生命名词的所有格,如: the windows of our classroom, the playground of the school。

26. Yesterday we received a _____ in which several customers have found fault with our products.

A. letter of congratulation

B. thank-you letter

C. letter of complaint

D. business letter

[知识点 4] 双重所有格是把 of 所有格和 's 所有格相结合的一种形式,其运用具有以下特点,如: a friend of my father's, a letter of his brother's, a book of mine。

- of 后宾格的所有格名词,一般是人,必须是特指的,如: several friends of David's 大卫的几个朋友。
- of 前面的名词一定要有一个 a(an), two, any, some, several, no, few, another 或 this, that, these, those 之类的修饰语(这个修饰语一般不能是 one 和 the)。
- 双重所有格和 of 所有格的不同含义: a photo of Mr. Green's 格林先生收藏的一张照片; a photo of Mr. Green 格林先生的照片。

27. This is _____.

A. a house of my uncle's

B. one house of my uncle's

C. a friend's of my father

D. a neighbor of my

28. Jack is a social person. Mike is _____.

A. one friend of his B. one friend of Jack's C. the friend of Jack's D. a friend of Jack's

名词作定语

[知识点 1] 大多数情况下名词作定语时用单数形式,如: a paper basket, a telephone directory, a shoe factory, heart attack, a film star, a banana tree。

29. Tom works in that _____.

A. shoe's shop

B. shoe shop

C. shoes shop

D. shoes' shop

30. There are so many _____ in Hainan.

A. banana trees

B. bananas trees

C. banana's trees

D. bananas' trees

■■■ 第二节 代 词 ■■■

代词是代替名词的一种词类,大多数的代词具有名词和形容词的功能。英语中的代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、连接代词和不定代词等。

[知识点1] 形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词的用法区别。判断使用的是名词性物主代词还是形容词性物主代词关键在于看其后有无名词,有名词就用形容词性物主代词,没有就用名词性物主代词。

1. —Is this your book?

—No. _____ is on the chair of the bedroom.

- A. I B. Me C. Mine D. My

2. _____ teacher is coming to see us.

- A. We B. Us C. Our D. Ours

[知识点2] 指示代词的用法。this 和 these 一般用来指在时间或空间上较近的事物或人以及下面将要讲到的事物,that 和 those 则指时间和空间上较远的事物或人以及指前面讲到过的事物。

3. In _____ days the workers had a hard time, but they are free _____ days.

- A. that, those B. these, those C. those, these D. this, those

4. I had a cold. _____ is why I didn't come.

- A. that B. these C. those D. this

[知识点3] 反身代词通常起强调作用。与反身代词常见的搭配有:enjoy oneself, help oneself to, by oneself, teach oneself, look after oneself 等。

5. Why don't you do the homework by _____?

- A. oneself B. themselves C. himself D. yourself

6. She enjoyed _____ in the vacation.

- A. herself B. themselves C. himself D. yourself

[知识点4] 疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which。who, whom 指人,who 是主格,whom 是宾格。whose 为物主代词。what 用作疑问代词,表示“什么”。which 指物,表选择。

7. _____ do you like better, tea or coffee?

- A. Whose B. Who C. What D. Which

8. _____ are these books on the desk?

- A. Whose B. Who C. What D. Which

9. To _____ did you speak on the campus?

- A. whom B. what C. that D. which

[知识点 5] 不定代词 some, any, no。some 一般是在肯定句中, any 用于否定句或疑问句中。当表达客气的请求、询问, 又很想得到对方的肯定答复时, some 可以用于问句中。

10. Do you have _____ questions?

- A. some B. any C. which D. what

11. —Would you like _____ beer?

—Yes, please.

- A. some B. any C. which D. what

[知识点 6] 不定代词 few, a few; little, a little。a few 少许, 少数。few 不多, 几乎没有。a few 和 few 用于修饰可数名词。a little, little 意义和 a few, few 相似, 用于修饰不可数名词。

12. I'm going to buy _____ apples.

- A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

13. Slowly please, I can speak only _____ English.

- A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

14. The English novel is quite easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.

- A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

[知识点 7] 不定代词 other, another。other 可以作形容词用, 后面可以跟单数或复数名词, 意思是“其他的、别的”。other 与冠词 the 连用构成“the other”, 表示两个人或物中的“另一个”。other 常与 one 搭配构成“one... the other...”句型。“the others”表示特指某范围内的“其他的人或物”。another 可以作形容词用, 修饰后面的名词, 意为三个人或物以上的“另一个”。

15. —That woman has a bag in her right hand.

—What's in her _____ hand?

- A. another B. other C. one D. the other

16. —You want _____ sandwich?

—Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry.

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

17. _____ of my suitcases is large, and _____ is medium.

- A. One, another B. One, the other
C. The other, one D. Another, one

18. In our class only Tom is English, _____ are Chinese.

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

[知识点8] 不定代词 both, all。both 指两者都, all 指三者或三者以上都。与 all 意思相对的是 none, 与 both 意思相反的是 neither。neither 作代词可单独使用, 用作主语或修饰主语时谓动词要用单数。

19. On _____ sides of the street we can see a lot of flowers.
A. all B. each C. either D. both
20. He has lived in London and Tokyo, but he likes _____ of them.
A. neither B. each C. either D. both
21. _____ children of the class got an apple, _____ of them was unhappy.
A. Each, all B. Every, none C. Each, neither D. Each, none

■ ■ ■ 第三节 冠 词 ■ ■ ■

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: 定冠词、不定冠词、零冠词。

[知识点1] 指某人或某物, 但不具体说明是何人或何物时用不定冠词 a/an。

1. _____ boy is waiting for you at the school gate.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
2. This is _____ useful book. I've read it for _____ hour.
A. an, a B. a, an C. the, an D. the, a

[知识点2] 单位名词, 如时间、速度、长度等前, 表示“每一”意义时用不定冠词 a/an。

3. —How much are the oranges?
—Two yuan _____ kilo.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
4. I go swimming three times _____ week.
A. an B. a C. / D. the

[知识点3] 双方都知道的人或者事物或者上文中提到的人或物时, 用定冠词 the。

5. Please go and close _____ door.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
6. I found an apple in the box. _____ apple was very big.
A. The B. a C. an D. /

[知识点 4] 在世界上独一无二的事物前面用定冠词 the。

7. _____ sun is bigger than _____ moon.

- A. A, the B. An, the C. The, the D. A, an

[知识点 5] 用在序数词和形容词的最高级前面用定冠词 the。

8. Where do you live? I live on _____ third floor.

- A. a B. an C. the D. /

9. You are _____ best student in our school.

- A. a B. an C. the D. /

[知识点 6] 与单数名词连用,表示某类人或事物时用定冠词 the,但是名词复数表示一类人或事物时前面不加冠词。

10. _____ tiger is a fierce animal.

- A. A B. An C. The D. /

11. _____ pandas are very lovely animals.

- A. A B. An C. The D. /

[知识点 7] 西方乐器名称和文艺活动场所前用定冠词 the,但中国乐器前不加定冠词,如二胡。

12. The girl likes playing _____ violin.

- A. the B. a C. an D. /

13. He is good at playing _____ erhu.

- A. the B. a C. an D. /

[知识点 8] 海洋、江河、湖泊、山脉、海峡、海湾等地理名词前用定冠词 the,但国名、地名、人名、城市、街道的专有名词前不用冠词。

14. I have never been to _____ Yellow River.

- A. the B. a C. an D. /

15. _____ Mr. Smith is our English teachers and teaches us English.

- A. the B. a C. an D. /

[知识点 9] 四季、月份、节假日、日期和星期等名词前不用冠词,但谈论具体的季节、日期和传统节日时常用定冠词 the。

16. They will have a football match on _____ Sunday.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
17. I don't like _____ spring of Beijing. It's too sandy to go out.
A. the B. a C. an D. /

[知识点 10] 表示三餐、球类运动、学科、语言的名词前不用冠词。

18. I have _____ lunch at school.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
19. My little brother is playing _____ football with his friends now.
A. the B. / C. an D. a
20. I think _____ Physics is more difficult than any other subject.
A. the B. a C. an D. /

[知识点 11] 有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词等修饰的名词前不用冠词。

21. He wants to buy this book, not that _____ book.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
22. I want to borrow his _____ car to go to Beijing.
A. / B. a C. the D. an