



助你成功
ZHUNI CHENGGONG

3+X

普通高校

单独招生

复习指导丛书

主编 黄小璜

南京 镇江 常州 无锡 苏州
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编写说明

新世纪之初,我省职业教育教学改革形势逼人。语文、数学、英语新教材的使用,标志着职业教育向素质教育迈出了坚实的一步,而“3+X+Y”的逐步实施,则是单招考试改革一个新的里程碑。为了使广大师生适应单招复习考试的需要,南京、镇江、常州、无锡、苏州等苏南五市职教教研部门依据新教材、新考纲,精心策划、精心组织,联合编写了《“3+X”普通高校单独招生复习指导丛书》。本套丛书的编写人员均是苏南五市长期工作在教学第一线的优秀教师。他们有的是语文、数学、英语新教材的编写者,有的是新教材或专业综合理论单科考试纲要的制定者,有的是单招考试命题和阅卷的参与者,本省有关高校的专家担任了本套丛书的主审。

本套丛书编写时,本着科学、严密、精要、实用的原则,在认真研究职教教材、教学大纲、《江苏省普通高校单独招生考试纲要》的基础上,考虑到各地职高教学的实际情况及江苏省普通高校单独招生考试的具体要求,既注重教材内容的系统整理,又注重应用基础知识解决实际问题的能力训练;既有对新考纲的具体阐述,又有结合各学科考试要求的综合测试。

本套丛书具有导向性、针对性、系统性和实用性的特点。

在内容编写上,我们力求实现三个目标。一是减少教学、复习和考试中的随意性,针对新考纲的具体目标,本套丛书为围绕各学科的考试要求和范围,为单招复习提供了诸多建设性意见,便于考生减轻复习负担,提高复习的质量。二是突出了对能力和方法的要求。作为选拔性考试,在重视考查基础知识的同时,必须注重对能力和方法的考查。因此,我们把编写重点放在对所学内容内在联系的揭示以及培养分析问题、解决问题的能力和方法的掌握上,使学生能够自主获得知识,融会贯通,举一反三。三是根据教学知识体系,精心编写习题,力求突出重点,化解难点,为广大考生提供高质量的知识运用和能力训练材料,以减轻复习中的盲目、低效现象。

由于不同地区和学校在教学、复习中必然存在着种种差异,因此各地各校在复习时一定要因地制宜、因材施教,有针对性、创造性地使用好此套丛书。

本套丛书的问世是苏南五市职教教研部门通力协作的产物,是各位主编和编写人员经验和智慧的结晶,是有关高校专家、职教战线领导和老师支持、帮助的结果。我们对此一并表示由衷的感谢。由于我们的水平有限,加以时间紧迫,不足甚至错误之处在所难免,我们恳切地希望得到广大师生的谅解和批评指正,以便再版时进一步提高质量。

编委会

2003年7月

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Book I

Unit 1 Personal identification

本单元知识点

1. What does the girl look like? 那个女孩长得什么样?

⇒在句中, look 是动词, 意为“看来; 显得”。而 like 是介词, 意为“如同; 像……一样”。例如:

It looks like they'll win the election. 看上去他们好像将在竞选中获胜。

⇒like 可以作动词, 意为“喜欢; 愿意”时, 可单独使用; 当表示“想要”时, 和 would 连用。例如:

Do you like bananas? 你喜欢吃香蕉吗?

I'd like to see you. 我想见你。

2. 注意本单元一些表示“你的工作是什么?”意思的句子。例如:

What are you? What's your job? Where do you work? What do you do?

3. In my free time I enjoy collecting stamps. 空闲时我喜欢集邮。

⇒enjoy *vt.* 享受; 欣赏。结构一般为 enjoy sth 或者 enjoy doing sth. enjoy oneself 得到乐趣; 玩得开心。例如:

I always enjoy going to the movies. 我一向喜欢看电影。

Did you enjoy yourself at the party? 聚会上你玩得开心吗?

⇒collect *vt.* 收集; 收藏; 召集。collection *n.* 收藏品。例如:

Collect the books and put them in a pile on my desk. 把这些书收起来, 堆放在我的桌上。

4. She has an oval face with big eyes and fair hair. 她有一张鹅蛋脸, 一双大眼睛和一头金发。

在句中, with 表示“具有; 显示”, 介词, 其反义词为 without。例如:

a book with a green cover 一本绿色封面的书

5. She's very pretty and lively. 她很漂亮活泼。

⇒pretty *adj.* 漂亮的; 俊俏的; 可爱的; 悦耳的。比较级是 prettier, 最高级是 prettiest。例如:

She looks much prettier with long hair than with short hair. 她留长发比留短发漂亮得多。

⇒pretty *adv.* 相当; 非常; 很; 颇。例如:

pretty comfortable 相当舒服 pretty cold 颇冷

⇒pretty, handsome 和 good-looking 都意味着“看上去令人愉快”, 但是 pretty 只用于妇女和小孩, handsome(一般)用于男人; good-looking, handsome 通常只用于人, pretty 还可以用于物。

⇒lively *adj.* 快活的; 活泼的; 充满生气的; 活跃的。例如:

He is a lively boy. 他是个活泼的男孩。

6. Bill is short for William. 比尔是威廉的简称。

be short for 缩略。例如:

USA is short for the United States of America. USA 是美利坚合众国的缩写。

7. I speak a little Spanish, a little German and a little Japanese. 我会说一点西班牙语、德语和日语。

⇒a little 表示“一点儿”, 肯定意义; 而 little 表示“没有”, 否定意义。二者都修饰不可数名词。例

如:

There is little milk in the glass. 杯子里没有牛奶。

I can speak a little Russian. 我能说一点儿俄语。

⇒a few 表示“一些”,肯定意义;而 few 表示“没有”,否定意义。二者都修饰可数名词。例如:

He is a man of few words. 他是个少言寡语的人。

I have a few American friends. 我有一些美国朋友。

8. I often make mistakes when I speak these languages. 我讲这些语言时,经常犯错误。

make mistakes/make a mistake 犯错误。例如:

Don't be afraid of making mistakes when you speak English. 讲英语时,不要害怕犯错误。

9. Her family name was Smith. 她姓史密斯。

英语姓名有两三个部分。第一个部分是名字(first name/given name/Christian name),第二部分是 middle name,第三部分是姓氏(last name/family name/surname)。在说英语的国家中,家人和朋友之间总是称呼名字(first name)。

10. My wife's father is an engineer and so am I. 我的岳父是工程师,我也是工程师。

在用 so 表示“某人也这样”的结构里,用倒装句型。肯定形式:So + be (have, 助动词或情态动词) + 主语;否定形式:Neither (Nor) + be (have, 助动词或情态动词) + 主语。例如:

He has visited the museum. So have I. 他参观了博物馆,我也参观了。

Mary didn't go to school yesterday. Nor did I. 玛丽昨天没有上学,我也没上学。

11. She's two years younger than John. 她比约翰小两岁。

形容词的比较级可以表示“几倍于”。例如:

The irrigated area in this province is four times bigger than that in 1998. 这个省的灌溉面积比1998年增加了三倍。

系列语法精讲

名词(1)

表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称的词,叫做名词。英语名词可以分为两大类:普通名词和专有名词。普通名词是某一类人、某一类事物、某种物质或抽象概念的名词。如:time, water, student, teacher。普通名词可以进一步分为:

1. 类名词,表示属于某一类的人或事物。如:desk, chair, dog, pen。

2. 集体名词,是一些人或物的总称。如:class, army, police, family。

3. 物质名词,表示物质或不具备确定形状和大小的个体的实物。如:water, rice, milk, tea。

4. 抽象名词,表示动作、状态、品质或其他抽象概念。如:happiness, life, whiteness, fun。

而专有名词是个别的人、团体、地方、机构或事物的名称,其中实词的第一个字母必须大写。如:Beijing, Peter, Arabic, the Communist Party of China。

名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单、复数之分,表示可以计数的事物的名词。如:a book — two books, a bed — five beds。不可数名词一般不分单、复数,表示不能直接以数计算,而要用量词计算的名词。如:tea — a cup of tea, meat — two bowls of meat。

类名词和集体名词一般是可数的;抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词一般是不可数的。有少数名词既可作不可数名词,又可作可数名词,但意义有所不同。例如:

作不可数名词

paper

experience

beauty

纸

经验

美

作可数名词

报纸;文件;论文

经历

美人

名词分类可归纳如下:

名 词	普 通 名 词	类名词	可数名词
		集体名词	
		物质名词	不可数名词
		抽象名词	
	专有名词		

单元综合测试

I. 听力

听对话,做第1至5题。

() 1. Do you know the surname of the woman?

A. Daisy.

B. Daisy Snow.

C. Snow.

() 2. What's Mary's father?

A. He is Mary's father.

B. He is a handsome man.

C. He works in a school.

() 3. What's Miss Huang?

A. She's Peter's parent.

B. She's Peter's teacher.

C. She's Peter's aunt.

() 4. What color is the girl's hair?

A. Red.

B. Black.

C. Brown.

() 5. When did the girl start to learn English?

A. Two years ago.

B. Four years ago.

C. Six years ago.

听第6段对话,做第6、7题。

() 6. Who wants to speak to Mrs Miller?

A. Mr John.

B. Mr Jones.

C. Mr Johnson.

() 7. When will the man call Mrs Miller again?

A. At 2 o'clock.

B. At 3 o'clock.

C. At 4 o'clock.

听第7段对话,做第8至10题。

() 8. What will they do this afternoon?

A. Go boating.

B. Go fishing.

C. Go swimming.

() 9. Where will they meet this afternoon?

A. At the gate of school.

B. In front of the park.

C. At the bus stop.

() 10. When will they meet?

A. At 4:15.

B. At 4:35.

C. At 3:45.

II. 词汇和语法知识

- () 11. You are in Grade Two and _____.
A. so I am B. I am so C. so am I D. am I so
- () 12. — _____?
— I'm an engineer.
A. How are you B. Who are you
C. What are you D. Where are you
- () 13. The man _____ a stick is my grandpa.
A. of B. with C. and D. for
- () 14. I like _____ English very much in my free time.
A. reading and writing B. read and write
C. reading and to write D. to read and writing
- () 15. I enjoy playing _____ football.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
- () 16. My brother studies in _____ university in Nanjing.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 17. My mother _____ Japanese very well.
A. speaks B. talks C. says D. tells
- () 18. Our country is one of _____ greatest _____ in the world.
A. the; country B. a; countries
C. the; countries D. a; country
- () 19. Which one has the same meaning with the word "surname"?
A. Middle name. B. First name.
C. Family name. D. Both A and C.
- () 20. My father-in-law is _____ engineer in _____ factory.
A. a; a B. an; a C. the; the D. /; the
- () 21. This is Mary. She _____ from _____.
A. is; French B. come; France
C. is coming; French D. comes; France
- () 22. Their teacher will give them _____ on how to study English well.
A. the advices B. an advice C. advices D. some advice
- () 23. There are many _____ in our school.
A. woman teachers B. women teachers
C. woman teacher D. women teacher
- () 24. That foreigner is neither _____ Italian, nor _____ Asian, He is _____ French man.
A. an; /; a B. a; an; / C. an; an; a D. a; /; an
- () 25. My brother has _____ friends here, so he often stays at home.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
- () 26. My mother was so busy that she has _____ time to do housework.

- A. a little B. little C. a few D. few
- () 27. He cannot speak Russian. _____ she.
A. So can B. Nor can C. Neither can't D. So can't
- () 28. What does your father look like?
A. He is strong and tall. B. He likes watching TV.
C. He is a maths teacher. D. He often looks at newspapers.
- () 29. _____ the United States of America?
A. Which one is short of B. When is short to
C. What is short for D. Who is short with
- () 30. He _____ born _____ a worker's family.
A. is; in B. was; on C. is; on D. was; in
- () 31. I _____ some mistakes in my examination.
A. made B. make C. am making D. will make
- () 32. My hobby is _____.
A. play football B. going shopping C. reads books D. listened to the music
- () 33. She is a pretty woman _____ long brown hair.
A. in B. for C. of D. with
- () 34. My younger sister is beautiful and _____.
A. lives B. living C. lived D. lively
- () 35. Yesterday was my birthday and now I'm _____ boy.
A. twelve-years-old B. a twelve-years-old
C. twelve-year-old D. a twelve-year-old
- () 36. I have two uncles. _____ them _____ still very young.
A. Everyone of; is B. All of; is
C. Both of; are D. Either of; are
- () 37. Our Chinese teacher is always kind and helpful _____ others.
A. to B. for C. of D. in
- () 38. We always go to the playground after _____.
A. a class B. the class C. classes D. class
- () 39. We'd like _____ her _____ our life and study.
A. talking with; about B. to talk with; about
C. talk to; in D. talked to; on
- () 40. Mary is _____ in my family.
A. the youngest B. young C. younger D. the young

III. 完形填空

Mr Smith teaches English in a middle school. He has 41 children. They are twin brothers. Mr Smith calls them Mike and Dick.

Jim and Alex are Mr Smith's 42. They often go to see 43 and play with them at home. Sometimes 44 bring something to Dick and Mike. On a Saturday, they go to 45. When the twins see Jim and Alex, they're very happy. Jim asks Mike, "How old are you, 46?"

"Three," Mike 47 .

Alex behind Jim says, "Dick and Mike, look! Pears. Don't you want to eat? Well, I have 48 . If one of you can answer it well, I will 49 him one." The twins listen to Alex 50 . "I have two pears, now I eat one. How many pears do I have, then?"

"One," Dick says. Mike answers, "Two."

"Two?" Jim says, "Why?"

"Oh, one is inside and the other is outside."

- () 41. A. two B. three C. four D. five
- () 42. A. teachers B. children C. students D. friends
- () 43. A. Mike B. the twins C. their teacher D. Dick
- () 44. A. Jim B. Alex C. Mr Smith D. they
- () 45. A. school B. work C. Mr Smith's D. the shop
- () 46. A. Dick B. Mike C. boys D. my son
- () 47. A. tells B. asks C. answers D. speaks
- () 48. A. a question B. a pear C. an answer D. an apple
- () 49. A. take B. bring C. buy D. give
- () 50. A. happily B. carefully C. sadly D. politely

IV. 阅读理解

Scientists would like to place a huge mirror in space above the earth. It might be sixty miles wide. It would be used to catch the rays(光线) of the sun. It would direct the sun's rays upon the earth as a child might do to make sunlight dance on the wall with a hand mirror.

Why do they want to do this? The sun's rays could be helpful in many ways. They could light cities by night. The warm rays could stop frosts(霜冻) which might come at night and hurt(伤害) fruits and crops. They could melt(融化) dangerous icebergs(冰山) in the ocean. Perhaps they could change cloud movements and bring rain where it is needed.

- () 51. The huge mirror is _____.
A. to be made soon B. being made
C. something in a story D. just an idea
- () 52. From this passage we can see that scientists _____.
A. are hard working
B. are working hard to find ways to make good use of the sunlight
C. like big mirrors
D. like something new
- () 53. The huge mirror would _____.
A. be 60 miles above the earth B. be 60 miles from side to side
C. cover 60 miles above the earth D. stand 60 miles in height
- () 54. The mirror would be used to _____.
A. see how clouds move B. reflect(反射) sunlight
C. see what the earth looks like D. absorb(吸收) sunlight
- () 55. The strong light from the mirror could possibly _____.

A. hurt fruits and crops

B. set fire to cities

C. shine through walls

D. bring longer daytime

V. 单词拼写

56. We learn some subjects at school, such as Chinese, English, g _____ (地理) and so on.
57. How long have you been an English teacher after you graduated from Nanjing U _____ (大学)?
58. People of many different n _____ (国籍) come to visit the Great Wall every year.
59. —Do you like pizza?
—No, hamburger is my f _____ (特别喜爱的) food.
60. S _____ (西班牙语) is one of the languages in the world.
61. A _____ (实际上), she is a single pretty woman with long fair hair.
67. One of my h _____ (爱好) is collecting stamps.
62. We can't say "He is very beautiful", but "He is very h _____ (英俊的)".
63. The little boy wants to become an engineer when he g _____ (成长) up.
64. Can you write down your p _____ (个人的) identification?

VI. 翻译

65. 她不会说日语,我也不会。(neither)

66. 她既是我的好老师又是我的好朋友。(both...and)

67. 聚会上他们玩得都非常开心。(enjoy oneself)

68. 我于 1971 年 7 月 5 日出生在这附近的一个小镇。(be born)

69. 玛丽的姐姐非常漂亮,她只比玛丽大两岁。(be two years older than)

VII. 书面表达

情景:某学生想把他的老师介绍给读者。

任务:请你用第三人称写一篇 80 词左右的短文,描述你的老师。

内容要点:

1. 张老师的外貌描写:年近 30 岁,圆脸,健康,敬业,于 1993 年来到我们学校;
2. 张老师努力工作,擅长教学。我们都喜欢听他讲课,他的课既生动又有趣;
3. 张老师对我们严格要求。在他的帮助下,我们取得了很大的进步;
4. 他不仅是我们的好老师,而且是我们的好朋友。我们爱他,尊敬他,并将永远记住他。

Unit 2 Greetings and introductions

本单元知识点

1. May I introduce myself? 我可以作自我介绍吗?

introduce *vt.* 介绍。后可接 oneself/sb to sb. introduction *n.* 介绍。例如:

After reading this text, you'll know how to introduce people to each other, and how to introduce yourself to the other. 学完这篇课文, 你将学会怎么样相互介绍以及如何向别人介绍你自己。

2. I would like to introduce Mr Brown. 我想介绍一下布朗先生。

⇒ would like to do 想, 愿意做……。 I would like to... = I'd like to... 例如:

Would you like to go fishing with me? 你愿意和我一起去钓鱼吗?

⇒ would like sth 想要……。 例如:

Would you like some coffee? 你想喝点咖啡吗?

3. Our school is one of the key schools in the city. 我们学校是市重点学校之一。

⇒ one of之一。后接可数名词的复数。例如:

Yesterday I met one of my friends in the street. 昨天我在大街上遇到了我的一位朋友。

⇒ key *adj.* 最主要的; 关键性的。例如:

We should grasp the key words in a sentence. 我们应该掌握一句话里的关键词。

此外, key 还可作名词, 意为“钥匙; 解答; (打字机等) 键”。例如:

Could you please give me the key to the classroom? 你能把教室的钥匙给我吗?

4. Our class consists of twenty boys and fourteen girls. 我们班由 20 位男生和 14 位女生组成。

consist of 没有现在进行时态, 也没有被动式, 意为“由……组成”。例如:

Our company consists of five people. 我们公司由 5 个人组成。

5. They are ranging in ages from fifteen to seventeen. 他们的年龄在 15 岁到 17 岁之间。

range from...to... 从……到……分布。例如:

The children's ages range from 6 to 12. 孩子们的年龄在 6 岁到 12 岁之间。

6. We are certainly lucky to have you as our teacher. 有你当我们的老师, 我们无疑很幸运。

⇒ certainly *adv.* 无疑; 一定。

⇒ lucky *adj.* 幸运的; 好运的; 侥幸的。luck *n.* luckily *adv.* 例如:

a lucky day/man/discovery 幸运的一天/人/发现

⇒ as *prep.* 作为。例如:

As a student, we should study hard. 作为学生, 我们应该努力学习。

7. A great difference between American social customs and those of other countries lies in the way in which names are used. 美国社会风俗与其他国家社会风俗的较大差别在于姓名的使用方法。

⇒ lie *vi.* (指抽象事物) 存在; 在于。例如:

The cure for stress lies in learning to relax. 消除紧张的方法在于学会放松。

注意: lie 作为“存在, 在于”时, 过去式是 lay, 过去分词是 lain, 现在分词是 lying; 而意为“说谎”

时,它的过去式和过去分词均为 *lied*, 现在分词是 *lying*。

⇒画线部分是一个定语从句,修饰先行词“*the way*”。注意这儿的“*in*”不能省略。例如:

I will never forget the day on which we met each other for the first time. 我永远也忘不了我们第一次见面的那一天。

8. *In the United States, people of all ages may prefer to be called by their first names.* 在美国,各种年龄层次的人都愿意别人叫他们的名。

prefer vt. 宁可;宁愿;更喜欢。其结构为 *prefer A to B; prefer doing A to doing B; prefer to do... rather than do*。其过去式和过去分词为 *preferred*, 现在分词为 *preferring*。例如:

I prefer fish to meat. 我喜欢吃鱼,不喜欢吃肉。

I prefer playing volleyball to playing football. 我喜欢打排球,不喜欢踢足球。

9. *I am accustomed to it.* 我习惯这样。

⇒*be accustomed to sth/doing sth* 习惯……。例如:

I'm not accustomed to getting up so early. 我不习惯这么早起床。

⇒另外,本单元中 *be used to sth/doing sth* 也是“习惯于”的意思。例如:

My daughter hasn't been used to school life. 我女儿还未习惯学校的生活。

注意:这两个短语中的 *to* 都是介词,后面可接名词或动名词。

⇒此外,还有两个短语:*used to do sth* 过去常常做……;*be used to do sth* 被用来做……。这两个短语中的 *to* 均为不定式,后面只能接动词原形。

10. *...after a while one or both of you may begin using first name instead.* ……过后,彼此开始直呼其名,而不用姓了。

⇒*instead adv.* 代替;顶替;更换。例如:

It's too hot today. Let's go swimming instead. 今天太热了。让我们改去游泳吧!

⇒*instead of* 代替。后接名词、代词或动名词。例如:

I should go shopping instead of lying here in bed. 我应该去购物,而不应该躺在这儿睡大觉。

系列语法精讲

名词(II)

英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式,表示一个人或事物用单数,表示一个以上的人或事物用复数。例如:

pen — pens 钢笔 *toy — toys* 玩具 *knife — knives* 小刀 *body — bodies* 身体
名词复数的构成法

1. 规则名词复数形式

(1) 一般是在单数形式后面加 *-s*。例如:

map — maps 地图 *title — titles* 头衔

(2) 在以 *s, x, ch, sh, z* 等结尾的名词之后加 *-es*。例如:

class — classes 班级 *box — boxes* 盒子

(3) 若词末为辅音字母 *y*, 则变 *y* 为 *i*, 再加 *-es*。例如:

company — companies 公司 *activity — activities* 活动

(4) 若词末为 *f* 或 *fe*, 则一般变为 *-ves*。例如:

leaf — leaves 树叶

shelf — shelves 书架

注意:有些词例外,可以直接加-s。例如:

roof — roofs 屋顶

belief — beliefs 信仰;信任

(5) 大多数以 o 结尾的名词,直接加-s,也有一些加-es。例如:

hero — heroes 英雄

potato — potatoes 土豆

2. 不规则名词复数形式

(1) 变内部元音字母构成复数。例如:

man — men 男人

woman — women 女人

tooth — teeth 牙齿

(2) 词末加-en 构成复数。例如:

ox — oxen 公牛

(3) 单复数同形。例如:

deer — deer 鹿

Chinese — Chinese 中国人

(4) 有些名词通常只有复数形式。例如:

trousers 裤子

clothes 衣服

3. 复合名词的复数形式

(1) 一般在词末加-s 或-es。例如:

tooth-brushes 牙刷

boy-friends 男朋友

(2) 在主体名词末加-s。例如:

editors-in-chief 总编

sons-in-law 女婿

(3) 两个构成部分都要变成复数。例如:

women teachers 女老师

men doctors 男医生

注意:有些集体名词既可作单数又可作复数。如: class, family, group, police 等。例如:

My family has moved into the new house. 我家已搬进了新房子。

My family are all keen on sports. 我全家都爱好体育。

单元综合测试

I. 听力

听对话,做第 1 至 5 题。

() 1. What will the boy eat?

A. Bread.

B. Cake.

C. Sandwich.

() 2. What's the lady's nationality?

A. She has French nationality.

B. She has American nationality.

C. She has Australian nationality.

() 3. What did the woman do last night?

A. She went to see a film.

B. She listened to the music.

C. She washed some clothes.

() 4. What time did Kate go to work this morning?

A. At 8:20.

B. At 7:40.

C. At 8:00.