

大学英语 自学教程 (一)

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前 言

为帮助广大考生顺利通过国家《大学英语自学教程》上册即英语(一)的考试,我们依据全国高等教育自学考试委员会颁布的《公共英语自学考试大纲》的要求,紧扣指定教材《大学英语自学教程》上册(高远主编,高等教育出版社出版),结合广大考生的学习特点,编写了这本《大学英语自学教程(一) 2000 年全真试题精解与模拟》。

英语(一)是高等教育自学考试各专业(非英语专业)专科阶段的公共基础课,适用于完成了中学阶段课程的自学者。英语(一)自学考试属于高等教育专科水平,大致相当于全日制普通高校的大学英语二级与三级水平。

本课程的目的是使学习者具有较扎实的英语基础知识和语言技能,做到具有一定的阅读能力,初步的听、说、译及写的能力。本课程共 7 学分。英语(一)的命题包括客观性试题和主观性试题。分别占卷面总分的 70% 和 30%。其题型为单词汉译英、选择正确的语法形式、词汇和语法结构填空、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和汉译英等。考试方法为闭卷、笔试,考试时间为 2 小时 30 分钟。评分为百分制,60 分为及格。考虑到自考学生的特殊性,在编写本书过程中我们听取了部分考生的意见,力求使本书既能成为考生复习必备的参考资料,又便于考生进行自测,从而做到有的放矢,少走弯路。本书分两部分。第一部分主要是针对所考内容的分析,对考生在复习中常遇到的难题作了较全面而详尽的解答;第二部分收录了包括 2000 年最新试题在内的近十套试卷,其中包括上海、北京等地的试题。另外,我们对部分试题做了详解。通过对英语(一)的题型和应考对策的分析,使广大考生明确命题思路,掌握一定的应试技巧,尤其在复习冲刺阶段,能为考生提供更为便捷的和实战性的训练。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏之处,望广大同仁及读者不吝赐教,以便使该书更好地服务于大家。

目 次

第一章 词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)	(1)
第一节 考试要点	(1)
第二节 词汇及语法讲解	(1)
一、名词	(1)
二、冠词	(4)
三、代词	(8)
四、一致关系	(12)
五、形容词和副词	(15)
六、介词	(18)
七、动词时态	(24)
八、被动语态	(27)
九、情态动词	(30)
十、虚拟语气	(34)
十一、不定式	(38)
十二、动名词	(41)
十三、分词	(43)
十四、名词从句	(46)
十五、定语从句	(48)
十六、状语从句	(50)
十七、反意疑问句	(53)
十八、倒装	(54)
第二章 完形填空(Cloze)	(57)
第一节 考试要点	(57)
第二节 应试技巧	(57)
第三节 试题精解	(58)
第三章 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)	(60)
第一节 考试要点	(60)
第二节 应试技巧	(60)
第三节 试题精解	(62)

第四节 阅读理解专项训练	(65)
第四章 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese)	(73)
第一节 考试要点	(73)
第二节 应试技巧	(73)
第三节 英译汉的方法	(74)
第五章 汉译英(Translation from Chinese into English)	(77)
第一节 考试要点	(77)
第二节 应试技巧	(77)
第六章 试卷及模拟题	(79)
2000 年(上)全国高教自考英语(一)试卷	(79)
参考答案及评分标准	(86)
1999 年(上)全国高教自考英语(一)试卷	(88)
参考答案	(95)
1999 年(下)全国高教自考英语(一)试卷	(97)
参考答案	(104)
模拟试题一	(106)
参考答案	(112)
模拟试题二	(115)
参考答案	(122)
模拟试题三	(124)
参考答案	(130)
模拟试题四	(132)
参考答案	(138)
模拟试题五	(141)
参考答案	(149)
模拟试题六	(150)
参考答案	(157)
模拟试题七	(158)
参考答案	(165)

第一章 词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure)

第一节 考试要点

英语(一)的词汇与结构部分在整个试题中共有 10 个题目,其中结构题占 60%,共 6 道题。词汇试题为 40%,共 4 道题。

英语(一)考试中,语法结构题重点考查词类、动词时态、语态、语气、不定式、分词、动名词、情态动词、形容词、副词、it 的用法、介词、冠词、各种从句、倒装句型和强调句型。

结构试题主要测试考生运用语法结构的能力。范围包括教学大纲所规定的全部语法内容。试题的考点主要集中在谓语动词时态、非谓语动词形式、虚拟语气、以及固定的句型和搭配等方面。在动词方面应很好地注意时态的呼应与一致的问题。在非谓语形式方面应掌握好做题的步骤。在虚拟语气方面应多注意某些特殊的句型要求。而固定的句型和搭配则需要日积月累。

做结构试题,非常重要的一点就是:要能够找出题目的考点。一般来说,一个题目上有一个考点。只要抓住考点,无论试题怎样变化,都能做到心中有数,有的放矢。所以要求考生在做题时,能够根据题目及其四个选择项进行分析判断,找出考点,再运用语法知识,做题的准确性就会大大提高。

词汇试题主要测试考生对大纲规定词汇的掌握程度。命题依据是“大纲”规定的 2500 个左右的词汇。试题主要集中在词义的记忆与辨析、词汇的搭配与结构等方面。

词汇学习是平时不断积累的过程。而且还应将这一过程同阅读、翻译等语言学习的各个环节有机地结合起来。应对词汇试题加以分类归纳,总结出带规律性的东西。词汇试题大致可分成以下 5 大类:1. 同义词、近义词类;2. 相似词类;3. 短语动词类;4. 词汇搭配类;5. 根据上下文选择词义类。如果平时做题时多注意对这类题目进行分析总结,考试时就能做到熟能生巧。

第二节 词汇及语法讲解

一 名词

表示事物或名称的词叫名词。

1. 名词种类

专有名词:China, Hefei, the United Nations

普通名词	{	可数名词	{ 个体名词	a teacher, a bag
			{ 集体名词	police, family, army
		不可数名词	{ 物质名词	water, tea
			{ 抽象名词	courage, happiness, power, youth

2. 名词的数

绝大多数可数名词加-s, -es 变成复数。如 desk — desks, map — maps, tree — trees。

此外,常见的变化形式还有:

以 f (或 fe) 结尾的名词在构成复数时, 一般改 f 为 v, 再加 -es。如 self — selves, leaf — leaves, life — lives, knife — knives。也有例外, 如 roof — roofs, chief — chiefs, proof — proofs, safe — safes

词尾为 s, x, ch, sh 加-es, 如: glass — glasses, box — boxes, match — matches, brush — brushes.

词尾为辅音字母加 y, 变 y 为 i, 再加-es; 词尾为元音字母加 y, 直接加-s。如: party — parties, factory — factories, boy — boys, toy — toys.

以 o 结尾的名词, 构成复数时, 一般加-es。如: hero — heroes, potato — potatoes, echo — echoes。少数词例外。如: photo — photos, piano — pianos, radio — radios, zero — zeros, bamboo — bamboos。

不规则变化: man — men, woman — women, tooth — teeth, child — children, foot — feet, mouse — mice

一些单复数同形的名词,如:

Chinese, Japanese, Swiss, sheep, fish, deer, means, series, species, aircraft.

一些外来词保留原有的不规则变化形式。常用的有：

analysis — analyses 分析

medium — media 媒介

basis — bases 基础

nucleus — nuclei 核心

crisis — crises 危机

phenomenon — phenomena 现象

datum — data 资料

radius — radii 半径

emphasis — emphases 强调

thesis — theses 论文

formula — formulae 公式

1)有些名词只有复数形式。如:jeans, shoes, trousers, clothes, goods。有些名词虽以s结尾,但表示单数意义。如:works, economics。

2) 物质名词的复数形式一般表示不同的种类。如: what fishes are in season now?

3)抽象名词一般不可数,但表示具体概念时,有时则可以当作可数名词用。如:She told me of all her hopes.

在英语(一)考试中常见的不可数名词有:

advice, air, bread, butter, cheese, clothing, coffee, courage, dust, earth, enjoyment, equipment, evidence, equality, food, fruit, fun, furniture, glass, hair, happiness, homework, honesty, housework, ice, ignorance, information, intelligence, knowledge, leisure, luck, luggage, mail, money, machinery, magic, meat, milk, music, news, oil, patience, peace, postage, poverty, progress, rain, rice, salt, sand, snow, soap, sugar,

tea, traffic, violence, vocabulary, water, wealth, wood, work.

常与不可数名词搭配的单位名词有:

a piece of paper / advice / information /
news / meat / homework / bread / music

a bit of ink / music / land / scandal

an article of clothing / furniture

a bar of chocolate / soap

a block of ice / stone / wood

a cake of soap

a loaf of bread

a pack of cigarettes / clothes

a strip of cloth / land

a bag of flour / rice

a basket of fruit / eggs

a bottle of milk / wine

a gallon of gasoline

a kilogram of sugar

a spoonful of salt / soup

a drop of water / rain / blood

a pot of drinks / jam

a tin of butter

a crowd of people / books / papers

合成名词的复数形式变化有:

1) passer-by → passers-by

new-comer → new-comers

editor-in-chief → editors-in-chief

2) lady driver → lady drivers

a set of instruments

a suit of clothes

a pair of shoes / stockings / scissors /
trousers

a sheet of paper / glass / tin

a couple of players / apples

a flock of birds / sheep / young girls

a head of cattle

a pile of letters / books / wood

a bunch of grapes / flowers / keys

a grain of rice / sand

a fit of anger

a sum of money

a glass of wine

a sack of flour / rice

a drop of dew

a blade of grass

a length of cloth

an item of business

a case of theft

ticket collector → ticket collectors

3) stand-by → stand-bys

grown-up → grown-ups

good-for-nothing → good-for-nothings

和可数名词、不可数名词连用的表示数量的词和词组有:

和可数名词连用	和不可数名词连用
many	much
a lot of	a lot of
lots of	lots of
a large / great number of	a large amount of
	great / vast / large / small amounts of
	a great deal of
numbers of	
a few	

a good few	
a good many	
plenty of	plenty of
a proportion of	a proportion of
fewer... than	less... than
more... than	more... than
some	some
none	none

3. 名词所有格

一般情况下在名词后面加 s 构成名词所有格,表示所属关系。规纳起来有下列几种:

- 1) 单数名词加 's。如: the teacher's bag, the car's life
- 2) 以 s 结尾的复数名词只加 ', 词尾不是 s 的复数名词加 's。如: the students' chairs, the boys' game, Children's Day(儿童节)
- 3) 以 s 结尾的人名只加 ', 不加 s。如: Jones' supper, Charles' car
- 4) 表示时间、距离、机构、团体、地名以及可以拟人化的名词加 's。如: yesterday's news paper, the party's stand, China's industry, the car's motor
- 5) 表示无生命的东西的名词(可以拟人化的名词除外)一般要采用与 of 结成短语的形式,放在所修饰的名词之后,来表示所有关系,其词序与汉语相反。例如:

the roof of the building

the students of Foreign Language Department

- 6) 表示数量的词(a, three, some, any, no, few...) + 名词 + of + 名词所有格。如:

- She is a friend of my brother's. (= one of my brother's friends)
- This is a book of my mother's. (= one of my mother's books)
- Several girls of Mary's have gone to the park.

- 7) 指示代词(this, that, these, those...) + 名词 + of + 名词所有格。如:

- I like these stamps of Tom's.
- I hate that lecture of Mr. Paul's.

二 冠词

冠词属于虚词,放在名词前,帮助说明名词的意义,在句子中一般不重读,不能独立使用或作句子成分。冠词在表意功能上起泛指和特指作用。它有定冠词和不定冠词两种。

1. 不定冠词 a(an) 的用法

1) 不定冠词 an 用在以元音(不是字母,而是音素)起始的名词或其他以元音起始的词之前;不定冠词 a 用在以辅音开始的名词或其他以辅音开始的词之前。如: an egg, an English man, an uncle。特别要注意以字母 u 和 h 开始的词,因为有时 u 和 h 在词中读元音,有时读辅音或不发音。如: an hour, a university, a useful tool, a European, an honest man

- 2) 冠词用在可数名词前,意思是: one, any 或 each。例如:

- By eating *an* animal, you could get some of the good qualities of that animal for

yourself.

- The plan will be ready in *a* month.
- The doctor told him to take the medicine three times *a* day.

3)表示一类人或物的总体,以区别于其他种类的人或物,往往不译成“一”、“一个”,不能换成 *one*。如:

- The special apparatus had *a* cage for the rat.
- A telephone is *a* very important means of communication.

4)表示人或物的类别或身份。如:

- He is *a* language teacher.
- What you saw in the sky last night was *a* star.

5)表示无法知道或不想说明的人或物,可译为“一个”、“某个”、“有个”或不译。如:

- He used to work in *a* famous company.
- This poem was written by *a* woman.

6)表示“每一”,相当于 *per*,常和重量、长度、时间等名词连用。如:

- We have Chinese lessons three times *a* week.
- This fruit sells at 15 yuan *a* kilo.

7)有些短语,要求用不定冠词,而且用法固定,不能随意改变。如:

a couple	a great deal of
a dozen	a large amount/quantity of
half a dozen	a good number of
a lot of	a few
a great many	a bit

8)有些成语,也要求用不定冠词。如:

at a time	make a living
in a way	It is a pity that
in a hurry	as a matter of fact
of a sudden	be in a temper
in a word	at a loss
as a whole	for a while
with a view to	on an average
as a rule	on a large scale
have a good time	take a walk / have a look
have a word with	take a walk (rest / bath / nap / seat)
lend a hand	tell a lie

9)当单数可数名词前的形容词前还有 *so*, *as*, *how*, *however*, *too* 等词修饰时,不定冠词只能放在形容词的后面;遇到 *quite* 和 *rather* 时,通常冠词放在它们的后面;遇到 *such*, *many* 和感叹句中的 *what* 时,冠词也只能放在它们的后面。语序为:*as / how / so / too + adj. + a / an + noun*。如:

- It was *so* cold *a* day that we decided to stay at home.

- She is *too charming a* girl to refuse.
- It was *as happy a* day as I have ever spent.
- *However good a* walkman you have, you will never get absolutely perfect reproduction.
- It was *such a* nice night (that) I wanted to walk.
- I have spent *many a* day in her home.
- It was *quite a* sight.
- She is *rather a* bore.
- *What a* charming girl!

2. 定冠词 the 的用法

1) 特指某人或某物。

- This is the house where my father once lived.
- Where is the book I bought just now?

2) 表示世界上独一无二的人或物。如: the sun, the earth, the world, the universe

- *The moon* is about 239,000 miles away from *the earth*.
- *The whole world* is waiting for the result of their talks.

3) 用于第二次提到的名词之前, 即说话人双方都已知道指的是什么。如:

- Close *the* door, please.
- Let's meet at *the* railway station.

4) 用于有限定性定语的名词前, 表示一类中特定的人或物。如:

- *The* family is important to people all over *the* world.
- Today we'll discuss *the* use of *the* article.

5) 用于单数名词前, 表示一类人或物的总体, 以区别于另一类人或物。

- *The* hammer is a useful tool.
- *The* horse is important to the farmers.

6) 在形容词最高级和序数词前, 通常要用 the。如:

- *The* simplest kind of advertising is the classified ad.
- *The* second tax is for the state government.

7) the 和形容词连用表示一类人。如:

the blind, the deaf, the sick, the mentally ill, the poor, the unemployed, the old, the dead, the rich

这种表示法只能根据约定俗成来定, 不能随便把 the 加在一个形容词前来表示一类人。

8) the 加在一姓氏的复数形式前, 表示一家人或全家中的两个或两个以上成员。如:

- The Smiths are moving next week.
- We often dine with the Johns.

9) 用在乐器名词前。如:

- Can you play the flute?
- Tom plays the violin well.

10) 用于群岛、山脉、江河、海洋、沙漠等地理名词和由普通名词组成的专有名词前。如:

the Yangtze 长江

the Urals Mountains 乌拉尔山脉

the Yellow Sea 黄海

the Berling Channel 白令海峡

the West Lake 西湖

the Taiwan Straits 台湾海峡

the Atlantic 大西洋

the United States 美国

the Indian Ocean 印度洋

11) 某些成语根据习惯要用定冠词。如:

in the morning / afternoon

for the time being (暂时)

on the whole (总之)

for the first time (首次)

by the way (顺便提及)

at the moment (此刻)

in the end (最后)

on the spot (当场)

in the distance (在远处)

in the least (一点点, 极少)

3. 零冠词和省略冠词

1) 专有名词、抽象名词、物质名词前通常不用冠词。如: China, London, John, operation, motion, oxygen, steel 等。但其中有些名词, 尤其是物质名词, 可以加冠词, 此时转化为个体名词, 表示同类中的某一个。如:

• This is a successful invention.

• The steel made by the electric furnace is of high quality.

2) 个体名词复数表示一类物或人的总体, 前面不加 the。如:

• They are students.

• Acids, bases and salts are all compounds. (酸, 碱, 盐都是化合物)。

3) 名词前有 this, that, some, any, no, each, every, my, our, its 等代词来修饰时, 不用冠词。如:

• Some birds are very lively in their sports.

• No diamonds have been found so far in this area.

• They could occasionally see part of our earth in full sunlight.

另外, 科技书刊、说明书标题、告示、广告, 新闻标题常省略冠词。如:

(An) Automatic Control System.

History of China Before the Chin Dynasty.

Cut along dotted line.

Letter from Hefei

4) 习惯使用零冠词的一些词组

go to school / class / hospital / bed / town, etc.

in danger

at present

at day break / night / noon / midnight

on board

by bus / sea / air / bike / boat / car /

in fact

coach / plane / train

at last

in town

in trouble

at home

to take part in

in sight of
in advance
take care of
on foot
face to face
come to light (真相大白)

from top to bottom
hand in hand (手拉手)
keep in mind
make friends
make fun of

4. 用冠词和不用冠词往往含义不同, 应注意区别。请看下表:

不用冠词

in front of 在…前面
out of question 毫无疑问
in case of 以防, 假如
in charge of 掌管, 主管
go to sea 做水手
sit at table 入席吃饭
take place 发生

用冠词

in the front of 在…前部
out of the question 不可能的
in the case of 就某人或某事而言
in the charge of 在…的看管、掌管之下
go to the sea 到海边去
sit at the table 坐在桌旁
take the place of 替代

三 代词

1. 人称代词

1)用法。人称代词代替人或物, 作主语时用主格, 作宾语时用宾格。作表语时, 特别在口语中用宾格较多。如:

- Who broke the window? — It's me.
- Who's there? — Me, father.
- If I were him, I should do it first.

2)人称代词的次序。在连续使用两个以上的人称代词时, 通常单数 you 放在第一位, I 放在最后或者复数 we 放在第一位, they 放在最后。

单数

you, he and I
you and he
you, he and I

复数

we and you, they
you and they
we, you and they

再如:

- Jane and I have already done with it.

3)当代词、名词与同位语连用时, 两者单复数形式应该保持一致。如:

- We students should study English well.
- The party was prepared by them boy-students.

4)She 可以用来代表国家、船只、大地、月亮等。如:

- You can find the Titanic, she is very gigantic.

注意 it 的正确用法。

①it 用来表示天气、时间、距离等。如:

- It's July 25th.
- It's 50 miles from Hefei.
- It's not today.

②it 用作形式主语或形式宾语,其真正的主语或宾语可能是不定式短语、动名词短语或 that 从句。如:

- It's pleasant to lie in the beach.
- It's a pity that you cannot get a ticket.

③it 无具体意义,用在以下类似或若干句型中。如:

- It seems that no one has any objection to the plan.
- It appears that I made a mistake.
- It is said that there has been a serious earthquake there.

④用于 It is(was)... that(who)... 强调句型。如:

- It was Mary who phoned Jack last night.
- It was not until yesterday that I was told what had happened.

2. 物主代词

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词,要注意名词性物主代词 mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours 和 theirs 的用法:它们在句中可作主语、宾语和表语。如:

- His is a light and spacious dorm. (作主语)
- Our classroom is on the second floor and theirs on the third. (作主语)
- Do you prefer his or mine? (作宾语)
- Let's clean their room first and ours later. (作宾语)
- That's mine not yours. (作表语)

3. 反身代词在句中可作宾语或名词、代词的同位语

- Generally speaking we mainly rely on ourselves. (宾语)
- You yourself can do it better. (同位语)
- The car itself is all right, but the lights are badly damaged. (同位语)

4. 相互代词 each other 和 one another 用于及物动词和介词之后,表示相互关系 each other 指两个人或物之间,one another 指两个以上的人或物。如:

- We see each other at the dorm every day.
- We are all eager to learn from each other.
- They have quarrelled and no longer speak to one another.

相互代词在必要时,可以加's,表示所有关系。如:

- We should point out each other's shortcomings.
- The two lovers have great concern for one another's(each other's) feelings.

5. 不定代词

英语中有下列不定代词:all, each, every, both, either, neither, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, no, 还有由 some, any, no 和 every 构成的合成代词。这些不定代词中,多数都能作主语、宾语、表语或定语。但 none 和含有 some, any, no, every 的合成代词只能作主语、宾语、表语,而 every 和 no 只能作定语。

1) both 和 all。both 是在谈到两个人或物时用的, all 是在谈到两个以上的人或物时用的。如:

- I have two brothers, both are teachers.
- I have three sisters, all are actresses.
- I like all these novels.
- Both roads lead to the department store.

在谈到不可数东西时, 也可以用 all, 连用的动词要用单数第三人称。如:

- All is going well.
- Is that all you want to get?
- That is all for today.

2) each 和 every。each 是“每一个”的意思, 但又不同于 every, 当把一些人或东西一个个加以考虑时, 多用 each。如:

- Each one of us has his duty.
- They each went to the place assigned.
- She tells each of us only what we have to learn.

every 也是“每一个”的意思, 只能作定语。比起 each 来, every 更强调“每一…都…”, “全体”、“所有”。例如:

- Every student is to give his paper to the teacher tomorrow.
- The prisoner made every attempt to escape.

every 和 body, one, thing 构成合成代词, 主要用作主语、宾语或表语。如:

- Everything goes well with them. (主语)
- To know everything is to know nothing. (宾语)
- Her son is everything to her. (表语)

3) either 和 neither。either 是指“两个中的任何一个”, 动词用单数。例如:

- Either of the two choices will do.
- If either of you cares to call, I shall be in this afternoon.

neither 表示两者之中的任何一个都不…, 意思是“既非这个, 也非那个”。其动词通常用单数形式。如:

- Did you see Mr. Wang and Mr. Zhang? —No, I saw neither of them.
- Both Tom and David are there, but neither has said anything.
- Neither answer is wrong.

neither 也可用作副词, 用于强调语气的句子时, 与表示肯定意义的动词连用。如:

- You don't believe this? Neither do I. 此句也可说成:
You don't believe this? I don't, either.

4) other 和 another。other 和 another 具有名词和形容词性质。other 用作名词时, 有数和格的变化, 可与定冠词连用, 用作形容词时, 后接复数名词; 而 another 只能代替或修饰单数可数名词, 前面不可用冠词。如:

- He bought two copies of "People's Daily". He kept one for himself and sent the other to his friend.

- They live on the other bank of the river.
- Some of the soldiers were killed, others wounded.
- We should care about others' feelings.
- You can go home, but the others must stay here.
- If you finish the newspaper, I can give you another.
- Of course, that's another matter.

5) some 和 any 是表示不定数量的代词, 相当于“一些”, 但意思不强, 翻译时不一定这样译出。在句中多用作定语, 可修饰可数名词复数以及不可数名词。some 多用于肯定句, any 多用于疑问句、否定句或条件句。如:

- Have you any questions to ask? — Yes, I have some. (or: No, I don't have any questions to ask.)
- If there is any problem, let me know.

有些疑问句表示请求、建议、反问时, 这时多用 some 而不用 any。如:

- Will you have some tea?
- Have you borrowed some magazines?

some 和 any 还可修饰可数名词单数, 这时 some 表示“某一个”, any 表示“随便哪一个”或“任何一个”。如:

- I remember having read about it in some newspaper.
- He went to some place in Italy.
- You may take any pen you like.

some 和数词连用, 表示“大约”、“大概”。例如:

- Some 60 people were killed in the earthquake.
- Our golf club has some thirty members.

some 还可和 one, body, thing 构成合成词。如: someone, somebody, something。如:

- Somebody called you yesterday.
- Someone wants to see you. (someone 比起 somebody 来, 显得更文言一些。)
- Something or other prevented him from smoking.

something 构成的常用词组有: or something(…或什么的), something like(有点像, 大约), something of a(有一点)。例如:

- She is a nurse or something.
- The building looked something like a store.
- Something like 5 people were absent at the meeting yesterday.
- He is something of a blacksmith. (他有一点木工常识。)

6) one 有时可作代词, 代替上文中提到过的人或物, 以避免重复。如:

- Have you any books on economics? I want to borrow one.

有时它还可以有自己的定语或冠词, 甚至可以有复数形式。如:

- Are those your pens? I want to borrow a good one to use.
- I don't like this cup. Show me a bigger one.
- Which one is yours, this one, that one or the one on the shelf?

- Give me pears. I want big ones.
- one 可以用来泛指一个人或任何人。如:
- One can not be good at this unless one works hard.
 - Modesty helps one to go ahead, whereas conceit makes one lag behind.
- 7) all, both, every 等与谓语动词和否定式连用时,表示部分否定。如:
- All the answers are not wrong.
 - I don't like both of the books you gave me yesterday.
 - Every one cannot understand this poem.

四 一致关系

英语中的谓语动词在人称和数上必须和主语保持一致。例如:

- Knowledge is power.
 - It seems to rain, but in fact it doesn't.
 - We always care for each other and help each other.
1. 不定式短语、动名词短语或从句作主语,表示一个抽象概念,谓语动词用单数
 - To forget the past means betrayal.
 - To die for the people is weightier than Mount Tai.
 - Reading is learning, but applying is also learning.
 - What she told was uncertain yet.

2. 两个或两个以上单数名词用 and 连接作主语,谓语动词一般用复数

- Tom and his classmate John are close friends.
- Our team and their team compete against each other for the champion in football.

如果指同一个人或同一事物、同一概念时,谓语动词则用单数。如:

- The teacher and poet is a middle-aged lady.

3. 由 or, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but(also)连接的并列主语,谓语动词一般要和最靠近的一个名词或代词保持人称和数的一致

- Either my brother or I am to attend Mary's birthday party today.
- Neither you nor he is to blame.
- Neither you nor I nor anybody else knows how to operate the machine.
- Not only the students but(also) their teacher has taken part in the game.

4. 主语为单数,后面虽跟有 with, together with, along with, as well as, including, in addition to, no less than(与...一样,不少于), like, but, except, accompanied by 等引起的短语,谓语动词仍用单数

- He as well as you is very clever.
- Mr. Bush, together with his wife and two daughters, is to spend the holiday in Hawaii.
- Nobody, except her most intimate friends, gets along with her.

5. 下列代词作主语时,谓语动词要用单数

anybody, nobody, somebody, everybody, each, anyone, no one, someone, everyone, ei-