



PETS 全国英语等级考试系列丛书



第一级

全国英语等级考试

PETS

教程 + 同步配套精讲

修订版

全国英语等级考试系列丛书编委会 编



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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全国英语等级考试系列

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Preface

《全国英语等级考试教程(第一级)》是一本旨在帮助广大考生参加“全国英语等级考试”(Public English Test System, 简称 PETS)的辅导性教科书。

PETS 第一级是 PETS 五个级别中的初始级。通过该级考试的考生,其英语水平基本满足诸如出租车司机、宾馆行李员、门卫、交警等工作,以及同层次其他工作在对外交往中的基本需要。

编写原则

1. 以教育部考试中心颁布的《全国英语等级考试第一级考试大纲》(即 2006 版新大纲)为依据来编写本教程,旨在有的放矢。以新大纲规定的 PETS 第一级考试级别标准统领全书的编写。PETS 第一级的标准涉及语言知识和语言运用。语言知识包括大纲列出的 13 项英语语法项目和 1000 左右词汇以及相关的词组;语言运用包括互动能力、接受能力和产生能力,即英语听、说、读、写的交际能力。

2. 新大纲中的《交际话题表》所规定的交际主题是本教材的依据和出发点,而且各项语言技能的培养与训练都围绕同一交际话题进行并展开。

3. 教程的编写突出基础性、交际性和够用性。基础性是指教程着力打好 PETS 第一级的基础英语知识和运用能力,使考生有扎实的英语基础来应对考试;交际性是指在掌握一定英语知识的基础上,突出培养考生的交际能力,即听、说、读、写的能力;够用性是指充分考虑考生学习和应考的实际需要,教程应在保证达到一级标准的同时,循序渐进,先易后难,控制难度,实实在在地提高考生的英语水平和能力。

4. 将“学、教、练、考”融为一体,既能提高考生的英语交际能力,又能使他们在等级考试中获得成功。教程中的练习部分按 PETS 考试形式设计,使考生在学习知识、训练能力的同时,熟悉 PETS 考试的形式与要求,以达到能力培养和应试准备的同步进行。

编写体例

本教程由 12 单元组成,每一单元为一个交际话题。每单元包括:

第一部分: Dialogues(对话)

该部分由与该单元交际话题相关的 6 段对话组成,对话后设计有问答题、生词和短语、注释。

Questions(问答题):每篇对话后设计有问答题,以培养考生的听力、口语和理解能力。

New Words and Expressions(生词和短语):按其课文中出现的先后顺序排列,给出最新的国际音标、词性和中文释义。

Notes(注释):简要介绍考生难以理解的语言点和相关的背景知识。

第二部分: Reading(阅读)

该部分由与该单元交际话题相关的 3 篇阅读文章组成,文章后有问答题、生词和短语、注释。

Questions(问答题):根据文章内容设计问答题,帮助考生提高阅读理解能力。

New Words and Expressions(生词和短语):按其课文中出现的先后顺序排列,给出最新的国际音标、词性和中文释义。

Notes(注释):简要介绍考生难以理解的语言点和相关的背景知识。

第三部分: Grammar(语法)

该部分依据新大纲列出的 13 项英语语法项目,简明介绍英语语法的基础知识和基本用法。

第四部分: Exercises(练习)

该部分参照 PETS 第一级考试样卷设计,包括听力理解、英语知识运用、阅读理解、写作。既可阶段性地检查考生对英语的掌握程度,又可帮助考生逐步熟悉 PETS 第一级考试形式,提高其应试能力。

教程后有 4 个附录:课文精讲及参考答案,对话、课文问题答案,听力录音材料和词汇总表。

参加本教程编写的有:万莉、王成林、蔡曙婷、郭俊霞、李艳、殷小翠。

由于时间及编者水平所限,难免有错讹之处。为了使本教程进一步完善,谨望广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

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UNIT 1

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION, PEOPLE

个人情况, 人们

Learning objectives

学习目标及要求:

After learning this unit, you should be able to:

能够在与他人交流的过程中, 用英语传递并理解以下个人信息: 姓名、职业、年龄、来自何地、家庭住址、电话号码、爱好以及家庭成员的情况等。

Part 1 Dialogues

Dialogue ①

Eric and Linda meet for the first time at a dinner party.

Linda: Hello. Are you Mr. Seaver?

Eric: Oh, yes. Eric Seaver.

Linda: How do you do,

Mr. Seaver?

Eric: How do you do?

Linda: My name is Linda Green.

Nice to meet you.

Eric: Nice to meet you, too.

Question

1. Where do Eric and Linda meet for the first time?

Dialogue ②

Linda: What do you do?

Eric: I'm a manager.

Linda: Oh, really? Where are you working?

Eric: I'm working at Haier. What about you?

Linda: I'm a college teacher.

Eric: Are you? That is interesting.

Linda: Yeah. I like it. Hey, that's my friend Bill over there. Do you know him?

Eric: No, I don't.

Linda: May I introduce him to you?

Eric: Yes, please.

Question

2. What does Eric do?

Dialogue ③

Linda: Hi, Bill. It's great to see you here.

Bill: Hi, Linda. I didn't know you were here. And this is...

Linda: Oh, let me introduce you. This is Eric Seaver. And Eric, this is my friend Bill Bush.

Eric: Glad to see you, Bill.

Bill: Glad to see you, too. So Eric, where are you from?

Eric: I'm from China. What about you?

Bill: I'm from England.

Eric: I'm afraid I must go now. My friends are looking for me. See you later.

Bill: See you.

Question

3. Where is Bill from?

Dialogue ④

Eric and Linda meet each other in the morning.

Linda: Good morning, Eric.

Eric: Morning, Linda. How are you?

Linda: I'm fine. Thank you. And you?

Eric: I'm fine, too. Thank you.

Question

4. When do Linda and Eric meet?

Dialogue ⑤

Eric: It's been a long time since I met your friend Bill. How is he recently?

Linda: He's fine, but he is very busy with his work.

Eric: Oh, please give my best wishes to him.

Linda: I will.

Question

5. Has Eric met Bill recently?

Dialogue ⑥

Linda goes to a bank to open a bank account.

Officer: Good morning! Can I help you?

Linda: Yes, please. I'd like to open a bank account.

Officer: Certainly. First, would you please fill in this form? And your name,

please.

Linda: It's Linda Green.

Officer: And how do you spell your last name?

Linda: It's G—R—E—E—N.

Officer: Thank you. Is it Miss, Mrs., or Ms.?

Linda: Ms.

Officer: Fine. Now, would you please give me your address, Ms. Green?

Linda: 169 Hard Stone Road.

Officer: OK. Now please give me your telephone number.

Linda: It's 82986596.

Officer: Sorry, I beg your pardon, please?

Linda: That's all right. It's 8—2—9—8—6—5—9—6.

Officer: 82986596. All right. Just wait a moment, please.

Question

6. What does Linda want to do in the bank?

New Words and Expressions >>>

meet/mi:t/ *v.* 遇见

first/fɜ:st/ *num.* 第一

time/taim/ *n.* 次; 时间

for the first time 第一次

dinner/'dinə/ *n.* (中午或晚上吃的) 正餐

party/'pɑ:ti/ *n.* 宴会

a dinner party 宴会

Mr. /'mɪstə/ *n.* 先生

name/neim/ *n.* 名字

nice/nais/ *adj.* 好的

where/weə/ *adv.* 在哪里

manager/'mænidʒə/ *n.* 经理

oh/əʊ/ *int.* 啊

work/wɜ:k/ *v.* 工作

n. 工作

what/wɒt/ *pron.* 什么

about/ə'baʊt/ *prep.* 关于

college/'kɒlɪdʒ/ *n.* 学院

teacher/'ti:tʃə/ *n.* 教师

interesting/'ɪntrɪstɪŋ/ *adj.* 有趣的

like/lai/ *v.* 喜欢

friend/frend/ *n.* 朋友

over there 那边

know/nəʊ/ *v.* 知道

him/hɪm/ *pron.* 他(宾格)

may/mei/ *v.* 可能, 也许

introduce/'ɪntrə'dju:s/ *v.* 介绍

hi/haɪ/ *int.* 你好

great/greɪt/ *adj.* 伟大的; 好极了

see/si:/ *v.* 看见, 了解

China/'tʃaɪnə/ *n.* 中国

England/'ɪŋɡlənd/ *n.* 英国

afraid/ə'freɪd/ *adj.* 害怕的

look for 寻找

fine/faɪn/ *adj.* 好的

thank/θæŋk/ *v.* 谢谢

long/lɔ:ŋ/ *adj.* 长的

a long time 长时间

since/si:ns/ *conj.* 从……以来
 recently/'ri:snli/ *adv.* 近来
 very/'veri/ *adv.* 非常
 busy/'bɪzi/ *adj.* 忙的
 be busy with... 忙于做……
 give/gɪv/ *v.* 给
 best/best/ *adj.* 最好的
 wish/wɪʃ/ *n.* 祝愿
 open/'əʊpən/ *v.* 打开
 bank/bæŋk/ *n.* 银行
 account/ə'kaʊnt/ *n.* 账户
 officer/'ɒfɪsə/ *n.* 职员
 help/help/ *v.* 帮助
 certainly/'sɜ:tnli/ *adv.* 一定
 fill/fil/ *v.* 装满
 fill in 填写
 form/fɔ:m/ *n.* 表格

spell/spel/ *v.* 拼写
 last/lɑ:st/ *adj.* 最后的
 Miss/mɪs/ *n.* 小姐(用于未婚女子姓氏或姓名前,以示礼貌)
 Mrs./'mɪsɪz/ *n.* 太太,夫人
 Ms./mɪz/ *n.* 女士(用于女子的姓氏或姓名前,不指明婚否)
 now/naʊ/ *adv.* 现在
 address/ə'dres/ *n.* 地址
 road/rəʊd/ *n.* 路
 telephone/'telɪfəʊn/ *n.* 电话
 number/'nʌmbə/ *n.* 号码
 pardon/'pɑ:dn/ *n.* 原谅
 all right 好,行,没关系
 wait/wet/ *v.* 等候
 moment/'məʊmənt/ *n.* 时刻

Notes

- Hi! 打招呼用语,表示“你好!”。常用 Hi! 作回答。英语中常用的打招呼用语还有:
 Hello! 你好!
 Hey! 喂!
 Good morning. 早上好!
 Good afternoon. 下午好!
 Good evening. 晚上好!
 Good night. 晚安!
- Nice to meet you! 初次见面时的客套话,意思是“见到你真高兴”。回答时常用
 Nice to meet you, too. 英语中类似“见到你真高兴”的客套话还有:
 Glad to meet you.
 Happy to meet you.
 Pleased to meet you.
- May I introduce him to you? 社交场合中的介绍用语,意思是“我可以把他介绍给你吗?”类似的介绍用语还有:
 I'd like you to meet...
 This is...
 I'd like to introduce (you to)...

4. Where are you from? 询问别人来自何方,常可与“Where do you come from?”替换。回答应为“I’m from:...”或“I come from:...”。
5. What about...? 意思是“……如何?”或“……怎么样?”询问对方个人情况或提出建议时的用语。意义随上下文语境的变化而变化。如:What about going for a walk? 去散散步怎么样?
6. See you later. 英语中的告辞语,意思是“再见!”。回答也常用“See you later.”其变体还有:
See you. 再见!
See you tomorrow. 明天见。
7. Morning, Linda! 早安,琳达! 此处的 Morning 相当于 Good morning! 口语里为了方便常省略 good。
8. It’s been a long time since I met your friend Bill. 从上次见你的朋友比尔到现在已经有好长一段时间了。
9. be busy with... 忙于做……如:He is busy with his work. 他正忙于工作。
10. Oh, please give my best wishes to him. 哦,请向他转告我最美好的祝愿。英语中的礼貌用语,常用于对话结束之时。
11. Can I help you? 我能为你做些什么吗? 英语中的礼貌用语,常用于服务性场所。类似的表达方式还有 What can I do for you?
12. I’d like to... 相当于 I would like to... 我想要……这是一种比较委婉的说法。类似的用法还有:Would you please...? 您能……?
13. last name 姓。由于中西方文化的差异,西方人的姓是在名的后面,这一点与中国人的恰好相反, last name 就是西方人的姓,也可被称为 family name 或 surname。
14. Miss, Mrs., Ms. 这三种称呼隐含着被称呼的女士的婚姻状况:
Miss 意味着未婚,“小姐”;
Mrs. 意味着已婚,后面跟的是丈夫的姓氏,“夫人”;
Ms. 表示对对方婚姻状况不明,或对方不愿透露自己信息时使用,“女士”。
15. Sorry, I beg your pardon, please? 不好意思,请您再说一遍好吗? 也可以简单地说明“Pardon?”

Part 2 Reading

Passage 1

Linda Green is a teacher. She is 25 years old. She works in a school. Every morning, Linda gets up at 6 o’clock. After breakfast, she leaves home

and goes to school on foot. It takes her about 20 minutes to get there. The class begins at 8 o'clock. And every class is about 40 minutes. Linda works very hard at school. She has an hour for lunch every day. After lunch, she usually has a short rest. As a teacher, Linda has to read and learn a lot. She spends a lot of time in the library. She likes playing ping-pong in her free time. Every evening, Linda spends two hours reading. She usually goes to bed at 10 o'clock.

Questions:

1. What does Linda do?
2. How old is Linda?
3. When does Linda get up every morning?
4. What does Linda like?
5. How long does Linda read every evening?

New Words and Expressions

every/'evri/ *adj.* 每一
 morning/'mɔ:niŋ/ *n.* 上午
 get up 起床
 o'clock/ə'klɒk/ *adv.* ……点钟
 after/'ɑ:ftə/ *prep.* 在……以后
 breakfast/'brekfəst/ *n.* 早饭
 leave/li:v/ *v.* 离开; 留下
 home/həʊm/ *n.* 家
 go/gəʊ/ *v.* 去
 on foot 步行
 take/teik/ *v.* 花费; 拿
 minute/'mɪnɪt/ *n.* 分钟
 class/klɑ:s/ *n.* (一节)课; 班级
 begin/bɪ'ɡɪn/ *v.* 开始
 work hard 努力工作

hour/aʊə/ *n.* 小时
 lunch/lʌntʃ/ *n.* 午餐
 usually/'ju:ʒuəli/ *adv.* 通常
 short/ʃɔ:t/ *adj.* 短的
 rest/rest/ *n.* 休息
 read/ri:d/ *v.* 读
 learn/lɜ:n/ *v.* 学习
 spend/spend/ *v.* 花费; 度过
 a lot of 很多
 library/'laɪbrəri/ *n.* 图书馆
 play/pleɪ/ *v.* 玩耍
 free/fri:/ *adj.* 空闲的
 evening/'i:vnɪŋ/ *n.* 晚上
 bed/bed/ *n.* 床
 go to bed 上床睡觉

Notes

1. It takes her about 20 minutes to get there. 到那儿要花去她 20 分钟的时间。类似的句子有: It takes me an hour to finish my homework every evening. 我每晚花一小时完成我的家庭作业。

2. as a teacher 这里 as 是介词,意思是“作为”。类似的表达还有:

as a student 作为一名学生

as a mother 作为一位母亲

as a father 作为一位父亲

3. like 喜欢,后接名词或动名词。例如:

I like rice. 我喜欢吃米饭。

I like playing basketball. 我喜欢打篮球。

4. spend sometime doing something 花费时间做某事。例如:

I spend too much time watching TV. 我看电视花的时间太多。

Passage 2

As we all know, everyone needs some rest to stay alive. But Al Herpin never slept. Could this be true? The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves.

Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought that he got some sleep of some kind. So they stayed with him and watched him. But they were surprised. Al Herpin never slept. In fact, he did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

Al Herpin sometimes got some rest in his chair. He sat in the comfortable chair and read newspapers. The doctors were puzzled. They asked him many questions. But they didn't find any answer. Al Herpin told the doctors one possible reason. His mother had been injured before he was born. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure.

Al Herpin died at the age of 94.

Questions:

1. What's special with Al Herpin?
2. How old was Al Herpin when doctors came to his home?
3. Did Al Herpin have a bed?
4. How did Al Herpin get rest?
5. How old was Al Herpin when he died?

New Words and Expressions

need/nɪd/ *v.* 需要

some/sʌm/ *pron.* 一些

stay/steɪ/ *v.* 停留

alive/əˈlaɪv/ *adj.* 活着的

never/'nevə/ *adv.* 从来没有,绝不

sleep/sli:p/ *v.* 睡

UNIT 1 Personal Identification. People | 个人情况, 人们

true/tru:/ *adj.* 真的

strange/streɪndʒ/ *adj.* 奇怪的

decide/dɪ'saɪd/ *v.* 决定

decide to do sth. 决定做某事, 决心做某事

themselves/ðəm'selvz/ *pron.* 他们自己

year/jɪə/ *n.* 年

old/əʊld/ *adj.*岁的; 老的

think/θɪŋk/ *v.* 想, 认为

kind/kænd/ *n.* 种类

watch/wɒtʃ/ *v.* 观察

surprise/sə'praɪz/ *v.* 使惊奇

fact/fækt/ *n.* 事实

in fact 事实上

own/əʊn/ *v.* 拥有

one/wʌn/ *pron.* 一个

sometimes/'sʌmtaɪmz/ *adv.* 有时

chair/tʃeə/ *n.* 椅子

comfortable/'kʌmfəbl/ *adj.* 舒适的

newspaper/'nju:sp,eɪpə/ *n.* 报纸

puzzle/'pʌzl/ *v.* 使迷惑

ask/ɑ:sk/ *v.* 问; 要求

question/'kwestʃn/ *n.* 问题

find/faɪnd/ *v.* 找到; 发觉

any/'eni/ *pron.* 任何的

answer/'ɑ:nsə/ *n.* 答案; 回答

tell/tel/ *v.* 告诉

possible/'pɒsəbl/ *adj.* 可能的

reason/'ri:zn/ *n.* 理由

mother/'mʌðə/ *n.* 母亲

injure/'ɪndʒə/ *v.* 伤害

before/bɪ'fɔ: / *prep.* 在.....以前

real/ri:l/ *adj.* 真的

sure/ʃʊə/ *adj.* 肯定的

die/dai/ *v.* 死

age/eɪdʒ/ *n.* 年龄

Notes

1. as we all know 众所周知。例如:

As we all know, he is a famous writer. 众所周知, 他是一位著名的作家。

2. be surprised (at)... 对.....感到很惊讶。例如:

I was surprised at how quickly he agreed. 我没想到他这么快就同意了。

3. be puzzled (by)... 被.....所难倒, 为.....感到困惑。例如:

I was puzzled by this strange thing. 我对这件奇怪的事情感到很困惑。

4. at the age of... 在.....岁的时候。例如:

He left school at the age of 18. 他 18 岁读完中学。

Passage 3

Who is the greatest writer in the world? For any Englishman, the answer would be William Shakespeare. Every Englishman has some knowledge of the works of Shakespeare.

Shakespeare was born in a small town in 1564. He went to London to seek his fortune in 1585. Shakespeare was first an actor in a theater. Then he

began to write plays and poems. He died in 1616 at the age of 52.

In his lifetime, Shakespeare wrote plays, as well as many poems. He made full use of the great resources of the English language. Most of us use about 5,000 words in our daily life. Shakespeare in his works used about 25,000. So if we want to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language, the best way is to read Shakespeare's works!

Questions:

1. Who is William Shakespeare?
2. When was Shakespeare born?
3. When did he die?
4. What did Shakespeare write in his lifetime?
5. How many English words are used in Shakespeare's works?

New Words and Expressions

writer/'raɪtə/ *n.* 作者

world/wɜ:ld/ *n.* 世界

Englishman/'ɪŋɡlɪʃmən/ *n.* 英国人

knowledge/'nɒldʒ/ *n.* 知识

town/taʊn/ *n.* 市镇

seek/si:k/ *v.* 寻找

fortune/'fɔ:ʃn/ *n.* 命运

actor/'æktə/ *n.* 男演员

write/raɪt/ *v.* 写

poem/'pəʊɪm/ *n.* 诗

resource/'rɜ:zɪs/ *n.* 资源

language/'læŋɡwɪdʒ/ *n.* 语言

use/ju:z/ *v.* 使用

daily/'deɪli/ *adj.* 每日的

daily life 日常生活

appreciate/ə'pri:ʃiət/ *v.* 欣赏

variety/və'reɪəti/ *n.* 多样化

the best way 最好的方式

Notes

1. William Shakespeare 莎士比亚 (1564—1616)。著名的英国剧作家、诗人。
2. be born in some place 生于某地。例如：
I was born in Shanghai. 我生于上海。
3. seek one's fortune 寻找属于某人的机会；外出闯荡。例如：
He want to Shanghai to seek his fortune. 他想去上海闯荡。
4. as well as 也；以及。例如：
They sell books as well as newspapers. 他们既卖报也卖书。
5. make full use of something 充分利用某物。例如：
We should make full use of our resources. 我们应该充分利用我们的资源。

Part 3 Grammar

词类和句子成分

一、词类

词类是学好英语的一个关键,每学一个词都必须知道它是属于哪个词类。词类是语言中每个词所属的类别。英语中的词可以根据词义、形式特征和句法作用分为十大词类。

1. 名词 (n.): 名词是表示人或事物的名称。英语名词可分为两大类: 可数名词与不可数名词。

1) 可数名词: 有单、复数之分, 绝大多数名词的复数形式构成方法是在单数形式后面加-s 或-es。如:

pen—pens	shop—shops	teacher—teachers
bus—buses	leaf—leaves	library—libraries

2) 不可数名词: 没有单、复数之分, 多为物质名词和抽象名词。如:

air (空气), water (水), time (时间), music (音乐)

2. 形容词 (adj.): 形容词是用来修饰名词的, 表示人或事物的特征。如: good, bad, fat, thin, white, beautiful 等。

3. 副词 (adv.): 修饰动词、形容词或其他副词。如: very, quickly, well, when 等。

4. 动词 (v.): 可分为及物动词和不及物动词两类, 表示动作或状态。如: run, beat 等。

5. 代词 (pron.): 代替名词、数词等。如: they, I, he, she, this, that 等。

6. 数词 (num.): 表示数量或顺序。如: one, five, first, tenth 等。

7. 冠词 (art.): 用在名词前, 帮助说明其意义。冠词分为: 不定冠词 (a, an), 定冠词 (the)。

8. 介词 (prep.): 用在名词、代词前说明与别的词的关系。如: in, for, of 等。

9. 连词 (conj.): 连接词与词或句与句。如: and, but, or, because 等。

10. 感叹词 (interj.): 表示说话时的感情或口气。如: oh, hey 等。

以上十大词类中, 前六类即名词、形容词、副词、动词、代词和数词都有实义, 在句子中能独立担任一定的句子成分, 称为实词。后四种即冠词、介词、连词和感叹词没有实义, 不能在句中独立担任成分, 称为虚词。有的词可以属于几个词类, 往往要在词组或句子中才能识别。如:

My room is bright and clean. 我的房间又明亮又干净。(adj.)