# 高中英语解题应试技巧

王益民 曾用强 编

上海科学普及出版社

# 责任编辑 顾蕙兰 陈英野

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# 第一部分 高中英语复习要点 第一章 英语语音知识

语音是语言的三大要素(语音、语法、词汇)之一,是英语高考 MET 试卷的必试项目。分别考查考生英语语音音素、语调和句子重读三方面的内容。学好英语语音是学好英语的基础,学好语音不仅有助于准确地进行口头表达,而且对学好英语词汇和语法也有很大的帮助。下面分三个方面来谈谈英语语音知识。

# 一、英语音素

英语中共有 48 个音素: 20 个元音音素; 28 个辅音音素。元音分单元音和双元音,辅音分清辅音和浊辅音。现将英语元音和辅音分别列表如下:

|     | 单               | 元             | 音                  | 双                | 元            | 音         |
|-----|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 元   | 前 元 音           | [i:] [i]      | [e] [æ]            | [ei] [əu]        | [ai] [au]    | [oi] [io] |
| 音   | 中元音             | [9:] [9]      |                    | [e3][eu]         |              |           |
|     | 后元音             | [a:] [ɔ]      | [o:] [u] [u:] [A]  |                  |              |           |
|     |                 |               |                    |                  |              |           |
|     |                 | 辅             |                    | 音                |              |           |
| 清辅音 | [p] [t] [k] [f] | [0] [8] []]   | [t]] [tr] [ts] [h] |                  | <del>-</del> |           |
| 浊辅音 | [b] [d] [g] [   | v] [ð][z] [3] | [d3] [dr] [dz] [n  | n] [n] [ŋ] [1] [ | r] [w]       |           |

# 二、读 音 规 则

#### 1. 元音字母的读法

| 元音   |  | 重 | 读 | 音 | 节   |                   |                 | <b>北岳</b> 法 女 世   |
|------|--|---|---|---|---|-------------------|-----------------|---|
| 元音字母 | 开 音  | 节 |   |   | 闭音节   |                   |                 | 非重读音节   |
| 3    | [ei] grape [greip] make [meik] place [pleis] |   |   |   | thank [6<br>map [ma<br>但 a 的前<br>[o]:<br>wash [w<br>quality [ | æp]<br>面是報<br>oʃ] | 前音[w]时读<br>iti] | [9] woman ['wumen] vacation [ve'kei]en] 但 a 后面是辅音字母+不发音的 e 时, a 读作 [i]: comrade ['komrid] palace ['pælis] |

| 元音   | 重读   | 音 节   | 非重读音节   |
|------|--|---|---|
| 元音字母 | 开 音 节  | 闭 音 节   | 书里读目1   |
| a    |  | a 的后面是 ss,st,sp,sk,th,<br>f,n 时可以读作 [a:]:<br>class [kla:s]<br>grasp [gra:sp]<br>staff [sta:f]<br>plant [pla:nt] | village ['vilid3]<br>在动词中, a 在这一情况下读<br>[ei]:<br>separate ['sepəreit]<br>celebrate ['selibreit]   |
| E    | [i:] theme [0i:m] me [mi:]   | [e] well [wel] mend [mend]  | [9] silent ['sailent] excellent ['ekselent] 但在前缀后缀中e常读作[i]: repeat [ri'pi:t] exam [ig'zæm] actress ['æktris] careless ['kɛəlis]                                       |
| i(y) | [ai] nice [nais] time [taim]   | [i] stick [stik] lip [lip] 但词尾是-nd和-ld时,i读 作[ai]: kind [kaind] child [tʃaild]                                   | [i]  office ['ofis]  morning ['mo:ning]  在动词词尾中, y 常读作[ai]: occupy ['okjupai] beautify ['bju:tifai] i 在调尾的~ise,~ize 中读作 [ai]: exercise ['eks>saiz] realize ['ri>laiz] |
| 0    | [9u] no [n9u] smoke [smouk] 但move [mu:v] shoe [ʃu:]  o 的后面是 m,n,v,th时,可以 读作[A]: love [lav] son [san] mother['maðo] co:ne[kam] brother ['braðo] | [o] Yong [lon] drop [drop] 但词尾是—st 和 ~ld 时 o 有时读作[əu]: most [məust] cold [kəuld]                                | [e] second ['sekend] produce [pre'dju:s] consider [ken'side]  |
| U    | [ju:] mute [mju:t] mnity ['ju:niti]  | [A]或[u]<br>sum [sam]<br>full [ful]  | [9] autumn ['o:təm] support [sə'po:t]   |

| 元音字母 | 重 读  | 音 节                           |  |
|------|--|-------------------------------|--|
| 字母.  | 开 音 节  | 闭 音 节                         | - 非重读音节<br>  |
| U    | 但 u 在辅音字母 l,r,j 后面时读作 [u:]: blue [blu:] rule [ru:1] true [tru:] June [d3u:n] | 但 truth[tr:0]<br>busy ['bizi] | difficult ['difik=1t]<br>但 occupy ['okjupai]<br>institute ['institju:t]<br>instrument['instrum=nt] |

# 2. 元音字母组合在重读音节中的读法

| al [o:]                    | au<br>augh [o:]                 | ai<br>ay [ei]     | air [ɛə]                    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ball [bə:l]<br>talk [tə:k] | daughter ['do:tə] fault [fo:lt] | wait [weit]       | air [eə]                    |
| 但有时 al 读作 [o:1]:           | cause [ko:z]                    | play [plei]       | hair [hee]                  |
| salt [so:lt]               | 但 laugh [la:f]                  |                   | stairs [steez] chair [t[se] |
| false [fo:ls]              |                                 |                   | Cuair [t]sal                |
| al 的后面是f或m 时               |                                 |                   |                             |
| 可以读 [α:]:                  |                                 |                   | J                           |
| half [ha:f]                |                                 |                   | -                           |
| calm [ka:m]                |                                 |                   |                             |
| ea<[i:]<br>[e]             | ie<br>ei [i:]                   | eu<br>ew [ju:]    | ear [i=]                    |
| meat [mi:t]                | field [fi:1d]                   | feudal ['fju:dəl] | cheer [t[ia]                |
| please [pli:z]             | receive [ri'si:v]               | few [fju:]        | pioneer [,pais'nis]         |
| head [hed]                 | 但有时 ei 和 ey 一样                  | 但ew在辅音字母1,r,      | beer [bis]                  |
| dead [ded]                 | 读作 [ei]:                        | j 后面时读 [u:]:      |                             |
| 但 bre:k [breik]            | eight [eit]                     | blew [blu:]       |                             |
| great [greit]              | neighbour ['neiba] grey [grei]  | crew [kru:]       |                             |
| ou<[au]                    | our [ɔ:]<br>[auə]               | ower [auə]        | ough [o:]                   |
| bouse [haus]               | pour [po:]                      | towel[tauəl]      | fought [fo:t]               |
| mouth [maus]               | flour [flauə]                   | power [pau=]      | thought [00:t]              |
| young [jan]                |                                 |                   | 但 though [ðou]              |
| trouble ['trab!]           |                                 |                   | through [0ru:]              |
| youth [ju:θ]               |                                 |                   |                             |
| group [gru:p]              |                                 |                   |                             |

| ig [ai]          | ia<br>ie<br>io [aiə] | ui [ju:]            |  |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| design [di'zain] | dialogue ['dai=log]  | suit [sju:t]        |  |
| bright [brait]   | Quiet [kwai=t]       | nuisance ['nju:sns] |  |
|                  | violence ['vaiələns] | 但ui的前面有辅音字          |  |
|                  |                      | 母l,r,j 时,读作 [u:]:   |  |
|                  | 1                    | fruit [fru:t]       |  |
|                  |                      | juice [d3u:s]       |  |

## 3. 元音字母组合在非重读音节的读法

| ar<br>or<br>er<br>ir(yr) [2]<br>ur  | aj<br>ay<br>ey  | ia<br>ou<br>our [a]                                 |
|---|---|---|
| sugar ['jugə]<br>effort ['efət]<br>perform [pə'fə:m]<br>martyr ['ma:tə]<br>saturday ['sætədi] | certain ['sə:tin]  portrait ['po:trit]  Monday ['mandi]  valley ['væli] | special ['spe[əl] nervous ['nə:vəs] labour ['leibə] |
| iou [i#]  | - tion<br>- sion<br>- shion   [ʃən] 或 [ʃn]                              | -ure [•]  |
| period ['piəriəd]<br>curious ['kjuəriəs]  | production [prə'dak[ən] version ['və:ʃən] fashion ['fæʃən]              | figure ['figə] injure ['ind3ə]                      |

# 4. 辅音字母组合的读法

| ch<br>tch [t]]   | sc   | gue [g]   | gh [f]  |
|--|--|---|---|
| child [t]aild] teach [ti:t]] catch [kæt]] 但ch有时读作[k] character ['kærikt*] echo ['ek*u] | 1) sc 的后面是元音字母e,i 时读作[s].scene [si:n]science [sai=ns]2) sc 后面是元音字母a,o,u 时读作[sk]:scarf [ska:f]scorn [sko:n] | guide [gaid]<br>league [li:g]<br>但 gu 有时可以读作<br>[gw],尤其在词中时:<br>language<br>['længwid3] | enough [i'naf] rough [raf] phrase [freiz] telephone ['telif=un] |
| sh [ʃ]   | th [0]   | wh [w]  |   |
| shirt [[s:t] wash [wof] fish [fi]]   | think [θiŋk] method ['meθəd] 但在፳浸、代浸、连词中 th 常读作 [ð]: this [ðis] they [ðei] than [ðæn] with [wið]           | why [wai] whip [wip] 但wh后面是元音字母 o时读作[h], who [hu:] whole [həul]                         |   |

# 三、英语句子重读

#### 1. 一般规律

一般情况下,在句子中需要重读的词包括名词、动词(除 be、助动词和情态动词外)、形 容词、副词和疑问词。冠词、人称代词、连词、介词等结构词不重读。

[例 1] 指出划线句子中哪些字要重读:

- Excuse me, but where's the nearest bookshop?
- You have to cross a bridge and then turn to the right.
  - A. cross, bridge, then, turn, right B. cross, bridge, right
  - C have, cross, turn, right
- D. cross, bridge, turn, right

#### [答案] A

[例 2] ——I'm glad to have met you

-I hope we shall meet again soon

A, hope, meet, again

B. I, meet, soon

C. hope, shall, meet, soon

D. hope, meet, again, soon

#### [答案] D

[例 3] — What do you expect me to put on my back when I go?

——I had not thought of that.

A. expect, put, back, go

B what, expect, put, go

C. what, expect, put, on, back, go D. expect, put, on, back, go

### [答案 C 2. 特殊规律

结构词一般不重读,但是,在下列情况下要重读:

A. 在句子中作主语或宾语的指示代词和不定代词要重读。

[例 4] ——Who's the man?

—That's the man who helped me.

A. that, man, helped

B. man, helped

C. that, man, who, helped

D. man, who, helped

#### [答案] A

[例 5] ——This is all I can tell you.

--- Thank you.

A, this, I, tell

B. this, all, tell

C, all, I, tell

D. this, can, tell

#### [答案] B

B. 助动词、动词be及介词在句首、句尾时可以重读;它们与副词 not 结合在一起时要 重读。

[例 6] ——Can you come this afternoon?

---Yes, I can

A. Yes B. can C. Yes, I D. Yes, can

[答案] D

[例 7] — Won't you please sit down?

---Thank you

A please, sit

B. won't, please, sit

C won't, please, sit, down

D. please, sit, down

[答案] C

[例 8] — May I come to see you at five?

\_\_\_Sorry, I'll be busy at that time.

A. may, come, see

B. come, see, five

C. come, see, you, five D. may, come, see, five

[答案] D

# 四、英语语调

英语句子(或短语)的语调通常有三种:降调(用"\"表示)、升调(用"人"表示)和平调。 在说话或朗读时根据情景和表达意义的不同而决定在句末(或短语末)用升调或降调,不在 句末(或短语末)的词用平调。

- 1、降调的用法
- --般情况下,降调用于 A:陈述句, B:特殊疑问句, C:感叹句以及 D:表示命令或一般 清求的祈使句。

Α.

- 7 Thank you.
- We're going to the \( \gamma \) market.
- What he said was not quite \( \gamma \) right.

B.

- Where were you \( \) born?
- How have you been getting a \ long?

- What a fine \ day!
- How fast he \( \gamma\) runs!

D.

- Go and fetch me my J gloves.
- Please drop in any time you \(\gamma\) like.
- Come \( \) in.

注意:一般疑问句通常用升调,但是,在下列情况下,要用降调:

- (1) 表示建议
- \_\_\_ I don't drink \( \) coffee.
  - —Would you like a cup of \tau tea, then?

- · \_\_\_I'm afraid I can't come this evening.
- ---Are you free tomorrow \( \) night?
- (2) 表示强硬的命令
- Will you stop \(\gamma\) talking!
- 2. 升调的用法

升调通常用于  $A_1$ 一般疑问句;  $B_1$ 表示语气很婉转的请求的祈使句;  $C_1$  位于句首的状语和状语从句以及  $D_1$ 并列句中的第一分句。

#### Α.

- Is Comrade Liu at † home?
- Did you have a good time last 1 night?
- Have you read the fook?

#### В.

- Don't go back just J yet.

#### C.

- · Although your work still has some mis take, it is better than before.
- When he arrived at the J station, the train hed left.

#### D.

• He was always close to the J people and the people loved him.

注意:特殊疑问句一般要用降调,但是,当它用以重复对方问题或要求对方重述什么的时候,用升调。

- — How many  $\supset$  children has he?
  - ---How J many? Only one.
- · How \( \) long will you be there?
  - —How ⊅ long? I don't ¬ knew
- —It took me two weeks.
  - —How ∫ long?
- · John told me to do it.
- ---Who told you to J do it?

# 第二章 英语语法知识

# 一、词 法

词法是关于组词造句的规则。词法是句法的基础。

总的来说,英语的词可以分成两大类:实义词和结构词。实义词包括名词、动词、形容词和副词,结构词包括代词、冠词、助动词、介词及连词。实义词本身表示一定的意义,具有词形变化;结构词本身没有固定的词义,其功能只是在句中帮助说明词与词之间的各种不同的语法关系,这类词一般没有词形变化,而且数量有限。但是,它们的用法相当灵活,又缺乏明确的用法规则,所以不易掌握,需要靠平时的积累和记忆,尤其是一些习惯用法和固定搭配。

在复习词法时,重点应放在实义词上。对每一类实义词,我们都必须从形式、意义和功能等三方面着手,清楚地了解每一类实义词的语法功能、与之相对应的语言形式以及它们所表达的意义是什么。比如,动词的语法功能是在句中充当谓语成分,但是当它在句中表达不同的意义时,动词需要用不同的形式(如动作发生的不同时间用时态表示,与主谓之间的不同关系用语态表示等等)。

下面我们仅将词法中的一些语法要点作一简述。

#### 1. 名词

(1) 名词的可数与不可数

在用法上,名词可区分为可数与不可数,其不同特征可归纳如下表。

|      | 可数名词  | 基本特征  1) 单数时必须加冠词或其他限定词;  2) 可以有复数形式。 | 与之相搭配的词  few(a few) many some a lot of all a number •f     |
|------|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| **** | 不可数名词 | 1) 不能与不定冠词连用; 2) 没有复数形式。              | little (a little) much some a lot of all a great amount of |
|      | 说 明   | 在特定的上下文中,名词的可数与不可数可                   | 「以相互转换。  |

[例1] \_\_\_ is a great nuisance to students at many schools.

A. The noises of the traffics

B. The noises of the traffic

C. The noise of the traffics

D. The noise of the traffic

[答案] D

[分析] noise 和 traffic 都是不可数名词,不能用复数形式。所以,只有 D 是正确 的答案。

[例 2] of molecules.

A. All matter consists

B. All matters consists

C. A matter consists

D. All matter consist

#### [答案] A

[分析] matter 是一个不可数名词,它不能有复数形式(排除 B),也不能与不定冠词连 用(排除 C),而且在用法上是单数的(排除 D)。

[例3] The scientist gave us\_\_ on how to do our experiment.

A. a mumber of advices B. an advice

C. a piece of advice

D. many advices

[答案] C

[分析] 不可数名词在表示具体数量概念时,必须借用其他一些名词(即量名词)。如: a piece of advice, three boxes of chalk 等。

#### (2) 名词单复数形式的特殊用法

| 用法说明        |  | 常   | 见                              | 名               | 词                | 及             | 例      | 词   |     |  |
|-------------|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------|-----|-----|--|
| 单数形式复数意义    | <ol> <li>集体名词:family,</li> <li>表示数量概念的名词</li> </ol>    |   |                                |                 | ıd, m            | illion.       | ••     |     | 4.7 |  |
| 复数形式单数用法    | 1) 一ics 结尾的名词: 2) 以一ing 结尾的名词: 3) 表示由两个部分组员在使用时应特别注意   | 引: Surre<br>文的事物<br>:<br>are her<br>pair of | oundir<br>名称:如<br>re.<br>trous | gs, be<br>trous | longin<br>ers, p | gs,<br>glasse | s, pan | ıts |     |  |
| 复数形式特殊意义    | work(工作)—werks<br>compass(指南针)—<br>cloth(布)—clothes(   | compas                                      | ses (B                         | 规)              |                  |               |        |     |     |  |
| <b>国定结构</b> | in high spirits to give one's respe to sing sb's prais |   | sb.                            |                 |                  |               |        |     |     |  |

[例4]\_\_\_ teachers and students were crowded in the hall, listening to a talk given by a former Red Army man.

A. Three hundred of

B. Three hundreds

C. Three hundreds of

D. Three hundred

#### [答案] D

[分析] hundred, thousand 之类表示数量概念的名词,如果表示具体数量(即受数词 修饰)时,不用复数形式,也不与of连用。但是,如果仅仅是表示数量之多时,这些名词必须采 用复数形式,而且要与介词 of 连用: Hundreds of teachers and students were crowded

in the hall.

[例 5] Robert Bruce had to hide himself in the \_\_\_\_ because of his failure. in the fight.

A woods B wood C wooden D woodes

[答案] A

[分析] wood 的单数形式意思"木材",而其复数形式,意思是"树林"。

- 2. 代词
- (2) 代词在用法上的呼应关系

使用代词是避免名词重复的一种方式,所以,我们通常可以从上下文中找到它所替代的 名词或名词短语,即代词的先行词。在用法上,代词必须与其先行词保持数、人称和性几个 方面的呼应关系。请观察下列各句中的代词用法,

- Here is the man who called you (who = the man)
- Mary said that she would go.(she = Mary)
- The students in Class A are more intelligent than those in Class B. (those = the students)
- That book has lost its cover. I will put a new one on it tomorrow. (one = cover, it = that book)

[例 6] I've got some news for you, and I'm glad to tell you that\_\_\_\_.

A. they are good

B, they're good

C. its good

D. it's good

[答案] D

[分析] 在本例中,代词所要替代的是一个不可数名词(news),故要选择单数形式的代 词。

[例7] She sometimes felt herself in danger of her father's violence. It was which had given her the palpitations(颤抖).

A, that

B. it C. what D. all

#### [答案] A

[分析] 本例中的第二分句是一个强调句结构。根据题意,待选择项是替代第一分句所 表达的整个概念。that 通常可以用来替代一个不可数名词或某个抽象概念,而it 只能用来代 替一个具体的名词短语,如:I lost my umbrella yesterday, but I haven't found it vet. (it = my umbrella).

[例 8] The model plane on the desk isn't\_\_\_\_, It belongs to \_\_\_.

A. mine...his

B. his...her

C. her...me

D. me...you

#### [答案] B

[分析] 名词性物主代词相当于"形容词性物主代词+名词"的用法,用以代替某一名称。 本例中的第一分句应该选择一个名词性物主代词,因为它在句中用来代替主语的名词(=his model plane), 以避免重复; 而第二分句表示所属关系,其含义是"某物属于某人",故待选 择项应该是人称代词的宾格形式。

#### (2) 人称代词及其变格形式

| 人称代词 |      | 物主代词  |        | 55 BL //S 33        |
|------|------|-------|--------|---------------------|
| 主格   | 宾 格  | 形容词性  | 名词性    | 反身代词                |
| I    | me   | my    | mine   | myself              |
| we   | us   | our   | ours   | ourselves           |
| you  | you  | your  | yours  | yourself/yourselves |
| he   | him  | his   | his    | himself             |
| she  | her  | her   | hers   | herself             |
| it   | it   | its   |        | itself              |
| they | them | their | theirs | them selves         |

#### (3) 不定代词的用法说明

| 不定代词                  | 用法及意义  | 搭配名词             |
|-----------------------|--|------------------|
| both, either, neither | 指两个人或物,both 表示"两者都",either 表示选择意义,neither 表示否定意义                     | 可数名词             |
| all, none             | 指两个以上的人或物,all表示肯定意义,none表示否定意义                                       | 复数可数名词<br>或不可数名词 |
| some,any              | 1) some 用于肯定句, any 多用于疑问句、否定句或条件状语从句。<br>2) 发问的目的是为了证实某事时,问句也用 some。 | 可数名词或<br>不可数名词   |
| many                  | 都表示"许多"意义  | 可数名词             |
| much                  | 一种农小 叶罗 总人   | 不可数名词            |
| few                   | 都表示"没有多少,很少(否定)"意义   | 可数名词             |
| little                | 神森小 は有多少が以り(日尾) 思入   | 不可数名词            |

[例 9] It didn't take me long to arrange my belongings, for I had bought \_\_\_\_\_ B. a little C. few D. a few A. little

#### [答案] A

[分析] 在本例中,不定代词所指代的是名词 belongings。这一名词虽然在形式上 是复数的,但在用法却是单数的,故只能在 little 和 a little之间作出选择。根据题意,这里 要选择的应该是表示否定意义的 little。

[例 10] "How many students are there in the room?"" "

A. None

B. No one C. No many D. Not many ones

#### [答案] A

[分析] none 和 no one 用作回答用法时的区别在于, none用于"How many/much…?" 的问句,而 no one则用于"who…?"的问句。

[例11] She can speak English better than \_\_\_else.

A, the one

B. no one C. anyone D. another

#### [答案] C

[分析] else 可以与 no one 和 anyone 连用。但是, no one else(没有别人)在逻辑意

# 义上与本题的上下文不完全相吻合,故选择C。

# 3 形容词和副词的比较等级结构

|       | 比较等级结构  |   | 用                                      | 法   | 说                      | 明   |  |  |
|-------|---|---|--|---|------------------------|---|--|--|
| 基本结构  | 原级<br>as…as(或 not so<br>…as)<br>比较级<br>比较级形式+<br>than<br>最高级形式+<br>表示比较范围的介词短语或从句 | 群体(其中包括这个成员<br>His pronunciation i<br>His pronunciation<br>2) 比较等级结构可以受某<br>any, no, rather, a        | 员)进行比<br>is worse<br>is the w<br>t些词语修 | 较。试比较<br>than any<br>orst in th<br>饰,常见的有 | one else's<br>e class. | 把一个群体中的一员与整个这个<br>in the class.<br>ery much, far, a lot, lots,              |  |  |
|       | The more the more   | The older I get, the happier I am.  The sooner you start to do it, the more quickly you'll finish it. |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
| lidt. | 比较级and比较级   | It's getting darker and darker,   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
| 特殊结构  | 用 equal, inferior, same, similar, superior 和 the way 等词语表示                        | Henry's   | imilar 和                               | superior !                                | 要加 to: M               | same grade as Henry.<br>fary's pan is similar to<br>ne way his father does. |  |  |
|       | [例 12] "Di  | d you en <b>jo</b> y listenir   | ng to re                               | ecords?                                   |                        |   |  |  |
|       | "I t  | hink records are of   | ten                                    | an acti                                   | ual perfe              | ormance."   |  |  |
|       | A. as good  | as or better than   |  | B. as                                     | good or                | better than   |  |  |
|       | C. like good  | d or better than  |  | D. as                                     | good as                | any other   |  |  |
|       | [答案]A   |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       | [分析] 根据   | 比较等级的基本结构   | ,原级比                                   | 较用"as                                     | ···as"结构               | <b>与,比较级结构是"比较级</b>   |  |  |
| 形式    | than",本例  | 是这两种结构的结合   | 0                                      |   |                        |   |  |  |
| •     | [例 13] Joh  | n gives me more h   | elp tha                                | n   |                        |   |  |  |
| 747   | A. Tom is B. Tom does C. Tom has D. Tome gives                                    |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       | [答案] B  |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       |   |   |  |   |                        | 同的部分,突出比较的部   |  |  |
| 分。    |   | 谓语部分,从句中应仍  |  |   | -                      |   |  |  |
|       |   | weather was   |  |   |                        | ected.  |  |  |
|       |   | B. quite C.   | pretty                                 | D, r                                      | ather                  |   |  |  |
|       | [答案] D  |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       | [分析] 在上述四个待选择项中, rather 常可以用来修饰比较等级结构。<br>4. 动词                                   |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       |   |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       | (1) 时态  |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       | (以 write 为例   | <b>(1)</b>  |  |   |                        |   |  |  |
|       |   |   |  |   |                        |   |  |  |

| 时 态   | 形 式                        | 用 法 说 明  |  |
|-------|----------------------------|--|--|
| 一般现在时 | write/writes               | 1) 注意各种时态所表达的时间概念以及说话者对该动作的态度和看法   |  |
| 一般过去时 | wrote                      | (如动作是否已经完成或是否正在进行着等)。  |  |
| 一般将来时 | shall/will+write<br>或其他表达式 | 2) 在英语中,某些时间状语(短语或从句)总是与一定的时态搭配使   |  |
| 过去将来时 | could+write<br>或其他表达式      | 一 用. 例如,确定的过去时间状语总是与一般过去时连用;"by+过去时间"与过去完成时连用;in three days之类状语与将来时连用;"for+时间" |  |
| 现在进行时 | is am are + writing        | 与延续性动词的完成时连用等等。<br>3)注意时态的一致性问题。   |  |
| 过去进行时 | was were + writing         |  |  |
| 现在完成时 | have has + written         |  |  |
| 过去完成时 | had+written                |  |  |

[例 15] We \_\_\_\_ an English lesson when a visitor entered the classroom.

A. are having

B. were having

C. will have

D. were had

[答案] B

[分析] 过去进行时表示一时用法,即表示背景,在这个背景中忽然发生了一个新的动作。这种用法常与 when 连用, when 引导的从句就是说明这个新发生的动作。本例全句的意思是"我们在上英语课的时候(背景),一位来访者忽然走进教室(新发生的动作)。"

[例 16] By the time the new pupil \_\_\_\_ enough courage to raise his hand, the bell \_\_\_\_ for dismissing the class.

- A. was gathering; had already rung
- B. had gathered; was already ringing
- C. gathered; already rang
- D. would gather; would already have rung

#### [答案] A

[分析] 根据题意,本例说明的是一个过去动作。在这一情况下, by the time 引导的从句通常用一般过去时或过去进行时,主句要用过去完成时;此外, by+过去时间也是与过去完成时连用:By the end of last month they had finished the project.

#### (2) 被动语态

| 形  | 亢  | be 的 各 种 时 态+动 词 的 过 去 分 词  |
|----|----|---|
| 意  | 义  | 表示主语是谓语动词所表达的动作的受事者   |
| 用法 | 说明 | ·不是所有动词都有被动形式。不及物动词(或表示不及物意义的短语)不能用于被动语态,如 happen, break out, take place等;某些及物动词至少在一些意义上不能用于被动语态,如 fit, have, lack等。 ·注意被动意义与被动形式的区别。  1)被动形式不总是具有被动意义。例如,过去分词有时用来表达主语的状态和情况:I am determined to do that. / John was tired when he came home.  2)被动意义有时用主动形式来表达: This book was easy to read.(this book 与 read 之间存在被动关系)。 |