

英语应用能力 B 级考试 复 习 指 导

Reviewing and Guiding Materials

About English Test on Band B



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语 法 概 论

名词单复数

名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。不可数名词通常被看作单数。

可数名词的单复数:

I. “无规则变化”单数变复数:

man ~ men, child ~ children, foot ~ feet, tooth ~ teeth, 老鼠 mouse ~ mice, 鹅 goose ~ geese, woman ~ women, policeman ~ policemen, Chinese ~ Chinese, Japanese ~ Japanese, sheep ~ sheep, deer ~ deer

II. “规则变化”单数变复数的方法详见“一般现在时”IV. to do 句型“附”。

Box ~ boxes, 英雄 hero ~ heroes, tomato ~ tomatoes, potato ~ potatoes, country ~ countries, thief ~ thieves, watch ~ watches, orange ~ oranges, 喜剧 comedy ~ comedies, cassette ~ cassettes

注意: 1. Maths is very important. 其中“数学 Maths”是单数, 象这一类名词还有消息 news 政治 politics, 物理 physics. 经济 economics, 工具 means.

2. Press, people, cattle, poultry, militia family, police, class, team, group, staff, crowd, audience 等集合名词可以看作单数也可以看作复数。

写出复数形式: 救护车 Ambulance, 蝴蝶 butterfly, lorry, option, video, remote control, 病毒 virus,

不可数名词: 不能在后面加 s; 也不能在前面加 a, an; 这些是不可数名词: water milk ink beer sugar tea (茶水) bread rice meat pork fish (鱼肉), advice 等。这样表示: “一条消息” a piece of news; “两块面包” two pieces of bread

动词时态

一般现在时:

一般现在时表示经常反复性的动作或存在的状态: 分为 to be, to have, there be, to do 四种句型的: 它们又可以具有感叹句、陈述句、含有情态动词的句型和祈使句后三种又有肯定、否定和疑问句的基本变换。

注意: 一般现在时通常有下列时间状语和谓语连用:

often, usually, sometimes, every 加时间, once a 接时间, seldom

I. To be 句型肯定式的构成: I am--- He (She It 及第三人称单数) is--- We (They You) are--- 在 am is are 后面加 not 构成否定句; 将 be 提到句首构成疑问句。用 am is are 填空:

1. The clerk _____ at the FEC money exchange (外汇兑换处).

2. Her husband and I _____ (not, be) classmates.

3. _____ Tom and his friends?

II. To have 句型的肯定式: 第三人称单数做主语用 has, 非第三人称单数做主语用 have; 表示“具有”的“有”(英试英语表示“有”时, 在后面加 got)。变否定式: 在 have has 后加 not (any 复数), 也可以加 no 名词; 变疑问式: 将 have has 提到句首。(但是美式英语将“to have”放入“to do”句型)

用 have,has 填空, 然后用英试和美式英语几种方法变成否定句和疑问句:

1.The tourists _____ some luggage.

2.The butcher _____ some cases.

III. **There be** 句型表示某时某地“存在”的“有”, **There is** 接单数名词; **There are** 接复词。

用 have has 或者 am is are 完成下列句子:

1. There _____ some ingredient in my greengrocer. 我的水果店里有些配料。

2. There _____ three hundred and sixty five days in a year.

3. The wall _____ two windows in it.

否定式及疑问式与 to be 句型基本相同。

将以上句子变为否定句和疑问句。

IV. **To do** 句型: (“do”是指除了 to be, to have, there be 以外的其他一类行为动词)

肯定式: 第三人称单数作主语时谓语动词加“s”, 其余人称作主语时谓语用动词原形。

否定式: (第三人称单数) 主语+does not 动词原形 (注意去掉动词后面的“s”) +……

(非第三人称单数) 主语+ do not 动词原形+……

疑问式: Does+ (第三人称单数) 主语+动词原形+…?

Do+ (非第三人称单数) 主语+动词原形+…?

“附”: 一般现在时第三人称单数做主语谓语动词加 s 的方法 (可数名词变复数加 s 的方法与此相同):

在以字母 s, sh, ch, x 结尾、部分以 o 结尾的词尾加 es; 在以辅音加 y 结尾的词尾去 y 加 ies; 在以 f, fe 结尾的词尾去掉 f 或 fe 加 ves; 其余直接在末尾加 s.

用括号中动词的适当形式填空:

1. One of my cousins (go) _____ the CITS (中国国际旅行社) every week.

2. She often (buy) _____ dessert (甜食) there, but she (not study) _____ English well.

3. They usually _____ (wash up) something after work.

变否定句和疑问句:

4. This enthusiast (热心人) finishes reading an editorial (社论) during an hour.

5. He intends to keep the date. 他想赴约。

6. Both of his girlfriends show up. 他的两个女朋友都到场。

V. 感叹句:

用 How+形容词 (副) +主谓……! What(a)+形容词+名词 (或者复数名词) …! 构成; 此处的 how what 表示“多么……!”

1. _____ happy he gets hold of his girlfriend! 或者 _____ happy!

2. _____ a particular (特别的) boy he is! 或者 _____ a boy!

VI. 含有情态动词的句子:

肯定式由 can may must (强调客观“不得不”时用 has to, have to) need dare (ought to, should) 加动词原形构成; **否定式**在它们后面加 Not; **疑问式** 将情态动词提到句首。但请注意下面的用法:

1. May I break up the wood into fibre (纤维)? No. You mustn't do it.

2. Must we cut down the trees fast? No, you needn't.

3. Her aunt is in the ward. She has to help her do some house work.

4. can 的将来时态只能用 will (shall) be able to 代替。

VII. 祈使句:

有“省略主语 you、谓语用动词原形”两个特点。

例如:

Be careful. Don't be late for class any more. (否定句)

Stand up! Stand up, will you? (附加疑问句)

将下列祈使句变成否定句和附加疑问句:

1. Please mix with water and sugar.

2. Be quiet, please.

一般将来时

一般将来时表示“将来会发生的动作或存在的状态”。通常有这些时间状语和它连用: in the future, tomorrow, next (接时间), this (接时间), in (接一段时间), by the time, soon, sometime, today.

肯定式构成分下列几种情况:

I. 主语 **shall(will)**+动词原形+---

1. She will be particular happy because of falling in love with her tutor.

她将会因为爱上导师特别高兴。

2. He will be back soon.. 他不久就会回来。

3. We'll have our Tv phones in several years. 几年以后我们将有电视电话。

4. Perhaps you will be able to see the caller himself who rings you up on the screen of the phone in the future. 将来你可能会从电话机里看到给你打电话的人。

II. 主语 **am (is, are)going to**+动词原形+---

1. He's going to bring a video. 带一个录象机回来

2. There is going to be a new documentary tomorrow evening. 明天晚上将有新闻记录片。

III. 主语 **am(is, are)about to**+ 动词原形---

.The doctor is about to maintain the safe of the maternity .医生将会保护产妇的安全。

否定式在 will shall is am are 后面加 not, (will not~ won't, shall not ~shan't);

疑问式将 will shall is am is are 提到句首。

仿照下列形式将以上句子变成否定式和疑问式:

Will he go to photocopy the answer sheets with me this evening? No, he won't.

Are there going to be many audience in the hall tomorrow afternoon? Yes, there are.

IV. go come 的现在进行时可以表示即将发生的动作。

He is coming. 他就要来了。

一般过去时

一般过去时常与这些状语连用: yesterday, last 接时间, 时间加 ago, 或者上下文有含过去时的句子(when, before, after 过去时从句)

I. 肯定式

用相应的过去式: be→was were, have(has)→had (有), can→could+动词原形, may→might+动词原形, have(has) to → had to+动词原形, to do 句型用它们相应的过去式。

1. It took him two hours to finish his homework..

2. When did he see the doctor? He saw the doctor this afternoon.

II. 否定式:

1. 在 was were had (表示“有”) could might must needed 等 后面加 not
He could not stop singing.

2. 主语+did not+动词原形

He did not have to take any umbrella there.

III. 疑问式:

1. 将 was were had 及情态动词的过去式提到句首

Was he good at grammar in the conventional university?

2. *Did*+主语+ 动词原形+---? 例如:

She gave up smoking last year. → Did she give up smoking last year?

Yes, she did.

IV. 动词过去式的构成:

不规则动词见书末附表;

规则动词在词尾加

1. 动词以辅音加 y 结去 y 加 ied; study studied, try tried, worry worried
2. 动词以重读闭音和一个辅音结尾, 重写末尾辅音加 ed; omitted(省略), admitted(允许), mapped(以地图表示), planned(计划), preferred(宁可), stopped(停止);
3. 动词以 e 结尾只加 d; liked
4. 上述情况以外的动词直接加 “ed”: switched. 注意: [miks] 以两个辅音音标结尾, 直接加 ed: mix → mixed.

现在进行时

现在进行时态表示“现在正在进行的动作”;

肯定式由 am(is are)+ V~ing 现在分词构成;

I. 现在分词由动词原形加 ing 构成。

1. 如果动词以重读闭音节和一个辅音结尾, 双写末尾辅音字母加 ing.
putting, sitting, stopping, running swimming, beginning, winning
 2. 如果动词以不发音的 e 结尾则去掉 e 加 ing: having, living, purchasing (买)
 3. 其余动词直接加 ing: studying worrying
- 有几个特殊的动词: lie → lying, die → dying

II. 在下列情况下, 通常用现在进行时态: now, Look---! Listen! 或者句子的上下文中有“某人 am is are 在某处”, 或上下文有现在进行时。

1. We are having our English lesson now.
2. Look! A few Korean boys are dancing on the stage..
3. Listen! The child is singing well.
4. My sister is in her room. She is going over her English lessons.
5. The secretary is typewriting. Her boss is dealing with things.
6. Are you washing up the bowls? Yes, I am.

注意: 这些动词一般不用于进行时态: be, like, have (有), believe, hate, know, wound, appear, see, hear 等

否定式和疑问式的变化方法和 to be 句型同。

过去进行时态:

过去进行时态表示过去某一具体时刻正在进行的动作。有下列时间状与谓语动词连用: 几点钟接 yesterday (last 时间), this time(过去), at that time, at the moment, 由 was were + V~ing 构成。例如:

1. Our monitor was summing up his work at eight this morning.
2. The old man was almost knocked off by the taxi. Just then a policeman was coming.
3. At that time, people were not setting up the station. But passengers were traveling.

将来进行时态:

肯定式: will (shall) be + V~ing; 或者 is(am, are)going to be + V.ing

I. 表示在将来某一时刻或某一时间里正在进行的动作:

Tom will be watching Tv. at half past eight tomorrow morning.

II. 表示按预定计划将要做的事情。

1. I 'll be waiting for you in my office this after noon.

2.翻译: 明天下午三点钟我在电影院门口等你。

现在完成时:

I.表经验、经历、最近发生过的事情和状况、表示过去发生目前还在进行的动作。

下列时间和条件常和现在完成时连用: ever, never, already, yet, just, for 加一段时间, since 接“过去时从句”或“过去的时间”, how long, how many times, once (或者几次), recently, during these days, 没有明显的时间, 等。

II.肯定式: has 或 have 加动词的过去分词构成。

1. I have waited for him for an hour. I don't think he will come here.

2.The time table has changed since she visited town last week.

3.I have seen that film.我看过那部电影。(没有时间词)

否定式在 have, has 后面加 not;

1.I have not lost any things.

2.I haven't heard from Zhang Ming

疑问式将 Have, Has 提到句首。

1. Have you seen the doctor? Yes, I have.

2. Has he had lunch?

III.动词的过去分词有两种形式:

规则动词: 在动词原形后面加 ed (和规则动词的过去式变化方法相同)。

不规则动词: 见后面附表。

IV.表示短暂性动作动词的现在完成时态, 不能和这些(表示一段时间的)词连用:

for 一段时间, since (从句,过去的时间), how long, twice.例如:

1. He went to Beijing last Sunday. He has been there for six days. 去

2. They bought the video in 1998. they have had it for three years. 买

3. I joined the army four years ago. How long have you been in the army? 参军

表示短暂性动作的动词有: go, come, begin, leave, start, buy, sell, borrow, lend 等。

4.“have gone to 某地” 表示去了某地没有离开那个地方(未回)。

“have been to 某地” 表示去过某地已离开那个地方(已回)。

1) 你去过西班牙吗? Have you been to Spain?

2) 他到哪里去了? Where has he gone?

将来完成时由 will (shall)have(is am are going to have)+过去分词构成。

过去完成时

肯定式: 由 had+过去分词构成: 表示“过去”的“过去”完成的动作。如果句子中有 by 加过去的时间, 谓语动词必须用过去完成时。在间接引语中, 如果主句的谓语是过去式, 宾语从句中有完成时的条件, 从句谓语要用过去完成。在复合句中 before 从句的谓语是过去式, 主句谓语用过去完成时。

1. I didn't meet Kate at the party. She had left by the time I arrived.

2.Before I went it over, I had forgotten that.

否定句:在 had 后面加 not.

疑问句:将 had 提句首

现在完成进行时态

它由 has (have)been+V~ing 现在分词构成。有时与现在完成时区别不大。表示从过去某一时刻开始到现在已完成一部分但还在进行的动作。

1.He/read /two hours He has been reading for two hours.

He/read/ 54 pages so far He's read 54 pages so far.

仿照以上例句，用完成进行和现在完成时造下列句子：

2.Linda /travel/Europe/three months

She/visit /six countries so far

3.Jimmy/play/tennis/he was 11

He/win/the national championship for times

4.they/make/films/they left college

5.they/make/ten films/they /left college

现在完成进行时的否定式与疑问式与现在完成时的基本相同。

被动语态

I. 英语有主动语态和被动语态。被动语态由助动词 **be**+过去分词构成。它的主语是动作的承受者。这个过去分词（或动词词组）必须能带宾语。被动语态可用于各种时态。

The work is not done by machines.（一般现在时）

The window was cleaned by the boy.（一般过去时）

These papers have been marked. By the teacher.（现在完成时）

Potatoes can be changed into crisps.（情态动词的被动语态）

These spring rolls are being made now.（现在进行时）

被动语态没有完成进行时和将来进行时。

II. 被动语态的否定式和疑问式同 to be, to have 句型的基本方法相同。

基本句型转换小结

否定句：

1. 如果句子中有 is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had, can, could, may, must, might, need, needed, dare, dared, will, shall, would, should, 可以在后面加 not 构成否定句。
2. 果句子中有加 s 的动词去掉 s 在前面加 does not,
3. 如果句子的谓语是行为动词的过去式，将它改为动词原形在前面加 didn't;
4. 如果句子中有 hardly, seldom, never, few, little, no, neither, none, nobody, 这些句子本身就是否定句。

一般疑问句：

1. 如果句子中有以上第 1 条的动词，就将它们提到句首变为一般疑问句；
2. 如果句子中谓语是加 s 的动词，就去掉 s 在句首加 Does 发问。
3. 如果句子的谓语是 to do 句型的过去式就将它改为动词原形，在句首加 Did 发问。

特殊疑问句

疑问词加一般疑问句构成特殊问句。疑问词如下：what, when. Where, who, which, how, what colour, how old, how long, how often(多久一次), whom, 等。特殊问句不能用 yes, no 回答。

将下列特殊问句译成汉语：

1. Why did he decide not to go home early ? What did Alan think of food there ?
2. Who was the interesting young women Alan met?
3. How long did he live in Tenerife?
4. What did the women do when her pet came back ?
5. How often do you go to the cinema

定语从句

一个小句子起到一个词的作用，修饰名词叫定语从句。如果定语从句修饰“某人、某物”

等名词，由关系代词引导；修饰地点、时间、原因的名词大多由关系副词引导。

1. He is a man **whom** we should learn from .
2. The chair **that** I bought yesterday has been taken away.
3. At the time **when** I saw him, he was well.
4. The machine can use a language, in **which** each word has only one meaning

状语从句

I. 方式状语从句 (Adverbial clause of manner)

1. I can't understand why you spend your holiday as you do.
2. You treated him as if he was a little boy.

II. 让步状语从句 (Adverbial clause of concession)

1. Both Chinese and Western medicine are used, although most of patients and all doctors are Chinese.

III. 结果状语从句 (Adverbial clause of result): It's such a good chance that we mustn't miss it.

IV. 目的状语从句 (Adverbial clause of purpose) He spoke slowly in order that everyone should understand.

V. 时间状语和地点状语，略。

名词性从句

名词性从句包括主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句。宾语从句紧接在及物动词或介词后面；既与间接引语有关，更直接地与陈述句、选择问句及特殊问句有关。

I. 宾语从句里是陈述句词序。

1. I don't know where he lives. 比较: Where does he live ?
2. I want to know whether he is from Mongolia or not.
3. Could you tell me when he leaves for Beijing ?
when where 在从句里作连接副词。

II. 主语从句举例如下：

1. That they will come to our party is certain.
2. Why she did this is not known.
3. Where the conference will be held has not been decided yet.
4. What he said was right.

what, that 在此处是连接代词；试将 1 2 3 题用 it 带形式主语改写好。

III. 表语从句。

5. That's what I was just thinking.
6. Our belief is that things will improve.
7. The first problem is where we should put it

谓语的就近原则 注意划线的词组

1. There **are** sixty pets in the park.. There is a bird and sixty pets in the park.
2. Either he or I **am** keen on them.
3. Not only the children but also their father **is** interested in the comedy
4. Neither Jimmy nor the twins **play** (不打羽毛球) badminton.

主谓一致

1. He and I **are** satisfied what they have done.

2. The iron and steel industry plays an important part. in our national economy.

钢铁工业（只有一个 the）被看作一个事物

3. The food and the textile industry depend mainly on agriculture.

食品和纺织工业（有两个 the）被看作复数

4. To try and fail is better than not to try at all. To read and write are both important to me.

（只带一个 to）

（两个 to）

主语是单数名词，虽然后面跟有下列划线的词还是将主语看作单数：

5. An expert, together with some assistants, **was** sent to help in this work.

6. My girlfriend, as well as my parents, **is** important to me.

还有：no less than, with, like, but, except 引起的短语前面的单数主语不变。

不定代词：

each, 和由 some, any, no., every 构成的复合词, either of, neither of 构成的词组都作单数看待；none of, none 可作复数也可作单数看待。

1. None **know** when that was.

2. Neither of us **has** gone through regular training.

3. Many a man (more than on people) **has** had that kind of experience.

4. We must admit that **not all** the people are interested in it.

我们必须承认并不是所有的人都对它感兴趣。all not 叫部分否定。

5. We must admit that **none of the** people are interested in it. none 全否定

非谓语动词

I. 下列动词 mind, finish, 后面（如果需要动词作宾语）只能接 V.ing 动词

suggest, avoid, stop, can't help, admit, enjoy, require, postpone, put off, delay, practice, fancy, excuse, pardon, advise, consider, deny, endure, escape, miss, keep, keep on

1. Please stop talking and listen to me. Please stop to listen to me. 请停下来听我讲。

这是宾语必须用动名词

这是目的状语

2. This baby enjoys listening to music.

3. Would you mind my turning on the TV set? No, please do. Sorry, please don't.

4. Have you finished reading the editorial (社论)?

II. 下列动词在主动语态里后面的不定式短语通常省略 to；但是在被动语态里不省略。

Make, let, have(使), please, see, watch, notice, look, listen, hear, feel, help (可省也可不省)。

1. I heard the girl sing a song at the next door this morning.

2. The children were made to work fourteen hours every day.

独立主格结构

状语有时候可以由一个名词（代词）和另一成分组成复合结构，叫独立主格结构。“名词加“分”、“形”、“副”、“不定式”、“介”词组成五种形式的“独立主格结构”。

1. The storm having destroyed their hut, they had to live in a cave. (名分)

2. He entered the room, his notes red with cold. (名形)

3. After killing the Japanese soldiers, the two partisans ran away.

4. He put the socks wrong side out. (名副)

5. Here are the first two volumes, the next one to come out next week. (名不定式)

4. She came into the room, a bag in her hand. (名介)

直接引语变间接引语

I. 由直接引语变间接引语，必须去掉引号，注意人称、时态、时间和地点的变化。

II. 直接引语是陈述句: "I want to finish off some work." she said.

间接引用 that 引导: She said **that** she wanted to finish off some work.

直接引语是一般疑问句 "Is he still complaining the weather?" they asked.

间接引用 if(whether)引导: They asked **if (whether)** he was still complaining the whether.

直接引语是选择疑问句: "Do you like a film or a TV play?" He asked me.

间接引用 if(whether)---or 引导: He asked me **whether** I liked a film **or** a TV play.

直接引语是特殊疑问句: "Whom were you looking for?" he asked.

间接引用 "直引" 的疑问词引导: He asked **whom** you had been looking for.

直接引语是祈使句: "Don't play football in the street." The teacher said.

间接引用 to, not to 引导: The teacher told us **not to** play football in the street.

时态的呼应

I. 主句是一般将来时态, 或者是祈使句, 从句通常用一般现在时。

1. I will have to meet him at the station even if it **rains** this afternoon.

2. Please give him the TV set when he **comes** back tomorrow.

II. 主句是带 "过去" 的时态, 从句的时态也有 "过去" 二字:

She **said** that she **had learned** three thousand English words by the end of last term.

如果谓语动词表示一种客观真理, 不受前后句子影响, 仍然用一般现在时。

Our teacher **told** us that the earth **goes** around the sun.

一些词汇的应用

1. although, though, 这是从属连词, 后面接让步状语从句;

We'll try to finish the work in time though (although) we are short of manpower.

They were working hard in spite of heavy rain. In spite of 后面可接宾语或宾语从句。

2. must 指主观愿望, have (has) to 客观条件下 "不得不" 例如:

I missed the ticket for the first bus, so I had to wait for the second one.

3. but, however, because 头一个是并列连词, 后两个是从属连词。

The work was difficult, however, we finished it without any help.

4 停止 stop, 拒绝 refuse, 抵抗 resist, 防止 prevent

You are so fat that you should resist the temptation to eat chocolate.

5. be satisfied with 可以接一个词也可以接从句。

The judge was satisfied with what Mr. Brown said

6. 国家与国籍:

中国 China ___ Chinese, 日本 Japan ___ Japanese, 澳大利亚 Australia ___ Australian, 加拿大 Canada ___ Canadian, 蒙古 Mongolia ___ Mongolian, 马来西亚 Malaysia ___ Malaysian, 美国 America ___ American, 印度 India ___ Indian, 大不列颠 Britain ___ British, 英格兰 England ___ English, 西班牙 Spain ___ Spanish, 苏格兰 Scotland ___ Scottish, 威尔士 Wales ___ welsh, 法国 France ___ French, 伊拉克 Iraq ___ Iraqi

7. **such a** + 形容词 + 名词; 即 **so** + 形容词 + **a** 名词 注意 a 的位置

It was such a hot night that I couldn't go to sleep. 也可以是 so hot a night

8. no 的后面不能接冠词 a, an, the; 但可以接复数名词;

Peter has had no experience in this kind of work. Experience 是不可数名词, 不加 s.

9. Whoever you are, you must have the entrance exam to go into college. No matter who you are

10. What day is today? What is the date today? What is the weather like today?

11. "Did you call the Joseph's office?" "Yes, he is expected back before Friday."

back 实际上是宾补; expected 是 "预计" 的意思。

12. 数词和序数词: 395, three hundred and ninety-five, 1288, one thousand two hundred