

冲刺高考 分层突破

# 英语语法 全新攻略

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- 适应新高考——全新
- 分层突破——提分
- 思维导图——好记
- 实例讲解——易懂
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# 前 言

新课标新理念下的核心素养教育,要求我们关注每一个学生的健康成长。高考制度改革,一年两考推助教学模式的改革。英语分层教学正是基于这个理念下的教育教学方式。为减轻广大一线教师教学中重新整合教材的压力,适应学生自主学习能力的培养,《英语语法全新攻略》应运而生。它解决了学生在日常学习中的常见问题,是一本学生自己能看懂的语法书,是提高成绩的经典秘籍。

本书六大特色如下:

- 1.适应新高考、新题型的需求,加强翻译练习,提高学生写作能力。
- 2.语法内容分为C层(初级)、B层(中级)、A层(高级)三个等级,分层突破,循序渐进,符合教育规律,关注每一个学生的成长。
- 3.基础内容以思维导图的形式出现,符合学生的记忆规律,有助于提高学生的学习效率。
- 4.内容简洁明了,用实例讲解语法规则,附加必要的解释说明,便于学生分条记忆。
- 5.练习精练,精选历年考题,紧扣主题要点,节省学生时间投入。
- 6.包含词义辨析、重点解析、易混词用法对比等内容,相当于一本基础知识手册。

本书集广大一线教师数十年教学之精华,经教育专家之审阅,逢教学改革之东风,走语法学习之捷径,是您成功的奠基之石!

感谢您的使用!书中如存在纰漏之处,敬请您提出宝贵意见,以便我们在今后修订时不断完善!

编 者

2018年11月

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# 第一部分 词类

## 概念

英语中的单词可根据词义及在句子中的作用划分为十类。

词类	英语名称及缩写	例词
名词	noun (n.)	dog, desk, goods
冠词	article (art.)	a, an, the
代词	pronoun (pron.)	I, some, that
数词	numeral (num.)	one, first
介词	preposition (prep.)	in, for, from
连词	conjunction (conj.)	and, if, before
形容词	adjective (a./adj.)	good, kind, wonderful
副词	adverb (ad./adv.)	hard, very, usually
动词	verb (v.)	study, sit, finish
感叹词	interjection (interj.)	oh, ah, well

以上十种词类中,名词、代词、数词、形容词、副词和动词这六种词类有实在意义,在句子中能独立充当成分,称为实词;冠词、介词、连词和感叹词这四种词类在句子中不能独立充当成分,称为虚词。

## 应用要领

一个英语单词可能会有多个类别,在实际应用中也比较复杂。所以我们要把英语语法和词法结合起来才能实现语言的交际功能。下面简介感叹词,其他词类将分别讲解。

## 感叹词

感叹词是表达说话者的感情色彩的词。感叹词不充当句子成分,多放在句首,个别放在句中。常用的感叹词有:

ah/aha/alas/bah/blast/bother/bravo/damn  
good gracious/good heavens/good lord/goodness me/gosh  
hello/hey/hi/huh/hurrah/mm  
oh/o lord/oh dear/ooh/ouch/ow  
tut/ugh/uh/what/whew/why/wow

## 感叹词的用法

1. 表示惊奇、恐惧、痛苦、懊恼、高兴等:oh/ah/ooh/gosh/whew。  
Ah, what a watch!
2. 表示犹豫、惊异、松一口气等:well/mm。  
Well, what shall we do next?
3. 表示惊讶、难过、不耐烦等:oh dear/dear me/my goodness/good gracious(女性多用)。  
Oh dear! Can't you be faster?
4. 表示惊讶、不高兴等:o Lord/good Lord/good heavens(男性多用)。  
O Lord, so big a moon today!
5. 表示痛苦、悲哀等:ow/ouch/alas。  
Ouch, my leg!

6. 表示打招呼:hello/hey/hi。

Hello Mary, nice to meet you again!

7. 表示惊奇、不足为奇:why。

Why, it is so easy!

8. 表示欢呼、得意、高兴等:bravo/hurrah/aha。

Hurrah, she came at last.

9. 表示赞同、同意、理解等:mm/uh/huh。

Mm, you are right.

10. 表示不高兴、厌恶、咒骂等:tut/ugh/bah/bother/blast/damn。

Oh damn! I did have my ID with me!

# 第一章 名词

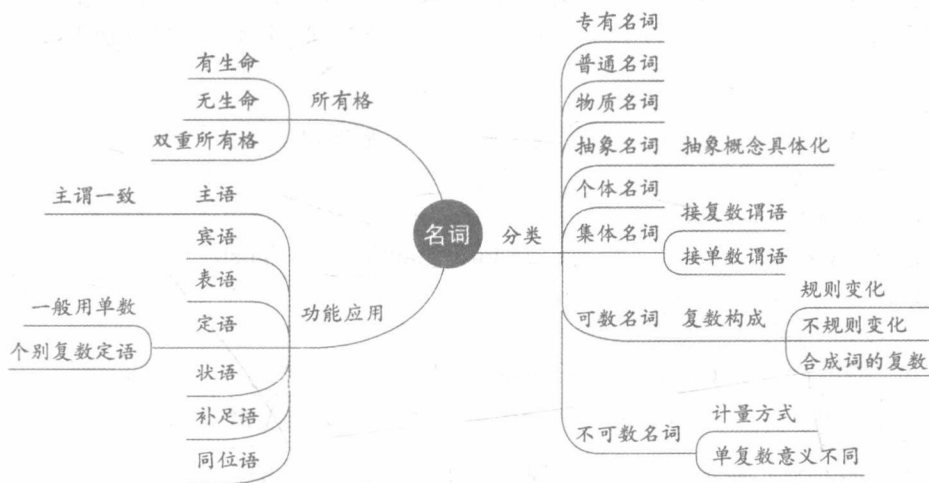
## 概念解读

名词:表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的词。

功能:作主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、补足语和同位语。

应用要领:单数可数名词前必须有修饰词,不可以单独使用;特别要注意的是有些名词永远都是不可数的,不能和不定冠词搭配。

名词的思维导图:



## 要点剖析

### C层·初级要点剖析

#### 一、名词的分类

1. 按使用分:可分为可数名词(个体名词和集体名词)和不可数名词(专有名词、物质名词和抽象名词)。

2. 按词汇意义分:分为专有名词和普通名词(个体名词、集体名词、物质名词和抽象名词)。
- (1)可数名词:可以用数字计算的词,分为单数可数名词和复数可数名词。个体名词和集体名词一般都是可数名词,如 a student, students, a desk, desks 等。
- (2)不可数名词:不能用数字计算的词,没有复数形式,一般用原形。物质名词和抽象名词一般都是不可数名词,如 advice, baggage, change(零钱), furniture, homework, information, knowledge, luggage, money, nature, news, progress, traffic, weather, work(工作)等。
- (3)个体名词:多指具体的人和物,是可数名词,如 a desk, a book, a boy, a teacher 等。
- (4)集体名词:由个体组成的集体,是一群人或某类事物的总称,如 class, audience, team 等。
- (5)普通名词:表示一类人、事物或抽象概念名称的词,如 teacher, wood, confidence 等。
- (6)专有名词:表示个人、机构、组织、地方、国家和节假日等专有名称的词。专有名词的首字母要大写,如果是普通名词构成的专有名词,其中的实词首字母要大写,如 Tom, Oxford University, London, Women's Day, the People's Republic of China 等。
- (7)物质名词:无法分为个体的实物名词,是不可数名词,没有复数形式,不能和不定冠词搭配,如 water, food, bread, air, sugar, furniture 等。
- (8)抽象名词:表示抽象概念的名词,是不可数名词,没有复数形式,不能和不定冠词搭配,如 ability, success, failure, knowledge, pleasure, kindness, comfort, power 等。

## 二、可数名词复数形式的变化规则

情况	方法	例词
一般情况	加-s	students, teachers, doctors, tables
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾	加-es	glasses, dishes, boxes, watches(但 stomach 的复数形式是 stomachs)
以“辅音字母+y”结尾 (专有名词除外)	变 y 为 i, 再加-es	families, babies, armies, bodies
以 f 或 fe 结尾	变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加-es	thieves, wives, knives, shelves, lives
	少数加-s	beliefs, proofs, roofs, chiefs, cliffs
以 o 结尾	以“元音字母+o”结尾 和部分外来词,加-s	radios, videos, zoos, photos, pianos, kilos, studios, solos, bamboos, autos
	以“辅音字母+o”结尾, 加-es	heroes, potatoes, tomatoes, Negroes

### ★ 注意:

- 下列以 o 结尾的名词要加-es: Negroes, heroes, echoes, potatoes, tomatoes。  
(即:黑人英雄在回声中吃土豆、西红柿。)
- 下列以 o 结尾的名词加-es/-s 都可以: zero, mosquito, motto, volcano, tobacco 等。
- 下列以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词把 f 或 fe 改为 ves: selves, lives, thieves, wives, knives, leaves, shelves, wolves, halves。(即:为了自己活命,小偷和他的妻子手里拿着刀子和树叶站在架子上,把狼劈成两半。)

4. 下列以 f 结尾的名词既可以去掉 f 加-ves,也可以直接加-s:  
handkerchiefs/handkerchieves, hoofs/hooves 等。

### 三、可数名词的不规则变化

1. 单复数同形: deer, fish (fishes 表示种类), sheep, Chinese, Japanese, Swiss, Portuguese, means, works (工厂), aircraft, spacecraft, crossroads, cattle, police, series, species, headquarters 等。
2. 单数形式复数内容: people, youth, staff, personnel 等。
3. 复数形式单数内容: news, physics, politics, economics, maths 等。
4. 合成词的复数形式: comrade-in-arm—comrades-in-arms  

editor-in-chief—editors-in-chief	forget-me-not—forget-me-nots
film-goer—film-goers	go-between—go-betweens
grown-up—grown-ups	looker-on—lookers-on
passer-by—passers-by	shoe-maker—shoe-makers
son-in-law—sons-in-law	stander-by—standers-by
5. 不规则变化: man—men    woman—women    child—children    tooth—teeth  
foot—feet    mouse—mice    medium—media    ox—oxen  
goose—geese    basis—bases    crisis—crises    datum—data  
phenomenon—phenomena    bacterium—bacteria  
\* 以 man 和 woman 结尾的词变为复数时,一般也改成 men 和 women, 如 policeman—policemen, policewoman—policewomen, salesman—salesmen, saleswoman—saleswomen, gentleman—gentlemen, Englishman—Englishmen, Frenchman—Frenchmen 等。

★ 注意: German—Germans

6. penny 的两种复数形式: pennies 指多个便士硬币, pence 指面值、钱数。  
He gave me five pennies. (五个便士硬币)  
That book is worth ten pence. (十便士)
7. 缩写、年份或数字的复数形式加-s 或-'s: CDs/CD's, in the 1990s/1990's.
8. 英文字母和单词的复数加-'s: two t's, too many if's.
9. 专有名词只加-s: We have two Peters in our class.
10. 汉语音译词无复数: yuan, jiao, fen, jin, liang, 而英语的 dollar, coin 等计量单位都有复数:  
I have eight yuan on me.  
I have eight dollars on me.

### 四、名词所有格: 表示名词的所属关系

1. 变化规则:
  - (1) 一般情况下在名词末尾加-'s: Tom's, boy's, my friend's 等。
  - (2) 以-s 结尾的复数名词, 直接在-s 后加': students' books, teachers' desks 等。
  - (3) 以-s 结尾的单数名词、专有名词, 直接在-s 后加' 或加-'s: Bess' story/Bess's story, bus' number/bus's number, boss' idea/boss's idea.
2. 用法
  - (1) 主要用于表示有生命的名词: Mike's shirt, the boy's mother 等。

- (2)用于表示时间、地点、距离、单位、城镇、国家、团体、机构、节日等无生命的名词：  
today's paper, China's policy, April Fools' Day 等。

## B 层 · 中级要点剖析

### 一、名词的功能

#### 1. 作主语：

(1)可数名词复数作主语，谓语动词用复数：Our desks are new.

(2)a...of 作主语时，谓语动词与其中的量词保持一致：

A pair of glasses is on the ground.

Two pieces of bread are enough.

(3)不可数名词作主语谓语动词用单数：My furniture is old.

(4)学科名词作主语谓语动词用单数，如 athletics, gymnastics, mathematics (maths), physics, politics 等。

Physics is difficult for most girls to learn.

#### 2. 作宾语：作动词宾语或介词宾语。

They ended the argument.

They make it for our class.

#### 3. 作表语：This meeting is a success. (抽象概念具体化，名词前可以加不定冠词)

#### 4. 作补足语：He was elected president of the school. (唯一职务的名词作补足语省略冠词)

#### 5. 作同位语：Those are for us students.

#### 6. 作定语：That's a computer shop. (一般用单数)

#### 7. 作状语：

(1)表示次数、距离、方向、程度、价值和状态等名词：This stick measures two metres.

(2)在形容词、副词比较级或 too 之前的名词：

I go to work half an hour earlier today.

He came two days too early.

(3)表示时间的名词前有 one, some, this, that, last, next, every, all 等修饰时：

Please come here next week.

#### 8. 作呼语：Mary, come here.

### 二、抽象概念具体化的名词

#### 1. 具有某种特性、状态、情感的抽象名词在表示具体概念的时候，可以与不定冠词连用：

单 词	抽象名词意义	具体化名词意义
success	成功	成功的人或事
pleasure	乐趣	令人高兴的事
beauty	美, 美丽	美丽的人或事物
comfort	安慰, 慰藉	令人感到安慰的人或事物
danger	危险	危险的人或事物
delight	高兴	令人高兴的事
failure	失败	失败的人或事物
surprise	惊奇	令人惊奇的事
shock	震惊	令人震惊的事
pride	骄傲	令人骄傲的事

Your contribution will certainly make the event a huge success.

2. 抽象名词与 a(an) 连用, 淡化了抽象概念, 转化为似乎可以体验到的动作、行为或类别:  
Being able to afford a drink would be a comfort in those tough times.

### 三、名词所有格

1. 省略: 当名词为 home, shop, office 等表示家、店铺、办公室等时:  
at the barber's, at the doctor's, in Mr. Smith's 等。

2. and 连接两个名词时, 所有格有两种形式但意义不同:

Tom's and Jim's rooms 汤姆和吉姆(各自)的房间

Tom and Jim's room 汤姆和吉姆(共同)的房间

3. 无生命名词的所有格由 of 构成, 但有时也可以是有生命的名词:  
the cover of the book, the children of the old man.

4. 双重所有格的构成: 名词 + of + 名词所有格或名词性物主代词:

(1) 表示部分:

a play of Shakespeare's 莎士比亚的一部戏剧 a friend of mine 我的一个朋友

a portrait of John's 约翰保存的一张肖像(不一定是本人)

a portrait of John 约翰的一张肖像(是本人)

(2) 表示感情色彩: the lovely girl of your teacher's.

### 四、经常考查的不可数名词

advice, baggage, equipment, fun, furniture, health, homework, information, housework, luggage, music, news, practice, progress, wealth, weather, work 等抽象名词和物质名词。

### 五、物质名词和抽象名词转换成可数名词: 表达不同的含义

1. 改变词义:

brain 大脑—brains 智力, 智慧

chicken 鸡肉—a chicken 鸡

character 性格—a Chinese character 汉字—a character 人物, 角色

change 零钱, 找头—(great) changes(巨大的)变化—for a change 改变一下

exercise 锻炼—exercises 练习—morning(eye) exercises 早(眼)操

experience 经验—experiences 经历

glass 玻璃—a glass 玻璃杯—glasses 眼镜

hair(泛指全部) 头发—hairs 几根头发

iron 铁—an iron 熨斗

regard 注重, 考虑—give regards to 问候

room 空间—a room 房间

water 水—waters 水域, 水体

work 工作—works 著作, 作品

cloth 布料—a cloth 一块布

custom 习俗—customs 海关

force 力量—forces 军队

manner 态度—manners 礼貌

paper 纸张—papers 论文, 试卷, 报纸

grain 粮食—a grain 颗粒

time 时间—times 时代, 次数

sand 沙子—sands 沙滩

wood 木头—woods 小树林

2. 表示种类:

fish 鱼肉—two fishes 两种鱼—two fish 两条鱼(单数和复数相同)

fruit and vegetables 水果和蔬菜—all kinds of fruits 各种各样的水果

3. tea, coffee, beer, juice, drink 等不可数名词,在表示“……杯”时可数:

Two coffees, please!

I want three drinks.

4. 固定短语:

for a long time, have a good time, many times, a (good) knowledge of (掌握, 精通),  
in history, with a long history, a population of, an area of

## 六、常用复数的名词及短语

arms, ashes, bookings, belongings, clothes, congratulations, contents, earnings, energies (精力), findings, forces, fireworks, goods, good manners, instructions, looks, pains, remains, savings, stairs, surroundings, sweets, tears, thanks, times, troops, wages  
congratulations (to sb.) on (doing) sth. 祝贺(某人做)某事 give one's regards to sb. 问候某人  
have words with 争吵 in high spirits 情绪高昂  
make preparations for 做准备 make repairs 修理  
make friends with sb. 与某人交朋友 shake hands with sb. 与某人握手  
thanks to 幸亏 take pains 下功夫  
with best wishes 祝好 Many happy returns of the day. 年年有今日, 岁岁有今朝。

## 七、由两个对等部分构成的名词

由两个对等部分构成的名词在表达具体数目时,要借助数量词 pair(对,双), suit(套)等来表示; boots, clothes, compasses, glasses, socks, scissors, gloves, pants, scales, shorts, shoes, spectacles, trousers 等通常用复数形式。

This pair of glasses is new. (谓语动词与量词保持一致)

I have two pairs of trousers.

My shoes are old. (不用量词时,名词本身是复数,所以用复数谓语动词)

## 八、不可数名词的计量方式

用 a...of 表达,相当于汉语的量词:

a piece of bread	a loaf of bread	a slice of cake
a bottle of ink	ten bottles of ink	a piece of advice
a glass of water	a bottle of water	two glasses of water
a cup of coffee	a cup of tea	three cups of tea
a bar of chocolate	a grain of rice	a bowl of rice
a pound of flesh	a piece of cloth	a length of cloth
a suit of clothes	an article of clothing	a piece of baggage
a branch of knowledge	a burst of laughter	a set of equipment

★ 注意: eight head of cattle 五头牛(head 不用复数)

a beautiful piece of music 一段美妙的音乐

a good piece of news 一条好新闻(注意修饰词的位置)

## 九、常见名词辨析

1. accident, incident, event, affairs

(1) accident: 事故, 意外事件. traffic accident 车祸, by accident 偶然, 意外地. I found

it quite by accident.

(2)incident:事件或政治事件、事变。Do you still remember the Lugouqiao Incident?

(3)event:历史上的重大事件,国内外大事或体育比赛项目。

I want to know the chief event of 2018.

(4)affairs:政治事务或私事。The chairman is busy with some important affairs.

## 2. ache, pain

(1)ache:身体某一器官持久的疼痛,常接表示身体部位的词,如 headache, toothache 等。

(2)pain:肉体和精神的疼痛、痛苦都可以用。take pains to do sth.下功夫做某事。

These days I have pain all over.

No pains, no gains.

## 3. address, speech, lecture

(1)address:比较正式、隆重的演讲。The leader gave an important address on rivers.

(2)speech:普通的演讲、发言。He made a speech at the meeting yesterday.

(3)lecture:学术性演讲。Welcome to come here and give us a lecture.

## 4. advice, suggestion, opinion, recommendation, proposal

(1)advice:根据个人经验而提出建议。I will give you some advice on reading.

(2)suggestion:建议(仅供参考)。On your suggestion, I went to see the film.

(3)opinion:意见,看法,主张。in one's opinion 在某人看来。

What's your opinion?

In my opinion, you'd better leave at once.

(4)recommendation:推荐,介绍。正式提出有益的建议、意见、忠告。

I will do all these on your recommendation.

(5)proposal:建议。正式提出建议,以供研究、采纳或实行。

The proposal for air is of great importance.

## 5. cause, reason, excuse

(1)cause:造成某种结果的直接原因(the cause of sth.)。

The cause of the fire was his smoking in the forest.

(2)reason:解释某种行为的理由(the reason for.../the reason why...)

The reason for his failure is his laziness.

(3)excuse:借口,托词(为某种行为进行解释)。

Don't make any excuse for your mistake.

## 6. clothes, cloth, clothing, dress

(1)clothes:总称,指穿的衣服,不与数词连用,能和 many, few 等连用。

a suit of clothes 一套衣服。

(2)cloth:布料(不可数),一块布(可数)。She bought a piece of cloth.

(3)clothing:服装,衣服(不可数);a piece of clothing/an article of clothing 一件衣服。

There is clothing industry in Dalian.

(4)dress:连衣裙(可数);衣服,(某种款式或在特别场合穿的)服装(不可数)。

evening dress 晚礼服。

## 7. country, state, nation

(1)country:国家(强调疆土)。China is a large country.

(2)state:政府(强调政权),国家,州,状态。Our state was set up in 1909.

- (3)nation:国家(强调民族)。the United Nations 联合国。Our nation is a brave one.
8. effect, influence, result
- (1)effect:影响,结果,事件带来的间接效果、效应。have an effect on对……有影响。  
That accident had a bad effect on her.
- (2)influence:潜移默化的影响或深远的影响。  
A teacher has a great influence on his students.
- (3)result:结果,后果。That's a good result.
9. family, home, house
- (1)family:强调家庭成员(谓语动词根据情况可用单数或复数)。  
My family is a united one.  
My family are having lunch now.
- (2)home:强调家(有人也有建筑)、生长环境、家乡、祖国。at home and abroad 国内外。  
My home is in Beijing.
- (3)house:强调建筑物。The workers are building houses here.
10. fun, joke
- (1)fun:乐趣,不可数名词。make fun of取笑。What fun it is!
- (2)joke:笑话,可数名词,还可以用作动词。play a joke on..., make a joke about sth./sb., have a joke with sb., beyond a joke 超出开玩笑的限度, in joke 开玩笑, be no joke 不是儿戏。
11. gift, genius, present
- (1)gift:礼物,赠品,天赋。a man with many gifts 多才多艺的人。
- (2)genius:天才,天赋。He has a genius for language learning.
- (3)present:表示节日、生日礼物等时可以通用。at present 目前, for the present 暂时。  
That's their wedding presents.
- ★ 注意:present 还可以用作动词和形容词:  
They presented some books to her.  
I know few of the people present.(作形容词时常后置)
12. kind, sort, type, kind of/sort of
- (1)kind:特点、性质相同的一类(常用词)。I don't like this kind of food.
- (2)sort:类型(大体相似)。I am not familiar with that sort of things.
- (3)type:具体类型。There is a new type of machine in that factory.
- (4)kind of/sort of:有点。She felt kind of upset hearing the bad news.
13. method, means, way
- (1)method:系统针对某一具体问题采用的特殊方法。with this method 用这种方法。  
We teach with this method.
- (2)means:为达到某种目的、产生某种效果而采用的具体方法或手段,单复数同形。by this means 通过这种方式。We got what we want by this means.
- (3)way:一般的方法(常用词)。in this way 这样,用这种方法。  
In this way, you may do it well.
14. people, person, human, man
- (1)people:人,人们(谓语动词用复数)。a people 一个民族, the people 人民。
- (2)person:人(单数个体,可数名词)。He is a person we can trust here.

(3)human:人类(常用于人和动物、机器的对比区别)。We human differ from others.

(4)man:男人或泛指人类、人。Only man can do it.

15. problem, question

(1)problem:亟待解决的问题,学习、练习中遇到的问题及社会问题。

We will discuss these problems in class tomorrow.

(2)question:因疑惑而提出的问题。Do you have any questions?

16. scenery, scene, view, sight

(1)scenery:风景(总称),多指自然风光。Dalian's scenery is beautiful.

(2)scene:特定环境中的景色,现场,戏剧中的一幕。That scene is quite moving.

(3)view:从某处俯视的情景或见解、意图。come into view 看得见, in one's view 依某人看。From the hill we have a good view of the city.

(4)sight:名胜古迹,人文景观。at the sight of/catch sight of 看见, at first sight 乍一看, out of sight 看不见, in sight 在视野内。

We will go to see the sights of Liaoning province.

17. strength, force, power, energy

(1)strength:体力,力气,实力,强度,优势。

He pushed the cart with all his strength.

He has lost the strength of walking.

(2)force:(物理移动的)力,暴力,武力,军队。Now we have strong air force.

(3)power:能力,权利,动力,电力。I have no power to let you leave.

(4)energy:自然界的能量,能源;人的精力,活力。

Now we can use more solar energy.

He is full of energy.

18. street, path, road, way, avenue

(1)street:街道(城镇建筑物间的道路),英式英语一般用 in the street/road;而美式英语一般用 on the street/road.

(2)path:通过踩踏而形成的“小路”,散步的小径。

Following the path along the river, we can get to the waterfall.

(3)road:马路(两地之间光滑、平坦可供车辆通行的公路)。

That's the road to Shenyang.

(4)way:道路,路线,路途,路径,泛指在旅途中或行进方向,后常接 to.

This is the way to the cinema.

(5)avenue:城市中有林荫的大街、路。on Fifth Avenue 位于第五大道。

19. symbol, mark, sign, signal

(1)symbol:符号,记号,象征。The rose is the symbol of love.

(2)mark:标记,斑点,分数。Make a mark where you don't understand.

(3)sign:符号,招牌,征兆,手势。

While you are driving, you should pay attention to the signs.

(4)signal:信号,暗号,信号灯。That thief gave signals to his fellows to start.

20. travel, trip, journey, tour, voyage

(1)travel:旅行,出行。I wish to have a travel abroad.

(2)trip:短期、短程游玩或出差。This summer I will have a trip to the seaside.

(3)journey:多指长途的旅行,旅程。It is a five-hour journey to Beijing.

(4)tour: 观光游览, 一般指旅游结束后返回出发地的旅行。

It is a sight-seeing tour of the city.

(5)voyage: 水上旅行或空中、太空旅行。The ship began its voyage last week.

21. voice, noise, sound

(1)voice: 人的嗓音, 声音, 电台声音。

She has a beautiful voice.

They are listening to *Voice of America* now.

(2)noise: 嘈杂的声音, 噪声。Don't make any noise.

(3)sound: 指人能听到的任何声音。She can't hear any sound after that.

22. work, job, labour

(1)work: 不可数名词, 泛指脑力、体力工作。(表示“作品, 著作”时可数)

(2)job: 可数名词, 指具体的一份工作, 单件工作或职责。

I want to find a job here.

It is not my job.

(3)labour: 体力劳动。Labour Day is coming.

## A 层·高级要点剖析

### 一、集体名词(集合名词)的应用(详见第 182 页主谓一致 B 层四)

### 二、名词作定语的单复数规则

名词作定语一般用单数,但也有例外。

1. 复数名词作定语: sports meeting, students reading room, talks table 等。

2. 单复数都可以: man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时由所修饰的名词的单复数而定。  
men workers, women teachers, gentlemen officials, woman doctor, women doctors.

★ 注意: a lady teacher, two lady teachers(修饰人,用单数)

ladies' bags(修饰物,用复数)

3. 有些原本以字母 s 结尾的名词,作定语时 s 保留: goods train, arms produce, clothes brush, customs papers(海关文件)。

4. “数词+名词”作定语用连字符连接时,名词用单数形式: two-dozen eggs, a ten-mile walk, two-hundred trees, a five-year plan。

### 三、名词的修饰词

1. 修饰可数名词的词: many, few, a few, a good/great many, several, a number of, a couple of。

2. 修饰不可数名词的词: much, little, a little, a bit of, a great deal of, a large amount of。

3. 修饰可数名词与不可数名词都可以的词: any, some, most, no, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, quantities of, a large quantity of。

### 阶梯训练

C 层基础训练 完成下列句子。

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (looker-on) see more than players.

- The ox has two \_\_\_\_\_ (stomach) to eat.
- The fisher who draws in his net too soon won't have any \_\_\_\_\_ (fish) to sell.
- More than 300 \_\_\_\_\_ (coach) have been invited to the meeting.
- They took some \_\_\_\_\_ (photo) when they visited China.
- There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_ (tomato) in the basket on the table.
- The cat caught two \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse) last night.
- Jack went to have two \_\_\_\_\_ (tooth) pulled out yesterday afternoon.
- The Leaning Tower of Pisa is about 180 \_\_\_\_\_ (foot) high.
- There are many \_\_\_\_\_ (sheep) on the hill.

**C 层英汉互译** 翻译下列句子。

- 办公室里五个男人和七个女人。
- There are ten pennies on the table.
- 我不能和你去那里,因为我有很多工作要做。
- Please get in our boss' car.
- 你看今天的报纸了吗?
- The police are looking for the policeman who was on duty yesterday.
- 你给我买水果了吗?
- Do you boys wish to be sheep or wolves?
- 失败是成功之母。
- My advice is to learn more knowledge.

**B 层基础训练** 完成下列句子。

- Have an aim in life or your \_\_\_\_\_ (energy) will all be wasted.
- How can I take the medicine, sir?  
—Just follow the \_\_\_\_\_ (instruction) on the bottle.
- \_\_\_\_\_ fun it is to gather with our president at such a special Thanksgiving Day.
- Can you give us some more \_\_\_\_\_ (information) about this activity?
- This pair of shoes \_\_\_\_\_ not mine.
- You know she is \_\_\_\_\_ beauty.
- Shall we go to \_\_\_\_\_ (Mr. Smith) tomorrow?
- You have three white \_\_\_\_\_ (hair).
- I have only five \_\_\_\_\_ (yuan) in my pocket.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (congratulation) on your success.

**B 层高考真题再现** 完成下列句子。

- She is determined to carry on with her \_\_\_\_\_ (educate).
- This development was only possible with the \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce) of electric powered engines and lifts.
- Unbelievable! Oh...if you don't mind, I will stop and take a deep \_\_\_\_\_ (breathe).
- Any smell might attract natural \_\_\_\_\_ (enemy) that would try to eat the little panda.
- Then, handle the most important tasks first so you will feel a real sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (achieve).

- The nursery team switches him every few \_\_\_\_\_ (day) with his sister.
- Welty's new friends immediately sent a \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) to find a cab.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ (girl) shoes were covered with mud, so I asked them to take them off before they got into \_\_\_\_\_ (Tom) car.
- In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their \_\_\_\_\_ (able) to "air condition" a house without using electric equipment.
- She has turned down several \_\_\_\_\_ (invitation) to star at shows in order to concentrate on her studies.

### A 层基础训练 完成下列句子。

- In our school there are fifty-five \_\_\_\_\_ (woman teacher).
- Li Lei is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (my sister).
- \_\_\_\_\_ (man) will conquer(征服)nature.
- Our team \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a united one.
- Our Chinese people \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very brave.
- That is a \_\_\_\_\_ (five storey) building.
- We are looking forward to the \_\_\_\_\_ (sport) meeting.
- Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ (be) always my nightmare.
- I want to go to the \_\_\_\_\_ (gold) shop to buy a necklace.
- My luggage \_\_\_\_\_ (be) heavy.

### A 层实战演练 语法填空。

Recently robots used for doing housework \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (test) out in some \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (family). Tony, one of the \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (robot), looked like a tall and handsome man with smooth black hair, speaking in a deep voice. Larry was going to be away from home. Also, \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (curious) drove him to have a try on such a new thing. So he hired a robot to accompany his wife Claire. Claire didn't like the idea at the beginning, but she agreed to it at last. At the first sight of Tony, she felt embarrassed. Gradually, Tony began to win the \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (hostess) trust. He helped Claire realize her dreams by making her home elegant, giving her a new haircut, changing the make-up she wore and giving her advice on her personal \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (dress). Therefore at the party all her guests who \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (invite) were filled with \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (admire) when they saw her house was completely changed. After the test, the company \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (be)satisfied with Tony's report and believed it was \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_ success because he had successfully made a woman regain her confidence and fall in love with him.

## 第二章 冠词

### 概念解读

**冠词:**放在名词前,说明名词所表示的人或事物的词。

**分类:**冠词分为不定冠词、定冠词和零冠词三种。

**应用要领:**主要是冠词的“泛指”和“特指”,习语及特殊用法;不定冠词用 a 还是 an,是看后面的音标而不是字母。特别注意不定冠词 a 和 an 在元音字母、不发音的字母、单个字母及数字前的应用。