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前 言

多年来,我们一直为没有一套比较理想的高三年级学生用书而感到遗憾。因此,我校高三教师一般都只能自己编写讲义或提纲印发给学生,学生也只能将教师在课堂上讲授的内容记在笔记本上,以备课下复习时使用。这样,不仅加重了师生双方的负担,同时也严重地影响了课堂教学效率的提高。从 1977 年起,我校各教研组的老师们在高三年级的教学实践中不断地进行探索,总结和积累了丰富的资料和经验,逐渐形成了一套具有北大附中特色的传统教案。目前,把这些教案用教材的形式相对固定下来的条件已经成熟。为此,我们在北京大学出版社的协助下,编写了这套《北京大学附属中学高三学生用书》,以便在今后若干年内,供我校高三年级使用。

这套学生用书目前共包括数学、语文、物理、化学、英语 5 个学科(共 6 分册),是我校教师在长期教学实践中积累起来的丰富的教学经验的结晶,充分体现了北大附中的办学指导思想,即“打好基础,培养能力,发展个性,提高素质。”我们认为:“打好基础”和“培养能力”两者是相辅相成、不可分割的。如果没有坚实的基础,所谓的“能力”只能是空中楼阁。往往有些同学在遇到问题时,会出现“一看就会,一做就错”这样一种眼高手低的毛病,就是因为他们基础打得不扎实的缘故。但是要真正打好基础,又不能单纯靠死记硬背,靠题海战术,“大运动量”训练来达到,这样获得的知识和训练出来的技能是不可能融会贯通和运用自如的。只有在教学过程中注意培养学生的学习能力,让他们在教材和教师的引导、启发下,通过研究、讨论,自己形成概念或自行探索出问题的结论,从而获得知识,提高能力。这样才能使学生对基础知识理解得更透彻,掌握得更牢固,运用得更自如。我们的这套学生用书就是以“在打好坚实基础的前提下提高学生的能力,通过提高学生的学习能力来使他们基础打得更扎实”这一辩证的教学思想为指导来编写的。

参加本套图书编写工作的有:数学特级教师陈剑刚,高级教师孙曾彪、董世奎、朱传渝、张宁、邓均;语文特级教师李裕德,高级教师吴祖兴、李学敏、张文敏;物理特级教师陈育林,高级教师刘宝振、林承慧、丁敬忠、迟永昌;化学高级教师刘石文、陶琅、刘建真、黄丽光、刘雅颜、张莺;英语一级教师孟学军、杨小洋等同志。

我们希望,这套学生用书的出版,不仅适时地为我校高三学生提供了教材,而且能为广大高三同学所欢迎,从而为其殷切期望提高自己学习能力和水平贡献出我们一点微薄的力量。由于编写时间仓促,难免有疏漏之处,恳切期望读者和专家们批评指正。

北京大学附属中学

1993 年 8 月

编者说明

本书以全国中学英语教学大纲为指导,以 NMET 标准化考试的试题总体设计为框架,遵循“精、深、新”的编写原则,将重点放在训练语言运用能力及提高学生应试技巧两个方面。

本书按 NMET 标准化考题的题型顺序分三章共十三节。对初、高中英语知识的重点、难点分门别类地进行了归纳总结。为了适应高考和会考的需要,每节后配有精心设计的、力度足够的、具有典型性的单元练习题。尤其是本书后半部分的综合能力训练,除了补充了大量教材外的训练材料之外,着重对高考中四大题型(完形填空,阅读理解,短文改错,书面表达)进行了解题思路及技巧的详细说明和分析,并指出如何达到高考答题要求的具体途径。

在本书的编写中,我们努力体现教学大纲的精神和目标,尽量使本书不但能成为高三学生的复习指导,并为广大高三英语教师有效地帮助学生巩固初、高中所学英语知识,进而提高教学质量提供了教材。

北京大学附属中学英语教研组

1993 年 8 月

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第一章 语 法 结 构

第一节 主语和谓语的一致性

一个句子中的谓语动词必须与其主语的人称、数的形式保持一致关系。譬如,句子中的主语是单数形式,其谓语动词亦用单数形式。主、谓语一致的用法要注意以下几点:

1. 由 and 连接两个名词作主语时,表示不同的人或事物,句中的谓语动词一般要用复数形式。在某些特殊情况下,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Mary and Bill pay their bills at the end of each month .

Both he and I are students .

当 and 连接两个名词指同一个人,同一件事或者同一概念时,and 后面的名词前没有冠词,其谓语动词用单数形式。如:

The writer and musician has changed his mind .

Bread and butter is served for breakfast .

常见的由 and 连接两个名词指一个概念的形式有:the needle and thread,salt and water,coffee and milk,the fork and knife,soap and water,iron and steel 等。

如果 and 后面加 not,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

My friend, and not I, is chosen to make a speech .

Tom, and not Mike, is going to visit New York City .

The horse and not the donkey is used in games of racing .

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy .

当 and 连接的并列主语前面分别由 each, every, no 等词修饰时,谓语动词用单数形式。

以 many a(n) 短语修饰单数名词,在句中作主语时,后面的谓语动词用单数形式,尽管它表示的概念是复数。如:

Each actor and actress was invited .

Every boy and girl is treated in the same way in our school .

No teacher and no student agrees to have classes on Sunday .

Many a student is fond of collecting stamps .

需要注意的是,在上边以 each, every, no 修饰的并列主语中的两个名词前都不能加冠词。

注:each 可以放在由 and 连接两个名词构成复数主语的后面作同位语,此时谓语动词不会受 each 的影响,仍然用复数形式。如:

The boy and the girl each have their own toys .

The driver and his passenger each were fined five dollars .

2. 主语后面有修饰语或插入语时,谓语动词的数不受修饰成分的影响。

这些修饰或插入成分有 with, along with, together with, as well as, like, accompanied by, no less than, rather than, more than, as much as, but, except, besides, including, in addition to

等。如:

The young man, along with the old lady, has to slow his steps toward the train station .

The emperor, as well as his ministers was cheated .

The sponge, like fish, is an animal .

Alice, accompanied by her brother and sister in the waiting room, is waiting for you .

Bob no less than you is wrong .

The driver, rather than his friends, is responsible for the traffic accident .

The number of the famous dancers, more than we expected, is listed on headline of the local newspaper .

None of them except John and Ali speaks English .

He but all has fled .

I, in addition to Tom, am to blame .

The house, including the garden and the garage was sold out .

注: with 引出的短语结构后面出现 both 时, with 的含义变成 and, 此时谓语动词应该用复数形式。如:

Martin with his wife, both working in the same company, have decided that they would send their little daughter to the nearest preschool .

3. 集合名词作主语时, 谓语动词视句子内容既可以是单数, 也可以是复数。如:

My family is a large family .

The whole nation regard him as their beloved president .

集合名词何时用单、复数, 取决于它强调的内容, 如果一个名词作为一个整体看待, 谓语动词用单数形式, 表示“ 全体一致的行为 ”或者“ 群体关系 ”; 当谓语动词表示“ 身份 ”、“ 情感 ”或强调“ 每个成员 ”时, 用复数形式。如:

My family all love music . (love 表示人的情感, 只能具体地体现在每一个人身上, 具有复数意义的概念。)

The team that the English want to meet are Russians .

the English 作“ 英国人民 ”解, 为复数概念, 谓语动词用 want。The team 则强调队中成员, 故谓语动词用 are。再如:

The committee don 't agree with each other .

The audience was in good order .

The audience were greatly moved at what he said .

常见的集合名词有: group, class, team, family, nation, army, audience, crowd, population, company, crew, committee, public, government, majority 等。

注: people, police, cattle, militia(民兵) 总与谓语动词的复数形式搭配。如:

The police are searching for the thief .

4. 其他几种结构前后主、谓语的一致搭配

(1) 以连词 or, either ... or, nor, neither ... nor, not only ... but also 连接的复合谓语与其相邻的那个名词的数要一致。如:

Among these books, one or two copies are for children to read only .

You or I am to be invited .

Neither the chairman nor any other club members work on Saturday .

Not only you but also he is to be sent there .

注: either, neither, none 后 + of + 名词复数作主语时,后面的谓语动词一般用单数形式。如:

Either of the bikes belongs to me .

Neither of them has solved the problem .

(2)all(some, a lot, plenty, any, part, the rest, most, percent) + of 后面的谓语动词的数要和 of 后面名词的数保持一致。of 后面的名词是可数名词的单数形式或者是不可数名词,后面的谓语动词用单数;如果 of 后面的名词是复数,谓语部分亦用复数形式。如:

All of the work has been done .

All of them are right .

The rest of the students are singing in the classroom .

The rest of time he spent was joyful .

70 percent of the surface is covered with water .

90 percent of the students have successfully finished the experiment .

The great part of salt was sold .

Part of the villagers are away from their home .

Lots of people want to get reward .

Lots of damage was caused by the fire .

注: one of + 复数名词 + 谓语 ”是一固定结构。这个结构中的谓语动词用单数形式。如:

One of the boys has completed his work .

One of the cities will be chosen as the capital city of this country .

但是,在“ one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句 ”句型中,定语从句中的谓语动词要用复数。如:

He is one of the people who always help others .

Lu Xun is one of the greatest writers that have ever lived in China .

如果 one 前面加定冠词,后面定语从句中的谓语动词用单数。

She was the only one of my guests that comes from India .

(3)以 few, a few, both, both of, a number of 等词或词组修饰主语时,句子中的谓语动词用复数形式。如:

Few of them were invited .

There are fewer boys than girls in our class .

Both she and Helen were pleased with the girl .

Both of them were men of the highest position in England .

A number of people are standing outside, watching the sky .

注: number of 表示“ 很多 ”的意思,这个词组常用来修饰复数的可数名词,作定语。但是 the number of 结构表示“ ...数量、号码 ”,由这个结构构成的主语要和单数谓语动词搭配。如:

The number of the students who apply for the university has been increased this year .

The number of the books is fifty-three .

(4)有些形容词、分词或数词与定冠词 the 连用时,就被名词化了。它们在句中起名词作用。如果这个短语表示的是某类人,谓语动词用复数形式;若表示物或抽象的概念,谓语动词

则用单数形式。如:

The wounded are taken good care of in the hospital .

The old have different viewpoints of life from the young .

The true is what he wants to discover .

The unusual is what he is fond of writing about .

(5)表示重量、距离、金钱、一段时间及由 one and a half 修饰的复数名词作主语表示一个整体概念时,谓语动词用单数形式。如:

Fifty miles per hour is the speed limit to traffic on the high way .

One hundred and twenty pounds is what he used to weigh .

One and a half dollars is the tip .(One dollar and a half is the tip .)

第二节 代词的数与格

一、代词数的一致

代词有单数、复数之分。如: him, one 是单数。 them, ones 是复数。正确选用代词的数以保持句子的平衡是不可忽视的问题。请看下面的例句分析。

误: If Jane or Mary asks for their coat, tell them it is in the next room .

正: If Jane or Mary asks for her coat, tell her it is in the next room .

分析:在以 if 引导的条件句中,两个主语由 or 连接时,可以将主语看作单数形式。因此,当句子后部再次出现与主语相对应的宾格或所有格形式时,它们也要相应地使用同主格一样的数,以保持代词与主语之间数的统一。如果一个句子中的两个单数名词由 and 连接作主语,它在数的概念上是复数。所以后面对应的代词也应用复数形式。比较下面两个句子,注意代词在句中与主语的一致关系。

1 .Tom or Mike telephoned his wife .

2 .Tom and Mike telephoned their wives .

误: One must do his duty .

正: One must do one s duty .

分析:与主语 one 相对应,作定语的物主代词在句子中要用 one s。如果 one 前面加上 any, some, every, no 等词,后面的物主代词应该用 his,不用 one s。例:

No one knows what his fate will be .

Everyone loves his mother .

误: Every of the two men has a dictionary .

正: Each of the two men has a dictionary .

分析: every 是形容词,在句中作定语修饰名词,指三者或三者以上的事物,强调“整体或全体”概念。而 each 则着重表示“个体或个别”概念,指两者或两者以上的人或物中的一个,是代词,通常在句子中作主语、同位语、定语和宾语。例:

Each of the children got an apple .(主语)

We each were fined five dollars .(同位语)

The street on each side was crowded with smiling people .(定语)

A rose was presented to each of the ladies .(宾语)

误: Everyone must do one s best to help others .

正: Everyone must do his best to help others .

分析: 与主语 everyone 相对应的在句子中作定语的物主代词应该用 his。

按照英语的习惯,“ everybody, everyone, anybody, nobody, one of + 复数名词 ”后面出现与其对应的物主代词,这个物主代词在正式文体中作定语时,用 his 或 his or her; 若出现反身代词,则用 himself。例:

Everyone should be careful of his handwriting .

One of the students hasn t brought his papers to school .

误: No body like their books that are given by the old man .

正: Nobody likes his book that is given by the old man .

分析: 当 no, any, some 与 body 组合构成一个合成词,表示“ 没人 ”,“ 任何人 ”,“ 某人 ”等概念时,不可将 body 与前面的部分拆开变成两个词。因为 body 表示“ 身体 ”、“ 躯体 ”,单独使用,会造成词不达意的错误。

nobody, anybody, somebody 在句中作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。

误: None can be more fit for his office than the emperor is .

正: No one can be more fit for his office than the emperor is .

分析: 一般来说,“ none ”作主语时,通常指“ 固定在某一范围之内 ”。所以它往往同表示限定范围的词连在一起,构成主语。如: none of the students 限制范围在“ 这些学生中 ”。同样, none of the books 的限制范围是在“ 这些书中 ”。no one 则表示没有固定的范围。可以在句中独立作主语。应该注意 no one 作主语时,后面的谓语动词用单数形式。“ none of + 名词 ”结构作主语时,其中的名词若是不可数名词,谓语动词用单数形式;如果主语是可数名词的复数形式,谓语动词用单数、复数均可。例:

He runs so fast that no one can catch up with him .

None of the students has(have)seen this film .

None of the things they said were new to me .

误: Few of them speaks Japanese .

正: Few of them speak Japanese .

分析: few 表示“ 没几个 ”、“ 几乎没有 ”,含有否定的意思。它在句中同可数的复数名词连用,或独立使用作主语时,其谓语动词用复数形式。

“ a few ”则表示“ 几个 ”、“ 若干 ”,具有肯定意义。例如: I have a few good friends .除此之外,以“ not a few ”构成的成语则表示“ 相当多 ”。它在句中修饰名词,作主语。在意思上差不多同 quite a few 一样。例:

Not a few readers wrote letters to China Daily .

二、代词格的一致

正确使用代词格的形式需要掌握下面的原则。

人称代词作主语时用主格形式,作宾语时用宾格形式,作表语时用主格形式。代词放在介词后面时,是介词的宾语,也要用宾格形式。现就代词使用中常出现的一些错误分析如下:

误: The winners are Bill and me .

正: The winners are Bill and I .

分析: Bill and me 在句中作表语是错误的。人称代词作表语时,应该用主格形式。

误: Ann invited us, Bill and I .

正: Ann invited us, Bill and me .

分析: Bill and I 在句中作 us 的同位语,应同句子中的宾语 us 的格保持一致,所以代词 I 应改为 me。

误: Whomever it may be, I wish him success .

正: Whoever it may be, I wish him success .

分析: whomever 是代词 whoever 的宾格形式。它在句中作表语,应该用主格形式。

误: He is more active than me .

正: He is more active than I .

分析: than 在句中是连词,引导一个比较状语从句。在比较主句中主语和从句中主语的复合句中,主、从句中的主语都要用主格形式。同样,在“ as ... as ”同级比较结构中,也应注意代词格的一致性问题。这个结构中的第一个 as 是副词,修饰跟在它后面的形容词或副词原级;第二个 as 是连接词,它引导一个状语从句与主句比较。从句中的主语若是代词,则要用主格形式。例:

He gets up as early as I .

误: Tom looks very much like he about the eyes .

正: Tom looks very much like him about the eyes .

分析: 句中的 like 是介词,后面跟的词是它的宾语。所以这里的代词 he 要改成 him。类似能这样使用的介词有 but, between 等。例:

They did not object to anyone but Mary and me .

This is just between you and me .

误: He is a friend of me .

正: He is a friend of mine .

分析: 根据英语的习惯用法,介词 of 后面的物主代词要用其所有格的名词形式,构成双重所有格结构。物主代词所有格的名词形式有: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs。举例如下:

This is no fault of yours .

I make it a rule of mine .

误: It is him who has told me the news .

正: It is he who has told me the news .

分析: 在强调句型结构中,如果被强调部分是主语,而主语又是人称代词时,那么这个人称代词要用主格形式。

注: 只有在非正式文体中,作表语的人称代词可用宾格形式。

误: Whom do you think will come tomorrow ?

正: Who do you think will come tomorrow ?

分析:do you think 在句中作插入语,所以主语要用 who。

三、代词在句子中的一致

受汉语表达习惯的影响,有时学生容易在关系代词、关系副词的使用上造成习惯性错误。因此在使用时注意中英文概念的区别、不同的结构及其用法。

误:How many populations are there in China ?

正:What is the population in China ?

分析:population 作为集合名词,表示人口数量时,在疑问句中不能用 how,而要用 what 提问,构成句型结构的协调关系。常用的以 what 引导的疑问句搭配使用的名词有:postage, nationality, size, colour, price 等。例:

What is the price of the shirt ?

What is the size of your shoes ?

What is the exchange rate(postage) ?

What nationality are you ?

误:I will go to the place where needs me .

正:I will go to the place which(that)needs me .

分析:在以 where 引导的定语从句中,“ where ”是副词,在从句中作状语,不能作从句中的主语。因此,此句中的 where 要改成关系代词 which 或 that,以保持句子连接关系的协调一致。

误:The book attracts me most is Jane Eyre .

正:The book that attracts me most is Jane Eyre .

分析:关系代词在定语从句中起主语作用,它不能被省略;只有关系代词在限定性定语从句中作宾语时,才可以省略。再观察下面两个例句。注意关系代词的位置及其用法。

1 . he who laughs last laughs best .(who 在从句中作谓语动词 laughs 的主语,是第三人称单数,修饰主句中的主语 he。)

2 . I, who am your roommate, will share the work with you .(who 在定语从句中作主语,修饰主句中的主语 I。所以,谓语动词要用 am,与主语 I 保持一致关系。)

误:How do you call him ?

正:What do you call him ?

分析:当英语特殊疑问句表达“ 怎样 ”、“ 如何 ”时,不能同汉语的意思混在一起。事实上,当特殊疑问句的内容指动词的宾语时,所提问的内容是物。因而,要用疑问代词 what 提问,而不用疑问副词 how。例:

What do you think about it ?

如果特殊疑问句提问的是行为方式或疑问词作形容词的修饰语时,则用 how 来提问。例:

How did you deal with the matter ? (how 修饰动词短语 deal with,指方式。)

How big is that ship ? (how 修饰形容词 big。)

第三节 冠词的实际运用

许多学习英语的人认为掌握并正确使用冠词是一个较难的问题。英国的语言学家 Michael Swan 认为,如果你觉得冠词的用法过于复杂,就请记住下面三条:

1. 当复数名词或不可数名词泛指时不用冠词 the。
2. 遇到单数可数名词,不要忘记前面要用冠词 the 或 a(an)。
3. 在表示职业或工作的名词前,要用不定冠词 a(an)。

上面这三条涵盖了冠词用法的中心内容。除此,我们还应该注意冠词在特殊场合中的用法以及冠词在语言中实用的一些问题。

一、不定冠词的用法

不定冠词用在单数可数名词前表示种类、身份,泛指任何事物、某种动物,以代替 any, each, one, certain 等词。例:

A horse is a strong animal .

He is a teacher of English .

A Mr .Black called you just now .

下列习惯用语中要用不定冠词:

all of a sudden 突然

as a matter of fact 其实

in a hurry 匆忙地

in a word 简言之

have a good time 玩得愉快

do a favour 帮忙

pay a visit to 访问

a little 一些

as a rule 照例

as a whole 总之

in a way 在某种程度上

of a size 大小相同

have a word with 与...交谈

make a living 谋生

take a walk(break, bath, nap, seat) 散步, 休息, 洗澡, 午睡, 就座

a few 一些

a great many 大量的

take a pride in 自豪

be a pity 遗憾

a bit 一点

many a 许多

have a headache(stomachache) 头(肚)痛

have a cold 感冒

二、定冠词的用法

定冠词除常用的“特指”某一个、某些事物概念,还常用于:

1. 在表示大陆、山脉(群山), 海洋, 群岛, 江河, 沙漠, 乐器, 姓氏, 指示方位的名词及由普通名词组合构成的专有名词前。如: the Americas, the Alps, the Pacific Ocean, the Philippines,

the Mississippi River, the Sahara, the piano, the Summer Palace, the United States, the South, the Smiths .

2. 指独一无二的自然现象或事物时。如: the sky, the sun, the earth.

3. 用于表示“一天中的一部分时间”,“某一连续时间中的一点”。如: in the morning, the past, the present, the future, the beginning, the middle, the end.

在下列习惯用语中要用定冠词:

all the year round 一年到头

by the way 顺便说一下

in the distance 远处

on the north of 北部交界处

in the end 最后

on the phone 某人来电话

to the left 向左

at the moment 此刻

for the time being 暂时

in the east of 在...东部

to the south of 在...南面

at the end of 在...结尾时

on the spot 当场

三、使用冠词应注意的问题

1. 不定冠词 a 和 one 的差别:

a 表示泛指的概念,指“任何一个”。而 one 侧重于量的概念,指“一个”,而不是“两个,三个”。例:

It will take more than a year to build the bridge. (一年零几个月)

It will take more than one year to build the bridge. (也许两年、三年)

2. 名词前用不用冠词会造成意思上的不同。例:

Tom's parents will go to school to attend a teacher-parent meeting on Sunday.

句中 to go to school 意思是“接受教育”。通常指受普通教育。school 前无冠词说明由这个可数名词构成的短语的动作化,即“去的不是具体的某所学校,而是接受普通教育(受高等教育为 to go to college)”。本句原意要表达家长去学校的目的不是“上学”,而是“开会”。所以,他们要去的地方应是具体的“那所学校”。这个句子应改为:

Tom's parents will go to the school to attend a teacher-parent meeting on Sunday.

观察下面的结构,注意名词前有无冠词而造成意思上的差别。

go to sea 出航,当水手

in church 做礼拜

take place 发生

the red and white umbrellas

红白伞(红白颜色相掺)

at table 吃饭

few people 极少数人

little water 没多少水

three of us 我们中的三个人

in front of the ship 船的前方

go to the sea 到海滨(渡假)

in the church 在教堂里

take the place 代替

the red and the white umbrellas

红伞和白伞(颜色不同的两种伞)

at the table 在桌子旁边

a few people 一些人

a little water 少量的水

the three of us 我们三个人(总数)

in the front of the ship 在船头

注:有些形容词同定冠词 the 连用,造成形容词的名词化,表示人或物[参见第3页(4)]。如: the old, the rich 等。

3. 在一些情况下,定冠词 the 在句中或短语中代替不定冠词 a 时,这些句子或短语表示的意思会不同。如:

a kind of matter 一种物质

the kind of matter 物质的种类

a number of students 许多学生

the number of the students 学生的数

take a chair 坐下

take the chair 主持会议

A computer is very useful .(指“任何”一台计算机都是有用的。)

The computer is very useful .(计算机与其他类属事物相比,如:算盘,计算器等。表示用处大。)

在形容词最高级句子中的 most 前用 a 代替 the 时,most = very, 作“十分...”解。例:

This is a most interesting book .这是一本十分有趣的书。

比较: This is the most interesting book that I've ever read .

这是我读过的最有趣的一本书。

4. 冠词的倒置

通常,冠词修饰“形容词 + 名词”结构时,放其首位。如:a red shirt, the new student。但有时会遇到下列情况,so good a composition。这种将冠词置于形容词后的用法称为冠词的倒置。下面分别讨论不定冠词与定冠词的倒置问题。

(1) 不定冠词的倒置

当单数可数名词前的形容词又被 so, as, how, too 修饰时,不定冠词的位置要放在形容词后面。如:

I have never seen so beautiful a bird .

He is as good a student as he was .

How fine a sight it is !

This is too small a hat for him .

当单数可数名词前的形容词又被 quite, rather 修饰时,不定冠词的位置要放在它们的后面。如:

It is rather a long time since I wrote to her .

He told me quite a few words about it .

当不定冠词遇到以 such, many 或 what 引导的感叹句时,它的位置要放在这些词的后面。如:

I've never seen such a wonderful film .

Many a student speaks English well .

What a nice day it is !

(2) 定冠词的倒置

当定冠词同 all, both, half, three times, two thirds 等词连用,修饰名词时,定冠词要放在上述这些词的后面。如:

I've talked to all the five students .

Both the answers are right .

We have covered half the distance to the village .

This hall is three times the size of that one .

当 much, exactly 等词修饰 the same 时,the 应放在这两个词的后面。使定冠词 the 产生倒置的情况。例:

You talked much the same as she did .
Both of them have exactly the same suitcases .

单 元 练 习

- 1 . every man, woman, and child in this club _____ to realize the danger of smoking .
A . come B . comes C . have begun D . must
- 2 . Each pen and each paper _____ in the right place .
A . puts B . can set C . have been fixed D . was found
- 3 . Many a man and many a woman _____ to take physical examinations .
A . was used B . was required C . want D . who is going
- 4 . Every means _____ tried .
A . have B . has C . has been D . have being
- 5 . Mommy, along with her mother and aunt, _____ going to the concert .
A . are B . is C . is able to D . dare not
- 6 . The wind, together with the rain and fog, _____ making sailing difficult .
A . have been B . was C . D . are
- 7 . Jack's imagination, as well as his sense of humor, _____ delightful .
A . were both B . had C . have D . was
- 8 . Two of these cassettes _____ mine .
A . is B . belong to C . are D . have
- 9 . The heaping basket of apples, bananas and peaches _____ on the counter .
A . put B . are put C . has to put D . was
- 10 . In disregard for the rights and comfort of others _____ rude .
A . is B . can C . are D . make
- 11 . The course on collecting stamps and coins _____ many people .
A . are attracted B . attracts C . enjoyed D . have
- 12 . The members of the family _____ for a reunion every year .
A . meeting B . is invited C . meet D . cares
- 13 . That big tree with the strangely shaped leaves _____ to be dying .
A . are B . seems C . have D . made
- 14 . Hurt, not Anne and Laura, _____ the bicycle pump .
A . have found B . have been found C . has been found D . has
- 15 . A large _____ of money is spent on tobacco every year .
A . account B . amount C . number D . quality
- 16 . Nobody but Sam and Mike _____ in the laboratory .
A . had been B . is C . were D . are