

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语总复习优化策略/陈勤苗主编. —上海:

上海外语教育出版社, 2001

ISBN 7-81080-207-0

I. 高... II. 陈... III. 英语课—高中—升学参
考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 041009 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内)

责任编辑: 钱明丹

印刷者:

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 字数 千字

版 次: 2001 年 月第 1 版 2001 年 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81080-207-0/G·106

定 价: 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向承印(订)厂调换

高考英语总复习优化策略

A Shortcut to Success in NMET

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前 言

历史已翻开新的一页,人类已跨入二十一世纪。二十一世纪是充满机遇和挑战的世纪,是一个科学技术更加发达、竞争更加激烈、社会对人的素质要求更高的世纪。中国即将加入 WTO,与世界接轨,将以崭新的面貌屹立于世界民族之林。不言而喻,熟悉和掌握新世纪的“通行证”——英语显得越来越重要和迫切。

编者多年以来一直在教学第一线工作,积累了丰富的知识和教学经验,深知学生的需要。教师是为学生服务的,今天,编者匠心独运,联合编撰了一本适合全国高中学生复习英语的好书,奉献给高考学生。编者相信本书一定会使广大考生获益匪浅。

本书紧扣现行教学大纲和高考考纲,将初高中的英语学科知识系统化、条理化,并做了适度的拓展和加深。同学们看了“基础知识突破”部分,肯定会有耳目一新的感觉,原来比较模糊的基础知识会变得清晰,心里有踏实感,做单项题、短文改错题、书面表达题时,将会得心应手,应付自如,再也不会无所适从,手忙脚乱。本书同时精编了一些不可多得的对高三学生提高能力大有裨益的高考模拟训练,其中许多材料是直接来自英语国家的“原汁原味”。编者精心设计了答题技巧及能力培养、分类模拟训练、历届高考题汇编、最新高考模拟题等。本书尽力避免同类书拘泥于形式的不足,力求通过丰富多样的形式,针对重点、难点,安排多重训练,着重考核学生的基础知识、基本技能和综合能力,引发、开拓学生的思维。我们都知道,高考题是最好的高考模拟题。通过书中 10 年的高考题汇编和答案详解及作者颇费心思编写的最新高考模拟题,同学们一定会受益匪浅,对高考题有一个彻底的把握。

本书为学生用书,配有录音磁带,由上海外语音像出版社出版。

编者

2000 年 7 月

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第一部分 基础知识突破

(一) 名词突破

1. 注意专用名词的大小写

the People's Republic of China(中华人民共和国); the United Nations(联合国); the United States(美国); the World Trade Organization/ WTO(世界贸易组织); the World Health Organization(世界卫生组织); Charles Chaplin(查尔斯·卓别林)

2. 专用名词有时也可以当普通名词来使用 , 但是意义有所不同

(1) china(瓷)

(2) He is a *Shakespeare/ Lu Xun*. (他是一个莎士比亚/鲁迅。意思是 : 他文采很好。)

(3) He is a living *Lei Feng*. (他是一个活雷锋。)

3. 有些抽象名词可以用作具体名词 试比较下列句子中的抽象名词和具体名词的意义 :

(1) Knowledge is *power*. (抽象名词 , 不可数 : 力量)

The United States is the only super *power* in the world now. (具体名词 , 可数 : 强国)

(2) He was filled with *joy*. (快乐) My children are a great *joy* to me. (使人高兴的人或事)

(3) I don't have much *time*. (时间) I have been there several *times*. (次数)

(4) He is a teacher of 5 years' *experience*. (经验)

He has had many exciting *experiences*. (经历)

(5) If you don't take more *exercise*, you'll get fat. (锻炼)

Please finish the *exercises* on page 44. (练习 ; 习题)

4. 物质名词通常为不可数名词 , 因为无法分为个体 , 如 *wood, cotton, air, tea, water* 等 , 但是当表示某物质的不同种类或由某种物质做成的时候 , 物质名词也可以用作可数名词

(1) My wife likes all kinds of *fruits*. (我妻子什么样的水果都喜欢。)

(2) I'd like two *coffees*. (我要两杯咖啡。)

(3) He has only two white *hairs*, but his father has white *hair*. (他只有两根白发 , 而他父亲满头白发。)

5. 牢记某些名词的复数形式

(1) 以字母 o 结尾的词有三种情况

A. 加 es : *Negroes, heroes, tomatoes, potatoes* (用一句话概括 : *Negro heroes like eating tomatoes and potatoes.* 黑人英雄喜欢吃西红柿和马铃薯。)

B. 加 s : *zoos, photos, radios, pianos*

C. 加 es 或 s 均可 : *zero, volcanoes* (火山)

(2) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,一般把 f 或 fe 改成 ves

thief ;wife ;wolf ;knife ;leaf ;half ;life(用一句话概括 :A thief 's wife killed a wolf with a knife and some leaves in her half life. 一位小偷的妻子在她的半生时间里用一把小刀和几片树叶杀了一只狼。)

注意 :roof—roofs ;chief—chiefs ;gulf—gulfs ;belief—beliefs ;handkerchief—handkerchiefs

(3) 单复数同形

aircraft ;Chinese ;Japanese ;sheep ;deer ;means

(4) 一些不规则名词的复数形式

basis—bases ;child—children ;foot—feet ;goose—geese ;mouse—mice ;man—men ;woman—women

(5) 复合名词的复数形式

A. 主体词 + 修饰语,主体词后加复数 :looker-on(旁观者)—lookers-on ;editor-in-chief(总编辑)—editors-in-chief ;son-in-law(女婿)—sons-in-law

B. 没有主体词,只在最后的词上加复数 :grown-up(成人)—grown-ups ;go-between(中间人)—go-betweens

C. man 和 woman 作修饰语时,则修饰语和被修饰语都用复数形式 :two men doctors(两个男医生) ;three women teachers(三个女老师)

(6) 有些名词经常以复数形式出现

A. 服装 :trousers ;jeans(牛仔裤) ;shorts(= pants)(短裤) ;clothes

B. 器具 :glasses(眼镜) ;scissors(剪刀)

C. 其他 :goods ;greens(青菜) ;spirits(烈酒 ;酒精) ;stairs(楼梯) ;thanks ;remains(遗迹 ;剩余物) ;ashes(灰烬)

6. 有些名词的复数形式可以表示特别的意义

papers(报纸 ;文件) ;works(工厂 ;著作) ;looks(外表) ;hairs(几根头发) ;times(时代) ;sands(沙滩) ;drinks(饮料) ;manners(礼貌) ;arms(武器) ;forces(军队)

7. 当 word 和 man 前面不加冠词,也不用复数形式时,它们的意义是 :word(消息 ;通知), man(人类)

(1) Word came that the headmaster would come to talk to us.(消息)

(2) Please send me word of your arrival.(通知)

(3) Labor created man.(人类)

8. 集合名词的数

一般地说,集合名词只以单数形式出现。常见的有 :family, police, cattle, team, people, government, class, group, audience(观众), public(公众), crew(全体船员)等。当这些名词作主语时,若表示一个整体时,谓语动词用单数形式;若表示集体的每一个成员时,谓语动词用复数形式。

(1) His family is a big family. / The whole family are watching TV now.

(2) The government welcomes the proposal.(政府欢迎该建议。)

(3) The government are discussing the proposal.(政府官员正在讨论该建议。)

▲注意 (1) police 和 cattle 后面的谓语动词总是用复数形式

A. Many cattle are kept on the farm.

B. Several hundred police *are* on duty.

(2) people 作集合名词用时,后面的谓语动词总是用复数形式

The people in the village *like* the new teacher.

但是,作“民族”解释时是可数名词,有复数形式:peoples;作“全体公民”解释时,动词用复数形式。

A. the *peoples* of Asia(亚洲各民族)

B. The Chinese people *are* a great people.(中华民族是一个伟大的民族。)

(3) population 具有集合名词的一般用法

A. The population of China *is* larger than that of India.(中国人口比印度多。)

B. Eighty percent of the population of China *are* peasants.(中国80%的人口是农民。)

9. 名词的所有格

(1) 有生命的东西

A. 一般加 's:his sister's dictionary

B. 以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词所有格,只在名词右上方加':the workers' club;Teachers' Day

C. 以 s 结尾的专用名词所有格,以读音 /z/ 结尾的,一般在名词右上方加',也可加's:Dickens'/Dickens's novels(狄更斯的小说);Engels'/Engels's works(恩格斯的著作)

D. 复合名词所有格的词尾加在最后的名词后面:her daughter-in-law's photo

E. 如果一样东西为两人共有,则在后面的名词加's;如果不是两人共有,两个名词后面都要加's:John and Tom's room(only one room);John's and Tom's rooms(two rooms:one for John and one for Tom)

F. 在表示“某人家”;“店铺”时,所有格后面的名词常常省略:at Mr. Green's(在格林先生家);at my brother's(在我兄弟家);at the tailor's(在裁缝店);at the barber's(在理发店);at the doctor's(在诊所)

(2) 无生命的东西

A. 一般用 of + 名词的结构:the window of my room

B. 表示时间、距离、国家、城市、团体、机构、天体、度量、价值的名词,加's 或相应形式:today's newspaper;ten-minutes' walk;China's industry;the city's development;the world's population;a pound's weight;ten dollars' worth of ice-cream

10. 表示数量的 hundred, thousand, million, dozen(打), score(二十)的用法

(1) 表示确定数目时,不加 s:five hundred(thousand, million) students;six dozen(score) pens

(2) 表示不确定数目时,加 s 并且与 of 连用:hundreds of students;dozens(scores) of people

(3) many, several 等修饰 dozen, score 时,不用复数,也不用 of:many/several dozen pencils

但是当名词前有限定词或事物本身为人称代词,必须加 of:a dozen of these people/eggs;
two score of such books;two dozen of them

11. 不可数名词的个体化表达方法

常见的用于个体化的词有:

(1) 一般性:piece, bit, item, article

(2) 形状 :cake ˌear ˌloaf ˌdrop ˌhead ˌhandful ˌmouthful

(3) 容器 :bottle ˌbowl ˌbucket ˌglass ˌcup

(4) 度量衡 :ton ˌpint ˌfoot ˌinch ˌmile

two pieces of paper(两张纸) ; a drop of water(一滴水) ; three tons of steel(三吨钢材) ; a handful of sand(一把沙子) ; a mouthful of water(一口水) ; three ears of corn(三粒玉米) ; three items of international news(三条国际新闻) ; two pints of milk(两品脱牛奶) ; a cup(不用 glass) of coffee(一杯咖啡) ; a glass(不用 cup) of beer(一杯啤酒)

12. Of+ 抽象名词 = 该抽象名词的形容词

这样的抽象名词主要有 :importance , value , use , help

(1) The dictionary is *of great use/help*. = The dictionary is very useful/helpful.

(2) The meeting is *of great importance*. = The meeting is very important.

(3) Ginseng is *of great medical value*. (西洋参具有很高的药用价值。)

但是 *of* + color/age/height/width 常用来表示具有同样的颜色、年龄、高度、宽度等等。

(1) These two jackets are *of the same color*. (这两件夹克衫颜色一样。)

(2) We 're *of the same age*. (我们年龄一样大。)

13. to+ 抽象名词常表示喜、怒、哀、乐

to one 's surprise(令人惊讶地) ; to one 's joy/delight(令人高兴地) ; to one 's disappointment(令人失望地) ; to one 's shame(令人羞愧地)

14. 自我检测

(1) The ____ of the cottage were covered with ____.

- A. roofs ˌleaves B. roofs ˌleaves C. rooves ˌleaves D. rooves ˌleaves

(2) That shop sells ____ clothing.

- A. child 's and woman 's B. children and women 's
C. children 's and women D. children 's and women 's

(3) There are five ____ in our clinic.

- A. woman doctor B. woman doctors C. women doctor D. women doctors

(4) —What can do I for you ? —I 'd like to have a ____ of *China Daily*.

- A. piece B. sheet C. copy D. lot

(5) If these shoes are too big , ask him to bring you a small ____.

- A. pair B. one C. suit D. piece

(6) The advertisements in newspapers help to cut the ____ of making newspapers.

- A. value B. price C. cost D. pay

(7) Mr. Smith had no ____ in finding his teacher 's address.

- A. difficulty B. difficulties C. troubles D. mistakes

(8) ____ it is to have a swim in hot summer !

- A. What a fun B. What fun C. How fun D. How a fun

(9) It is bad ____ to speak with your mouth full.

- A. way B. manner C. manners D. methods

(10) You should pay much _____ to your pronunciation.

A. interest

B. notice

C. money

D. attention

(二) 冠词突破

1. 不定冠词 a/an 的用法

(1) 泛指人、事、物的类别

A. English is *a* useful language.

B. A horse is *a* useful animal.

(2) 泛指某人某物

A. There is *a* man waiting for you at the gate of our school.

B. There is *a* book lying on the floor.

(3) 表示 every/per 的含义

A. This kind of Santana car can run 150 kilometers *an hour*.

B. Some students of Senior Three study 12 hours *a day*.

(4) 用于某些固定词组中

a few a little a lot (of) a bit (of) a couple of a great deal (of) many a all of a sudden as a matter of fact in a hurry in a word have a word with sb have a good time do sb a favor pay a visit to as a rule in a day or two in a way make a living take a pride in take a walk/break/bath/seat have a cold/fever/headache/stomachache

2. 定冠词 the 的用法

(1) 表示特指和第二次提到的人或物：

A. Here are *the* books you want.

B. I saw a film last night. *The* film was wonderful.

(2) 表示世界上独一无二的东西 :*the* sun ;*the* earth ;*the* moon

(3) 用在序数词、形容词最高级前面 :*the* first-class ;*the* third floor ;*the* longest river

(4) 用在江、河、湖、海、山脉、群岛、海峡、海湾、沙漠、方位前面 :*the* Changjiang River ;*the* West Lake ;*the* Great Canal (大运河) ;*the* Taiwan Strait on *the* right/left in *the* north/south

(5) 与某些形容词连用表示一类人 ,动词用复数形式 :*the* poor/rich/old/young/sick/dead/new/wounded

The young have to learn from *the old* . (年轻人要向老年人学习。)

(6) 在乐器的名词前面 She likes to play *the* piano/violin/guitar.

(7) 在某些表示时间的词组中 :in *the* morning/afternoon/evening/night (but at noon/night) ;in *the* daytime in *the* 1870 s/1870s

(8) 用在姓氏的复数前面 :*The* Smiths are sitting at the breakfast table.

(9) 在表示发明物的名词前面：

A. *The* gunpowder was invented in China 400 year ago.

B. Alexander Graham Bell invented *the* telephone in 1876.

(10) 用在表示国家和民族的形容词前面表示该国的人民 :*the* English/Chinese/Japanese/French

(11) 用在由普通名词构成的专用名词前面 :*the* United Nations(联合国);*the* New York Times(纽约时报);*the* People 's Liberation Army(中国人民解放军)

(12) 用在表示计算单位的名词前面 ,常含“ 每 ”、“ 每一 ”的意义 ,或相当于“ 按……计算 ”:

A. These workers are paid by *the hour / piece* .(计时/件取酬)

B. These eggs are sold by *the dozen* .(这些鸡蛋是论打卖的。)

3. 不用冠词的情况

(1) 季节、月份、星期、节日、一日三餐名词前面一般不加冠词

A. If *winter* comes , can spring be far behind ?

B. What do you often have for *breakfast* ?

C. Daddy , *dinner* is ready !

D. Our school library is open every day except *Sunday* .

E. Do you know when *Teachers ' Day* is ?

但是 :我们中国的有些节日前要加定冠词 :*the* Spring Festival ;*the* Mid-Autumn Day/Festival

(2) 专用名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名、地名等名词前面一般不加冠词

A. *Knowledge* is *power* .

B. We can 't live without *air* .

C. *China* has a large population .

(3) 球类、棋类、游戏、学科名称前面一般不加冠词

A. Does your brother like to play *football / basketball / chess* ?

B. He likes to study *mathematics / physics / chemistry / English / Chinese / biology / politics* .

(4) 表示头衔、职务的名词作表语、同位语、宾语补语、主语补语时不加冠词

A. Abraham Lincoln was elected *president* of the United States in 1860.

B. Wang Ping , *monitor* of Class Three , won the first prize.

但是 ,当这些名词作主语时 ,要加定冠词 :*The president* of USA will visit Africa in the near future.

(5) 称呼语前面不加冠词

A. Where are you going ,*mum* ?

B. The general ordered his men ,“ Use you knife ,*young man* !”

(6) 泛指复数名词前面不加冠词

A. We 're *Senior Three students* .

B. —What are they ? —They 're *workers* .

(7) by + 交通工具/通讯工具

A. —Do you know how he will come here ?

—I think he 'll come here by *bus / train / taxi / ship / plane / bike* .

B. I 'll tell you by *telephone / email* .

但是使用其他介词时要注意 :A. He 'll come *in her taxi / on her bike / on a bus* .

B. You 're wanted *on the telephone* .(你有电话。)

(8) 用在介词 at/by 后面 ,表示时间 ,不加冠词

A. at daybreak / dawn / dusk / noon / sunrise / sunset / night

B. Most people work *by day* and rest *by night*. (大多数人白天工作晚上休息。)

(9) 在 turn(变成,成为)后面的名词前面不加冠词

His son turned *writer* at last. = His son became *a writer* at last.

4. 要特别注意的几种情况

(1) 用和不用定冠词在意义上的差别

一般地说,无定冠词表示“抽象意思”;有定冠词表示具体“某个地方或某事”

A. in hospita(住院); in the hospita(在医院里)

B. at table(在吃饭); at the table(在桌子旁边)

C. out of problem(没问题;可能的); out of the problem(不可能的;成问题)

D. in front of(在……前面); in the front of(在……内部前面)

E. go to school(上学); go to the school(有事去学校)

F. go to church(做礼拜); go to the church(去教堂)

G. My wish is to go to sea.(我的愿望是当海员。); My wish is to go to the sea.(我的愿望是去海边。)

(2) 使用不定冠词和定冠词在意义上的差别

A. few people(没几个人(表示否定)); a few people(几个人(表示肯定))

B. little water(没多少水); a little water(有点水)

C. A number of students would like to go for a walk after supper.(好多学生)

The number of the students in our school is 1 400.(学生数)

D. This is *a most* interesting story.(most = very,这是一个非常有趣的故事。)

This is *the most* interesting story of the three.(the most 为最高级,这是三个故事中最有趣的故事。)

(3) 当单数名词被 so, as, how, too 等词修饰时,冠词要放在形容词的后面

A. He's *so good a teacher* that all of us like and respect him.

B. This is *too small a room* for five of us.

C. *How clever a boy* he is! = What a clever boy he is!

5. 自我检测

(1) —How many minutes are there in ____ hour? —Sixty.

A. /

B. the

C. a

D. an

(2) —Can you lend me ____ money? —Yes, but only ____ pounds.

A. few little

B. little few

C. a little a few

D. a few a little

(3) It is surprising that ____ German cannot speak ____ German language.

A. / a

B. a the

C. the /

D. a a

(4) As we know, ____ sea covers more than 70 percent of ____ surface of ____ earth.

A. the the the

B. a the the

C. the a a

D. a a the

(5) Her sister is talkative, but her brother is a man of ____ words.

A. little

B. a little

C. a few

D. few

- (6) All of ____ sudden, we saw a boy rush out of ____ back door.
A. a ;ə B. a ;the C. the ;the D. the ə
- (7) She likes playing ____ violin while her brother likes playing ____ football.
A. the ;the B. a ;the C. / ;the D. the ;/
- (8) —What is she?—She's ____.
A. a singer and dancer B. singer and dancer
C. a singer and a dancer D. singer and a dancer
- (9) What ____ it is to travel in ____ spaceship!
A. a fun ;the B. a fun ə C. fun ə D. fun ;the
- (10) I didn't tell him ____ news at once because I wanted to give him ____ surprise.
A. a ə B. the ə C. a ;the D. the ;the
- (11) Washington was elected ____ president in 1787. He was the first president of ____ United States.
A. the ;the B. / ;the C. / ;/ D. the ;/
- (12) You left ____ "s" in ____ spelling of ____ word "address".
A. an ;the ;the B. the ;the ;the C. a ;the ;the D. an / ə

(三) 数 词 突 破

英语的数词可以分为基数词和序数词两大类。数词的基本作用有两个：一. 作限定词, 与名词一起构成词组, 如: one banana, the first time, the second longest river; 二. 用作名词词组的中心词, 与其他的限定词一起构成名词词组, 在句子中充当主语、宾语、主语补足语、同位语和状语。

作主语: Two of the students are absent today.

作宾语: She only likes one of the books given by her father.

作主语补足语/表语: Ten divided by two is five. / She's only seventeen.

作同位语: We three are all willing to help you.

作状语: The Yellow River is the second longest river in China.

平常生活中经常要碰到很多数字问题, 在使用时我们要特别注意以下几点:

1. 21—99 的两位数, 在十位数和个位数之间加连字符构成 56—fifty-six

2. 倍数的表达方式

(1) 用 times 表示 例如“我的公寓是你的三倍大小。”英语有以下三种表达方式:

A. My flat is three times as large as yours.

B. My flat is three times larger than yours.

C. My flat is three times the size of yours.

(2) 用—%表示

A. The grain output in the past 30 years has gone up by 200%. (在过去 30 年里粮食产量增

长了一倍。)

B. The collection of our school library is 600% up compared with 1970.(我们学校图书馆现在的藏书量与 1970 年相比增长了 600%。)

(3) 用 double(翻一番)表示

In the last thirty years , the population of China has almost *doubled* .(在过去的 30 年里 ,中国的人口几乎增长了一倍。)

3. 大于某数的表达方式

(1) 用 more than 表示 :They have spent *more than* one million dollars on this project.(在这项工程上他们已经花了 100 多万美元。)

(2) 用 over/above 表示 :The temperature today is *above/over* 20 degrees centigrade.(今天的温度高于 20 摄氏度。)

(3) 用 ...or more 表示 :*Twenty or more* were killed in the traffic accident.(在这次交通事故中有 20 或 20 多个人丧生。)

4. 小于某数的表达方式

(1) 用 less than 表示 :We stayed there *less than* a week.(我们在那里呆了不到一星期。)

(2) 用 under/below 表示 :The film is not allowed to be shown to juveniles *under* 16.(这部电影对 16 岁以下的青少年不宜。)

(3) 用 ...or less 表示 :You only have to pay 20 dollars *or less* .(你最多只需付 20 美元。)

(4) 用 nearly , almost 表示 :He 's *almost* 20 years old.(他差不多 20 岁了。)

(5) 用 up to 表示 :*Up to* 200 college students are ready to work in Tibet after their graduation. (有 200 个大学生毕业后自愿到西藏工作。)

5. 分数、小数、百分数的表达方式

(1) 分数 $1/2$ 读作 a half ;one half ;one over two ;on divided by two

$1/3$ 读作 a third ;one-third ;one over three ;one divided by three

$1/4$ 读作 a quarter ;one quarter ;one-fourth ;one over four ;one divided by four

$2/3$ 读作 two-thirds ;two over three ;two divided by three

▲注意 :分子大于 1 ,分母要加 s :two-fifths ; five-eighths

(2) 小数 3.1415926 读作 three point one four one five nine two six

0.254 读作 zero point two five four

(3) 百分数 5% 读作 five per cent/percent

18% 读作 eighteen per cent

100% 读作 one hundred per cent

400% 读作 four hundred per cent

0.67% 读作 zero point six seven per cent

6. 时间的表达方式

(1) 年份、年代 :1998 读作 nineteen ninety-eight

2000 读作 two thousand

421 BC 读作 four twenty-one BC ; four hundred and twenty-one BC

45 AD 读作 :forty-five AD

1990 's/1990s 读作 :nineteen nineties

(2) 年、月、日 :August 25 ,1963/Aug. 25 ,1963/Aug. 25th ,1963

读作 :August the twenty-fifth nineteen sixty-three

25 August ,1963/25 Aug. ,1963/25th Aug. ,1963/25th of Aug. ,1963

读作 :the twenty-fifth of August nineteen sixty-three

(3) 时刻 :时刻有两种表达方式 :A. 12 小时表达法 ;B. 24 小时表达法。中学生只要掌握 12 小时表达法。在 12 小时表达法中 ,从凌晨到中午 12 点为上午(AM/a. m.) ,从下午 1 点到夜晚 12 点为下午(PM/p. m.)。

写作

读作

英美通用

英美通用

美国英语

6.00 6:00

six o 'clock

six

6.00 6:10

ten past six

six ten

ten (minutes) after six

6.15 6:15

a quarter past six

six fifteen

a quarter after six

6.30 6:30

half past six

six thirty

6.40 6:40

twenty to seven

six forty

twenty (minutes) of seven

6.45 6:45

a quarter to seven

six forty-five

a quarter of seven

6.55 6:55

five to seven

six fifty-five

five (minutes) of seven

7. 其他序号的表达方式

写作

读作

Bus (No.) 56

Bus (number) fifty-six

Gate 5

Gate five

Platform (No.) 4

Platform (number) four

Room 105

Room one O five

一般来说 ,编号有两种表示法 (1) 事物名词 + 基数词

(2) 定冠词 the + 序数词 + 事物名词

Lesson Three = the Third Lesson ;Part One = the First Part ;World War One (WWI) = the First World War

8. 与数词有关的几个有用的表达方式

(1) in one 's teens/twenties/thirties/forties(在某人十/二十/三十/四十几岁的时候)

(2) in the early 1960 's/1960s(二十世纪六十年代初期)

(3) in/by twos and threes(三三两两地 ;零星地)

(4) a week or two = one or two weeks(一两个星期) ;a tear or two = one or two tears(一两滴眼泪)

(5) be second to(仅次于) (注意 :second 之前没有 the)

(6) the last but one(倒数第二) ;the last but two(倒数第三)

(7) a three-month-old baby(三个月大的婴儿) ;a five-year plan(一个五年计划) ;a three-legged table(一张三条腿的桌子)

9. 注意以下几个不规则的序数词的拼写

first(第一);second(第二);third(第三);eighth(第八);ninth(第九);twelfth(第十二)

10. 自我检测

- (1) He began to learn Japanese _____.
A. in the 1980s B. in the 1980 C. in 1980 's D. in 1980s
- (2) My brother lives at _____ on _____ floor.
A. Room Six ;the second B. Six Room ;second
C. Room six ;two floor D. the room six ;the second
- (3) The teacher asked us to write a _____ composition.
A. two-thousand-word B. two-thousands-word
C. two-thousands-words D. two-thousand-words
- (4) The cotton production has increased by _____ percent this year.
A. five point sixty-eight B. five point six eight
C. fifth point six eight D. five points six eight
- (5) About _____ of the workers in our factory are young people.
A. three-fives B. third-fifths C. three-fifths D. three-fifth
- (6) —How long will you stay there?—For _____.
A. one and two days B. one and two day
C. one day or two D. a day or two
- (7) How many presidents were there before Abraham Lincoln?—_____, so he was _____ president.
A. Fifteenth ;the sixteenth B. Fifteen ;sixteenth
C. Fifteenth ;sixteenth D. Fifteen ;the sixteenth
- (8) The hero of the story was an artist _____.
A. in his thirty B. in his thirty 's C. in his thirtieth D. in his thirties
- (9) He told me _____ students attended the meeting.
A. two scores B. two score C. two score of D. two scores of
- (10) It will take _____ time to finish the project.
A. one and a half year 's B. a year and a half
C. one and a half years ' D. a year and half 's

(四) 主谓一致突破

1. 集体名词作主语

- (1) 可数的集体名词如果作为一个集合概念来看,它表示的是单数意义,动词就用单数形式;如果强调的是个体成员,它表示的是复数意义,动词就用复数形式。常见的这类名词有:army, audience,

class , club , committee , company , crowd , couple , family , group , government , party , team , public。

A. *The football team is made up of 30 players.*[(指整个足球队)该足球队由 30 名球员组成。]

B. *The football team are having a bath now.*[(指足球队的队员)足球队的队员们正在洗澡。]

C. *His class is on the third floor.*(强调“ 整个班级 ”在三楼)

D. *His class have gone to see a film.*(强调“ 每一个学生 ”都去看电影了)

(2) 不可数的集体名词如 :people , police , youth , cattle 等 ,形式上为单数 ,但意义上为复数。这些名词后面的谓语动词用复数形式。

A. *The police have caught the murderer.*(警察抓住了谋杀犯。)

B. *Look ! The cattle are eating grass at the foot of the hill.*(瞧 ! 牛在山脚下吃草。)

2. 由 and 连接的名词作主语

(1) and 连接的两个名词作主语 ,表示不同的人或事物 ,其概念是复数 ,谓语动词用复数。

A. *What he said and what he did have greatly encouraged us.*

B. *A singer and a dancer are going to come to our school.*[(两个人)一位歌唱演员和一位舞蹈演员将来我校。]

(2) and 连接两个名词 ,指同一个人、同一件事或同一概念时 ,谓语动词用单数。(一个冠词常指一个人或物)

A. *A singer and dancer is going to come to our school.*[(一个人)一位歌唱演员兼舞蹈演员将来我校。]

B. *The headmaster and maths teacher is going to attend the meeting.*(一个人 ,校长兼数学老师)

(3) and 后加 no 或 not 构成复合主语时 ,谓语动词用单数。

A. *All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.*(整天工作不玩耍 ,聪明杰克也变傻。)

B. *Jim , (and) not Tom , is going to visit our school.*

(4) and 连接的并列主语为单数概念 ,前面有 every , each 等词修饰时 ,谓语动词用单数。

A. *Every boy and every girl in our class has been to the Great Wall.*

B. *Each actor and each actress has been invited to the party.*

(5) both...and... 连接并列主语时 ,谓语动词用复数形式。

Both Jim and Tom are going to visit our school next week.

3. 就近原则 (这里指谓语动词与其最邻近的主语一致)

(1) there/here be

(2) or , either...or... , neither...nor , not...but

(3) not only...but also

A. *There is a pen , two pencils , three books and five magazines on the teacher 's desk.*

B. *Here are some envelopes and paper for you.*

C. *You or I am to go there. / You or he is to go there.*

D. *Not the teacher but the students want to go there.*

E. *Not only you but also she wants to go there for a visit.*

4. 主语后面接插入语或加说明主语的修饰语

这类插入语和修饰语主要有 :with , together with , along with , as well as , like , rather than , but ,