

《成功之路学习丛书》

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目 录

写给高三学生的话	1	III) 构词知识	42
第一部分 语法、词汇和习语	1	II 词汇	44
I 语法	1	III 词组和习语	63
I) 词类	1	I) 常用词组和习语用法举例 ...	63
i. 名词	1	II) 大纲和教材中要求应知应会的词组 和习语	66
ii. 代词	3	第二部分 完形填空	84
iii. 数词	7	第三部分 阅读理解	99
iv. 介词	8	第四部分 短文改错	123
v. 连词	12	第五部分 书面表达	130
vi. 形容词、副词	14	第六部分 听力	136
vii. 冠词	17	第七部分 综合质量检测	144
viii. 情态动词	20	综合质量检测(一)	144
ix. 动词的时态和语态	23	综合质量检测(二)	152
x. 非谓语动词	27	综合质量检测(三)	160
II) 句子	30	综合质量检测(四)	168
i. 主谓的一致关系	30		
ii. 简单句	33		
iii. 复合句	36		
iv. 倒装句	39		

第一部分 语法、词汇和习语

I 语法

I) 词 类

i. 名词

☑ 能力要求

主要侧重对可数名词和不可数名词、名词的复数形式、专有名词和所有格等方面的理解和掌握。

☑ 知识要点

1. 抽象名词、物质名词和专有名词通常为不可数名词,其前不用 a(an)。但随着词义的变化,不可数名词可以转变为可数名词,这时就可以带有不定冠词或用复数。如:life 生命, a life 一条生命, lives 许多生命; work 工作, a work 一件作品, works 著作, 工厂, 工事; glass 玻璃, a glass 一只玻璃杯, glasses 眼镜; paper 纸, a paper 一篇论文, 一份试卷, 一份文件。

2. 有些名词单、复数形式相同。如: a sheep, four sheep; a deer, five deer; a Chinese(一个中国人), many Chinese。

3. 有些名词只有复数形式。如: goods; clothes; cattle。

4. 有些以 s 结尾的名词是单数名词。如: news 新闻, 消息; maths 数学; physics 物理学, 物理课; politics 政治, 政治课。

5. 有些单词变为复数形式是特殊变化。如: foot — feet; goose — geese; tooth — teeth; louse — lice(虱子); mouse — mice; man — men; woman — women。

6. 以 fe 或 f 结尾的名词,一般是在其后加 s 构成复数形式,特殊是把 fe 或 f 变 v 再加 es。中学阶段共学过 10 个这样变化的词。half — halves; knife — knives; leaf — leaves; life — lives; loaf — loaves;

self — selves; shelf — shelves; thief — thieves; wife — wives; wolf — wolves。

7. 以 o 结尾的名词变复数时,在下列情况下加 s。

(1) 当 o 前有另一个元音字母时通常加 s,特殊时加 es。如: radio — radios。

(2) 当去掉单词的后半部分能形成以 o 结尾的词时。如: photo — photos; piano — pianos; kilo — kilos。

8. 复数名词所有格是在 s 后加 “'”。如: the teachers' office(教师办公室)。复数形式特殊的名词所有格是在其后加 “'s”。如: Children's Palace(少年宫); Women's Day(妇女节)。

9. 双重所有格是把名词的所有格做介词 of 的宾语。如在 a friend of Tom's 这一结构中, of(……的)可表示所有关系, Tom's 也表示所有关系,所以 of Tom's 就称为双重所有格。双重所有格用在当所属名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词的时候。如: that book of Li Ming's; two friends of mine; a tenant of his。

10. 如果某件物品是二人共同所有,则只需在最后一个名词后加 “'s”;如果不为二人共有,两个名词后都需加 “'s”。例如: Mary's and Jenny's dictionaries; Li and Lucy's room。

☑ 典型例题解析

1. Here is my card. Let's keep in _____. (A)
A. touch B. relation
C. connection D. friendship

根据题干语境所提供的信息可知,说话人拿出名片,希望对方能够与之保持联系,而中心信息在于 “card” 一词,由 “card” 一词可知谈话对象与说话人属初次见面,又由于句子结构 “keep in...” 可知此题用 touch。此题是词语搭配题,要想解此类题,不但要求抓住关键信息,还应对短语的掌握有一定的基础。根据 “card” 一词的信息可知 B、C、D 3 个选项不妥。此题表面考查名词的区别,实际是考查对由名词构成的短语的运用能力及理解能力。

2. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of

famous writers. (D)

- A. wealth; work B. wealths; works
C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

此题考查 **wealth** 是可数名词还是不可数名词, **work** 与 **works** 的含义及词性区别。此题的关键在于抓住“famous writers”和“printing”,可知是“著名作家的作品”,若解释为“作家的印刷工作”与原句内容不符。由此可得出答案为 D。此题利用学生的思维习惯和结构相近的特点,很容易把思路引入误区而造成误选 A 的现象。因此仔细审题,识别形近结构,把握词性及词义在本题中体现得尤为突出。

3. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible.
Just have a little _____. (C)

- A. wait B. time
C. patience D. rest

此题考查的 4 个名词含义各不相同,因此,把握题干的含义自然应放到突出的位置上。本题要想找出正确的答案,必须把握好前一句话的内在含义,即“look into...as soon as possible”。只有把握这一点,才可推导出说话人的潜在含义,也就是“不要过于急切,应有一点耐心”。“have a little time”和“have a little rest”与原句的含义不符,而“have a little wait”搭配不妥,由此可推知答案为 C。此题考查学生的分析能力。

4. If by any chance someone comes to see me,
ask them to leave a _____. (A)

- A. message B. letter
C. sentence D. notice

此题 4 个选项均与“信息”有关,考查含义,区别搭配及中英两种语言的差异。根据题干,“someone comes...by any chance”及“leave a...”可见说话人与来访者并无事先预约,需来访者来后加以明确。在这种情况下,“leave a sentence”纯属汉语上的组合,不符合英语语言习惯及含义。而“leave a letter”和“leave a notice”又受到语境的限制,内容不妥。因此只能选“leave a message”,这样才既符合动宾的搭配形式又符合语境含义。这一题型既考查英语的语言习惯与汉语的差别,又考查了词语的含义在特设环境中的应用。

名词在单项选择题中所占比例不大,但从上述几例可看出考查名词的趋向。因此应特别注意可数名词与不可数名词的运用、同义词的辨析、名词的搭配及所设考题与题干内容的一致性。

☑ 专项能力训练

() 1. I listened to Johnson's lecture about the
balance of nature. But I was unable to

grasp its key _____.

- A. words B. points
C. messages D. notes

() 2. Mr. Smith is going back to Canada _____.
A. in a few days' time
B. in a few day's time
C. in few day' time
D. in a few days time

() 3. You've missed your _____, and you'll
have to wait for the next round.
A. turn B. chance
C. time D. duty

() 4. That's not our house; it belongs to _____.
A. Hunts B. the Hunts
C. the Hunts' D. the Hunt's

() 5. We have not had _____ as this for a long
time.
A. such cold weather
B. so cold a weather
C. such a cold weather
D. so cold weather

() 6. — Dad, you said you would buy me a new
bike the other day.
— Yes, it's my _____ if you do better in
your exams.

- A. idea B. suggestion
C. promise D. hope

() 7. If the trousers are too short, buy a longer
_____.
A. one B. pair
C. set D. suit

() 8. As a writer, he succeeded in calling _____
to many of the terrible wrongs that existed
at that time.
A. interest B. attention
C. notice D. mind

() 9. Many countries are increasing their use of
natural gas, wind and other forms of
_____.
A. energy B. source
C. power D. material

() 10. We all know that _____ speak louder
than words.
A. movements B. performances
C. operations D. actions

- () 11. The girl raised her finger to her lips as a sign of _____.
A. happiness B. silence
C. sadness D. surprise
- () 12. — Who did you spend last weekend with?
— _____.
A. Palmer's B. The Palmers'
C. The Palmers D. The Palmer's
- () 13. You should throw these old newspapers into _____.
A. a basket paper
B. a paper basket
C. a basket of paper
D. the papers basket
- () 14. _____ friends Betty had made there were all invited to her birthday party.
A. Few of B. The few
C. Few D. A few
- () 15. _____ will make a trip around the world during the coming Christmas.
A. The Smith B. The Smith's
C. The Smiths D. The Smiths'
- () 16. The manager has got a good business _____ so the company is doing well.
A. idea B. sense
C. thought D. thinking
- () 17. Thank you for the _____ you've taken to make my work easier.
A. kindness B. trouble
C. care D. favor
- () 18. — Is there any _____ to the time that I can stay here?
— Yes, you must leave here before he comes back.
A. number B. length
C. limit D. matter
- () 19. Have you read "*Gulliver's* _____"?
A. *Travels* B. *Journeys*
C. *Tours* D. *Trips*
- () 20. See what you have done! Don't you have a _____ of right or wrong?
A. feeling B. thought
C. sense D. knowledge
- () 21. The _____ of these cottages were covered with _____.
A. roofs; leafs B. roofs; leaves
C. rooves; leafs D. rooves; leaves
- () 22. There _____ a large chemical _____ to the east of our school.
A. lay; work B. lies; works
C. has; work D. are; works
- () 23. Look, that is _____ bedroom.
A. Tom's and Bob's B. Tom and Bob
C. Tom's and Bob D. Tom and Bob's
- () 24. There are two _____ teaching some _____ English in this school.
A. woman teachers; girl's students
B. women teachers; girls students
C. man teachers; boys students
D. men teachers; girl students
- () 25. He is very careless, but this time he has made _____.
A. few mistakes B. a few mistakes
C. little mistake D. a little mistake
- () 26. Several _____ will go to visit the museum.
A. youth B. youth people
C. youths D. young
- () 27. What he has done is far from _____.
A. satisfactory B. satisfied
C. satisfaction D. satisfy
- () 28. When he was at school, he won first _____ for good behaviour.
A. reward B. prize
C. price D. present
- () 29. The new law will come into _____ on the day it is passed.
A. effect B. use
C. service D. existence
- () 30. The _____ of how to enlarge the students' vocabulary still remains to be solved.
A. problem B. question
C. issue D. case

ii. 代词

☑ 能力要求

中学阶段主要侧重对人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词和疑问代词的理解和掌握。

☑ 知识要点

1. every 和 each 的区别。every 起形容词作用，

后面必须有名词,而 each 则起代词或形容词的作用。因此,“我们每个人”应是 each of us,而不是 every of us。

every 指三个或三个以上,each 则指两个或两个以上。因此“街道的每一边”只能是 each side of the street=either side(both sides) of the street,不可说成 every side of the street。

2. “我们中的每个人”应译成 every one of us,而不能译成 everyone of us。与此相反,“我们中没有人”应是 none of us 而不是 no one of us。

3. few 和 little 表示“少”、“几乎没有”,意指否定;而 a few 和 a little 表示“一些”,意指肯定。(a) few 修饰或代替可数名词,(a) little 修饰或代替不可数名词。only a little, only a few 相当于 little, few。如:

Few of them speak English.

他们中几乎无人讲英语。(否定)

Little has been said about it.

这件事几乎没有谈到。(否定)

A few of them know it.

他们中只有一些人知道此事。(肯定)

He has learned a little English.

他学了一点英语。(肯定)

4. none 在句子中做主语时,如果代替的是可数名词,谓语动词可用单数也可用复数。如果代替不可数名词时,谓语动词只能用单数。none 和 no one 都可以在简略答语中使用。如果问句是 how many/how much 开头,答语用 none;如果问句是 who 开头,则答语应使用 no one。如:

None of the three boys study(studies) hard.

这 3 个孩子学习都不努力。

None of the money is his.

这笔钱中没有一点是他的。

— How many elephants did you see?

你看见多少头大象?

— None. 一头也没看见。

— Who is in the room? 谁在屋里?

— No one. 没人。

5. another 指三个或三个以上中的“任何一个”,表示泛指。如:

I don't like this one. Give me another (one).

我不喜欢这一个,另给我一个吧。

another 做定语时只修饰单数可数名词,但可以说 another few/five students。

6. it 除做代词之外,还可做引导词。做引导词的 it 有如下语法功能:

(1) 做形式主语。如:

It is important for us to master a foreign language.

对于我们来说,掌握一门外语是重要的。

It is a bad habit to get up late in the morning.

早上睡懒觉是一个坏习惯。

以上两例中,真正的主语是动词不定式短语。

It is dangerous playing with fire. 玩火是危险的。

It is no use learning without thinking.

学而不思无益。

以上两例中,真正的主语是动名词短语。

It is a pity that you didn't see such a good film.

真可惜,你没看这么一部好电影。

It is certain that we shall succeed.

我们一定会成功。

以上两例中,真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句。

(2) 做形式宾语。如:

Marx found it important to study the situation in Russia.

马克思发现研究一下俄国的形势很重要。

句中及物动词 found 的真正宾语是不定式短语。

I consider it wrong that you didn't hand in your homework.

我认为你不交作业是错误的。

句中 consider 的真正宾语是 that 引导的宾语从句。

(3) 用于 It is (was)... that (who, whom)... 的强调结构中。

这是一个表示强调的固定结构,尽管 that 前有时会是一个表示时间或地点的名词,但也不能用 when 或 where 代替 that。

It was in this park that I first met her.

我是在这个公园第一次与她相识的。

It was last year that he joined the Party.

他是去年入党的。

☑ 典型例题解析

1. Some people like to stay at home on Sunday, but _____ like to go to the cinema. (C)

A. another

B. other

C. others

D. other one

此题是由 but 连接的表示转折关系的并列句。由于 but 一词的转折,既转折了谓语动词的行为方式,又转折了主语的概念范围。因此只要找出题中的对应点,了解有关 4 个选项各自的含义即可找到正确答案。

“some people”的对应范畴应为“other people”,而题中却出现了“others”用以替代“other people”,形异而义同,因此要选择 C。other 词性可为形容词和代词,而当作代词用时仅用于前加定冠词且为两者时,other one 从数上可以看出与原题内容不符。

2. Mr. Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them. (A)

- A. the ones B. ones
C. some D. the others

解题思路:此题考查的是替代词的用法。根据句意,空格处应填“the pupils”,而 4 个选项当中却没有,这就要求找出一个能够替代的词汇,而这个替代词所表达的含义既是“pupils”,又要指不是前面所提过的,即是同一名称的另一事物或人,而具备这一用法的词只有“ones”,由于后面有限制性定语从句,因此“ones”的前面必须加定冠词,可得出此题的答案为 A。题中由于前文没有提供有关的信息,因此,“some”和“the others”都不符合句意要求。

3. — Is _____ here?

— No, Bob and Tom have asked for leave. (B)

- A. anybody B. everybody
C. somebody D. nobody

根据此题的 4 个选项可看出,原题可选 A 或 B 作为正确答案。而要想把两个答案区分开,必须把握第 2 句提供的信息,根据“Bob and Tom have asked for leave”,可知问话的含义是“Is everybody here? ”。在解答此题时,要避免犯片面性的错误,只注意部分结构而不照顾整体。同时要学会捕捉信息,把握语境。

4. — Have you finished your report yet?

— No, I'll finish it in _____ ten minutes. (A)

- A. another B. other
C. more D. less

此题属考查表示附加含义词的有关用法。表示附加含义的词有 more, another, other, else 等,它们的用法各不相同。根据附加词用法的位置即可排除 C 和 D 两个选项,由于原句中所提出的 ten minutes 为一整体时间单位,因此需用 another 来修饰。

5. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____. (A)

- A. everything B. anything
C. something D. nothing

此题考查 everything, anything, something, nothing 这几个不定代词。4 个词的用法、含义各不相同。从词的用法上可排除 C 和 D 两个选项,因其结构和内容与原题不符。A、B 两个选项需要根据意义区别。由

于前文提到“agree with most of...”,这表明全面肯定或全面否定的含义均属错误答案,所以必须抓住这一关键所在找出内容含义相符合的选项。B 选项表示全部否定,可排除,A 选项属部分否定,符合题意。这里既考查了有关不定代词的用法,同时又考查了句子的部分否定结构。

☑ 专项能力训练

() 1. — Friday is not OK, I'm afraid.

— Then, why not make _____ a little earlier?

- A. you B. yourself
C. this D. it

() 2. _____ happened to be no one in the building when the fire broke out.

- A. It B. This
C. There D. I

() 3. He who is proud of his wealth has almost _____ else to be proud of.

- A. anything B. something
C. everything D. nothing

() 4. Some people would rather ride bikes, as bike riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.

- A. much B. some
C. none D. neither

() 5. — Are you going to buy the blue shoes?

— No, I like _____ red ones over there.

- A. these B. those
C. this D. their

() 6. I hate _____ when people talk with their mouths full.

- A. it B. that
C. these D. them

() 7. — Do you have _____ at home now, Stella?

— No, we still have to get several pounds of fruit and some tea.

- A. something B. anything
C. everything D. nothing

() 8. We have to do it this way, for there is no _____ better choice.

- A. others B. another
C. other D. else

() 9. — Will you be on holiday soon?

— Well, I'm too busy to take a holiday

now, I'll be able to take _____ two weeks from now.

- A. this B. that
C. it D. one

() 10. — It doesn't fit me well.

— What about the _____ it?

- A. one next to B. next one about
C. one next by D. next one to

() 11. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music but it is quite _____ to perform skillfully yourself.

- A. other B. some
C. any D. another

() 12. You can reach the town _____ road you take.

- A. whatever B. what
C. whichever D. which

() 13. Mary is one of those students who, I am sure, always do _____ best.

- A. her B. their
C. one's D. whose

() 14. Why don't you bring _____ to his attention that you are too busy to do it?

- A. this B. that
C. it D. what

() 15. Is there _____ here? If not, don't stay here alone.

- A. anyone B. somebody
C. anyone else D. everyone

() 16. My parents like my sister more than _____, which makes me a bit unhappy.

- A. myself B. me
C. I D. mine

() 17. There is _____ ink in my bottle. Could you give me _____?

- A. no; some B. not; any
C. some; any D. any; some

() 18. Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, _____ I will always treasure.

- A. that B. one
C. it D. what

() 19. He said that he did morning exercises _____.

- A. every third days B. every other day

C. each other day D. every next day

() 20. It is the ability to do the job _____ matters, not where you come from or what you are.

- A. one B. that
C. what D. it

() 21. Those who won the game received a medal _____.

- A. all B. every
C. both D. each

() 22. There are flowers on _____ side of the school gate while on _____ sides of the street stand newly-planted trees.

- A. each; both B. either; each
C. both; every D. each; every

() 23. _____ will take part in the labour tomorrow.

- A. I, you and he B. He, you and I
C. You, he and I D. You, him and me

() 24. Tom's father loves his sister more than _____, which made him a little unhappy.

- A. her B. him
C. he D. hers

() 25. It was raining hard, but we got there in time _____.

- A. all the same B. the same
C. at the same time D. at another time

() 26. _____ of you must be prepared for your lessons before the examination.

- A. Everyone B. Anyone
C. All D. One

() 27. They invited the three of _____, Bob, Joe and _____.

- A. we; me B. us; I
C. we; I D. us; me

() 28. — The exam was easy, wasn't it?

— Yes, but I don't think _____ could pass it.

- A. somebody B. anybody
C. nobody D. everybody

() 29. Nearly 3,000 people attended the meeting and _____ 3,000 waited outside.

- A. the other B. other
C. many other D. another

() 30. He has read many books, _____ are writ-

ten in English.

- A. many of them
- B. many of which
- C. many of those
- D. many ones of which

iii. 数词

☑ 能力要求

主要掌握基数词和序数词的用法。

☑ 知识要点

1. 用基数词表示顺序,其位置在名词之后;用序数词表示顺序,其位置在名词之前,须用定冠词。如: Class One, the First Class.

2. 表示“几十年代”用整十数的基数词的复数形式,前加定冠词 the。如: the eighties 80 年代。这类数词前还可加形容词 early, late, middle 等。如: the early fifties, 50 年代初期; the late seventies, 70 年代后期。

3. 表示某人大约的年龄,用整十数的基数词的复数形式,前加 one's(my, your, his, her)。如: in his forties, 他 40 多岁时。

4. 表示日期: 月和日连用时,如 5 月 4 日可写成 May 4, 读作 May (the) fourth; 或写成 4 May, 读作 the fourth of May。

5. 表示顺序时,序数词前加 the。如果加 a,则表示“又一”的意思。如: I read the story a second time. 我把这个故事又读了一遍。

☑ 典型例题解析

1. Two _____ died of cold last winter. (B)
- A. hundreds old people
 - B. hundred old people
 - C. hundreds old peoples
 - D. hundred old peoples

dozen, hundred, thousand, million 等基数词当作计数单位使用时,只用不加 s 的复数形式,因此,此题选 B。这些词加 s 的复数形式常与介词 of 连用,表示不定数量。例如: hundreds of people(数以百计的人), millions of stars(几百万颗星星)。再如: two score of people 意为“40 个人”,而 scores of people 意为“许多人”,表示不确定数量。

2. He looked quite healthy though he was _____. (D)
- A. in seventy

B. in his seventy

C. at seventies

D. at the age of seventy

基数词在表示人的年龄时,一般用单数形式,其结构为“基数词+years old”或“at the age of+基数词”。但在“in one's+整十数的复数形式”结构中,表示一个人不定的年龄,基数词必须用复数形式。如: in his thirties (30 多岁)。

3. _____ cave that George has discovered in his lifetime is near the Alps. (A)

A. The hundredth B. The hundred

C. Hundredth D. A hundredth

序数词修饰名词时,一般前面须有定冠词 the,表示序列。但是,有时序数词前用不定冠词 a 表示“再一”,“又一”。例如:

I'm afraid that you'll have to try a third time.

恐怕你要再试一次。

对编号的事物,一般可以用基数词表示序列。如 Room 102, Lesson 21, Act 5, World War II。

4. China is _____ larger than the United States. (B)

A. one six B. one sixth

C. one sixes D. one sixths

英语的分数,除了 1/2、1/4、3/4 有特殊表示方法以外,通常分数词都可以用词类转化的方法。如: third 作序数词用意为“第三”;而当表示“1/3”时,则为 one third;“2/3”为 two thirds。

“分数或百分数+of+名词”构成的短语做主语时,其谓语动词要与短语中 of 后面的名词的数保持一致。

☑ 专项能力训练

- () 1. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.
- A. dozen of the B. dozens
 - C. dozen of D. dozens of
- () 2. Three fifths of the police _____ in the school near the town.
- A. has trained B. have trained
 - C. has been trained D. have been trained
- () 3. They are going to build a hotel _____ and it will be the tallest one in the city.
- A. 150-metre high B. 150-metre-high
 - C. 150 metres high D. 150-metres-high
- () 4. — Have you ever been to the Great Wall ?

— Oh, yes, _____.

- A. dozens of time B. dozen of time
C. a dozen of time D. dozens of times

() 5. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ trucks in 1996 as the year before.

- A. twice many more B. twice more
C. twice as many D. twice as much

() 6. He has _____ on the farm.

- A. 20 cattles B. 20 heads of cattle
C. 20 cattle D. 20 head of cattle

() 7. There is still _____ who said he was _____ to reach the top of the mountain besides these two people.

- A. a third one; the first
B. the third; the first
C. the third one; first
D. third one; the one

() 8. There are _____ students in our class, and _____ are League members.

- A. three scores; most of whom
B. three scores of; most of us
C. three score; most of us
D. three score of; most of whom

() 9. It is not rare in _____ that people in _____ fifties are going to university for further education.

- A. 80's; the B. the 80's; their
C. the 80; 不填 D. 80's; their

() 10. The librarian asked the man to return the book _____.

- A. in one day or two
B. for one or two days
C. within one day or two days
D. in a day or two

() 11. You can believe in him. _____ has been done.

- A. Ninety-nine percents of the work
B. Two-fifths of the articles
C. Half of what the promised
D. Three-quarter of the business

() 12. "I _____ met him in Shanghai in 1978." He said.

- A. the first B. first
C. the firstly D. first time

() 13. Oct. 1, 1989 is _____ anniversary (纪念日) of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

- A. the forty B. the fortieth
C. the fortieth D. forty

() 14. My grandpa is studying Japanese, though he is _____.

- A. in his eighty B. over eighty
C. more than eighties D. in eighties

() 15. A new _____ building will be completed soon.

- A. twenty-storey's B. twenty-storeys'
C. twenty-stories D. twenty-storeyed

() 16. — Do you need anyone to do the work besides your team?

— Yes, we still need _____.

- A. more ten people
B. ten people another
C. ten another people
D. ten more people

() 17. — How often do you go to the cinema?

— _____.

- A. Every three days
B. Every third days
C. Every three day
D. Every the third day

() 18. Now we have _____ in our library as we had when you left.

- A. three times as many books
B. as three times many books
C. three times as more books
D. three times more books

() 19. It's _____ ride from Suzhou to Shanghai.

- A. two-hour B. a two hours
C. two hour's D. two hours'

() 20. China is _____ larger than the United States.

- A. one six B. one sixth
C. one sixes D. one sixths

iv. 介词

☑ 能力要求

主要掌握教学大纲词汇表中所列介词的用法。

☑ 知识要点

注意部分常用介词的多义性。

1. about 周围;大约;关于。例:

There is a crowd of people about him.

一群人在他的周围。

We left there about six o'clock.

我们大约 6 点钟时离开了那儿。

What's he so happy about?

他为何那么高兴?

2. above 在……上方;超过;(太……)而不能。例:

The birds were flying above the woods.

鸟儿在树林上空飞。

The problem is above me.

这个问题太难,我不懂。

John is above all the other boys in his class.

约翰的学习成绩超过了班上其他所有的男生。

3. across 横过;穿过;在……对面。例:

The boy helped the old lady across the street.

男孩扶老太太过马路。

The book store is across the street.

书店在马路的那一边。

4. after 在……之后;仿照;追求。例:

Don't work immediately after a meal.

不要一吃完饭就干活。

Shut the door after you. 随手关门。

Make sentences after the model. 照示例造句。

Many parents like to name their daughters after flowers.

许多家长喜欢用花名来为女儿取名。

What are you after? 你在找什么?

5. against 紧靠;碰着;反对;违背。例:

The rain is beating against the windows.

雨敲打着窗子。

Some are against this plan.

有些人反对这个计划。

I did it against my own will.

我做这件事违背了自己的心愿。

6. among 在……中间;在……之中(三者或三者以上)。例:

The village lies among the hills.

村子在群山之中。

Shelly is among(= one of) the world's greatest poets.

雪莱是世界上最伟大的诗人之一。

7. at 在……点钟;按……速度;(处于)……之中;因为;朝向…… 例:

I will see you at nine this evening.

我今晚 9 时来看你。

The car runs at a speed of 50 miles an hour.

汽车以每小时 50 英里的速度前进。

The book is sold at two yuan. 这本书卖两元。

I bought this suit at a tailor's.

我在服装店买了这套衣服。

He is at the desk. 他在办公(或读书)。

We are surprised at your failure.

我们对你的失败感到吃惊。

He threw a stone at the dog.

他朝狗扔了一块石头。

8. behind 在……后面;迟于;落后于。例:

A tall tree is behind the house. 屋后有棵大树。

The train is behind time. 火车晚点了。

He is behind other students in English.

他的英语不如其他学生。

9. besides 除……之外(还有)。例:

There are many others besides me who don't agree with what you say.

除我以外还有许多人不同意你的说法。

10. beyond 在(向)……那边;迟于;超出。例:

They came from beyond the seas.

他们来自海外。

Some shops keep open beyond midnight.

有些商店营业到半夜以后。

The explanation is quite beyond me.

我理解不了这种解释。

Good advice is beyond price.

忠告是无价之宝。

11. by 在……旁;靠;用;按(程度、尺寸、数量);到……为止;经过。例:

There is a house by the river.

河边有一幢房子。

Did you come by train(air, sea, ...)?

你是乘火车(飞机、船……)来的吗?

The workers are paid by the hour.

这些工人按小时取酬。

Sugar is sold by the pound. 糖论磅出售。

I go by the cinema every day.

我每天从电影院经过。

He will come by three o'clock.

他到 3 点钟来。

12. down 沿着……往下;(由北)往南;(由乡)至城;(由家)至市区。例:

The ship is sailing down the river.
轮船顺流而下。

They went down town together.
他们一起进城去了。

I was down the street doing some shopping.
我上街买了点东西。

13. except 除……之外(从整体中除去某一部分)。例:

We have lessons every day except Sunday.
除了星期天我们每天上课。

Everyone was present except him.
除了他之外人人都出席了。

14. for 为;替代;对于;赞成;代……,就……而言;向……;因为……例:

He is the man for the job.
他是适合干这工作的人。

I wrote a letter for him. 我代他写了一封信。

That'll be bad for your health.
那有损于你的健康。

We are all for this plan.
我们都赞成这个计划。

This ticket is for tomorrow. 这是明天的票。

It's cold for September.

对于9月份来说,这天气太冷了。

Some rooms are now for offices.
有些房间现在当办公室用。

He was sent to prison for stealing.
他因偷盗入狱。

15. in 在……里;在……上;处于……中;穿;用。例:

There is a hole in the wall. 墙上有个洞。

His party is in power now. 他的党在掌权。

Doctors and nurses are always in white.
医生护士总是穿白大褂。

She is in her early twenties. 她才20出头。

He'll come back in a week.

他过一个星期回来。

Say it in English. 用英语讲。

I'll take you there in my car.

我用我的车送你去。

16. off 从……离开(脱离,去掉);与……相隔。例:

Keep off the grass. 勿践踏草地。

Take your hands off the desk.

把手从桌上拿开。

The island is off the coast.

那个岛在海岸上(不远处)。

17. on 在……上(与相接);在(星期几、某日、某日早、午、晚、夜)。例:

He will be back on the morning of May 2.

他在5月2号上午回来。

That factory is on fire. 那家工厂失火了。

They are on holiday(business).

他们度假(出差)去了。

☑ 典型例题解析

1. He suddenly returned _____ a rainy night.

A. on

B. at

C. in

D. during (A)

on 用作表示某天(星期几或几月几日)或者某天的早晨、下午或晚上的介词。比较下列词组:

in the morning/on the morning of October 1; in the evening/on a quiet evening; in the afternoon/on a summer afternoon

at Christmas(圣诞节期间), on Christmas Day(在圣诞之日)。at 表示节日期间一段时间, on 则表示某一天。

2. The doctor will be free _____. (C)

A. 10 minutes later

B. after 10 minutes

C. in 10 minutes

D. 10 minutes after

“in+一段时间”常用于表示从现在开始的时间,多用于将来时,意思为“……后”或“再过……”。

注意:“after+一段时间”表示从过去某一点开始的一段时间,多用于过去时。例如:He left on Monday, but after three days he returned.

“within+一段时间”强调 before the end of 的意义。例如:

The ship will arrive within an hour.

要表达“在过去的某段时间里”的意思时,用 for、in、during 都可以,句中动词常用现在完成时。例如:

For/During/In the last ten years, more high buildings have been built in our city.

3. The eating habits in the north are very much different _____ those in the south. (D)

A. then

B. with

C. as

D. from

介词常和某些形容词、动词或名词连用,形成固定搭配,表示各种不同的意思。句中 different 与 from

搭配,意为“与……不同”,选项 D 为正确答案。

4. I really don't want to go to the party, but I don't see how I can _____ it. (B)

- A. get back from B. get out of
C. get away D. get off

原句意思为“我实在不想出席聚会,但我不知道怎么办……”。4 个选项意义分别为 get back from(从……返回),get out of(逃避,不参加),get away(逃脱),get off(下来),显然选项 B 的意义最合适。另外,从语法角度看,选项 C 中 away 为副词,get 后不能以人称代词做直接宾语,因此是错误的。

☑ 专项能力训练

- () 1. I know nothing about the accident _____ he told me.
A. but that B. except what
C. before what D. except for
- () 2. Mary was disappointed when she found out they had gone to the hall _____ her.
A. except B. except for
C. besides D. without
- () 3. _____ production up by 60%, the company has had another excellent year.
A. As B. For
C. With D. Through
- () 4. In the old days his father died _____ hunger while his mother died _____ overwork.
A. of; of B. of; from
C. from; from D. from; of
- () 5. — Tell me the reason why you stop me.
— You are driving _____ fast _____ safety.
A. too; to B. very; to
C. very; too D. too; for
- () 6. — Have you seen Mr. White?
— No, he's absent _____ the office.
A. in B. from
C. for D. at
- () 7. The heavy rainfall has caused vegetable prices to rise daily _____ the last two months.
A. by B. since
C. for D. with
- () 8. _____ the rise in prices, life is getting harder.
A. With B. As
C. On D. For

- () 9. The desks in that classroom are so close together that there is hardly any room to move _____ them.
A. between B. among
C. in the middle of D. at the centre of
- () 10. The policeman helped the old woman _____ the street.
A. over B. past
C. across D. through
- () 11. We offered him our congratulations _____ his passing the college entrance exams.
A. at B. in
C. of D. on
- () 12. I can't tell Li Ming _____ his brother. I don't know the difference _____ the two brothers.
A. between; from B. from; between
C. and; between D. to; from
- () 13. Early _____ the morning of May 1, we started off _____ the mountain village.
A. on; 不填 B. in; to
C. in; for D. on; for
- () 14. _____ evening they got to the entrance _____ a village.
A. Towards an; to B. Towards; to
C. To the; to D. To; towards
- () 15. Please write _____ ink, not _____ a pencil.
A. in; in B. in; with
C. with; in D. with; with
- () 16. She usually goes to the women's club. It is a pleasant way of passing time _____ a lady who lives alone.
A. with B. for
C. to D. as
- () 17. We don't believe it's _____ the reach of human power; we are quite able to do it.
A. within B. rather than
C. more than D. beyond
- () 18. — Is it cold today?
— Yes, a little, but quite warm _____ January.
A. in B. on
C. by D. for
- () 19. My house is on the right side of the street,

while the post office lies _____ my house.

- A. in B. above
C. under D. opposite

() 20. The judge sentenced the thief _____ three months in prison.

- A. into B. to
C. at D. by

() 21. It happened to be very cold _____ the morning of our sport meeting.

- A. at B. of
C. on D. with

() 22. You ought to be certain _____ the matter before you speak _____ it.

- A. of; of B. about; to
C. to; about D. to; of

() 23. My uncle lives _____ 105 Huanghe Street. His room is _____ the fifth floor.

- A. at; on B. to; at
C. on; in D. of; to

() 24. Revolutionaries have no interests _____ those of the people.

- A. but B. besides
C. beyond D. for

() 25. I agreed _____ you and we all agreed _____ your proposal was a good one.

- A. with; to B. to; with
C. with; that D. 不填; 不填

() 26. This skirt is made _____ your mother _____ her own measure.

- A. for; to B. for; for
C. to; to D. for; by

() 27. — Is Mr. Smith in the office?
— No, he is absent _____ the office.

- A. at B. from
C. for D. in

() 28. "Don't beat me again." said the boy _____ tears.

- A. with B. of
C. for D. in

() 29. Go _____ the gate and you'll find the entrance _____ the park _____ the other side.

- A. through; to; on B. along; of; on

C. down; to; at D. up; of; by

() 30. You can generally tell a man's character _____ the jokes he tells.

- A. from B. by
C. in D. at

v. 连词

☑ 能力要求

主要掌握教学大纲词汇表中所列的并列连词、从属连词的用法。

☑ 知识要点

1. 连词分两大类: 并列连词与从属连词。

在连接句子的时候, 并列连词前后的两个分句是互不从属、各自独立的。常用的并列连词有: and(和), or(或者), but(但是), for(因为), so(因此), therefore(所以), while(而), 等等。

2. 并列连词 for 与从属连词 because 都表示原因。应注意的是 for 后的分句是对前一分句内容的解释, 不强调原因; for 引导的分句只能放在句子的后部, for 前有逗号。如: The days are short, for it is December now. 白天短了, 因为现在是 12 月份。because 引导原因状语从句, 着重说明主句的原因。

3. though 和 although 不可与 but 连用, 但可与 yet 连用。如: Though he is old, yet he is full of energy. 他虽说上了年纪, 但精力仍然充沛。句中的 yet 不能用 but 代替。

4. 引导宾语从句且处于及物动词后时, if 与 whether 可以互换。如: I wonder if/whether he will come. 我不知道他来不来。

表示条件时则只用 if, 而不能换用 whether。如: He will come if you ask him. 你如果请他, 他会来的。

5. that 引导宾语从句时, 无词义, 可省略。如: We all know (that) failure is the mother of success. 我们都知道失败是成功之母。that 在引导主语从句和表语从句时, 亦无词义, 但不能省略。如: That the earth is round is known to all. 地球是圆的, 这一点大家都知道。Our plan is that we'll finish the work ahead of time. 我们的计划是提前完成工作。

6. wh-word+ever 构成的连词可以引导名词性从句和让步状语从句。在引导让步状语从句时, 可与 no matter+wh-word 互换。如: Whatever/No matter what happens, we'll carry out the experiment. 无论发生什么事, 我们都要继续实验。Whoever/No mat-

ter who he is, he must obey our rules. 不管是谁,他都必须遵守我们的规定。

☑ 典型例题解析

1. I didn't manage to do it _____ you had explained how. (A)

- A. until B. unless
C. when D. before

从属连词 until 引导时间状语从句,意为“直到”。句中主句动词所表达的动作 didn't manage to do 持续到从句动词所表达的动作 explain 发生为止,故正确答案为选项 A。从属连词 when, before 都可引导时间状语从句,when 意为“当……之时”,before 意为“在……之前”,都与题意不符,应排除;unless 引导条件状语从句,表示“除非”,也应排除。

2. When you read the book, you'd better make a mark _____ you have any question. (D)

- A. at which B. at where
C. the place where D. where

从属连词 where 可用来引导状语从句表示地点,在语义上相当于 at the place where。据此,题中选项 B、C 应先予以排除。选项 A 不表示地点,与题意不符。正确答案为选项 D。

3. We must get up early tomorrow, _____ we'll miss the first bus to the Great Wall. (B)

- A. so B. or
C. but D. however

并列连词 or 可用来表示否定的条件,意为“不然的话”,相当于 if not。so 虽系从属连词,但所引导的状语从句表示结果或目的,跟题意相悖,故选项 A 应排除。however 无论作为并列连词或引导让步状语从句的从属连词,都表示意思的转折,同样不合题意,选项 D 也应排除。正确答案为选项 B。

4. It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey. (B)

- A. while B. that
C. if D. for

当句子中的实际主语为名词性从句时,往往把引导词 it 放在句首做形式主语,而从句移至句子后部,以免使句子显得头重脚轻。这类从句通常是用从属连词 that 引导的,that 本身并无词汇意义,也不在从句中做任何成分,只起引导从句的作用。当然,有时也可用从属连词 whether,连接代词 who、what 或连接副词 when、where 等引导。题中 while 一般用来引导时间状语从句,有时也引导让步状语从句。if 一般引导条

件状语从句,即使作“是否”解时,也不能在句首引导主语从句。而 for 系并列连词,表示因果关系,其前须用逗号,故选项 A、C、D 均不符题意,正确答案只能是选项 B。

5. _____ leaves the room last ought to turn off the lights. (C)

- A. Anyone B. The person
C. Whoever D. Who

连接代词 whoever 可引导名词性从句,并在从句中做主语,相当于 any person who,意为“一切……的人(无论谁)”,从句不用逗号分开。在题中,Anyone 和 The person 均非连词,不能引导从句,故选项 A 和 B 应予排除。而“who leaves the room last ought to”带有疑问的含意,即“谁最后离开房间应……”,与题意不符;而且,除了在一些谚语中把 who 用于 whoever 的意义之外,在日常英语中一般都不用 who 来引导名词性(关系)从句,故选项 D 也应排除。

whoever 也可用在句首引导状语从句,表示让步,相当于 no matter who,意为“不管什么人,无论谁”,主从句用逗号分开。如:

Whoever you may be, you should be polite to others.

☑ 专项能力训练

() 1. Someone called me up in the middle of the night, but they hung up _____ I could answer the phone.

- A. as B. before
C. since D. until

() 2. Don't be afraid of asking for help _____ it is needed.

- A. unless B. since
C. although D. when

() 3. _____ you will be able to succeed mainly depends on _____ you do and _____ you do it.

- A. If; what; why
B. Whether; how; why
C. That; whether; how
D. Whether; what; how

() 4. It was midnight _____ my father came back from work.

- A. when B. while
C. before D. that

() 5. I was reading a newspaper _____ he was

watching TV.

- A. until B. before
C. after D. while

() 6. I think we should buy these heavy desks, _____ it is difficult to carry them to our office.

- A. and B. though
C. as D. or

() 7. Excuse me for breaking in, _____ I have some news for you.

- A. so B. and
C. but D. yet

() 8. — I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.

— Is that _____ you had a few days off?

- A. when B. why
C. what D. where

() 9. — Will you go to Helen's birthday party?

— No, _____ invited to.

- A. even though B. when
C. until D. if

() 10. She was so angry at all _____ he was doing _____ she walked out of the room without a word.

- A. that; that B. as; to
C. as; that D. for; so

() 11. The mother didn't know _____ to blame for the broken glass as it happened while she was out.

- A. when B. how
C. what D. who

() 12. The population of the town is now twice _____ it was before 1949.

- A. that B. which
C. than D. what

() 13. _____ the lecture went on, the students got more and more interested.

- A. As B. While
C. During D. With

() 14. Country life gives him peace and quiet, _____ what he can't enjoy living in big cities.

- A. which are B. that is
C. which is D. these are

() 15. They lost their way in the forest, and

_____ made the matter worse was that night began to fall.

- A. it B. that
C. which D. what

() 16. It was about 100 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.

- A. that B. until
C. before D. when

() 17. The film brought the hours back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that faraway village.

- A. that B. until
C. when D. where

() 18. _____ she said suggested that she hadn't decided _____ to go or not.

- A. What; if B. What; which
C. What; whether D. Whether; what

() 19. If you don't work hard _____ you are young, you may regret _____ you are old.

- A. while; when B. when; while
C. for; while D. because; for

() 20. They believe that spirit stays with the body for three days, _____ some one always stays with the dead person.

- A. so during this time
B. so during which
C. during this time
D. so when

vi. 形容词、副词

☑ 能力要求

主要掌握形容词和副词的基本用法及形容词和副词的比较等级的用法。

☑ 知识要点

1. 形容词在句中做定语和表语,但以前缀 a- 开头的形容词通常做表语或后置定语,而不能做前置定语。常见的有: afraid(害怕), alive(活着), alike(相像), alone(孤独的), asleep(睡着的), awake(醒着的)。以上所列是只能做表语的形容词,如用作定语,应后置。如: He was the only one alive in the accident. 他是唯一在事故中幸存的人。

2. ill 作“病”讲时,只能做表语,如不能说 an ill boy,而应说 a sick boy(一个生病的男孩)。当其作“坏的,有害的”解时,可以用作定语。如 ill luck(坏运气)。

3. 当几个形容词修饰一个名词时,其排列顺序通常是:

限定词+描述性形容词+大小+长短+高矮+形状+年龄+新老+颜色+国籍+材料+作用+类别

如: There is a tall old grey stone building.

那儿有一座高大的古老的灰色的石头建筑物。

4. 当被修饰的是以-thing, -one, -body 结尾的复合不定代词时,做定语的形容词通常应后置。如:

Why don't you read something easier?

你为何不读一些易懂的东西呢?

There's nothing unusual. 没什么异常。

5. 本身带有后置修饰语的形容词,作定语用时应后置。如: He has a house larger than mine. 他有一幢比我的大一些的房子。

6. 带有数量词修饰的形容词作定语用时应后置。如: There is a well ten metres deep. 那儿有一口 10 米深的水井。

7. 用 as...as 对两者进行比较时, as...as 之间应用形容词或副词的原级。如有表示程度的状语,则置于第一个 as 之前。如: The earth is 49 times as big as the moon. 地球的体积是月球的 49 倍。

8. no less than/no more than 表示“不亚于”;“和……一样”;“只不过”。如: No less than 1,000 people came. 来了不下 1,000 人。She is no less active than she was. 她还是像从前那样活跃。It is no more than an empty talk. 那只不过是空谈。

9. 形容词最高级前应加定冠词 the。如加 a 则表示“非常”之意。如: This is a most interesting story. 这是个非常有趣的故事。

☑ 典型例题解析

1. John was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes _____. (A)

A. open

B. to be opened

C. to open

D. opening

形容词可以做宾语补足语,说明宾语的状态。动词 keep 不能以动词不定式作宾语补足语表示宾语的状态,故选项 B 和 C 均可排除。选项 D 的 opening 表示“睁开”的动作,而不是表示“睁着的”状态,故也是错误的。选项 A 为正确答案。

注意区别 open 作形容词和作动词的意义,作形容

词时意为“开着的”,作动词时意为“打开,开放”。

2. Much as Ted tried to do a good job in the exams, he did _____ than his brother. (D)

A. more badly

B. much bad

C. more worse

D. much worse

副词 badly 作“坏地”、“差地”解时,它的比较级、最高级属不规则变化,分别为 worse, worst。因而 D 为正确选项。

但 badly 作“迫切地”解时,它的比较级、最高级属规则变化,例如:

Bill needs a new bicycle more badly than any of his brothers.

属不规则变化的副词还有 well (better, best); much (more, most); little (less, least); far (farther/further, farthest/furthest) 等。属于不规则变化的形容词有 good (better, best); bad, ill (worse, worst); many, much (more, most); little (less, least); far (farther/further, farthest/furthest) 等。

另外,形容词 old 有 older, oldest (表示年龄大小的比较)和 elder, eldest (表示兄弟姐妹之间的长幼关系)两种形式。例如:

My elder sister is two years older than I. (不能用 elder)

Simon is my eldest son. (不能用 oldest)

有些形容词一般没有比较级和最高级,如 right, wrong, true, empty, dead, perfect, favourite 等。

3. — How did you find your visit to the museum?

— I thoroughly enjoyed it, it was _____ than I expected. (A)

A. far more interesting

B. even much interesting

C. so more interesting

D. a lot much interesting

由题干可看出此题考查比较级的用法,选项 B 和 D 无比较级;选项 C 中的 so 不能修饰比较级,故选 A。

4. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produced _____ tractors in 1988 as the year before. (D)

A. as twice many

B. as many twice

C. as twice as many

D. twice as many

此题考查倍数表达法和词序,本题是“as...as...”结构表达倍数,其修饰语置于该结构前,故最佳选项为 D。

☑ 专项能力训练

() 1. It's always difficult being in a foreign coun-