

高中英語語法大全

詞法

第1章 主謂一致

一.概念:

主謂一致是指:

- 1) 語法形式上要一致, 即單複數形式與謂語要一致。
- 2) 意義上要一致, 即主語意義上的單複數要與謂語的單複數形式一致。
- 3) 就近原則, 即謂語動詞的單複形式取決於最靠近它的詞語,
一般來說, 不可數名詞用動詞單數, 可數名詞複數用動詞複數。例如:
There is much water in the thermos.
但當不可數名詞前有表示數量的複數名詞時, 謂語動詞用複數形式。例如:
Ten thousand tons of coal were produced last year.

二.相關知識點精講

1. 並列結構作主語時謂語用複數, 例如:

Reading and writing are very important. 讀寫很重要。

注意: 當主語由and連結時, 如果它表示一個單一的概念, 即指同一人或同一物時, 謂語動詞用單數, and 此時連接的兩個詞前只有一個冠詞。例如:

The iron and steel industry is very important to our life. 鋼鐵工業對我們的生活有重要意義。

典型例題

The League secretary and monitor ___ asked to make a speech at the meeting.

A. is B. was C. are D. were

答案B. 注: 先從時態上考慮。這是過去發生的事情應用過去時, 先排除A., C. 本題易誤選D, 因為The League secretary and monitor 好象是兩個人, 但仔細辨別, monitor 前沒有the, 在英語中, 當一人兼數職時只在第一個職務前加定冠詞。後面的職務用and 相連。這樣本題主語為一個人, 所以應選B。

2. 主謂一致中的靠近原則

1) 當there be 句型的主語是一系列事物時, 謂語應與最鄰近的主語保持一致。例如:

There is a pen, a knife and several books on the desk. 桌上有一支筆、一把小刀和幾本書。

There are twenty boy-students and twenty-three girl-students in the class. 班上有二十個男孩, 二十三個女孩。

2) 當either... or... 與neither... nor, 連接兩個主語時, 謂語動詞與最鄰近的主語保持一致。如果句子是由here, there引導, 而主語又不止一個時, 謂語通常也和最鄰近的主語一致。例如:

Either you or she is to go. 不是你去, 就是她去。

Here is a pen, a few envelops and some paper for you. 給你筆、信封和紙。

3. 謂語動詞與前面的主語一致

當主語有with, together with, like, except, but, no less than, as well as 等片語成的短語時, 謂語動詞與前面的主語部分一致。例如:

The teacher together with some students is visiting the factory. 教師和一些學生在參觀工廠。

He as well as I wants to go boating. 他和我想去划船。

4. 謂語需用單數的情況

1) 代詞each以及由every, some, no, any等構成的複合代詞作主語時, 或主語中含有each, every時, 謂語需用單數。例如:

Each of us has a tape-recorder. 我們每人都有答錄機。

There is something wrong with my watch. 我的表壞了。

2) 當主語是一本書或一條格言時, 謂語動詞常用單數。例如:

The Arabian Night is a book known to lovers of English. 《天方夜譚》是英語愛好者熟悉的一本書。

3) 表示金錢, 時間, 價格或度量衡的複合名詞作主語時, 通常把這些名詞看作一個整體, 謂語一般用單數。例如:

Three weeks was allowed for making the necessary preparations. 用三個星期來做準備。

Ten yuan is enough. 十元夠了。

5. 指代意義決定謂語的單複數

1) 代詞what, which, who, none, some, any, more, most, all等詞的單複數由其指代的詞的單複

數決定。例如：

All is right. 一切順利。

All are present. 人都到齊了。

2) 集體名詞作主語時，謂語的數要根據主語的意思來決定。如family, audience, crew, crowd, class, company, committee等詞後，謂語動詞用複數形式時強調這個集體中的各個成員，用單數時強調該集體的整體。例如：

His family isn't very large. 他家成員不多。

His family are music lovers. 他家個個都是音樂愛好者。

但集合名詞people, police, cattle, poultry等在任何情況下都用複數形式。例如：

Are there any police around? 附近有員警嗎？

3) 有些名詞，如variety, number, population, proportion, majority 等有時看作單數，有時看作複數。例如：

A number of +名詞複數+複數動詞。

The number of +名詞複數+單數動詞。

A number of books have lent out.

The majority of the students like English.

6. 與後接名詞或代詞保持一致的情況

1) 用half of, most of, none of, heaps of, lots of, plenty of 等引起主語時，謂語動詞通常與of後面的名詞/代詞保持一致。例如：

Most of his money is spent on books. 他大部分的錢化在書上了。

Most of the students are taking an active part in sports. 大部分學生積極參與體育運動。

2) 用a portion of, a series of, a pile of, a panel of 等引起主語時，謂語動詞通常用單數。例如：A series of accidents has been reported. 媒體報導了一連串的事故。

A pile of logs was set beside the hearth. 爐邊有一堆木柴。

3) 如 many a 或 more than one 所修飾的短語作主語時，謂語動詞多用單數形式。但由more than... of 作主語時，動詞應與其後的名詞或代詞保持一致。例如：

Many a person has read the novel. 許多人讀過這本書。

More than 60 percent of the students are from the city. 百分之六十多的學生來自這個城市。

三. 鞏固練習

() 1. The number of people invited _____ fifty, but a number of them _____ absent for different reasons.

- A. were, was B. was, was
C. was, were D. were, were

() 2. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.

- A. is playing B. have played
C. are playing D. play

() 3. _____ of the land in that district _____ covered with trees and grass.

- A. Two fifth, is B. Two fifth, are
C. Two fifths, is D. Two fifths, are

() 4. Ten minutes _____ a long time for one who waits.

- A. seem B. seems
C. seemed D. are seemed

() 5. Eric is the only one of the boys who _____ a driving license.

- A. has B. have
C. is having D. are having'

() 6. Joy and Sorrow _____ next-door neighbours.

- A. is B. are C. were D. be

() 7. In my opinion, some of the news _____ unbelievable.

- A. are B. is C. has been D. have been

() 8. When _____ the United Nations founded?

- A. is B. are C. was D. were

() 9. Every possible means _____ .

- A. has tried B. has been tried
C. was tried D. were tried

- () 10. What she says and does _____ nothing to do with me.
A. was B. were C. has D. have
- () 11. There _____ a dictionary and several books on the desk.
A. are B. must C. have been D. is
- () 12. Nobody _____ seen the film. It's a pity.
A. but Tom and Jack have B. except Tom and Jack have
C. but my friends has D. but I have
- () 13. No teacher and no student _____.
A. are admitted B. is admitted
C. are admitting D. is admitting
- () 14. All but one _____ here just now.
A. is B. was C. has been D. were
- () 15. When and where to build the new factory _____ yet.
A. is not decided B. are not decided
C. has not decided D. have not decided
- () 16. The writer and singer _____ here.
A. is B. are C. were D. do
- () 17. As I have a meeting at four, ten minutes _____ all that I can spare to talk with you.
A. are B. was C. is D. were
- () 18. In those days John with his classmates _____ kept busy preparing for the exam.
A. is B. are
C. was D. were
- () 19. -- _____ your clothes?
--No, mine _____ hanging over there.
A. Is it, is B. Are these, are
C. Is it, are D. Are these, is
- () 20. The Smith's family, which _____ rather a large one, _____ very fond of their old houses.
A. were, were B. was, was
C. were, was D. was, were
- () 21. What the teacher and the students want to say _____ that either of the countries _____ beautiful.
A. are, are B. is, is
C. are, is D. is, are
- () 22. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years.
A. is B. are
C. have been D. has been
- () 23. _____ of my brothers are reporters. Covering events, meetings, or sports meetings _____ their duty.
A. Each, are B. Both, is
C. Neither, are D. None, is
- () 24. -- What do you think of the _____ of the coat?
-- It's rather high. You can buy a cheaper one in that shop.
A. value B. cost C. price D. use
- () 25. -- Are the two answers correct?
-- No, _____ correct.
A. no one is B. both are not
C. neither is D. either is not
- () 26. The wind, together with rain and fog, _____ making sailing difficult.
A. have been B. was
C. / D/ are

四.答案

- 1.C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A 16. A
17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D 21. B 22. D 23. B 24. C 25. C 26. B

第2章 動詞的時態

一. 概念:

時態是英語謂語動詞的一種形式,表示動作發生的時間和所處的狀態.英語中的時態是通過動詞形式本身的變化來實現的.英語有16種時態,但中學階段較常用的有十種:一般現在時,一般過去時,一般將來時,過去將來時,現在進行時,過去進行時,將來進行時,過去完成時,現在完成時和現在完成進行時.

二. 相關知識點精講

1. 一般現在時的用法

1) 經常性或習慣性的動作,常與表示頻度的時間狀語連用.時間狀語: every..., sometimes, at..., on Sunday. 例如:

I leave home for school at 7 every morning. 每天早上我七點離開家。

2) 客觀真理,客觀存在,科學事實.例如:

The earth moves around the sun. 地球繞太陽轉動。

Shanghai lies in the east of China. 上海位於中國東部。

3) 表示格言或警句.例如:

Pride goes before a fall. 驕者必敗。

注意:此用法如果出現在賓語從句中,即使主句是過去時,從句謂語也要用一般現在時。

例:Columbus proved that the earth is round. 哥倫布證實了地球是圓的。

4) 現在時刻的狀態、能力、性格、個性.例如:

I don't want so much. 我不要那麼多。

Ann writes good English but does not speak well. 安英語寫得不錯,講的可不行。

比較:Now I put the sugar in the cup. 把糖放入杯子。

I am doing my homework now. 我正在做功課。

第一句用一般現在時,用於操作演示或指導說明的示範性動作,表示言行的瞬間動作.第二句中的now是進行時的標誌,表示正在進行的動作的客觀狀況,所以後句用一般現在時。

2. 一般過去時的用法

1) 在確定的過去時間裡所發生的動作或存在的狀態.例如:時間狀語有:yesterday, last week, an hour ago, the other day, in 1982等.例如:

Where did you go just now? 剛才你上哪兒去了?

2) 表示在過去一段時間內,經常性或習慣性的動作.例如:

When I was a child, I often played football in the street. 我是個孩子的時候,常在馬路上踢足球。

Whenever the Browns went during their visit, they were given a warm welcome.

那時,布朗一家無論什麼時候去,都受到熱烈歡迎。

3) 句型:It is time for sb. to do sth "到.....時間了" "該.....了". 例如:It is time for you to go to bed. 你該睡覺了。

It is time that sb. did sth. "時間已遲了" "早該.....了", 例如It is time you went to bed. 你早該睡覺了。

would (had) rather sb. did sth. 表示'寧願某人做某事'. 例如:I'd rather you came tomorrow. 還是明天來吧。

4) wish, wonder, think, hope 等用過去時,作試探性的詢問、請求、建議等,而一般過去時表示的動作或狀態都已經成為過去,現已不復存在.例如:I thought you might have some. 我以為你想要一些。

比較:Christine was an invalid all her life.(含義:她已不在人間。)

Christine has been an invalid all her life.(含義:她現在還活著)

Mrs. Darby lived in Kentucky for seven years.(含義:達比太太已不再住在肯塔基州。)

Mrs. Darby has lived in Kentucky for seven years.(含義:現在還住在肯塔基州,有可能指剛離去)

注意:用過去時表示現在,表示委婉語氣。

1) 動詞want, hope, wonder, think, intend 等.例如:

Did you want anything else? 您還要些什麼嗎?

I wondered if you could help me. 能不能幫我一下。

2) 情態動詞 could, would. 例如:

Could you lend me your bike? 你的自行車,能借用一些嗎?

3. 一般將來時

1) shall用於第一人稱，常被will所代替。will在陳述句中用於各人稱，在徵求意見時常用於第二人稱。例如：

Which paragraph shall I read first? 我先讀哪一段呢？

Will you be at home at seven this evening? 今晚七點回家好嗎？

2) be going to +不定式，表示將來。

a. 主語的意圖，即將做某事。例如：What are you going to do tomorrow? 明天打算作什麼呢？

b. 計畫，安排要發生的事。例如：The play is going to be produced next month. 這齣戲下月開播。

c. 有跡象要發生的事。例如：Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm. 看那烏雲，快要下雨了。

3) be +不定式表將來，按計劃或正式安排將發生的事。例如：

We are to discuss the report next Saturday. 我們下星期六討論這份報告。

4) be about to +不定式，意為馬上做某事。例如：

He is about to leave for Beijing. 他馬上要去北京。

注意：be about to do 不能與tomorrow, next week 等表示明確將來時的時間狀語連用。

4. 一般現在時表將來

1) 下列動詞come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return的一般現在時可以表示將來，主要用來表示在時間上已確定或安排好的事情。例如：

The train leaves at six tomorrow morning. 火車明天上午六點開。

When does the bus start? It starts in ten minutes. 汽車什麼時候開？十分鐘後。

2) 以here, there等開始的倒裝句，表示動作正在進行。例如：

Here comes the bus. = The bus is coming. 車來了。

There goes the bell. = The bell is ringing. 鈴響了。

3) 在時間或條件句中。例如：

When Bill comes (不是will come), ask him to wait for me. 比爾來後，讓他等我。

I'll write to you as soon as I arrive there. 我到了那裡，就寫信給你。

4) 在動詞hope, take care that, make sure that等的賓語從句中。例如：

I hope they have a nice time next week. 我希望他們下星期玩得開心。

Make sure that the windows are closed before you leave the room. 離開房間前，務必把窗戶關了。

5. 用現在進行時表示將來

下列動詞come, go, arrive, leave, start, begin, return等現在進行時可以表示將來。例如：

I'm leaving tomorrow. 明天我要走了。

Are you staying here till next week? 你會在這兒呆到下周嗎？

6. 現在完成時

現在完成時用來表示之前已發生或完成的動作或狀態，其結果的影響現在還存在；也可表示持續到現在的動作或狀態。其構成：have (has) +過去分詞。

7. 比較一般過去時與現在完成時

1) 一般過去時表示過去某時發生的動作或單純敘述過去的事情，強調動作；現在完成時為過去發生的，強調過去的事情對現在的影響，強調的是影響。

2) 一般過去時常與具體的時間狀語連用，而現在完成時通常與模糊的時間狀語連用，或無時間狀語。

一般過去時的時間狀語：yesterday, last week, ...ago, in1980, in October, just now等，皆為具體的時間狀語。

現在完成時的時間狀語：for, since, so far, ever, never, just, yet, till/until, up to now, in past years, always等，皆不確定的時間狀語。

共同的時間狀語：this morning, tonight, this April, now, already, recently, lately 等。

3) 現在完成時可表示持續到現在的動作或狀態，動詞一般是延續性的，如live, teach, learn, work, study, know。

一般過去時常用的非持續性動詞有come, go, leave, start, die, finish, become, get married 等。例如：

I saw this film yesterday. (強調看的動作發生過了)

I have seen this film. (強調對現在的影響, 電影的內容已經知道了)

Why did you get up so early? (強調起床的動作已發生過了)

Who hasn't handed in his paper? (強調有卷子未交, 疑為不公平競爭)

He has been in the League for three years. (在團內的狀態可延續)

He has been a League member for three years. (是團員的狀態可持續)

句子中如有過去時的時間副詞(如yesterday, last, week, in 1960)時, 不能使用現在完成時, 要用過去時。

(錯) Tom has written a letter to his parents last night.

(對) Tom wrote a letter to his parents last night.

8. 用於現在完成時的句型

1) It is the first / second time.... that...結構中的從句部分, 用現在完成時。例如:

It is the first time that I have visited the city. 這是我第一次訪問這城市。

This is the first time (that) I've heard him sing. 這是我第一次聽他唱歌。

注意: It was the third time that the boy had been late.

2) This is +形容詞最高級+that...結構, that 從句要用現在完成時。例如:

This is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 這是我看過的最好的電影。

9. 過去完成時

1) 概念: 表示過去的過去

---|-----|-----|----> 其構成是had +過去分詞構成。

那時以前 那時 現在

2) 用法

a. 在told, said, knew, heard, thought等動詞後的賓語從句。例如:

She said (that) she had never been to Paris. 她告訴我她曾去過巴黎。

b. 狀語從句

在過去不同時間發生的兩個動作中, 發生在先, 用過去完成時; 發生在後, 用一般過去時。例如:

When the police arrived, the thieves had run away. 員警到達時, 小偷們早就跑了。

c. 表示意向的動詞, 如hope, wish, expect, think, intend, mean, suppose等, 用過去完成時表示"原本..., 未能...". 例如:

We had hoped that you would come, but you didn't. 那時我們希望你能來, 但是你沒有來。

3) 過去完成時的時間狀語before, by, until, when, after, once, as soon as. 例如:

He said that he had learned some English before. 他說過他以前學過一些英語。

By the time he was twelve, Edison had began to make a living by himself. 到了十二歲那年, 愛迪生開始自己謀生。

Tom was disappointed that most of the guests had left when he arrived at the party.

湯姆失望了, 因為他到達晚會時, 大部分客人已經走了。

10. 用一般過去時代替過去完成時

1) 兩個動作如按順序發生, 又不強調先後, 或用then, and, but 等連詞時, 多用一般過去時。例如:

When she saw the mouse, she screamed. 她看到老鼠, 就叫了起來。

My aunt gave me a hat and I lost it. 姑媽給了我一頂帽子, 我把它丟了。

2) 兩個動作相繼發生, 可用一般過去時; 如第一個動作需要若干時間完成, 用過去完成時。例如:

When I heard the news, I was very excited.

3) 敘述歷史事實, 可不用過去完成時, 而只用一般過去時。例如:

Our teacher told us that Columbus discovered America in 1492.

11. 將來完成時

1) 構成will have done

2) 概念

a. 狀態完成: 表示某事繼續到將來某一時為止一直有的狀態。例如:

They will have been married for 20 years by then. 到那時他們結婚將有二十年了。

b. 動作完成: 表示將來某一時或另一個將來的動作之前, 已經完成的動作或獲得的經驗。例如:

You will have reached Shanghai by this time tomorrow. 明天此時，你已經到達上海了
12 現在進行時

現在進行時的基本用法：

a. 表示現在(指說話人說話時)正在發生的事情。例如：

We are waiting for you. 我們正在等你。

b. 習慣進行：表示長期的或重複性的動作，說話時動作未必正在進行。例如：

Mr. Green is writing another novel. 他在寫另一部小說。(說話時並未在寫，只處於寫作的狀態。)

c. 表示漸變，這樣的動詞有：get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin等。例如：

The leaves are turning red. 葉子在變紅。

It's getting warmer and warmer. 天越來越熱了。

d. 與always, constantly, forever等詞連用，表示反復發生的動作或持續存在的狀態，往往帶有說話人的主觀色彩。例如：

You are always changing your mind. 你老是改變主意。

13. 過去進行時

1) 概念：表示過去某時正在進行的狀態或動作。

2) 過去進行時的主要用法是描述一件事發生的背景；一個長動作延續的時候，另一個短動作發生。

3) 常用的時間狀語有this morning, the whole morning, all day yesterday, from nine to ten last evening, when, while等。例如：

My brother fell while he was riding his bicycle and hurt himself. 我兄弟騎車時摔了下來，受了傷。

It was raining when they left the station. 他們離開車站時，正下著雨。

When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun was shining. 我到達山頂時，陽光燦爛。

14. 將來進行時

1) 概念：表示將來某時進行的狀態或動作，或按預測將來會發生的事情。例如：

She'll be coming soon. 她會很快來的。

I'll be meeting him sometime in the future. 將來我一定去見他。

注意：將來進行時不用於表示"意志"，不能說I'll be having a talk with her.

2) 常用的時間狀語有soon, tomorrow, this evening, on Sunday, by this time, tomorrow, in two days, tomorrow evening等。例如：By this time tomorrow, I'll be lying on the beach. 明天此時，我正躺在海灘上呢。

15. 一般現在時代替一般將來時

When, while, before, after, till, once, as soon as, so long as, by the time, if, in case (that), unless, even if, whether, the moment, the minute, the day, the year, immediately等引導的時間狀語從句，條件句中，用一般現在時代替將來時。例如：

He is going to visit her aunt the day he arrives in Beijing. 他一到北京，就去看他姨媽。

16. 一般現在時代替一般過去時

1) "書上說"，"報紙上說"等。例如：

The newspaper says that it's going to be cold tomorrow. 報紙上說明天會很冷的。

2) 敘述往事，使其生動。例如：

Napoleon's army now advances and the great battle begins. 拿破崙的軍隊正在向前挺進，大戰開始了

17. 一般現在時代替現在完成時

1) 有些動詞用一般現在時代替完成時，如hear, tell, learn, write, understand, forget, know, find, say, remember等。例如：

I hear (= have heard) he will go to London. 我聽說了他將去倫敦。

I forget (= have forgotten) how old he is. 我忘了他多大了。

2) 用句型 "It is ... since..." 代替 "It has been ... since ..."。例如：

It is (= has been) five years since we last met. 從我們上次見面以來，五年過去了。

18. 一般現在時代替現在進行時。

在Here comes.../There goes...等句型裡，用一般現在時代替現在進行時。例如：

There goes the bell. 鈴響了。

19. 現在進行時代替將來時

1) 表示即將發生的或預定中計畫好的活動。例如：

Are you staying with us this weekend? 和我們一起度週末好嗎?

We are leaving soon. 我們馬上就走。

2) 漸變動詞, 如get, run, grow, become, begin以及瞬間動詞die等。例如：

He is dying. 他要死了。

20.時態一致

1) 如果從句所敘述的為真理或相對不變的事實, 則用現在時。例如：

At that time, people did not know that the earth moves. 那時, 人們不知道地球是動的。

He told me last week that he is eighteen. 上星期他告訴我他十八歲了。

2) 賓語從句中的, 助動詞ought, need, must, dare 的時態是不變的。例如：

He thought that I need not tell you the truth. 他認為我不必告訴你真相。

三.鞏固練習:

- 1、I'll give the book to him as soon as he _____ back.
- 2、Has the baby _____ crying yet? (stop)
- 3、I don't know whether Mother _____ me to Beijing next month.(take)
- 4、She _____ on her coat and went out. (put)
- 5、"What are they doing?" "They _____ ready for the sports meeting." (get)
- 6、The boy asked his mother _____ him go and play basketball.(let)
- 7、I'm sorry to keep you _____ for a long time. (wait)
- 8、It _____ (take) him half an hour _____ (finish) his homework yesterday.
- 9、If it _____ an interesting film, we'll see it tomorrow. (be)
- 10、They usually _____ (do) their homework after supper.
- 11、Listen! Who _____(sing) in the next room now?
- 12、_____ (be) your parents in Shanghai last year?
- 13、Mr. Yu _____(teach) us maths since 1982.
- 14、They will have a trip to the Great Wall if it _____ (not rain) tomorrow.
- 15、Li Ming often _____ (listen) to the radio in the morning.
- 16、A: "Father, may I go out and play football?" B: "_____you _____(do) your homework?"
- 17、All the people in the town are glad _____(hear) that a famous musician _____ a concert this Saturday evening.(give)
- 18、Our teacher told us if it _____(not snow) we would visit the Science Museum the next day.
- 19、They often _____ (play) football in the afternoon.
- 20、A: What're you doing Dad? B: I _____ (mend) the radio.
- 21、Let's _____(carry) the boxes to the house.
- 22、Yesterday she _____ (want) very much to see the film, but she couldn't _____(get) a ticket.
- 23、I _____(write) to you as soon as I get to Shanghai.
- 24、Mike _____(visit) several places since he came to Beijing.
- 25、He _____ (write) four letters to his wife every month.
- 26、Don't make any noise, Grandma _____ (sleep).
- 27、His aunt _____ (do) some cooking when he came in .
- 28、When they _____ (reach) the station, the train had already left.
- 29、There _____ (be) a meeting next Monday.
- 30、We _____ (know) each other since our boyhood..
- 31、Sometimes my father _____ (come) back home late.
- 32、They _____ (have) an English evening next week.
- 33、I'm very glad _____ (hear) that.
- 34、Wei Fang isn't here. She _____ (go) to the reading-room.
- 35、The story _____ (happen) long ago.
- 36、They _____ (visit) the History Museum last week.
- 37、Zhang Hong _____ (make) many friends since she came to Paris.
- 38、She _____ (go) to the cinema with her classmates tomorrow evening.
- 39、Stay here, bag. Don't go out. It _____(rain) now.
- 40、Li Ping _____ (write) a composition every week.
- 41、The scientist _____ (give) us a talk yesterday.

- 42、My parents _____ (live) in Beijing since 1949.
43、Look! The young worker _____ (show) the students around the factory now.
44、They _____ (build) a new bridge over the river next year.
45、The students _____ (clean) their classroom tomorrow.
46、The windows of our lab _____ (clean) once a week.
47、Our teacher _____ (join) the party twenty years ago.
48、The boys _____ (have) a basketball match now. Let's ____ (go) and _____ (watch).
49、She _____ (work) in this factory for ten years.
50、"What makes you _____ (think) I'm a farmer?" the Frenchman asked.

四.答案

1. comes
2. stopped
3. will take
4. put
5. are getting
6. to let
7. waiting
8. took ... to finish
9. is
10. do
11. is singing
12. Was
13. has taught
14. doesn't rain
15. listens
16. Have ... done
17. to hear ... will give
18. didn't snow
19. play
20. am mending
21. carry
22. wanted , get
23. will write
24. has visited
25. writes
26. is sleeping
27. was doing
28. reached
29. will be
30. have known
31. comes
32. will have
33. to hear
34. has gone
35. happened
36. visited
37. has made
38. will go
39. is raining
40. writes
41. gave
42. have lived
43. is showing

- 44. will build
- 45. will clean
- 46. is cleaned
- 47. joined
- 48. are having, go ... watch
- 49. has worked
- think

第三章 動詞的語態

一. 概念:

動詞的語態是動詞的一種形式,表示主語和謂語之間語法或語義的關係.英語的語態有兩種:主動語態和被動語態.主動語態用於主動句,表示主語是動作的執行者.被動語態用於被動句,表示主語是動作的承受者.主動語態的構成方式與動詞時態相同,而被動語態由助動詞be+過去分詞構成,有人稱,數,時態的變化.

二. 相關知識點精講

1. let 的用法

1) 當let後只有一個單音節動詞,變被動語態時,可用不帶to的不定式.例如:

They let the strange go.他們放陌生人走了。

---> The strange was let go.

2) 當let後賓補較長時,let通常不用被動語態,而用allow或permit代替.例如:

The nurse let me go to see my classmate in the hospital. 那護士讓我去探望住院的同學。

----> I was allowed / permitted to see my classmate in the hospital.

2. 短語動詞的被動語態

短語動詞是一個整體,不可丟掉後面的介詞或副詞.例如:

My sister will be taken care of by Grandma. 我妹妹由奶奶照顧。

Such a thing has never been heard of before. 這樣的事聞所未聞。

3. 表示"據說"或"相信"的片語,基本上由believe, consider, declare, expect, feel, report, say, see, suppose, think, understand等組成.例如:

It is said that... 據說

It is reported that... 據報導

It is believed that... 大家相信

It is hoped that... 大家希望

It is well known that... 眾所周知

It is thought that... 大家認為

It is suggested that... 據建議

It is taken granted that... 被視為當然

It has been decided that... 大家決定

It must be remember that... 務必記住的是

4. 不用被動語態的情況

1) 不及物動詞或不及物動詞短語,如appear, die disappear, end (vi. 結束), fail, happen, last,

lie, remain, sit, spread, stand, break out, come true, fall asleep, keep silence, lose heart, take place等沒有無被動語態。例如：

After the fire, very little remained of my house. 大火過後，我家燒得所剩無幾。

比較：rise, fall, happen是不及物動詞；raise, seat是及物動詞。

要想正確地使用被動語態，就須注意哪些動詞是及物的，哪些是不及物的。特別是一詞多義的動詞往往有兩種用法。解決這一問題唯有在學習過程中多留意積累。

2) 不能用於被動語態的及物動詞或動詞短語，如fit, have, hold, marry, own, wish, cost, notice, watch agree with, arrive at / in, shake hands with, succeed in, suffer from, happen to, take part in, walk into, belong to等。例如：

This key just fits the lock. 這把鑰匙只配這把鎖。

Your story agrees with what had already been heard. 你說的與我們聽說的一致。

3) 系動詞無被動語態，如appear, be become, fall, feel, get, grow, keep, look, remain, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste, turn等。例如：It sounds good. 聽上去不錯。

4) 帶同源賓語的及物動詞如die/death, dream/dream, live/life等，以及反身代詞，相互代詞，不能用於被動語態。例如：

She dreamed a bad dream last night. 她昨晚做了個惡夢。

5) 當賓語是不定式時，很少用於被動語態。例如：

(對) She likes to swim.

(錯) To swim is liked by her.

5. 主動形式表示被動意義

1) wash, clean, cook, iron, look, cut, sell, read, wear, feel, draw, write, sell等。例如：

The book sells well. 這本書銷路好。

This knife cuts easily. 這刀子很好用。

2) blame, let(出租), remain, keep, rent, build等。例如：

I was to blame for the accident. 事故發生了，我該受指責。

Much work remains. 還有許多活要幹。

3) 在need, require, want, worth(形容詞), deserve後的動名詞必須用主動形式。例如：

The door needs repairing.= The door needs to be repaired. 門該修了。

This book is worth reading. 這本書值得一讀。

4) 特殊結構：make sb. heard / understood(使別人能聽見/理解自己)等。例如：

Explain it clearly and make yourself understood. 解釋清楚些，讓別人理解你的話。

6. 被動形式表示主動意義，如 be determined, be pleased, be graduated (from), be prepared (for), be occupied (in), get married等。例如：

He is graduated from a famous university. 他畢業于一所有名的大學。

注意：表示同某人結婚，用marry sb. 或get married to sb.均可。例如：

He married a rich girl. 他與一個富妞結婚了。

He got married to a rich girl.

7. need/want/require/worth

當 need, want, require, be worth後面接doing時，表示的是被動意義。例如：

Your hair wants cutting. 你的頭髮該理了。

The floor requires washing. 地板需要沖洗。

三. 鞏固練習

1. I _____ (teach) here for ten years since I finished school.
2. Would you mind me _____ (use) your bike?
3. The students of Class Two _____ (sweep) their classroom now.
4. The Whites _____ (not listen) to the radio at that time.
5. It's better to give than _____ (receive).
6. How long _____ you _____ (live) in this town?
7. You _____ (come) here last year, _____ you?
8. ----When _____ you _____ (see) him?
----I _____ (see) him last Sunday.
9. She said that the car _____ (use) the next week.
10. I didn't know what _____ (happen) to China in a century.
11. When I got to the station, the train _____ already _____ (leave).

12. The stone bridge _____ (build) in our hometown for ten years.
13. The desk must _____ (clean) once a day.
14. The dog _____ (lie) on the floor when I came in..
15. It _____ (rain) heavily when I got home.
16. Her mother _____ (cook) at this time yesterday.
17. The students _____ (do) their homework. _____ (not make) any noise!
18. ---- _____ you ever _____ (be) to Beijing? ----Yes. I _____ (go) there last week.
19. He'll telephone us as soon as he _____ (arrive) there.
20. Jiefang trucks _____ (make) in Changchun.
21. A pen is used for _____ (write).
22. All that must _____ (do).
23. My friend can't decide which pair of trousers _____ (choose). So she asked me to go shopping with her.
24. They find it useful _____ (learn) English.
25. The old man often _____ (tell) the children a story in the evening. This evening he _____ (tell) two stories.
26. The radio _____ (use) once in a week in our class. It _____ (not use) yesterday because there was something wrong with it.
27. Would please tell us how _____ (make) the watch _____ (work)?
28. She doesn't know what _____ (do) and where _____ (go).

四.答案

1. have taught
2. using
3. are sweeping
4. weren't listening
5. to receive
6. have ... lived
7. came ... didn't
8. did ... see, saw
9. would be used
10. would happen
11. had ... left
12. have been built
13. be cleaned
14. was lying
15. was raining
16. was cooking
17. are doing, Don't make
18. have ... been, went
19. arrives
20. are made
21. writing
22. be done
23. to choose
24. to learn
25. tells, will tell

第四章 動詞的語氣

一.概念

語氣有三種:陳述語氣,祈使語氣和虛擬語氣.語氣表示說話人對勸詞所示的動作或所處的狀態持有的態度或看法.

二.相關知識點精講

- 1.辨別if 引導真實條件句和if引導的虛擬條件句的區別

If he has time, he will go with us.= Probably he has time and will go with us.

If he had time, he would go with us.=But in fact he has no time.

2. 虛擬條件句中主句和從句的謂與動詞構成形式如下表

if條件句中的謂與動詞

主句的謂與動詞

與現在的事實相反

1. 行為動詞用did 形式

2. be動詞用were

should

would

could + 動詞原形

might

與過去的事實相反

had + done

should

would

could + have + done

might

與將來的事實相反

1. 行為動詞用did

2. should + 動詞原形

3. were to + 動詞原形

should

would

could + 動詞原形

might

3. 混合時間的虛擬語氣

如果條件句中的動作和主句的動作不是同時發生，主句和從句的謂語動詞的形式應分別根據各自所表示的時間加以調整。

1) If I had received the passport yesterday, I would start today.

2) If he had telephoned me last night, I would see him now.

3) If he had followed the doctor's advice, he would be all right now.

4) If China had not been liberated, the working people would still be leading a miserable life.

4. should/ could / might/ ought to + have done 表示"過去本應該/可以做而實際上卻沒做"
needn't have done 表示"過去沒必要作而實際上做了"

5. 虛擬語氣中的倒裝句

如果虛擬語氣的條件從句謂語動詞中含有were, had, could, should, 有時可將if省去，而將條件從句的主語置於were, had, should, could 之後。

Had you invited us, we would have come to your party.

Were I you, I would do more practice after class.

Could she lend us a helping hand, she would do so.

6. wish 後面的賓語從句的謂語動詞應使用虛擬語氣，表示"可惜...;....就好了; 悔不該...; 但願...。"

主句謂語

從句謂語

wish

時態

謂語動詞的形式

現在時

表示與wish同時發生

動詞用過去時

- A. had been; would have prevented
 B. had been; would prevent
 C. were; would prevent
 D. were; would have prevented
10. If he _____ it, he _____ it.
 A. had seen; could have believed
 B. saw; couldn't believe
 C. saw; couldn't have believed
 D. has seen; had believed
11. -Do you think the thief entered through the window?
 -No, if he had, I don't believe, _____ broken the living-room's window.
 A. he would have
 B. he must have
 C. he had
 D. should he have
12. -Did you go swimming last Sunday?
 -No. We would have gone _____ nicer.
 A. if the weather was
 B. would the weather have been
 C. had the weather been
 D. should the weather be
13. _____ it _____ for your help, I couldn't have made any progress.
 A. Had; not been
 B. Should; not been
 C. Did; not been
 D. Not; been
14. _____ today, he would get there by Friday.
 A. Would have left
 B. Was he leaving
 C. Were he to leave
 D. If he leaves
15. It is ordered that a new bridge _____ over the wide river.
 A. should be built
 B. would built
 C. will be built
 D. built

四. 答案

1.D 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.C 7.D 8.B 9.A 10.A 11.D 12.C 13.A 14.C 15.A

第5章 助動詞

一. 概念:

助動詞是幫助主要動詞構成各種時態,語態,語氣以及否定或疑問結構的動詞.助動詞分為時態助動詞和結構助動詞兩種.

二. 相關知識點精講:

1. 助動詞be的用法

1) be + 現在分詞, 構成進行時態. 例如:

They are having a meeting. 他們正在開會。

English is becoming more and more important. 英語現在越來越重要。

2) be + 過去分詞, 構成被動語態. 例如:

The window was broken by Tom.. 窗戶是湯姆打碎的。

English is taught throughout the world. 世界各地都教英語。

3) be + 動詞不定式, 可表示下列內容:

a. 表示最近、未來的計畫或安排. 例如:

He is to go to New York next week.. 他下周要去紐約。

We are to teach the freshmen. 我們要教新生。

說明: 這種用法也可以說成是一種將來時態表達法。

b. 表示命令. 例如:

You are to explain this. 對此你要做出解釋。

He is to come to the office this afternoon. 要他今天下午來辦公室。

c. 徵求意見. 例如:

How am I to answer him? 我該怎樣答覆他?

Who is to go there? 誰該去那兒呢?

d. 表示相約、商定. 例如:

We are to meet at the school gate at seven tomorrow morning. 我們明天早晨7點在校門口

集合。

2. 助動詞have的用法

1) have + 過去分詞, 構成完成時態。例如:

He has left for London. 他已去了倫敦。

By the end of last month, they had finished half of their work. 上月末為止, 他們已經完成工作的一半。

2) have + been + 現在分詞, 構成完成進行時。例如:

I have been studying English for ten years. 我一直在學英語, 已達十年之久。

3) have + been + 過去分詞, 構成完成式被動語態。例如:

English has been taught in China for many years. 中國教英語已經多年。

3. 助動詞do的用法

1) 構成一般疑問句。例如:

Do you want to pass the CET? 你想通過大學英語測試嗎?

Did you study German? 你們學過德語嗎?

2) do + not 構成否定句。例如:

I do not want to be criticized. 我不想挨批評。

He doesn't like to study. 他不想學習。

In the past, many students did not know the importance of English.

過去, 好多學生不知道英語的重要性。

3) 構成否定祈使句。例如:

Don't go there. 不要去那裡。

Don't be so absent-minded. 不要這麼心不在焉。

說明: 構成否定祈使句只用do, 不用did和does。

4) 放在動詞原形前, 加強該動詞的語氣。例如:

Do come to my birthday party. 一定來參加我的生日宴會。

I did go there. 我確實去那兒了。

I do miss you. 我確實想你。

5) 用於倒裝句。例如:

Never did I hear of such a thing. 我從未聽說過這樣的事情。

Only when we begin our college life do we realize the importance of English. 進了大學以後, 我們才認識到英語的重要性。

說明: 引導此類倒裝句的副詞有never, seldom, rarely, little, only, so, well等。

6) 用作代動詞。例如:

--- Do you like Beijing? --你喜歡北京嗎?

--- Yes, I do. --是的, 喜歡。(do用作代動詞, 代替like Beijing.)

He knows how to drive a car, doesn't he? 他知道如何開車, 對吧?

4. 助動詞shall和will的用法

shall和will作為助動詞可以與動詞原形一起構成一般將來時。例如:

I shall study harder at English. 我將更加努力地學習英語。

He will go to Shanghai. 他要去上海。

說明: 在過去的語法中, 語法學家說shall用於第一人稱, will 只用於第二、第三人稱。現在, 尤其是在口語中, will常用於第一人稱, 但shall只用於第一人稱, 如用於第二、第三人稱, 就失去助動詞的意義, 已變為情態動詞, 試比較:

He shall come. 他必須來。(shall有命令的意味。)

He will come. 他要來。(will只與動詞原形構成一般將來時。)

5. 助動詞should, would的用法

1) should無詞義, 只是shall的過去形式, 與動詞原形構成過去將來時, 只用於第一人稱。例如:

I telephoned him yesterday to ask what I should do next week. 我昨天給他打電話, 問他我下周幹什麼。

比較: "What shall I do next week?" I asked. "我下周幹什麼?" 我問道。

可以說, shall變成間接引語時, 變成了should。

2) would也無詞義, 是will的過去形式, 與動詞原形構成過去將來時, 用於第二、第三人稱。例如:

He said he would come. 他說他要來。

比較: "I will go," he said. 他說: "我要去那兒。"變成間接引語, 就成了He said he would come。原來的will變成would, go變成了come。

6. 短語動詞

動詞加小品構成的起動詞作用的短語叫短語動詞。例如:

Turn off the radio. 把收音機關上。(turn off是短語動詞)

短語動詞的構成基本有下列幾種:

- 1) 動詞+副詞, 如: black out;
- 2) 動詞+介詞, 如: look into;
- 3) 動詞+副詞+介詞, 如: look forward to。構成短語動詞的副詞和介詞都統稱為小品詞

三.鞏固練習

- 1.If it is fine tomorrow, we _____ a football match.
a. have b. will have c. has d. shall has
- 2.When he was at school, he _____ early and take a walk before breakfast.
a. will rise b. shall rise b. should rise would rise
- 3.In the past 30 years China _____ great advances in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.
a. has made b. have made c. had made d. having made
- 4.I _____ go to bed until I _____ finished my work.
a. don't/had b. didn't/have c. didn't/had d. don't/have
- 5._____ you think he _____ back by dinner time?
a. Do/have come b. Did/will have come c. Does/will come d. Do/will have come
- 6.He said that he dropped his bag when he _____ for the bus.
a. was runing b. was running c. were running d. is running
- 7.No sooner _____ he arrived home than he _____ to start on another journey.
a. has/was asked b. have/were asked c. had/is asked d. had/was asked
- 8."_____ you give me a room for the night?" I asked on arriving at the hotel.
a. Should b. Can c. Might d. May
- 9.There are nine of them, so _____ get into the car at the same time.
a. they may not at all b. all they may not c. they can't all d. all they can't
- 10."We didn't see him at the lecture yesterday." "He _____ it."
a. mustn't attend b. cannot have attended
c. would have not attended d. needn't have attended
- 11."You realize that you were driving at 100 mph, don't you?"
"No, officer. I _____. This car can't do more than 80."
a. didn't need to be b. may not have been c. couldn't have been d. needn't have been
- 12.he was a good runner so he _____ escape from the police.
a. might b. succeeded to c. would d. was able to
- 13.If they _____, our plan will fall flat.
a. are co-operating b. had not co-operated c. won't co-operate d. didn't co-operate
- 14.I hoped _____ my letter.
a. her to answer b. that she would answer c. that she answers d. her answering
- 15.He _____ live in the country than in the city.
a. prefers b. likes to c. had better d. would rather
- 16._____ to see a film with us today?
a. Did you like b. Would you like c. Will you like d. Have you liked
- 17.I'm sorry, but I had no alternative. I simply _____ what I did.
a. must do b. had to do c. ought to have done d. have to do
- 18."Time is running out, _____?"
a. hadn't we better got start b. hadn't we better get start
c.hadn't we better get started d. hadn't we better not started
- 19.No one _____ that to his face.
a. dares say b. dares saying c. dare say d. dare to say
- 20.The students in the classroom _____ not to make so much noise.

- a. need b. ought c. must d. dare
21. You _____ last week if you were really serious about your work.
a. ought to come b. ought to be coming c. ought have come d. ought to have come
22. The elephants ought _____ hours ago by the keepers.
a. to be fed b. to feed c. to being fed d. to have been fed
23. "I wonder why they're late." "They _____ the train."
a. can have missed b. could miss c. may have missed d. might miss
24. "Tom graduated from college at a very young age."
"He _____ have been an outstanding student."
a. must b. could c. should d. might
25. You _____ the examination again since you had already passed it.
a. needn't have taken b. didn't need to take c. needn't take d. mustn't take
26. He is really incompetent! The letter _____ yesterday.
a. should be finished typing b. must be finished typing
c. must have finished typing c. should have been finished typing
27. The boy told his father that he would rather _____ an astronaut.
a. become b. to become c. becoming d. became
28. When we reached the station, the train had still not arrived; so we _____.
a. needed not to hurry b. needn't have hurried
c. need not to have hurried d. didn't need to hurry
29. Since your roommate is visiting her family this weekend, _____ you like to have dinner with us tonight?
a. will b. won't c. wouldn't d. do
30. He was afraid what he had done _____ a disastrous effect on his career.
a. might have b. could be c. have been d. shall be

四. 答案

1-10 BDACDBDCB 11-20 CDCBDBCCB 21-30 DDCABDABCA

第六章 情態動詞

一. 概念:

情態動詞是表示能力, 義務, 必須, 猜測等說話人的語氣或情態的動詞。

二. 相關知識點精講:

1. can

1) 表能力

can 表能力時意味著憑體力或腦力或技術等可以無甚阻力地去做某事。

I can climb this pole. 我能爬這根杆子。

He is only four, but he can read. 他只有4歲, 但已認得字了。

Fire can't destroy gold. 火燒不毀金子。

因為can不能和其他助動詞連用, 所以表示將來式時用will be able to

You will be able to skate after you have practiced it two or three times.

你練習兩三次後就會溜冰了。

2) 表可能性

多用於否定與疑問結構中, 但也可用在肯定句中。

Can the news be true? 這消息可能是真的嗎?

It can't be true. 它不可能是真的。

What can he possibly mean? 他可能是什麼意思?

can 用在肯定句中表示理論上的可能性(一時的可能)。

A horse in the center of London can cost a lot of money.

Attending the ball can be very exciting.

The road can be blocked. 這條路可能會不通的。

may 在肯定句中表示現實的可能性。

The road may be blocked. 這條路可能不通了。

3) 表示允許(和may意思相近)常見於口語。

Can (May) I come in? 我能進來嗎?

Can I smoke here ? 我可以在這裡抽煙嗎？

2.could的用法

1)表過去的可能和許可, (多用於間接引語中)

At that time we thought the story could not be true.

那時我們認為所說的事不可能是真的。

Father said I could swim in the river.

爸爸說我可以在河裡游泳。

2)表過去的能力

I could swim when I was only six.

我剛六歲就能游泳。

Could在肯定句中表示過去的能力時, 常表抽象的一般的能力。

He could be very naughty when he was a child.

他小時候會是很頑皮的。

3)表"允許"。可表示委婉客氣的提出問題或陳述看法

Could I use your bike?

Yes, you can.

他會記得那時嗎?

I'm afraid I couldn't give you an answer today.

恐怕我今天不能回答你。

The teacher said you could go to the store for sweets.

老師說你可以去商店買糖。

3)Could/can+have done 結構表示對過去發生的事情的"懷疑"或"不肯定"。could 加完成式還用於肯定句時一般表過去可能完成而卻未完成的動作。

Can they have won the basketball match ?

他們贏了那場籃球賽嗎？

What you referred to just now can have made her very sad.

你剛剛所談到的可能令他很傷心。

You could have completed the task a little earlier.

你本來能早點完成任務的。(但事實上並沒有提前完成任務)

I could have passed my examination easily but I made too many stupid mistakes.

我本可以輕易通過考試, 但我犯了太多不該犯的錯誤。

如表具體做某一件事的能力時, 則須用 be able to .

He was able to translate the article without a dictionary.

他可以不用詞典翻譯那篇文章。

Can表示一貫的能力, be able to表示客觀能力和通過努力可以達到的能力

I can't swim. But I am sure I will be able to swim through more practicing.

The fire spread through the hotel, but everyone was able to get out

When the boat sank he was able to swim to the bank

3.may 的用法

1)表示請求、可以、允許。

You may drive the tractor. 你可以開那台拖拉機。

2)當回答由may 引起的問題時, 否定答語要用must not,表示"不許可"、"不應該"、"不行"。

May I come in?

Yes, you may.

No,you can't

No, you may not .

No ,you mustn't

No ,you'd better not.

3) may /might 推測性用法 可能

He may be right.

He may not come today (可能不)

He may /might come tomorrow.

, 注意: 1只用於肯定和否定句中,不用於疑問句中。

2 might 比may可能性更小

He might get a job.

He may get a job.

3 may no 可能不 can not不可能

He may not come

He can't come

3)表建議(可和as well 連用)

You may (might) as well stay where you are.

你還是原地待著好。(may as well 有"還是.....的好"的含義)

4)表祝願

May you be happy!

might

1)表過去的"可能"和"允許"多用於間接引語。

She said that he might take her dictionary.

她說他可以拿她的詞典去用。

除在間接引語中外, might一般不表示過去的"可能"與"許可"。表過去的"可能"可用could, 表過去的"許可"可用were (was) allowed to。

2)表現在的"可能", 其可能性要比may小。

Electric irons could be dangerous; they might give you a severe shock.

電熨斗會有危險, 它可能電著人。

3)may (might) + have +done 表示對過去發生行為的推測, 含有"想必"、"也許是"的意思。

It may have been true. 這事也許是真的。

He might not have settled the question. 他可能尚未解決那個問題。

4.must 的主要用法。

1)表示必須、必要

We must do everything step by step .我們必須按部就班地做一切事情。

Why must you always bother me? 為什麼你偏要打擾我呢。

2)must be + 表語的結構, 通常表示猜測, 含有"一定"之意。(只用在肯定句中)

He must be an honest boy. 他一定是個誠實的男孩。

This must be your room. 這一定是你的房間。

3)must 的否定式有兩個: 當回答由must引起的問題時, 否定答覆要用needn't或don't have to 表示"不必"、"無須"、"用不著"、"不一定"的意義。當表示"不應該"、"不許可"、"禁止"時, 就用must not。

Must I go tomorrow? 明天我必須去嗎?

Yes, please. 是的, 請吧!

No, you needn't. 不, 你不必去。

4)must +have +過去分詞的結構, 常用在肯定句中, 表示對過去發生行為的推測, 含有"一定"、"准是"的意思。否定和疑問句用can。

She must have studied English before. 她以前一定學過英語。

5.have to的含義與must是很接近的, 只是have to 比較強調客觀需要, must著重說明主觀看法。

I must clean the room. (主觀想法)

I have to clean the room. (客觀需要)

另外, have to 能用於更多時態:

We had to be there at ten .我們得在十點鐘到那裡。

We will have to reconsider the whole thing.

這一切我們將不得不重新加以考慮。

have to 的否定式: don't have to do 表示"不必做....."之意。

6.ought to 的用法

Ought to 後接動詞原形, 表義務, 但不及must 那樣具有信心, 如:

You don't look well. You ought to go to see the doctor.

你氣色不好, 應該去看病。

Ought to 用於否定句, 其否定形式可縮略為oughtn't, 如:

You oughtn't to smoke so much. 你不應該抽這麼多煙。

也可以用於疑問句, 如:

Ought you to smoke so much?你應該抽這樣多煙嗎?

Ought to 在間接引語中表過去時形式不變, 如:

He said you ought to tell the police.

他說你應該去報告員警。

7.shall的用法

1)用於第一人稱徵求對方的意見, 如:

What shall I wear on the journey? 我路上穿什麼好呢?

Shall we dance? 我們跳舞好嗎?

2)shall 用於第二、三人稱時表允諾, 警告, 命令, 威脅(現已少見), 如:

She shall get her share. 她可以得到她的一份。

You shall have it back tomorrow.你明天可以將它拿回。

情態動詞should一般不應被認為是情態動詞shall的過去式, 主要用法有:

1)用於第一人稱疑問句中詢問對方的意願, 但語氣較委婉溫和, 如:

What should we do now? 我們現在該怎麼辦?

2)表示應該、必須, 常與must 換用。例如:

We should (must) master a foreign language at least.

我們應當至少掌握一門外語。

3)"should+be+表語"的結構, 表示推測或驚奇。例如:

They should be back by now. 他們現在應該回來了吧。

I am sorry that she should be so careless. 我感到遺憾她竟會那樣粗心。

4)"should+have+過去分詞"的結構, 表示過去該做而實際上尚未做的動作或行為;其否定則表示發生了不應該發生的行為。其同義結構"ought to have +過去分詞",表示過去"早應該"、"本當"之意, 語氣較強。例如:

I should have thought of that. 這一點我是應當想到的。(但沒想到)

They should not have left so soon.他們不應當走得這麼早。(但已走了)

5) 在"It is natural (strange, natural, necessary, surprised, impossible, important) that....."句型中, 主語從句中的謂語動詞要用should +動詞原形"表示"理所當然"、"奇怪"、"必要"、"驚異"等的意思。在lest(以免)、for fear (that) (以防)、in case(以備萬一)等之後也要用should+動詞原形;在advise, suggest, order, demand, request 等的從句中should+do"例如:

It is necessary that he(should) be sent there at once.

有必要馬上派他到那裡去。

It is strange that he should say so. 他說這樣的話真是奇怪。

Let us go at once lest we should be late for the train.

我們馬上走吧, 以免趕不上火車。

8.will和would的用法

1)表示意志, 決心或願望。例如:

Surely we will support all the people in the world in their struggle for peace.

我們一定要支援全世界人民爭取和平的鬥爭。

He would not let me try it. 他不肯讓我去試。

2)will表示經常性、習慣性、傾向性, would表示過去的習慣行為。

He will sit there hour after hour looking at the traffic go by.

他會經常一連幾個小時坐在那兒觀看來往的車輛。

He would come to see me when he was in Beijing.

他在北京時, 常來看望我。

3)用於第二人稱作主語的疑問句中, 表示對對方的請求, would的語氣比will委婉

Would/will you kindly tell me the way to the station? 請問到火車站怎麼走?

4)表可能性

This will be the book you are looking for.

這可能就是你要找的書。

She could be about 60 when she died.

他死時大概60歲。

9. need和dare的用法

情態動詞need 實義動詞 need

現 You need (not) do You (don't) need to do

在
時 He need (not) do He needs (doesn't need) to do

過
去
時 You needed (didn't need) to do
He needed (didn't need) to do

將
來 You need (not) do You will (not) need to do

時 He need (not) do He will (not) need to do

句型 時態 動詞
情態動詞dare 實義動詞 dare

肯定句 現在時 dare to 少用 dare/dares to do

過去時 dare to 少用 dared to do

否定句 現在時 daren't/dare not do do/does not dare (to) do

過去時 dared not do did not dare (to) do

疑問句 現在時 Dare he do? Do you/Does he dare (to) do?

過去時 Dared he do? Did he dare (to) do

needn't have v-ed 表示過去做了某事，但沒有做的必要，意為"本沒必要..."。例如：

You needn't have waken me up; I don't have to go to work today

10.表推測的情態動詞句子的反意疑問句

He must/may be in the room, isn't he?

He can't be in the room, is he?

He must have finished the work, hasn't he?

He may have done the work last night, didn't he?

: 情態動詞+行為動詞進行式

情態動詞+行為動詞進行式(即情態動詞+ be + v-ing形式)，表示推測或評論某動作現在是否正在進行。例如：

1) He must be playing basketball in the room.

2) She may be staying at home.

11.情態動詞+行為動詞完成進行式

情態動詞+行為動詞完成進行式(即情態動詞+ have been + v-ing形式)，表示推測或評論過去某動作是否正在進行或一直在進行。例如：

1) They should have been meeting to discuss the problem.

2) He may / might have been buying stamps in the post office when you saw him.

12. used to +v, be used to +v-ing和be used to +v

(1) used to +v意為"過去常常"，"過去一直"; be used to +v-ing / n(名詞)意為"習慣於"; be used to +v意為"被用來(做某事)"。

(2) used to只表示過去，而be used to +v-ing / n可表示現在、過去或將來。例如：

1) He used to smoke. Now he doesn't.

2) He's quite used to hard work / working hard.

3) The knife is used to cut bread.

13. 用作情態動詞的其他短語

would rather, would sooner, would (just) as soon, had rather, had better, had sooner, can not but, may (just) as well等可用作情態動詞。例如：

1) The soldier would sooner die than surrender.

2) The brave soldier would as soon die as yield to such an enemy.

3) I'd rather walk than take a bus.

4) If you don't like to swim, you may just as well stay at home.

注：這些短語後一般直接跟動詞原形.would (had) rather, would (had) sooner, would (just) as soon後可跟that 引導的從句，that 常省去，從句要用虛擬語氣。對現在和將來的假設用過去時，對過去的假設用過去完成時。例如：

1) I would rather you came on Sunday.

2) I would sooner you hadn't asked me to speak yesterday.

三. 鞏固練習:

1. _____ you ready?
(A) Are (B) Have (C) Will (D) Can
2. _____ here early?
(A) Will he (B) Was he (C) Did he be (D) Were he
3. I _____ happy about the price of eggs.
(A) am't (B) am not (C) do not (D) won't
4. Since last year I _____ him only once.
(A) have seen (B) have been seeing (C) see (D) was seeing
5. Donald _____ sixteen tomorrow.
(A) is being (B) going to be (C) shall be (D) will be
6. I _____ the story at all.
(A) don't like (B) like (C) am fond of (D) would like
7. I would rather _____ than play now.
(A) to study (B) am studying (C) study (D) studied
8. I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
(A) do (B) didn't do (C) don't (D) didn't
9. The car _____ much money.
(A) not cost (B) not have cost (C) isn't cost (D) didn't cost
10. I _____ like to eat fish.
(A) am (B) have (C) do (D) be
11. _____ repeat the question?
(A) Shall I (B) Will I (C) Would you like that I (D) Do you want that I
12. My teacher knows more than _____.
(A) my uncle knows (B) my uncle does
(C) they know (D) they don't know
13. He _____ to meet us at the station, but didn't see us.
(A) did go (B) did went (C) goes (D) had
14. Not only _____ us light.
(A) does the sun give (B) the sun gives
(C) gives the sun (D) the sun does give
15. _____ you tell me what has happened?
(A) May (B) Must (C) Can (D) Could
16. Anne _____ tomorrow.
(A) can sing (B) can to sing (C) is going sing (D) going to sing
17. You _____ hand it in at once, you may hand it in tomorrow.
(A) needn't (B) may not (C) can't (D) must not
18. Tell the boy that he _____ in the river.
(A) swims (B) swim (C) swimming (D) to swim
19. Joan _____ play on Saturday.
(A) going to (B) can (C) is going (D) can to
20. Susan and I can go to the lecture _____.
(A) but neither can Charles (B) and so Charles can
(C) but Charles can't (D) and Charles also can

四. 答案

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | (A) | 2, | (B) | 3. | (B) | 4. | (A) | 5, | (D) | 6, | (A) |
| | | 7. | (C) | 8. | (B) | 9. | (9) | 10, | (C) | | |
| 11. | (A) | 12. | (B) | 13. | (A) | 14. | (A) | 15. | (D) | 16. | (A) |
| | | 17. | (A) | 18. | (B) | 19. | (B) | 20, | (C) | | |

第七章 動詞不定式

一. 相關知識點精講:

1. 不定式作補語

1) 有些有動詞+賓語+不定式的結構。例如：

advise
allow
cause
challenge
command
compel
drive 驅使
enable
encourage
forbid
force
impel
induce
instruct
invite
like/love
order
permit
make
let
have
want
get
warn
persuade
request
send
tell
train
urge

例如；

Father will not allow us to play on the street. 父親不讓我們在街上玩耍。

The officer ordered his men to fire. 長官命令士兵開火。

注意：有些動詞如make, have, get, want等可用不定式作做賓補，也可用分詞作賓補。現在分詞表達主動，也表達正在進行，過去分詞表達被動。

2) 有些有動詞+賓語+不定式的結構，不定式的動詞往往是be，不定式一般可以省去。例如：

consider
find
believe
think
declare(聲稱)
appoint
guess
fancy(設想)
guess
judge
imagine
know

例如：

We believe him to be guilty. 我們相信他是有罪的。

We know him to be a fool. 我們知道他是個笨蛋。(to be 不能省去)

典型例題

Charles Babbage is generally considered ____ the first computer.

A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented

答案：C。一般沒有consider+賓語+be以外不定式的結構，也沒有consider+賓語+doing的結構，排除A、B、D。consider用動詞be以外的不定式作賓補時，一般要求用不定式的完成式，故選C。

3) 有些動詞可以跟there +to be的結構。例如：

believe
expect
intend
like
love
mean
prefer
want
wish
understand

例如：

We didn't expect there to be so many people there. 我們沒料到會有那麼多人在那裡。

You wouldn't want there to be another war. 你不至於想讓另外一場戰爭發生吧。

2. 不定式作主語

不定式作主語，往往用it作形式主語，真正的主語不定式放至句子的後面。

例如：It's so nice to hear your voice. 聽到你的聲音真高興。

It's necessary for you to lock the car when you do not use it. 不用車的時候，鎖車是有必要的。

It's very kind of you to help us. 他幫助我們，他真好。

It seemed selfish of him not to give them anything. 他不給他們任何東西，這顯得太自私了。

但是，用不定式作主語的句子中還有一個不定式作表語時，不能用It is... to...的句型。另外，這樣的句子，不能用動名詞作表語。

3. It's for sb.和 It's of sb.

這樣的句子中，由於表語形容詞性質的不同，導致了不定式邏輯主語標誌用for或of的區別。

1) for sb. 句型中的形容詞一般為表示事物的特徵特點，表示客觀形式的形容詞，如easy, hard, difficult, interesting, impossible等：例如：

It's very hard for him to study two languages. 對他來說學兩門外語是很難的。

2) of sb 句型中的形容詞一般為表示性格、品德、心智慧力，表示主觀感情或態度的形容詞，如good, kind, nice, clever, foolish, right。例如：

It's very nice of you to help me. 你來幫助我，你真是太好了。

用for還是用of的另一種辨別方法：

用介詞for或of後面的邏輯主語作句子的主語，用介詞前邊的形容詞作表語，造個句子。如果通順用of，不通則用for。例如：

You are nice. (通順，所以應用of)。

He is hard. (非所表達的意思，不通，因此用for。)

4. 不定式作表語

不定式可放在be動詞後面，形成表語。例如：

My work is to clean the room every day. 我的工作是每天清掃房間。

His dream is to be a doctor. 他的夢想是成為一名醫生。

5. 不定式作定語

不定式做定語通常要放在被修飾的詞後，往往表示未發生的動作。例如：

I have a lot of work to do. 我有許多事要做。

There was nothing to bring home that morning. 那天早上(他回家時)兩手空空。

6. 不定式作狀語

1) 目的狀語

常用結構為to do, only to do(僅僅為了), in order to do, so as to do, so (such)... as to... (如此...以便...)。例如:

He ran so fast as to catch the first bus. 他飛快地跑以便趕上第一班車。

I come here only to say good-bye to you. 我來僅僅是向你告別。

2) 作結果狀語, 可以表示沒有預料到的或事與願違的結果, 不定式要放在句子後面。

I awoke to find my truck gone. 我醒來發現箱子不見了。

He searched the room only to find nothing. 他搜索了房間, 沒發現什麼。

3) 表原因

I'm glad to see you. 見到你很高興。

She wept to see the sight. 她一看到這情形就哭了。

4) 表示理由和條件

He must be a fool to say so.

You will do well to speak more carefully.

7. 用作介詞的to

to 可以用作介詞, 也可用作不定式的標示。下面的to 都用作介詞:

admit to

object to

be accustomed to

be used to

stick to

turn to開始

look forward to

be devoted to

pay attention to

contribute to

apologize to

devote oneself to

8. 省去to 的動詞不定式

1) 情態動詞 (除ought 外) 後。

2) 使役動詞 let, have, make後, 感官動詞 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等後。

注意: 被動語態中不能省去to。例如:

I saw him dance. 我看見他跳舞。

=He was seen to dance.

The boss made them work the whole night. 老闆讓他們整夜幹活。

=They were made to work the whole night.

3) would rather, had better句型後

4) Why... / why no...句型後

5) help 後可帶to, 也可不帶to, help sb (to) do sth:

6) but和except後。but前是實義動詞do時, 後面出現的不定式不帶to。

比較: He wants to do nothing but go out. 他只想出去玩。

He wants to believe anything but to take the medicine. 除了吃這藥, 他什麼都信。

7) 由and, or和than連接的兩個不定式, 第二個to 可以省去:

8) 通常在discover, imagine, suppose, think等詞後作賓補時, 可以省去to be。例如:

He is supposed (to be) nice. 他應該是個好人。

9. 動詞不定式的否定式

在不定式標誌to前加上not。例如:

Tell him not to shut the window. 讓他別關窗。

She pretended not to see me when I passed by. 我走過的時候, 她假裝沒看見。

10. 不定式的特殊句型too...to...

1) too...to 太...以至於...。例如:

He is too excited to speak. 他太激動了, 說不出話來。

--- Can I help you? 需要我幫忙嗎?

---- Well, I'm afraid the box is too heavy for you to carry it, but thank you all the same.
不用了。這箱子太重，恐怕你搬不動。謝謝。

2) 如在too前有否定詞，則整個句子用否定詞表達肯定，too 後那個詞表達一種委婉含義，意為"不太"。例如：

It's never too late to mend. 改過不嫌晚。(諺語)

3) 當too 前面有only, all, but時，意思是：非常... 等於very。例如：

I'm only too pleased to be able to help you. 能幫助你我非常高興。

He was but too eager to get home. 他非常想回家。

11. 不定式的特殊句型so as to

1) 表示目的；它的否定式是so as not to do。例如：

Tom kept quiet about the accident so as not to lose his job. 湯姆對事故保持沉默是為了不丟掉他的工作。

Go in quietly so as not to wake the baby. 輕點進去，別驚醒了嬰兒。

2) 表示結果。例如：

Would you be so kind as to tell me the time? 勞駕，現在幾點了。

12. 不定式的特殊句型Why not

"Why not + 動詞原形"表達向某人提出建議，翻譯為："為什麼不.....?" "幹嗎不.....?"。例如：

Why not take a holiday? 幹嗎不去度假?

13. 不定式的時態和語態

1) 一般式表示的動詞，有時與謂語動詞表示的動作同時發生，有時發生在謂語動詞的動作之後，例如

He seems to know this. 他似乎知道這事。

I hope to see you again. = I hope that I'll see you again. 我希望再見到你。

2) 完成式表示的動作發生在謂語動詞表示的動作之前。例如：

I'm sorry to have given you so much trouble. 很抱歉，給你添了那麼多的麻煩。

He seems to have caught a cold. 他好像已經得了感冒。

3) 進行式表示動作正在進行，與謂語動詞表示的動作同時發生。例如：

He seems to be eating something. 他好像正在吃什麼東西。

4) 完成進行式表示動作從過去開始並延續至說話的時候。例如：

She is known to have been working on the problem for many years. 我們知道她研究這問題有好幾年了。

14. 動名詞與不定式

1) 動名詞與不定式的區別：

動名詞表達的是：狀態，性質，心境，抽象，經常性，已發生的

不定式表達的是：目的，結果，原因，具體，一次性，將發生的

2) 有些動詞如continue接不定式或動名詞作賓語，意義基本相同。

3) 有些動詞如continue接不定式或動名詞作賓語，意義大相徑庭。常見的，下一節有專門討論

第八章 分詞

一. 概念：

分詞分為現在分詞和過去分詞兩種，是一種非謂語動詞形式

二. 相關知識點精講：

1. 現在分詞的用法：

1) 做表語：

He was very amusing.

That book was rather boring.

很多動詞的現在分詞都可以作表語：

exciting, interesting, encouraging, disappointing, confusing, touching, puzzling.

2) 作定語：

上面所出現的現在分詞都可以用作定語，修飾一個名詞：

That must have been a terrifying experience.

I found him a charming person.

現在分詞短語還可以放在名詞的後面修飾名詞，相當於一個定語從句：

There are a few boys swimming in the river.
There is a car waiting outside.

3) 作狀語:

現在分詞短語可以表示一個同時發生的次要的或伴隨的動作:

Following Tom, we started to climb the mountain.

Opening the drawer, he took out a box.

Taking a key out of his pocket, he opened the door.

現在分詞短語還可以表示原因, 相當於一個原因狀語從句:

Not knowing her address, we couldn't get in touch with her.

Being unemployed, he hasn't got much money.

現在分詞短語還可以表示時間, 相當於一個時間狀語從句:

Hearing the news, they all jumped with joy.

Returning home, he began to do his homework.

Jim hurt his arm while playing tennis.

Be careful when crossing the road.

Having found a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

Having finished her work, she went home.

4) 作賓補:

現在分詞在一些動詞之後可以做賓語的補語:

例如, see, hear, catch, find, keep, have 等.

I see him passing my house every day.

I caught him stealing things in that shop.

I smelt something burning.

She kept him working all day.

2. 過去分詞的用法:

1) 作表語:

We were so bored that we couldn't help yawning.

She felt confused, and even frightened.

They were very pleased with the girl.

I'm satisfied with your answer.

He is not interested in research.

2) 作定語:

She has a pleased look on her face.

The teacher gave us a satisfied smile.

cooked food a written report

fried eggs boiled water

frozen food armed forces

required courses fallen leaves

finished products a forced smile

the risen sun new arrived visitors

What's the language spoken in that country?

They're problem left over by history.

The play put on by the teachers was a big success.

Is there anybody injured?

Do you know the number of books ordered?

3) 作狀語:

Seen from the hill, the city looks magnificent.

Given good health, I hope to finish the work this year.

They came in, followed by some children.

Depressed, he went to see his elder sister.

When treated with kindness, he was very amiable.

4) 作賓補:

過去分詞也同樣可以作賓語的補語, 接在某些動詞後面

I will have the clothes washed tomorrow.

When they get back home, they found the room robbed.

三.鞏固練習

1. _____ with the best students, I still have a long way to go.
A. Having compared B. To compare
C. Compared D. Compare
- () 2. The music of the film _____ by him sounds so _____ .
A. playing, exciting B. played, excited
C. playing, excited D. played, exciting
- () 3. _____ against the coming hurricane, they dared not leave home.
A. Warned B. Having warned
C. To warn D. Warn
- () 4. In _____ countries, you can't always make yourself _____ by speaking English.
A. English-speaking, understand B. English-spoken, understand
C. English-speaking, understood D. English-speaking, understood
- () 5. After _____ the old man, the doctor suggested that he _____ a bad cold.
A. examining, should catch B. examined, had caught
C. examining, had caught D. examined, catch
- () 6. _____, Tom jumped into the river and had a good time in it.
A. Be a good swimmer B. Being a good swimmer
C. Having been good swimmer D. To be a good swimmer
- () 7. _____ how to read the new words, I often look them up in the dictionary.
A. Having not known B. Not to know
C. Don't know D. Not knowing
- () 8. As his parent, you shouldn't have your child _____ such a book.
A. read B. to read
C. reading D. be reading
- () 9. He returned from abroad _____ that his mother had been badly ill.
A. heard B. having been heard
C. having phoned D. having been phoned

四.答案:

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. D

第九章 動名詞

一. 概念

動名詞由動詞原形+ING構成,是一種非謂語動詞形式

二. 相關知識點精講:

1. 作主語。例如:

Fighting broke out between the South and the North. 南方與北方開戰了。

2. 作賓語

a. 有些動詞可以用動名詞作賓語。例如:

admit 承認

appreciate 感激

avoid 避免

complete 完成

consider 認為

delay 耽誤

deny 否認

detest 討厭

endure 忍受

enjoy 喜歡

escape 逃脫

fancy 想像

finish 完成

imagine 想像
mind 介意
miss 想念
postpone 推遲
practice 訓練
recall 回憶
resent 討厭
resume 繼續
resist 抵抗
risk 冒險
suggest 建議
face 面對
include 包括
stand 忍受
understand 理解
forgive 寬恕
keep 繼續

例如: Would you mind turning down your radio a little, please? 你把收音機音量調小一點, 好嗎

The squirrel was lucky that it just missed being caught. 這松鼠幸運得很, 剛逃避了被逮住的厄運。

b. 有些結構後面可以用動名詞作賓語或其他成分。例如:

admit to
prefer...to
be used to
lead to
devote oneself to
object to
stick to
no good
no use
be fond of
look forward to
be proud of
be busy
can't help
be tired of
be capable of
be afraid of
think of
burst out
keep on
insist on
count on
set about

put off
be good at
take up
give up
be successful in

3. 作表語, 對主語說明、解釋。例如:

Her job is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children. 她的工作是洗刷、清掃和照顧

孩子。

比較: She is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children.

4. 作定語, 一般表示所修飾名詞事物的用途。例如:

a writing desk=a desk for writing 寫字臺

a swimming pool=a pool swimming 游泳池

有些動名詞作定語, 與所修飾的名詞關係比較複雜。例如:

boiling point=a temperature point at which something begins to boil 沸點

a walking tractor=a tractor which a driver can operate while he or she is walking behind it 手扶拖拉機

三.鞏固練習

1. I was _____ work last week, but I changed my mind.
a. to start b. to have started c. to be starting d. to have been starting
2. I intended _____ the matter with you, but I had some guests then.
a. discuss b. discussing c. having discussed d. to have discussed
3. Don't let me catch you _____.
a. do that again b. to do that again c. doing that again d. done that again
4. There are many kinds of metals _____.
a. each has its special properties b. one has its special properties
c. each having its special properties d. having its special properties
5. It's pay-day, and they're waiting _____.
a. for paying b. to be paid c. to be paying d. to have paid
6. _____ trouble, I'm going to forget the whole affair.
a. Then rather cause b. Rather causing
c. Rather than cause d. Rather than caused
7. The brilliance of his satires was _____ make even his victims laugh.
a. so as to b. such as to c. so that d. such that
8. Children with parents whose guidance is firm, consistent, and rational are inclined _____ high levels of self-confidence.
a. possess b. have possessed c. to possess d. possessing
9. The worker is _____ in repairing the machine to notice my coming.
a. too busy b. enough busy c. busy too d. busy enough
10. "What did you do in the garden?"
"I watched my father _____ his motorbike."
a. to repair b. repaired c. repairing d. repairs

四.答案

BDCCBCBCAC

第10章 形容詞和副詞

一. 概念

形容詞是用來修飾,描述名詞或代詞的詞,主要用作定語,表語和補足語等.

副詞是用來修飾動詞,形容詞,其他副詞,介詞短語或全句的詞.

二. 相關知識點精講

1. 形容詞及其用法

1) 直接說明事物的性質或特徵的形容詞是性質形容詞, 它有級的變化, 可以用程度副詞修飾, 在句中可作定語、表語和補語。例如: hot。

2) 敘述形容詞只能作表語, 所以又稱為表語形容詞。這類形容詞沒有級的變化, 也不可用程度副詞修飾。大多數以a開頭的形容詞都屬於這一類。例如: afraid 害怕的。

這類詞還有: well, unwell, ill, faint, afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, awake 等。

3) 形容詞作定語修飾名詞時, 要放在名詞的前邊。但是如果形容詞修飾以-thing為字尾的詞語時, 要放在這些詞之後。例如: something nice.

2. 以-ly結尾的形容詞

1) 大部分形容詞加-ly可構成副詞。但 friendly, deadly, lovely, lonely, likely, lively, ugly, brotherly, 仍為形容詞。

改錯: (錯) She sang lovely.

(錯) He spoke to me very friendly.

(對) Her singing was lovely.

(對) He spoke to me in a very friendly way.

2) 有些以-ly 結尾既為形容詞, 也為副詞, 如daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early等。例如:

The Times is a weekly paper. 《時代週刊》為週刊。

The Times is published weekly. 《時代週刊》每週發行一期。

3. 用形容詞表示類別和整體

1) 某些形容詞加上定冠詞可以泛指一類人, 與謂語動詞的複數連接, 如the dead, the living, the rich, the poor, the blind, the hungry等。例如:

The poor are losing hope. 窮人行將失去希望。

2) 有關國家和民族的形容詞加上定冠詞指這個民族的整體, 與動詞的複數連用, 如the British, the English, the French, the Chinese等。例如:

The English have wonderful sense of humor. 英國人頗有幽默感。

4. 多個形容詞修飾名詞的順序

多個形容詞修飾名詞時, 其順序為: 限定詞--數詞--描繪詞--(大小, 長短, 形狀, 新舊, 顏色)--出處--材料性質--類別--名詞。例如:

a small round table/ a tall gray building/ a dirty old brown shirt/ a famous German medical school/ an expensive Japanese sports car

2) One day they crossed the ____ bridge behind the palace.

A. old Chinese stone B. Chinese old stone C. old stone Chinese D. Chinese stone old

答案A. 幾個形容詞修飾一個名詞, 他們的排列順序是: 年齡, 形狀, 大小+顏色+來源+質地+用途+國家+名詞。

3) --- How was your recent visit to Qingdao?

--- It was great. We visited some friends, and spent the ____ days at the seaside.

A. few last sunny B. last few sunny C. last sunny few D. few sunny last

5. 副詞的位置

1) 在動詞之前。

2) 在be動詞、助動詞之後。

3) 多個助動詞時, 副詞一般放在第一個助動詞後。

注意:

a. 大多數方式副詞位於句尾, 但賓語過長, 副詞可以提前, 以使句子平衡。例如:

We could see very clearly a strange light ahead of us. 我們清楚地看到前面有奇怪的光。

b. 方式副詞well, badly, hard等只放在句尾。例如:

He speaks English well. 他英語說得好。

6. 副詞的排列順序:

1) 時間, 地點副詞, 小單位的在前, 大單位在後。

2) 方式副詞, 短的在前, 長的在後, 並用and或but等連詞連接。例如:

Please write slowly and carefully. 請寫得慢一些, 仔細一些

3) 多個不同副詞排列: 程度+地點+方式+時間副詞。

注意: 副詞very 可以修飾形容詞, 但不能修飾動詞。

改錯: (錯) I very like English.

(對) I like English very much.

注意: 副詞enough要放在形容詞的後面, 形容詞enough放在名詞前後都可。例如:

I don't know him well enough. 他我不熟悉。

There is enough food for everyone to eat. 有足夠的食物供每個人吃。

There is food enough for everyone to eat.

7. 兼有兩種形式的副詞

1) close與closely

close意思是"近"; closely 意思是"仔細地"。例如:

He is sitting close to me. 他就坐在我邊上。

Watch him closely. 盯著他。

2) late 與lately

late意思是"晚"; lately 意思是"最近"。例如:

You have come too late. 你來得太晚了。

What have you been doing lately? 近來好嗎?

3) deep與deeply

deep意思是"深", 表示空間深度; deeply時常表示感情上的深度, "深深地"。例如:

He pushed the stick deep into the mud. 他把棍子深深插進泥裡。

Even father was deeply moved by the film. 老爸也被電影深深打動了。

4) high與highly

high表示空間高度; highly表示程度, 相當於much。例如:

The plane was flying high. 這架飛機飛得很高。

I think highly of your opinion. 你的看法很有道理。

5) wide與widely

wide表示空間寬度; widely意思是"廣泛地", "在許多地方"。例如:

He opened the door wide. 他把門開得大大的。

English is widely used in the world. 英語在世界範圍內廣泛使用。

6) free與freely

free的意思是"免費"; freely的意思是"無限制地"。例如:

You can eat free in my restaurant whenever you like. 無論什麼時候, 我這飯鋪免費對你開放。

You may speak freely; say what you like. 你可以暢所欲言, 想說什麼就說什麼。

8. 形容詞與副詞的比較級

大多數形容詞(性質形容詞)和副詞有比較級和最高級的變化, 即原級、比較級和最高級, 用來表示事物的等級差別。原級即形容詞的原形, 比較級和最高級有規則變化和不規則變化兩種。

1) 規則變化

單音節詞和少數雙音節詞, 加詞尾-er, -est來構成比較級和最高級。

構成法

原級

比較級

最高級

一般單音節詞末尾加-er,-est

tall

taller

tallest

以不發音的e結尾的單音節詞和少數以-le結尾的雙音節詞只加-r,-st

nice

nicer

nicest

以一個輔音字母結尾的閉音節單音節詞, 雙寫結尾的輔音字母, 再加-er,-est

big

bigger

biggest

"以輔音字母+y"結尾的雙音節詞, 改y為i, 再加-er, -est

busy

busier

busiest

少數以-er,-ow結尾的雙音節詞末尾加-er,-est

clever/narrow

cleverer/ narrower

cleverest/ narrowest

其他雙音節詞和多音節詞, 在前面加more, most來構成比較級和最高級

important/ easily

more important/ more easily

most important/ most easily

2) 不規則變化

原級

比較級
最高級
good
better
best
well(健康的)
worse
worst
bad

ill(有病的)

old
older/elder
oldest/eldest
much/many
more
most
little
less
least
far
farther/further
farthest/furthest

9. as + 形容詞或副詞原級 + as

1) 在否定句或疑問句中可用so... as。例如：

He cannot run so/as fast as you. 他沒你跑得快。

2) 當as... as 中間有名詞時採用以下格式：as + 形容詞 + a + 單數名詞 / as + many/much + 名詞。

例如：

This is as good an example as the other is. 這個例子和另外一個一樣好。

I can carry as much paper as you can. 你能搬多少紙，我也能。

3) 用表示倍數的詞或其他程度副詞做修飾語時，放在as的前面。例如：

This room is twice as big as that one. 這房間的面積是那間的兩倍。

Your room is the same size as mine. 你的房間和我的一樣大。

4) 倍數 + as + adj. + as <=> 倍數 + the ... + of。例如：

This bridge is three times as long as that one. 這座橋的長度是那座的三倍。

This bridge is three times the length of that one.

Your room is twice as large as mine. 你的房間是我的兩倍大。

Your room is twice the size of mine.

10. 比較級形容詞或副詞 + than。例如：

You are taller than I. 你比我高。

They lights in your room are brighter than those in mine. 你房間的那些燈比我房間裡的亮。

注意：

1) 要避免重複使用比較級。

(錯) He is more cleverer than his brother.

(對) He is more clever than his brother.

(對) He is clever than his brother.

2) 要避免將主語含在比較物件中。

(錯) China is larger than any country in Asia.

(對) China is larger than any other countries in Asia.

3) 要注意對應句型，遵循前後一致的原則。

The population of Shanghai is larger than that of Beijing.

It is easier to make a plan than to carry it out.

4) 要注意定冠詞在比較級中的使用。

比較: Which is larger, Canada or Australia?

Which is the larger country, Canada or Australia?

She is taller than her two sisters.

She is the taller of the two sisters.

11. 可修飾比較級的詞

1) a bit, a little, rather, much, far, by far, many, a lot, lots, a great deal, any, still, even等。

2) 還可以用表示倍數的詞或度量名詞作修飾語。

3) 以上詞(除by far)外, 必須置於比較級形容詞或副詞的前面。

12. many, old 和 far

1) 如果後接名詞時, much more +不可數名詞, many more +可數名詞複數。

2) old 有兩種比較級和最高級形式: older/oldest 和elder/eldest。elder, eldest 只用于兄弟姐妹的長幼關係。例如:

My elder brother is an engineer. 我哥哥是個工程師。

Mary is the eldest of the three sisters. 瑪麗是三姐妹中最大的。

3) far 有兩種比較級, farther, further。一般farther 表示距離, further表示進一步。例如:

I have nothing further to say. 我沒什麼要說了。

13. the + 最高級 + 比較範圍

1) 形容詞最高級前通常必須用定冠詞 the, 副詞最高級前可不用。例如:

The Sahara is the biggest desert in the world. 撒哈拉沙漠是世界上最大的沙漠。

形容詞most前面沒有the, 不表示最高級的含義, 只表示"非常"。例如:

It is a most important problem. =It is a very important problem. 這是個很重要的問題。

注意: 使用最高級要注意將主語包括在比較範圍內。

(錯) Tom is the tallest of his three brothers.

(對) Tom is the tallest of the three brothers.

2) 下列詞可修飾最高級, by far, far, much, mostly, almost。例如:

This hat is nearly / almost the biggest. 這帽子差不多是最大的了。

注意:

a. very可修飾最高級, 但位置與much不同。

This is the very best.

This is much the best.

b. 序數詞通常只修飾最高級。例如:

Africa is the second largest continent. 非洲是第二大洲。

3) 最高級的意義有時可以用比較級表示出來。例如:

Mike is the most intelligent in his class. 馬克是班上最聰明的。

Mike is more intelligent than any other students in his class.

4) "否定詞語+比較級", "否定詞語+ so... as"結構也可以表示最高級含義。例如:

Nothing is so easy as this. 沒比這更簡單的了。

=Nothing is easier than this.

=This is the easiest thing.

14. 和more有關的片語,

1) the more...the more... 越.....就越.....。例如:

The harder you work, the greater progress you'll make. 越努力, 進步越大。

2) more B than A=less A than B 與其說A不如說B。例如:

He is more lazy than slow at his work. = He is less slow than lazy at his work. 他工作時, 與其說是反應慢不如說是懶。

3) no more... than... 與.....一樣....., 不比.....多。例如:

The officials could see no more than the Emperor. 官員們看到的和皇帝一樣多。

no less... than... 與.....一樣.....。例如:

He is no less diligent than you. 他和你一樣勤勉。

4) more than 不只是, 非常。例如:

She is more than kind to us all. 她對我們非常熱心。

三.鞏固練習

- The modern machine proved _____ in heart surgery.
a. high valuable b. highly valuable c. valuable high d. valuable highly
- Mr. Johnson and his _____ daughter do not always understand each other.
a. older b. the oldest c. eldest d. the eldest
- They _____ thought that the truth would be finally discovered.
a. little b. not c. small d. bit
- They hardly believe that the apartment which costs them \$ 4,000 is _____.
a. so small b. such little c. so little d. such small
- If a claim is kept _____, it is more likely to be recognized.
a. live b. lived c. alive d. living
- On his way to school he met _____, so he sent him to hospital.
a. very ill man b. much sick man c. serious ill man d. very sick man
- She was operated a month ago but now she was _____.
a. very good b. very well c. healthy d. good conditioned
- What I would do is to go _____.
a. really quietly somewhere b. somewhere quietly really
c. really quiet somewhere d. somewhere really quiet
- The chairman asked _____ to write their questions on a piece of paper and send them to the front.
a. the present members b. the members presently
c. the members present d. the presently members
- The price was very reasonable; I would gladly have paid _____ he asked.
a. three times much as b. three times as many as
c. as three times much as d. three times as much as
- The trousers are _____, but Tom does not care a bit.
a. too a little small b. a little too small c. a too little small d. a small too little
- She wore a dress to the party that was far more attractive than _____.
a. other girls b. that of other girls c. the other girls d. those of other girls
- he can play tennis better than _____ in the class.
a. any boys b. any other boy c. any boy d. any other
- Kasia is taking her _____ tour of the shops in search of bargains.
a. daily b. day c. day time d. night
- _____ the child expresses his interest in an activity, the stronger it will become.
a. The more frequent b. The frequenter c. The more frequently d. the frequentier
- We'd better wait _____, Peter and Tom will come very soon.
a. a little longer b. more longer c. long d. as longer
- although the medicine tastes _____, it seems to help my condition.
a. bad b. badly c. too much bad d. too badly
- When she got her first month salary, Diana bought herself _____ dress.
a. a cotton, blue ...expensive b. an expensive ... blue, cotton
c. a blue, expensive ... cotton d. a cotton, expensive... blue
- The doctors have tried _____ to save the life of the wounded soldier.
a. everything possible humanly b. humanly everything possible
c. everything humanly possible d. humanly possible everything
- I was worried very much because I'll miss my flight if the bus arrives _____.
a. lately b. late c. latter d. more later

四.答案

BCAACBDCDBDBACAACCB

第11章 代詞

一.概念:

代詞是代替名詞的詞, 按其意義、特徵及其在句中的作用分為: 人稱代詞、物主代詞、指示代詞、反身代詞、相互代詞、疑問代詞、不定代詞和關係代詞等。

二. 相關知識點精講

1. 人稱代詞

1) 人稱代詞的人稱、數和格，如下表所示。

2) 人稱代詞有主格和賓格之分。通常主格作主語，賓格作賓語。如：

I like table tennis. (作主語)

Do you know him? (作賓語)

3) 人稱代詞還可作表語。作表語時用賓格。如：

---Whos is knocking at the door?

---It's me.

4) 人稱代詞在than之後與其他人或事物進行比較時，用主格和賓格都可以。如：

He is older than me.

He is older than I am.

2. 物主代詞

1) 表示所有關係的代詞叫物主代詞。物主代詞分形容詞性物主代詞和名詞性物主代詞，如下表所示。

2) 形容詞性物主代詞的作用相當於形容詞，可在句中作定語。例如：

Our teacher is coming to see us.

This is her pencil-box.

3) 名詞性物主代詞的作用相當於名詞，在句中可用作主語、賓語和表語。

Our school is here, and theirs is there. (作主語)

--- Is this English-book yours? (作表語)

--- No. Mine is in my bag.

I've already finished my homework. Have you finished yours? (作賓語)

3. 指示代詞

指示代詞包括：this, that, these, those。

1) this和these一般用來指在時間或空間上較近的事物或人，that和those則指時間和空間上較遠的事物或人，例如：

This is a pen and that is a pencil.

We are busy these days.

In those days the workers had a hard time.

2) 有時that和those指前面講到過的事物，this和these則是指下麵將要講到的事物，例如：

I had a cold. That's why I didn't come.

What I want to say is this ; pronunciation is very important in learning English.

3) 有時為了避免重複提到的名詞，常可用that或those代替，例如：

Television sets made in Beijing are just as good as those made in Shanghai.

4) this 在電話用語中代表自己，that 則代表對方。例如：

Hello! This is Mary. Is that Jack speaking?

4. 反身代詞

英語中用來表示"我自己", "你自己", "他自己", "我們自己", "你們自己"等意義的代詞稱為反身代詞，也有人稱之為自身代名詞，其形式如表所示。

反身代詞可以在句中作賓語，表語，同位語。

1) 作賓語，表示動作的承受者就是動作的發出者，主語和賓語指同一個人或一些人。

He called himself a writer.

Would you please express yourself in English?

2) 作表語。

It doesn't matter. I'll be myself soon.

The girl in the news is myself.

3) 作主語或賓語的同位語，表示親自或本人。

I myself washed the clothes. (=I washed the clothes myself.) (作主語同位語)

You should ask the teacher himself. (作賓語同位語)

5. 不定代詞

不是指明代替任何特定名詞的代詞叫做不定代詞，在句中可作主語、表語、賓語和定語。現將幾個常用的不定代詞舉例說明如下：

1) some與any的區別

①some多用於肯定句，表示"一些，幾個"作形容詞時，後面可以接①不可數名詞+單數動詞；

②可數名詞+複數動詞。

Look! Some of the students are cleaning the library.

. Some rice in the bag has been sold out.

②any多用於疑問句、條件句和否定句中，表示"一些，任何"用作形容詞時，後面可以接①不可數名詞+單數動詞；②可數名詞+複數動詞。

If you have any questions, please ask me.

There isn't any orange in the bottle.

Have you got any tea?

③any和some也可以作代詞用，表示"一些"。any多用於疑問句或否定句中，some多用於肯定句中。

How many people can you see in the picture?

I can't see any.

If you have no money, I'll lend you some.

注意：與some, any結合的詞如something, somebody, someone, anything, anyone, anybody在肯定句、否定句、疑問句、條件句中的用法，大致和some, any的用法相同。

2) few, a few, little, a little在用法上的區別

①用作形容詞：

含義

用法

表示肯定

表示否定

用於可數名詞

a few雖少，但有幾個

few不多，幾乎沒有

用於不可數名詞

a little，雖少，但有一點

little不多，沒有什麼

I'm going to buy a few apples.

He can speak only a little Chinese.

There is only a little milk in the glass.

He has few friends.

They had little money with them.

②a little和little也可以用作副詞，a little表示"有點，稍微"，little表示"很少"。

I'm a little hungry. (修飾形容詞hungry)

Let him sleep a little. (修飾動詞sleep)

Mary, go a little faster, please. (修飾副詞比較級)

She slept very little last night.

3) other, the other, another, others, the others的區別。

用法

代名詞

形容詞

單數

複數

單數

複數

不定

another

另一個

others

別人, 其他人

another (boy)

另一個(男孩)

other (boys)

其他男孩

特定

the other

另一個

the others

其餘那些人、物

the other (boy)

另一個男孩

the other (boys)

其餘那些男孩

①other可以作形容詞用,後面可以跟單數或複數名詞,意思是"其他的、別的"。

Where are his other books?

I haven't any other books except this one.

②other也可以用作代詞,與冠詞the連用構成"the other",表示兩個人或物中的"另一個"。常與one搭配構成"one ..., the other ..."句型。

He has two brothers. One is 10 years old, the other is 5 years old.

She held a ruler in one hand and an exercise-book in the other.

③other作代詞用時,可以有複數"others",泛指"另外的人或物"。常與some搭配構成"some ..., others ..."句型。

Some went to the cinema, others went swimming.

This coat is too large. Show me some others, please.

④"the others"表示特指某範圍內的"其他的人或物"。

We got home by 4 o'clock, but the others didn't get back until 8 o'clock.

In our class only Tom is English, the others are Chinese.

⑤another可以作形容詞用,修飾後面的名詞,意為"另一個",還可以跟代詞one。

You can see another ship in the sea, can't you?

Mary doesn't want to buy this skirt. Would you please show her another one?

⑥another也可以作代詞用,表示"另一個"。

I'm still hungry after I've had this cake. Please give me another.

4)every與each的區別。

each

every

1)可單獨使用

1)不可單獨使用

2)可做代名詞、形容詞

2)僅作形容詞

3)著重"個別"

3)著重"全體",毫無例外

4)用於兩者或兩者以上中的每一個人或物

4)用於三者或三者以上每一個人或物

The teacher gave a toy to each child.

Each ball has a different colour.

當我們說each child, each student或each teacher時,我們想到的是一個人的情況。而當我們說every child和every student時,我們想到的是全體的情況, every的意思與all接近,表示他們都如此。

Every student loves the English teacher. = All students love the English teacher.

Every child likes playing. = All children like playing.

5) all和both的用法。

①all指三者以上，或不可數的東西。謂語動詞既可以用單數，也可以用作複數。在句中作主語、表語、賓語、同位語和定語。

All of us like Mr Pope. 我們都喜歡Pope先生。(作主語)

= We all like Mr Pope. (作同位語)

All the water has been used up. (作主語)

That's all for today. (作表語)

Why not eat all (of) the fish? (作賓語)

All the leaders are here. (作定語)

②both作代詞。

a. 與其他名詞或代詞並列出現，表示"兩個都"。

Lucy and Lily both agree with us.

They both passed on their sticks at the same time.

How are your parents? They're both fine.

b. 與"of + 代詞(或名詞)"連用，表示"兩者都"。

Both of them came to see Mary.

Both of the books are very interesting.

c. 單獨使用，表示"兩者(都)"。

Michael has two sons. Both are clever.

I don't know which book is the better, I shall read both.

③both用作形容詞，放在名詞之前，修飾該名詞，表示"兩者都"。

Both his younger sisters are our classmates.

. There are tall trees on both sides of the street.

6. 相互代詞

表示相互關係的代詞叫做相互代詞。相互代詞有each other 和one another兩種形式。在當代英語中，each other和one another沒有什麼區別。相互代詞可在句中作賓語，定語。作定語用時，相互代詞用所有格形式。

We should learn from each other / one another. (作賓語)

Do you often write to each other / one another? (作賓語)

We often borrow each other's / one another's books. (作定語)

The students corrected each other's / one another's mistakes in their homework.

(作定語)

7. 疑問代詞

疑問代詞有who, whom, whose, what和which等。疑問代詞用於特殊疑問句中，一般都放在句首，並在句子中作為某一句子成分。例如：

Who is going to come here tomorrow? (作主語)

What is that? (作表語)

Whose umbrella is this? (作定語)

Whom are you waiting for? (作賓語)

8. 關係代詞

關係代詞是一種引導從句並起連接主句和從句作用的代詞。關係代詞有 who, whose, whom, that, which. 它們在句中可用作主語、表語、賓語、定語。在主句中，它們還代表著從句所修飾的那個名詞或代詞。例如：

I hate people who talk much but do little.

I'm looking at the photograph which you sent me with your letter.

With the money that he had saved, he went on with his studies.

Do you know the lady who is interviewing our headmaster?

三. 鞏固練習

1. Tom, Please pass _____ the glasses. I want to read the newspapers.

A. you B. me C. him D. her

2. The English novel is quite easy for you. There are _____ new words in it.

A. a little B. little C. a few D. few

3. ---You want _____ sandwich?
 ---Yes, I usually eat a lot when I'm hungry.
 A. other B. another C. others D. the other
4. The doctors and nurses are doing their best to fight SARS. They think more of others than _____.
 A. they B. them C. themselves D. theirs
5. ---Which do you prefer, a bottle of orange or a bottle of milk?
 ---_____, thanks. I'd like a cup of tea.
 A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None
6. ---Oh! I came in a hurry and forgot to bring food.
 ---Never mind. You can have _____.
 A. us B. ours C. you D. yours
7. ---Can I come this evening or tomorrow morning?
 ---_____ is OK. I'm free today and tomorrow.
 A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. None
8. ---How are you going to improve _____ this term?
 ---Work harder than last term.
 A. ourselves B. myself C. himself D. yourself
9. ---Could you tell me _____ she is looking for?
 ---Her cousin, Susan.
 A. that B. whose C. who D. which
10. ---Is _____ here?
 ---No. Li Lei and Han Mei have asked for leave.
 A. everybody B. somebody C. anybody D. nobody
11. Paul has _____ friends except me, and sometimes he feels lonely.
 A. many B. some C. few D. more
12. If you want to book a round-trip ticket, you'll have to pay _____ \$ 30.
 A. more B. other C. the other D. another
13. ---Do you live by yourself, Mr Wang?
 ---Yes. I have two sons. But _____ of them lives with me. They are now studying in America?
 A. neither B. both C. none D. either
14. ---Have you sent your parents an E-mail telling them you arrived safe?
 ---No. _____ of them can use a computer.
 A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All
15. Who taught _____ English last term? Was _____ Mr. Smith?
 A. you; it B. you; he C. your; it D. your; that
16. ---That woman has a bag in her right hand. What's in her _____ hand?
 A. another B. other C. one D. the other
17. We decided to go for a field trip with some friends of _____.
 A. us B. our C. ours D. ourselves
18. ---Is there a bus to the zoo?
 ---I'm afraid there's _____ bus to the zoo.
 A. no B. any C. some D. none
19. You forgot your dictionary? You may have _____.
 A. me B. my C. mine D. myself
20. This is _____ classroom. Where is _____?
 A. our; them B. us; they C. our; theirs D. ours; theirs

四.答案

1.B 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.B 6.B 7.A 8.D 9.C 10.A 11.C 12.D 13.A 14.C 15.A 16.B 17.C 18.A 19.C 20.C

第12章 名詞

一.概念

名詞是表示人,事物,地點或抽象概念的名稱的詞,有專有名詞和普通名詞之分,還有可數名詞與不可數名詞之分.

二. 相關知識點精講

1. 名詞複數的規則變化

情況

構成方法

讀音

例詞

一般情況

加 -s

清輔音後讀/s/

map-maps

濁輔音和母音後讀 /z/

bag-bags /car-cars

以s, sh, ch, x等結尾

加 -es

讀 /iz/

bus-buses/ watch-watches

以ce, se, ze,等結尾

加 -s

讀 /iz/

license-licenses

以輔音字母+y結尾

變y 為i再加es

讀 /z/

baby--babies

2. 其它名詞複數的規則變化

1) 以y結尾的專有名詞, 或母音字母+y結尾的名詞變複數時, 直接加s變複數。例如:

two Marys the Henrys
monkey---monkeys holiday---holidays

2) 以o結尾的名詞, 變複數時:

a. 加s, 如: photo---photos piano---pianos
radio---radios zoo---zoos;

b. 加es, 如: potato--potatoes tomato--tomatoes

c. 上述a和b兩種方法均可, 如zero---zeros / zeroes。

3) 以f或fe結尾的名詞變複數時:

a. 加s, 如: belief---beliefs roof---roofs
safe---safes gulf---gulfs;

b. 去f,fe 加ves, 如: half---halves

knife---knives leaf---leaves wolf---wolves

wife---wives life---lives thief---thieves;

c. 上述a和b兩種方法均可, 如handkerchief: handkerchiefs / handkerchieves。

3. 名詞複數的不規則變化

1) child---children foot---feet tooth---teeth
mouse---mice man---men woman---women

注意: 由一個詞加 man 或 woman構成的合成詞, 其複數形式也是 -men 和-women, 如an Englishman, two Englishmen。但German不是合成詞, 故複數形式為Germans; Bowman是姓, 其複數是the Bowmans。

2) 單複同形, 如deer, sheep, fish, Chinese, Japanese, li, jin, yuan, two li, three mu, four jin等。但除人民幣的元、角、分外, 美元、英鎊、法郎等都有複數形式。如: a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters。

3) 集體名詞, 以單數形式出現, 但實為複數。例如:

people police cattle 等本身就是複數, 不能說 a people, a police, a cattle, 但可以說a person, a policeman, a head of cattle, the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese,

the Swiss 等名詞，表示國民總稱時，作複數用，如The Chinese are industries and brave. 中國人民是勤勞勇敢的。

4) 以s結尾，仍為單數的名詞，如：

a. maths, politics, physics等學科名詞，一般是不可數名詞，為單數。

b. news 為不可數名詞。

c. the United States, the United Nations 應視為單數。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 聯合國是1945年組建起來的。

d. 以複數形式出現的書名，劇名，報紙，雜誌名，也可視為單數。例如：

"The Arabian Nights" is a very interesting story-book. 《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事書。

5) 表示由兩部分構成的東西，如：glasses (眼鏡) trousers, clothes等，若表達具體數目，要借助數量詞 pair(對，雙)；suit(套)；a pair of glasses; two pairs of trousers等。

6) 另外還有一些名詞，其複數形式有時可表示特別意思，如：goods貨物，waters水域，fishes (各種)魚。

4. 不可數名詞量的表示

1) 物質名詞

a. 當物質名詞轉化為個體名詞時為可數。

比較：Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一種食物。(不可數)

These cakes are sweet. 這些蛋糕很好吃。(可數)

b. 當物質名詞表示該物質的種類時，可數。例如：

This factory produces steel. (不可數)

We need various steels. (可數)

c. 當物質名詞表示份數時，可數。例如：

Our country is famous for tea. 我國因茶葉而聞名。

Two teas, please. 請來兩杯茶。

2) 抽象名詞表示具體的事例時也可數。例如：

four freedoms 四大自由 the four modernizations 四個現代化

物質名詞和抽象名詞可以借助單位詞表一定的數量，如a glass of water 一杯水/ a piece of advice 一則建議。

5. 定語名詞的複數

名詞作定語一般用單數，但也有以下例外。

1) 用複數作定語。例如：

sports meeting 運動會 students reading-room 學生閱覽室

talks table 談判桌 the foreign languages department 外語系

2) man, woman, gentleman等作定語時，其單複數以所修飾的名詞的單複數而定。例如：

men workers women teachers gentlemen officials

3) 有些原有s結尾的名詞，作定語時，s保留。例如：

goods train (貨車) arms produce 武器生產

customs papers 海關文件 clothes brush 衣刷

4) 數詞+名詞作定語時，這個名詞一般保留單數形式。例如：

two-dozen eggs 兩打雞蛋 a ten-mile walk 十英里路

two-hundred trees 兩百棵樹 a five-year plan. 一個五年計劃

6. 不同國籍人的單複數

國籍

總稱(謂語用複數)

單數

複數

中國人

the Chinese

a Chinese

two Chinese

瑞士人

the Swiss

a Swiss

two Swiss
澳大利亞人
the Australians
an Australian
two Australians
俄國人
the Russians
a Russian
two Russians
義大利人
the Italians
an Italian
two Italians
希臘人
the Greek
a Greek
two Greeks
法國人
the French
a Frenchman
two Frenchmen
日本人
the Japanese
a Japanese
two Japanese
美國人
the Americans
an American
two Americans
印度人
the Indians
an Indian
two Indians
加拿大人
the Canadians
a Canadian
two Canadians
德國人
the Germans
a Germans
two Germans
英國人
the English
an Englishman
two Englishmen
瑞典人
the Swedish
a Swede
two Swedes

7. 名詞的格

英語中有些名詞可以加"'s"來表示所有關係，帶這種詞尾的名詞形式稱為該名詞的所有格，如：a teacher's book。名詞所有格的規則如下：

1) 單數名詞詞尾加"'s"，複數名詞詞尾沒有s，也要加"'s"，如the boy's bag 男孩的書包，men's room 男廁所。

- 2) 若名詞已有複數詞尾-s, 只加"'", 如:the workers' struggle 工人的鬥爭。
- 3) 凡不能加"s"的名詞, 都可以用"名詞+of +名詞"的結構來表示所有關係, 如:the title of the song 歌的名字。
- 4) 在表示店舖或教堂的名字或某人的家時, 名詞所有格的後面常常不出現它所修飾的名詞, 如:the barber's 理髮店。
- 5) 如果兩個名詞並列, 並且分別有's, 則表示"分別有"; 只有一個's, 則表示'共有'。例如:
John's and Mary's rooms(兩間) John and Mary's room(一間)
- 6) 複合名詞或短語, 's 加在最後一個詞的詞尾。例如:a month or two's absence

三.鞏固練習

- 1.He was eager to make some extra money, since during these years he could hardly live on his _____.
- a. little wage b. few wage c. wage d. wages
- 2.Most of the houses in the village were burnt to _____ during the war.
- a. an ash b. the ash c. ash d. ashes
- 3.The students at colleges or universities are making _____ for the coming New Year.
- a. many preparations b. much preparation c. preparations d. preparation
- 4.Painting in _____ is one of their spare-time activities.
- a. oil b. an oil c. oils d. the oil
- 5.In the view of the foreign experts, there wasn't _____ oil here.
- a. much b. lots of c. a great deal of d. many
- 6.The large houses are being painted, but _____.
- a. of great expense b. at a great expense c. in a lot of expenses d. by high expense
- 7.The room was small and contained far too _____.
- a.much new furniture c. much new furnitures
b.many new furniture d. many new furnitures
- 8.Jim was late for two classes this morning. He said that he forgot both of the _____.
- a. rooms number b. room number c. room's numbers d. room numbers
- 9.Computers can do _____ work in a short time, but a man can not do _____ by himself.
- a.great many...many c. much...a great deal
b.great deal of...much d. many...a great many
- 10.She didn't know _____ he had been given.
- a. how many information c. how many informations
b. the number of information d. how much information
- 11.He invited all of his _____ to join his wedding party.
- a. comrade-in-arms c. comrades-in-arm
b. comrades-in-arms d. comrade-in-arm
- 12.All the _____ in the hospital got a rise last month.
- a. women doctors c. woman doctors
b. women doctor d. woman doctor
- 13.After ten years, all these youngsters became _____.
- a. grows-ups c. grows-up
b. grown-up d. grown-ups
- 14.The police investigated those _____ about the accident.
- a. stander-by c. standers-by
b. stander-bys d. standers-bys
- 15.The Nazi kept those _____ in their concentration camp.
- a.prisoner-of-wars c. prisoners-of-war
b.prisoners-of-wars d. prisoner-of-war
- 16.The manager was greatly appreciate that _____ made by Linda lately.
- a. new reel b. news reel c. new-reels d. news reels
- 17.Mary's dress is similar in appearance to her _____.
- a. elder sister b. elder sister's c. elder sisters d. elder sisters dress
- 18.All the people at the conference are _____.
- a. mathematic teachers c. mathematics teacher

- b. mathematics teachers d. mathematic's teachers
 19. Professor Mackay told us that _____ of lead are its softness and its resistance.
 a. some property c. properties
 b. some properties d. property
 20. Physics _____ with matter and motion.
 a. deal b. deals c. dealing d. are

四. 答案

DDCCACADCD CADBBBCCB

第13章 數詞

一. 概念:

數詞分兩類: 基數詞和序數詞. 表示數目的詞叫基數詞, 表示須序的詞叫序數詞.

二. 相關知識點精講

1. 基數詞

- 1) 基數詞一般可寫成如345或three hundred and forty-five。
- 2) 基數詞一般是單數形式, 但遇下列情況, 常用複數:
 - a. 與of 短語連用, 表示概數, 不能與具體數目連用, 如scores of people 指許多人;
 - b. 在一些表示"一排"或"一組"的片語裡. 例如:
They arrived in twos and threes. 他們三三兩兩的到了。
 - c. 表示"幾十歲".
 - d. 表示"年代", 用 in + the + 數詞複數。
 - e. 在乘法運算的一種標記法裡, 如Three fives is (are) fifteen。

2. 序數詞

序數詞的縮寫形式如first---1st second---2nd thirty-first---31st等。

3. 數詞的用法

1) 倍數標記法

- a. 主語+謂語+倍數(或分數)+ as + adj. + as. 例如
I have three times as many as you. 我有你三倍那麼多。
- b. 主語+謂語+倍數(分數)+ the size (amount, length...) of... 例如:
The earth is 49 times the size of the moon. 地球是月球的49倍。
- c. 主語+謂語+倍數(分數)+ 形容詞(副詞)比較級+ than... 例如:
The grain output is 8 percent higher this year than that of last year. 今年比去年糧食產量增加8%。
- d. 還可以用by+倍數, 表示增加多少倍. 例如:
The production of grain has been increased by four times this year. 今年糧食產量增加了4倍。

2) 分數標記法的構成: 基數詞代表分子, 序數詞代表分母. 分子大於1時, 分子的序數詞用單數, 分母序數詞用複數. 例如:

1/3 one-third; 3/37 three and three-sevenths.

三. 鞏固練習

1. _____ martyrs have heroically laid down their lives for the people.
 a. Thousand upon thousand of b. Thousand and thousands of
 c. Thousands upon thousands of d. Thousand and thousand of
2. They received _____ of letters about their TV programs.
 a. dozen b. dozen and dozen c. score d. dozens
3. Who is that man, _____ in the front row?
 a. one b. the one c. first d. the first
4. We have produced _____ this year as we did in 1993.
 a. as much cotton twice b. as twice much cotton
 c. much as twice cotton d. twice as much cotton
5. The earth is about _____ as the moon.
 a. as fifty time big b. fifty times as big c. as big fifty time d. fifty as times big
6. The population of many Alaskan cities has _____ in the past three years.
 a. more than doubled b. more doubled than c. much than doubled d. much doubled than

- 7.The moon is about _____ in diameter as diameter as the earth.
 a. one-three as large b. one three as large c. one-third as large d. one third as large
- 8.Five hundred yuan a month _____ enough to live on.
 a. is b. are c. is being d. has been
- 9._____ of the buildings were ruined.
 a. Three fourth b. Three four c. Three-fourths d. Three-four
- 10.Consult _____ for questions about earthquakes.
 a. the six index b. index six c. sixth index d. index numbering six

四.答案

CDDDBACACB

第14章 冠詞

一.概念

冠詞是一個虛詞,它置於名詞之前,限定名詞的意義.冠詞可分為定冠詞,不定冠詞和零冠詞三類.

二.相關知識點精講

1. a用於輔音發音開頭的詞前, 如:a book; an用於母音發音開頭的詞前, 如:an apple, an hour. 請區別:a useful machine, an umbrella, a "u", an "h".
- 2.指上文提到過的人或物, 用定冠詞the。
- 3.在世界上獨一無二的事物前用定冠詞the. 如: the sun, the moon, the earth。
- 4.the用於序數詞, 表方位的名詞和形容詞最高級前。the first, the best, in the south。
- 5.在複數姓氏前加the, 表示xx一家人, 常看成複數。如: the Browns。
- 6.在介詞短語中常用定冠詞the, 如: in the box, behind the chair。
- 7.不能用定冠詞the的幾個方面: (1)在節日、星期、月份、季節、年等詞前不用冠詞。如: in summer, in August 請區別: in the spring of 1945. (這裡表示特指, 故加the)(2)一日三餐和球類運動名不用冠詞。如: have breakfast, play football
 (3)一些固定片語中, 如: go to bed, go to school, by bus, at night.
- 8.在有些片語中, 有冠詞和無冠詞意思不同, 請注意區別:
 in front of 在...前面, in the front of 在...範圍內的前部
 in hospital (生病)住院, in the hospital 在醫院裡。

三.鞏固練習

- 1.When Linda was a child, her mother always let her have _____ bed.
 a. the breakfast in b. the breakfast in the c. breakfast in d. breakfast in the
- 2.He has promised to give up _____ hundreds of times.
 a. tobacco b. tobacco c. the tobacco d. tobaccos
- 3._____ usually go to church every Sunday.
 a. The Brown b. A Brown c. Browns d. The Browns
- 4.The train is running fifty miles _____.
 a. an hour b. one hour c. the hour d. a hour
- 5.He can play almost every kind of music instrument but he is good _____.
 a.at the flute b. at flute c. at a flute d. at that flute
- 6.The investigators found that more should be done for _____ in India.
 a.those poor b. a poor c. poor d. the poor
- 7.You look in high spirit. You must have _____ during your holiday.
 a. wonderful time b. a wonderful time c. the wonderful time d. some wonderful time
- 8.The city assigned a policeman to the school crossing because _____ traffic there was so heavy.
 a .a b. an c. the d. one
- 9.A new teacher was sent to the village in place of _____ one who had retired.
 a. a b. the c. an d. its
- 10.Virtue and vice are before you;_____ leads you to happiness,_____ to misery.
 a. the former...latter b. a former...a latter
 c. the former...the latter d. former...latter

四.答案

CBDAADBCBC

第15章 介詞

一.概念:

介詞表示它後面的名詞或相當於名詞的其他結構與句中其他成分的關係。

二.相關知識點精講

1.表示地點位置的介詞

1)at, in, on, to

at (1)表示在小地方; (2)表示"在.....附近, 旁邊"

in (1)表示在大地方; (2)表示"在...範圍之內"。

on 表示毗鄰, 接壤

to 表示在.....範圍外, 不強調是否接壤

He arrived at the station at ten.

He is sitting at the desk.

He arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

Jiangsu lies in the east of China.

Russia lies on the north of China.

Fujian is to the south of Jiangsu Province.

2)above, over, on 在.....上

above 指在.....上方,不強調是否垂直, 與 below相對;

over指垂直的上方,與under相對,但over與物體有一定的空間, 不直接接觸。

on表示某物體上面並與之接觸。

The bird is flying above my head.

There is a bridge over the river.

He put his watch on the desk.

3)below, under 在.....下

under表示在...正下方

below表示在.....下, 不一定在正下方

There is a cat under the table.

Please write your name below the line.

2.表示時間的介詞

1)in, on, at 在.....時

in表示較長時間, 如世紀、朝代、時代、年、季節、月及一般(非特指)的早、中、晚等。

如 in the 20th century, in the 1950s, in 1989, in summer, in January, in the morning, in the night, in one's life, in one's thirties等。

on表示具體某一天及其早、中、晚。

如on May 1st, on Monday, on New Year's Day, on a cold night in January, on a fine morning, on Sunday afternoon等。

at表示某一時刻或較短暫的時間, 或泛指耶誕節, 復活節等。

如at 3:20, at this time of year, at the beginning of, at the end of ..., at the age of ..., at Christmas, at night, at noon, at this moment等。

注意: 在last, next, this, that, some, every 等詞之前一律不用介詞。如: We meet every day.

2)in, after 在.....之後

"in +段時間"表示將來的一段時間以後;

"after+段時間"表示過去的一段時間以後;

"after+將來點時間"表示將來的某一時刻以後。

My mother will come back in three or four days.

He arrived after five months.

She will appear after five o'clock this afternoon.

3)from, since 自從.....

from僅說明什麼時候開始, 不說明某動作或情況持續多久;

since表示某動作或情況持續至說話時刻, 通常與完成時連用。

He studied the piano from the age of three.

They have lived here since 1978.

4)after, behind 在.....之後

after主要用於表示時間；
behind主要用於表示位置。

We shall leave after lunch.

Lucy is hiding behind an old house.

- 3.表運動方向的介詞: across, through 通過, 穿過
across表示橫過,即從物體表面通過, 與on有關;
through穿過,即從物體內部穿過, 與in有關。

She swam across the river.

He walked through the forest.

- 4.表示"在.....之間"的介詞: between, among
between指在兩個人或兩個事物之間;
among指在三個或三個以上的人或事物之間。

There is a football match between Class One and Class Two on the playground.

The teacher is standing among the students.

- 5.表示其他意義的介詞

1)on ,about 關於

on 表示這本書, 這篇文章或演說是嚴肅的, 或學術性的, 可供專門研究這一問題的人閱讀;
about表示內容較為普通, 不那麼正式。

There will be a lecture on economics this afternoon.

He is writing a book on cooking.

He told me a lot about his life in the summer vacation.

- 2)by, with, in 表示方法、手段、工具
by 以.....方法、手段或泛指某種交通工具;
with 表示用...工具、手段, 一般接具體的工具和手段;
in 表示用...方式, 用...語言(語調、筆墨、顏色)等;

He makes a living by selling newspapers.

He broke the window with a stone.

The foreigner spoke to us in English.

- 3)except, besides 除了
except 除.....之外, 不包括在內;
besides 除.....之外, 包括在內。

Except Mr. Wang, we went to see the film.(王先生沒去)

Besides Mr. Wang, we also went to see the film.(王先生也去了)

三.鞏固練習

1. Taiwan is _____ the southeast of China. (in, on, to)
2. Go _____ the bridge _____ the river, you'll find the shop. (across, through; over, above)
3. I go to school _____ 7:30 every morning. (in, on, at)
4. He would like to meet her _____ 8:00 and 9:00 tomorrow morning. (between, among)
5. The Greens have lived in China _____ three years. (in, for, after)
6. We go to school every day _____ Saturday and Sunday. (except, besides)
7. He wrote the letter _____ ink. (by, with, in)
8. She returned to her country _____ five years. (in, after, for)
9. There is a big tree _____ our classroom. (after, behind)
10. I usually go to work _____ bike. (by, on, with)

四.答案

- 1.in 2.across, over 3.at, 4.between 5.for 6.except 7.in 8.after 9.behind 10.by

第16章 連詞

一.概念

連詞是用來連接詞,短語,從句或句子的詞.連詞不作成分.

二.相關知識點精講

- 1.表示並列關係的連詞有: and, both...and..., not only... but also...和neither...nor...等
1)and: 和, 並且

A: 基本用法:

"and"表示"和"、"並且"的意思,用來連接對等關係的字和字,片語和片語,句子和句子。

I enjoy basketball, football and table tennis.

The weather becomes colder and colder.

B: 特別用法:

祈使句後連接and, 有條件句作用, 此時and=if you...,you'll...

Go straight on, and you'll see the library.=If you go straight on, you will see the library.

2) both...and...既...也..., (兩者)都...

A、both...and...構成的片語作主語時,謂語動詞用複數。

Both Jim and Kate are from England.

B、both...and...否定句表示部分否定。

You can't speak both German and English.

Both my father and my mother aren't doctors.

3) neither...nor...:既不...也不...

neither...nor...連接兩個並列主語時,謂語動詞靠近哪個主語就與哪個主語保持"人稱"和"數"的一致,即採取就近原則。

Neither I nor he has seen the play before.

4) not only...but also...:不但...而且...

not only...but also...連接兩個主語後的謂語動詞也遵循就近原則。

Not only the mother but also the children are ill.

2. 表示轉折關係的連詞有: but, however, yet, still, while等。

Mary was a nice girl, but she had one shortcoming.

Tom got up early, yet he failed to catch the train.

He was very tired, still he kept on walking.

Your composition is fairly good, however, there is still some room for improvement.

Jane is hard working, while her sister is quite lazy.

3. 表示選擇關係的並列連詞有: or, either...or..., whether... or...等。

1) or: 或、否則

A: 基本用法

or表示"或"的意思,使用於兩者之中選擇一個的時候。

---Is your friend English or American? ---American.

He doesn't like dumplings or noodles.

B: 特別用法

祈使句後連接or, 表"如果...,否則...",有轉折的意思,此時or=if you don't...,you'll...

Hurry up, or you'll be late.=If you don't hurry up, you'll be late.

2) either...or...: 或者...或者...; 不是...就是...; 要麼...要麼...

A. either...or...連接兩個並列主語時,謂語動詞靠近哪個主語就與哪個主語保持"人稱"和"數"的一致,即就近原則。

Either you or I am right.

Does either she or they like English?

B. 由either...or...引導的否定句是完全否定。

She isn't either a student or a teacher.

3) whether...or...: 不管...還是...

She is always cheerful, whether at home or at school.

4. 表示因果關係的並列連詞有: for(因為), so(所以)。

He is not at school today, for he has a bad cold.

It was late, so I went home.

5. 引導時間狀語從句的從屬連詞有: before, after, when, while, as, till, until, since, as soon as等。

After they had planted their crops, they took a rest.

We have learned six lessons since he began to teach us.

As soon as he gets to Beijing, he'll call me.

1) when, while, as 都表示"當.....時", when從句謂語動詞既可以是瞬間動詞也可以是延續性

動詞，可用於主從句動作同時發生或從句動作先於主句動作發生。while從句謂語動詞只能是延續性動詞，側重主從句動作同時發生。as引導一個持續性動作，多用於主從句動作同時發生，強調"一邊.....一邊"。

When I came in, my father was cooking.

I came in when/while my father was cooking.

He sang as he walked.

2)until用法:當主句謂語動詞是延續性動詞時，主從句都用肯定式，譯為"直到.....為止";當主句謂語動詞是瞬間動詞時，主句用否定式，從句用肯定式，即not.....until，譯為"直到.....才"。

Mr. Green waited until his children came back.(格林先生一直等到他的孩子們回來)

Mr. Green didn't go to bed until his children came back. (格林先生直到他的孩子們回來才睡覺)

6. 引導條件狀語從句的從屬連詞有:if(如果), unless(除非, 如果.....不)等。

If you don't go soon, you'll be late.=Unless you go soon, you'll be late.

7.引導原因狀語從句的從屬連詞有 because, as, since等。

because"因為"語氣最強,回答why提問時只能用because, 其引導的從句可放在句首或句末;

as"由於"、since"既然"語氣不如because強, 引導的從句常置於句首;for是並列連詞, 語氣最弱, 對前面分句加以解釋或補充說明, 其引導的分句常置於句末且用逗號隔開。

He didn't go to school because he was ill.

As it was raining, we went there by bus.

Since everybody is here, let's begin.

It must have rained last night, for the ground is wet.

注意: because與 so不能同時使用。

8.引導讓步狀語從句的從屬連詞有: although/though(雖然, 儘管), even though/if (即使)

Although/ Though it is a very young country, it is very rich.

Even if/ though you were here yesterday, you couldn't help him.

注意: although/though 引導的從句不能與but連用, 但可與yet, still連用。

9.引導目的狀語從句的從屬連詞有so that和in order that(以便, 為了)等。

The teacher spoke loudly so that /in order that we could hear him clearly.

10.引導結果狀語從句的從屬連詞有: so that(結果是)和so/such...that...(如此...以至於)等。

It was very cold, so that the water in the bowl froze.

He got there so early that he got a good seat.

It is such a heavy box that nobody can move it.

11.引導比較狀語從句的從屬連詞有: as...as...(與.....一樣),not as/so... as...(不及, 趕不上),和than(比)等。

I know you better than she does.

He works as carefully as she.

I can't run as/so fast as you.

12.引導名詞性從句的從屬連詞有: that和 if/whether(是否)等。

We know that the earth goes around the sun.(賓語從句)

I wonder if he has received my e-mail. (賓語從句)

Whether he'll go there hasn't been decided.(主語從句)

注意: 在時間狀語從句和條件狀語從句中, 如果主句是將來時, 從句要用一般現在時。

I'll go on with the work when I come back tomorrow.

He won't come unless he is invited.

三.鞏固練習

1、I don't like reading watching TV. What about you? "I don't like reading all day, I like watching TV plays."

A. and, but

B. and, and

C. or, and

D. or, but

2、You won't know the value(價值) of the health you lose it.

A. until

B. after

C. when

D. because

3、We bought Granny a present, she didn't like it.

A. but

B. and

C. or

D. so

4、Study hard, you will pass the exam.

第17章 構詞法

一.概念

英語的構詞法主要有:合成法,轉化法,派生法,混成法,截短法和詞首字母縮略法.

二.相關知識點精講

1.轉化法

英語中,有的名詞可作動詞,有的形容詞可作副詞或動詞,這種把一種詞性用作另一種詞性而詞形不變的方法叫作轉化法。

1)動詞轉化為名詞

很多動詞可以轉化為名詞,大多意思沒有多大的變化(如下①);有時意思有一定變化(如下②);有的與一個動詞和不定冠詞構成短語,表示一個動作(如下③)。例如:

①Let's go out for a walk.我們到外面去散散步吧。

②He is a man of strong build.他是一個體格健壯的漢子。

③Let's have a swim.咱們游泳吧。

2)名詞轉化為動詞

很多表示物件(如下①)、身體部位(如下②)、某類人(如下③)的名詞可以用作動詞來表示動作,某些抽象名詞(如下④)也可作動詞。例如:

①Did you book a seat on the plane?你訂好飛機座位了嗎?

②Please hand me the book.請把那本書遞給我。

③She nursed her husband back to health.她看護丈夫,使他恢復了健康。

④We lunched together.我們在一起吃了午餐。

3)形容詞轉化為動詞

有少數形容詞可以轉化為動詞。例如:

We will try our best to better our living conditions.我們要盡力改善我們的生活狀況。

4)副詞轉化為動詞

有少數副詞可以轉化為動詞。例如:

Murder will out.(諺語)惡事終必將敗露。

5)形容詞轉化為名詞

表示顏色的形容詞常可轉化為名詞(如下①);某些形容詞如old, young, poor, rich, wounded, injured等與the連用,表示一類人,作主語時,謂語用複數(如下②)。例如:

You should be dressed in black at the funeral.你在葬禮中該穿黑色衣服。

The old in our village are living a happy life.我們村的老年人過著幸福的生活。

2.派生法

在詞根前面加首碼或在詞根後面加尾碼構成一個與原單詞意義相近或截然相反的新詞叫作派生法。

1)首碼

除少數首碼外,首碼一般改變單詞的意義,不改變詞性;尾碼一般改變詞類,而不引起詞義的變化。

(1)表示否定意義的首碼常用的有dis-, il-, im-, in-, ir-, mis-, non-, un-等,在單詞的前面加這類首碼常構成與該詞意義相反的新詞。例如:

appear出現→disappear消失

correct正確的→incorrect不正確的

lead帶領→mislead領錯

stop停下→non-stop不停

(2)表示其他意義的首碼常用的有a-(多構成表語形容詞), anti- (反對;抵抗), auto- (自動), co- (共同), en- (使), inter- (互相), re- (再;又), sub- (下麵的;次;小), tele- (強調距離)等。例如:

alone單獨的antigas防毒氣的

autochart自動圖表

cooperate合作enjoy使高興

internet互聯網reuse再用

subway地鐵telephone電話

2)尾碼

英語單詞不僅可以通過加首碼構成新詞,也可加尾碼構成新詞。尾碼通常會改變單詞的詞性,構成意義相近的其他詞性;少數尾碼還會改變詞義,變為與原來詞義相反的新詞。

(1)構成名詞的尾碼常用的有-ence, -(e)r/ -or (從事某事的人),-ese (某地人), -ess (雌性),

-ful (一.....), -ian (精通.....的人), -ist (專業人員), -ment (性質; 狀態), -ness (性質; 狀態), -tion (動作; 過程)等。例如:

differ不同於→difference區別
write寫→writer作家
Japan日本→Japanese日本人
act表演→actress女演員
mouth口→mouthful一口
music音樂→musician音樂家

(2)構成動詞的尾碼常用的有-(e)n (多用於形容詞之後), -fy (使.....化), -ize (使.....成為)。例如:

wide→widen加寬
beauty→beautify美化
pure→purify提純
real→realize意識到
organ→organize組織

(3)構形成容詞的尾碼常用的有-al, -able (有能力的), -(a)n(某國人的), -en (多用於表示材料的名詞後), -ern (方向的), -ese(某國人的), -ful, -(ic)al, -ish, -ive, -less (表示否定), -like (像.....的), -ly, -ous, -some, -y (表示天氣)等。例如:

nature自然→natural自然的
reason道理→reasonable有道理的
America美國→American美國的
China中國→Chinese中國人的
gold金子→golden金的
east東→eastern東方的
child孩子→childish孩子氣的
snow雪→snowy雪的

(4)構成副詞的常用尾碼有-ly (主要用於形容詞之後表示方式或程度), -ward(s) (主要用於表示方位的詞之後表示方向)。例如:

angry生氣的→angrily生氣地
to到→towards朝....., 向.....
east東方→eastward向東

(5)構成數詞的尾碼有-teen (十幾), -ty (幾十), -th (構成序數詞)。例如:

six六→sixteen十六→sixteenth第十六
four四→forty四十→fortieth第四十

3. 合成法

1) 合成名詞

構成方式例詞

名詞+名詞weekend週末
名詞+動詞daybreak黎明
名詞+動名詞handwriting書法
名詞+及物動詞+er/or pain-killer止痛藥
名詞+介詞+名詞editor-in-chief總編輯
代詞+名詞she-wolf母狼
動詞+名詞typewriter打字機
動名詞+名詞reading-room閱覽室
現在分詞+名詞flying-fish飛魚
形容詞+名詞gentleman紳士
副詞+動詞outbreak爆發
介詞+名詞afternoon下午

2) 合形成容詞

名詞+形容詞snow-white雪白的
名詞+現在分詞English-speaking講英語的
名詞+to+名詞face-to-face面對面的

名詞＋過去分詞man-made人造的
數詞＋名詞one-way單行的
數詞＋名詞＋形容詞two-year-old兩歲的
數詞＋名詞＋ed five-storeyed五層的
動詞＋副詞see-through透明的
形容詞＋名詞high-class高級的
形容詞＋名詞＋ed noble-minded高尚的
形容詞＋形容詞light-blue淺藍色的
形容詞＋現在分詞good-looking相貌好看的
副詞＋形容詞ever-green常青的
副詞＋現在分詞hard-working勤勞的
副詞＋過去分詞well-known著名的
副詞＋名詞fast-food專門提供速食服務的
介詞＋名詞downhill下坡的

3) 合成動詞

名詞＋動詞sleep-walk夢遊
形容詞＋動詞white-wash粉刷
副詞＋動詞overthrow推翻

4) 合成副詞

形容詞＋名詞hotfoot匆忙地
形容詞＋副詞everywhere到處
副詞＋副詞however儘管如此
介詞＋名詞beforehand事先
介詞＋副詞forever永遠

5) 合成代詞

代詞賓格＋self herself她自己
物主代詞＋self myself我自己
形容詞＋名詞anything任何東西

6) 合成介詞

副詞＋名詞inside在.....裡面
介詞＋副詞within在.....之內
副詞＋介詞into進入

4. 截短法(縮略法)

截短法，即將單詞縮寫，詞義和詞性保持不變，主要有截頭、去尾、截頭去尾等形式。

1) 截頭

telephone→phone
aeroplane→plane
omnibus→bus

2) 去尾

mathematics→maths
co-operate→co-op
examination→exam
kilogram→kilo
laboratory→lab

taxicab→taxi

3) 截頭去尾

influenza→flu
refrigerator→fridge
prescription→script

5. 混合法(混成法)

混合法，即將兩個詞混合或各取一部分緊縮而成一個新詞。後半部分表示主體；前半部分表示屬性。

news broadcast→newscast新聞廣播
television broadcast→telecast電視播送

A.Honestly
C.Honesty

B.Honest
D.Dishonest

四.答案

1-5 BDACB 6-10 CBDCB 11-15 ACDCB 16-20 BAAAB
21-25 CBBCA 26-30 DADBA

知秋研習社英語(高中)資料 輔導老師:包巧林