

# 第一章 语法和结构

## I 代词、形容词和副词

### 一、代词

#### (一) 重点:人称代词和物主代词

##### 1. 人称代词 it 的用法

1) it 作形式主语,代替由不定式(或不定式复合结构)、动名词或主语从句表示的真正主语。

It is possible to learn type writing very quickly.

It is necessary for us to have some exercise every day.

It is no use talking.

It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film.

2) it 作形式宾语,代替由不定式、动名词或宾语从句表示的真正宾语。

She found it very difficult to answer the question.

I think it no use telling them the truth.

We have made it clear that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy.

3) it 用在强调结构中:It is(was) + 被强调成分 + that(或 who)...如:

It was we who held a league meeting in the club yesterday.(强调主语 we)

It was a league meeting that we held in the club yesterday.(强调直接宾语 a league meeting)

在以上 1)、2)、3)中的 it 都是引导词。

2. 名词性物主代词:mine,yours,his,hers,its,ours,yours,theirs

名词性物主代词的含义是形容词性物主代词加相应名词。如:

This is his cap,not mine.(mine = my cap)

名词性物主代词可作句子的主语、表语和宾语等。

1) 用做主语

Our room is on the first floor, and theirs is on the second.

## 2) 用做宾语

I didn't borrow her dictionary, I borrowed his.

## 3) 用做表语

Whose pencil is this? It is hers.

Those tools are ours.

of + 名词性物主代词 = of + 名词所有格。如:

a friend of mine = one of my friends

## (二) 难点:不定代词

不定代词有: all, each, every, both, either, one, none, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any, on 以及由 some, any, on, every 分别与 one, body, thing 构成的不定复合代词。

### 1. no one 和 none

no one... 表示没有一个(指人(单数))

none of... 表示……中没有一个(可指代不可数或可数名词。谓语动词用单或复数,既可指人也可指物)

No one can avoid being moved to tears. (不用 none)

None of them have(或 has) arrived yet.

None of that money on the table is mine.

### 2. every 和 each 每一个

every 只能作定语(是 *adj.*)着重整体中每一个都具有同样的特点。

each(是 *pron.* 和 *adj.*)既可作定语,也可作主语、宾语和同位语,用来强调两个以上人或物中的每一个都各有自己的特点。

She knows every pupil of the class. (定语)

Each worker has a separate room. (定语)

Each may come at different time. (主语)

They each put forward a proposal. (同位语)

### 3. all 和 both 在句中都可作同位语,它们的位置是:

They were both absent from the class.

They are all teachers.

They have both been to Beijing.

They both(all) like music.

### 4. some/any/no/every + (thing, one, body 等)

1) some 类用于肯定句, any 类用于否定和疑问句。

It's true that I haven't many friends, but I do have some.

Alan sold most of his belongings. He has scarcely any left.

2) everyone 和 every one

前者意思是“每个人”，与 everybody 同义，用于不定泛指，不可跟 of 短语；后者意思是每个人或物，用于特指，可跟 of 短语。

everyone in the village 村子里所有的人(泛指)

every one of the children 这些孩子中的每一个(特指)

every one of the books 这些书中的每一本(特指)

(anybody 和 any body 的区别与以上大致相同。)

3) something, anything, nothing 等被形容词修饰时，该形容词须位于上述代词的后边。如：

I want to drink something cold.

The doctor said there was nothing wrong with me.

## 二、形容词和副词

形容词主要是用来修饰、描绘名词的，通常在句中可作定语、表语和宾语补足语，有时还可作状语。

Our country is a great country. (定语)

She is honest and hard working. (表语)

I found the book interesting and instructive. (宾语补足语)

He spent seven days in the wind and snow, cold and hungry. (状语)

宾语补足语和宾语一起构成复合宾语。

Have you got everything ready for the journey?

宾补

We keep our room clean and tidy.

宾补

### (一) 重点：形容词的比较级和最高级

#### 1. 构成

1) 在词尾加 -er 和 -est 构成单音节和部分双音节的比较级和最高级。

2) 多音节的形容词要通过在前面加 more 和 most 构成比较级和最高级。

① 规则形式：great—greater—greatest, nice—nicer—nicest, hot—hotter—hottest, busy—busier—busiest, clever—cleverer—cleverest, important—more important—(the) most important

② 不规则形式：good/well—better—best, bad/ill—worse—worst, many/much—more—most, old—older/elder—oldest/eldest, little (少)—less—least, far—farther/further—farthest/furthest

注：well 作形容词用时意思是“健康的”，作副词用时意思是“好”。further 有“较远”

和“进一步”两种意思。elder, eldest 用于指同一家庭成员的长幼; older, oldest 指年龄的老和东西的旧。

## 2. 形容词比较级的用法

比较级用于两个事物之间的比较, 而最高级用于三个或三个以上事物之间的比较。

Mary is cleverer than Susan.

He is more attentive in class now than he was last term.

如果由 of 结构来表示比较范围, 作表语的形容词比较级前须加定冠词。

The boy is the taller of the two.

来自拉丁文的 senior, junior 和 superior 用来构成比较级时, 要用介词 to。

He is two years senior to me. (= He is two years older than I.)

## 3. 表示两者以上的比较, 用“the + 形容词最高级 (+ 名词) + of(in) . . . .”

This is the happiest day in my life.

This book is the easiest of the four I have got.

This is one of the most wonderful exhibitions I have ever visited.

## 4. 表示两者是同等程度, 用“as + 形容词原级 + as”; 表示两者不同程度, 用“not as (so) + 形容词原级 + as”。

He is as tall as you.

There are as many students in our class as in your class.

This river isn't as (or so) deep as that one.

注: 表示否定比较可以用“less + 形容词原级 + than”, 这种用法常用“not as (so) + 原级 + as”来代替。

It is less cold today than (it was) yesterday.

## 5. 加强或稍弱比较等级的几种方法

1) 在形容词比较级前用 much, very much, far, a lot, a great deal, even, still, twice, three times, a bit, a little, rather, slightly 等程度状语, 或用 an inch, one kilo, two miles, an hour 等表示计量的程度状语。

This room is much brighter than that one.

The proposal of the workers proved far more valuable than we expected.

This novel is even better than that one.

The number of schools here in 1995 was five times greater than that in 1990.

more 修饰复数可数名词时, 可用 many, far 来加强 more; more 修饰不可数名词时, 可用 much 来加强 more。

Some people support the plan, but many more people are against it.

He has made much more progress this term than he did last term.

## 2) 用“比较级 + and + 比较级”的结构来表示“越来越……”。

The weather is getting colder and colder.

The city is becoming more and more beautiful.

3) 用“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”的结构表示“越……(就)越……”。如:

The higher the ground, the cooler the air.

## (二) 难点:形容词作定语表语等几个问题

### 1. 形容词作定语时的后置

形容词作定语时通常放在所修饰名词的前面,但符合以下情况须后置。

1) 如果形容词本身又带有自己的状语时,为保持句子平衡,习惯上要放在所修饰名词的后面。

All these are matters worthy of attention.

This is a problem hard to solve.

English is a language easy to learn but difficult to master.

2) 被修饰的名词是由 some, any, every, no 构成的合成词。

I have something(that is)important to tell you.

Is there anything(that is)better?

He has nowhere appropriate to go.

Can you find somebody else?

### 2. 常见的只能用做表语或定语的形容词

1) 只能用做表语的形容词有:

asleep 睡着的

alive 活着的

ashamed 羞愧的

content 满足的

awake 醒的

afraid 害怕的

well 健康的

unable 不能的

alone 单独的

alike 相似的

aware 意识到的

2) 常见的只能用做定语的形容词有:

wooden 木制的

latter 后面的

daily 每天的

elder 年长的

spare 空闲的

golden 黄金般的

inner 内部的

weekly 每周的

little 小的

former 以前的

outer 外部的

right 右边的

live 活的

3) -ly 是常见的副词词尾,但有少部分形容词也是以-ly 结尾的。

lively 活泼的

fatherly 慈父般的

lonely 孤独的

monthly 每月一次的

lowly 卑贱的	friendly 友好的
lovely 可爱的	deadly 致命的
earthly 世俗的	likely 很可能的
manly 男子气的	ugly 丑陋的
deathly 死一般的	costly 昂贵的
kindly 和蔼的	

3. 有些形容词与副词加-ly 之后,有些地方意义大不相同。

bare 稀少的	barely 仅仅,勉强
direct 直接的	directly 马上,立即
hard 硬的,坚固的	hardly 几乎不,简直不
high 高的	highly 高度地,非常
large 巨大的	largely 主要地,大体地
late 迟的,已故的	lately 近来,不久前
most 很,十分	mostly 大部分,通常
near 邻近的	nearly 差不多,几乎
present 现在的,目前的	presently 一会儿,不久
scarce 缺乏的,不足的	scarcely 几乎不,简直没有
short 短的,短暂的	shortly 立刻,不久
fair 公平的,美丽的	fairly 相当地,非常地
just 公正的,恰当的	justly 公正地,应得地

4. 常要求形容词作表语的连系动词有: be, become, appear, fall, go, keep, remain, run, seem, turn, turn out, taste, etc.

5. 由部分行为动词转化的连系动词,后面应接形容词作表语,切勿误用副词。如:

She felt bad at the news. (勿用 badly)

She looks very serious. (勿用 seriously)

The dish smells good. (勿用 well)

6. 如有几个形容词同时说明一个名词,一般排列顺序是:限定词+大小、长短、高低、贵贱的形容词+用途类形容词+名词中心词。如:

This is an expensive steel and nylon tennis racket.

She wears a very valuable new gold ring.

### 三、真题精选

1. Andrew, my father's younger brother, will not be at the picnic, \_\_\_\_\_ to the family's disappointment.

A. much

B. more

C. too much

D. much more

2. Help will come from the UN, but the aid will be \_\_\_\_\_ near what's needed.  
A. everywhere B. somewhere  
C. nowhere D. anywhere
3. The logic of scientific development is such that separates groups of men working on the same problem in far-scattered laboratories are likely to arrive at the same answer at the same time.  
A B C D
4. All those left undone may sound greatly in theory, but even the truest believer has great difficulty when it comes to specifics.  
A B C D

解析:

1. A. much 作副词, 修饰介词短语, 如: Much to my surprise, she forgot our meeting.  
2. C. nowhere 是成语, 意为“离……很远”。例如: Fifty dollars is nowhere near enough.  
3. B. 错, 应改为 separate。separate *adj.* 单独的, 分开的。  
4. B. 错, 应改为 great。sound 是半系动词, 后接形容词作表语, 类似的动词有 look, taste, smell, feel (摸起来) 等。

## 四、专项练习

### (一) 名词、代词

#### 单项选择

1. Is this school the one some \_\_\_\_\_ visited the other day?  
A. Germen B. German  
C. Germans D. Germens
2. Do what you think is right, \_\_\_\_\_ they say.  
A. however B. whatever  
C. whichever D. if only
- ▲3. Mother gave me some \_\_\_\_\_ on how to learn English.  
A. advices B. advice  
C. advise D. advises
4. Mr Johnson is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mary father's B. Mary's father  
C. Mary's father's D. Mary father
5. When they returned home, they found two \_\_\_\_\_ missing.  
A. sheep B. horse's C. dogs' D. furnitures

- ▲6. I recognized John \_\_\_\_\_ he entered the room.  
A. hardly B. the minute  
C. no sooner D. at once
- ▲7. Sorry, I don't know he is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. your brother B. your brothers  
C. your brother's friend D. your brother's
8. Two \_\_\_\_\_ died of cold last winter.  
A. hundreds old people B. hundred old people  
C. hundreds old peoples D. hundred old peoples
9. He dropped the \_\_\_\_\_ and broke it.  
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup  
C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
10. Shortly after the accident, two \_\_\_\_\_ police were sent to the spot to keep order.  
A. dozen of B. dozens  
C. dozen D. dozens of
11. My father used to be \_\_\_\_\_ teacher of English till he turned \_\_\_\_\_ writer.  
A. the...a B. /.../  
C. a...a D. a.../
12. —How \_\_\_\_\_ will you finish your homework?  
—In half an hour.  
A. soon B. long  
C. often D. fast
13. Alexander Gramham Bell invented \_\_\_\_\_ telephone in 1876.  
A. / B. a  
C. the D. one
14. We found \_\_\_\_\_ very hard to deal with him.  
A. that B. it C. this D. him
15. I always take it for granted that I am \_\_\_\_\_ intelligent than she is.  
A. very B. too C. far more D. far better
16. Three comrades spoke at the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_ was a worker, \_\_\_\_\_ a peasant, and the third a PLA fighter.  
A. One; another B. One; the other  
C. The one; the other D. The one; another
17. When I asked for \_\_\_\_\_ money, he gave me only \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. much; a few B. some; a little  
C. any; little D. many; few



- ▲18. Ten years had passed. I found she had \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a little white hair                      B. some white hair  
C. much white hair                          D. a few white hairs
- ▲19. In the 20th century chemists have learned to make \_\_\_\_\_ of new compounds that never existed before.  
A. the thousand                              B. thousands  
C. a thousand                                 D. one thousand
20. Sorry I can't answer your question. I know \_\_\_\_\_ about the subject.  
A. a little                                        B. some  
C. little    D. few
21. I have to get \_\_\_\_\_ about the subject before I write the paper.  
A. a few more informations                B. a few more information  
C. a little more information               D. a little more informations
22. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students have successfully passed the final exam.  
A. Two thirds                                  B. Second third  
C. Two third                                    D. Second thirds
23. You ought to take every \_\_\_\_\_ of improving your English.  
A. time    B. thing  
C. chance                                        D. case
- ▲24. The food industry in our country is developing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. quickly                                        B. foot  
C. swiftly                                         D. rapidly
25. He stood waving until the rain was out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sight    B. glimpse  
C. scene    D. reach
26. The story was said to have been based on the information from a reliable \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. source                                         B. foundation  
C. origin    D. basis
27. We must recover the stolen goods at all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. accounts                      B. conditions                      C. payments                      D. costs
28. \_\_\_\_\_ are so excited, for they bought a lot of furniture the other day.  
A. Browns                                        B. The Brown  
C. The Browns                                   D. A Brown
29. Danny spent \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe this summer that he plans to return as soon as he saves enough money.  
A. such enjoyable vacation                 B. such an enjoyable vacation

C. so an enjoyable vacation

D. an so enjoyable vacation

30. I decided to buy a car because we had sold \_\_\_\_\_ we had in England before leaving.

A. that

B. the other

C. which

D. the one

▲31. Take an umbrella with you in case of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it rains

B. the rain

C. rain

D. raining

辨错

▲32. Airline companies today require that all luggages be inspected before passengers are

A

B

C

admitted into the waiting rooms.

D

33. It is very kind of you to supply me with so many informations.

A

B

C

D

34. What he does, he always does it well, though he has some difficulties.

A

B

C

D

35. The union and the management are having such difficult time agreeing on a contract

A

B

(合同) for the new year that the workers may go on strike.

C

D

36. "I considered it a honor to be invited to address the meeting of world-famous scientists,"

A

B

C

D

said Professor Li.

▲37. The automobile industry is manufacturing a new type of a motor that will consume

A

B

C

less gasoline and cause much less pollution.

D

▲38. In 1931, Duke Ellington broke the traditional three-minutes time limit set for commercial

A

B

C

D

records.

39. As no one in the small village knew nothing about medicine, Mrs Smith, a former

A

B

nurse, had to work as a doctor.

C

D

40. During the air battle they brought down five enemy aircraft.

A

B

C

D

41. Both as a hobby and as a profession, photography has fascinated people for more

A

B

C

than hundred years.

D

42. The weather is not as cold as you think. So I don't think the ice is thick enough to

A

B

C