

前言

在知识日新月异的今天，专升本考试作为广大有志青年提升学历层次、增强专业素养的关键阶梯，对英语能力的考查愈发严格与全面。为了对接这一需求，我们精心编写了本书，旨在为广大专升本考生铺设一条通往英语能力提升与考试成功的康庄大道。

本书紧扣最新《重庆市专升本大学英语考试大纲》，涵盖了大纲要求的所有知识点和技能点。无论是词汇、语法，还是听力、阅读、翻译、写作部分，内容的深度和广度都严格与大纲匹配，具有如下特色：

内容全面，结构严谨，层次分明：本书精心规划为三大核心板块——基础语法、高频语法与题型突破，覆盖专升本英语考试的所有核心知识点。从词汇的基石到语法的经纬，再到高频考点的深度剖析与各题型解题策略的巧妙运用，我们为考生精心铺设了一条既清晰又高效的学习轨迹，助考生步步为营，稳扎稳打。

深入浅出、难易结合、讲解透彻：英语学习中的每一个知识点都需要透彻理解方能牢固掌握。本书对重难点语法点进行了深入浅出的讲解，并辅以生动有趣的例句与直观明了的图表，化繁为简，化难为易，让考生在轻松愉快的氛围中掌握复杂语法，提升语言运用能力。

真题导向，题型多样，精准训练：针对专升本考试的题型与命题趋势，在配套练习册部分我们精心筛选、编写了高质量模拟题，通过实战演练的方式，让考生夯实基础、提升能力、磨砺技巧。从词汇语法、听力、阅读、翻译、写作为考生提供多层次的训练，助考生在考试中游刃有余。

本书也为学习专升本大学英语提供了思路：

夯实基础：万丈高楼平地起，英语学习同样离不开坚实的基础。从词汇的积累到语法的掌握，每一步都至关重要。利用本书不断巩固与提升自己的语言能力，为后续的深入学习打下坚实基础。

实战演练：纸上得来终觉浅，绝知此事要躬行。通过大量的练习来检验和巩固所学知识，是提升英语能力的有效途径。本书提供了丰富的针对性练习题，让考生在实战中熟悉考试题型，提高解题速度与准确率。



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总结归纳：学而不思则罔，思而不学则殆。在学习过程中，要善于总结归纳知识点与解题技巧，形成自己的知识体系与思维框架。这样，考生才能在考试中迅速定位考点，准确作答，从而取得优异成绩。

我们深信英语学习不仅是语言技能的掌握，更是思维方式的拓展与综合素质的提升。因此，本书在重视英语知识的同时，更注重培养学生的思辨能力与跨文化交际能力。我们期待，通过这本书的陪伴与引导，考生不仅能够顺利通过专升本考试，更能在未来的学习与工作中，用英语这把钥匙打开通往世界的大门，拥抱更加广阔的人生舞台。

在本书的编写过程中，我们虽竭尽全力确保内容的准确性、科学性和实用性，但书中可能仍存在一些不足之处。我们诚挚地希望使用本书的教师、学生以及其他读者朋友，在使用过程中若发现任何错误、疏漏都请不吝赐教。

最后，愿每一位考生，都能在英语学习的征途中，收获满满的成就与喜悦。以梦为马，不负韶华，愿考生们用勤奋与智慧书写属于自己的升本传奇！

蓝色森林 专升本教研中心



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第一章 基础语法

第一节 名词与代词

一、名词

定义：名词是表示人、事物、地点、团体或抽象概念的名称的词。

1. 名词的分类

名词可以分为专有名词和普通名词。

专有名词是某个（些）人、地方、机构等专有的名称，如 Beijing, China 等。

普通名词是一类人或东西或是一个抽象概念的名词。普通名词又可分为以下四类：个体名词，表示某类人或东西中的个体，如：student。集体名词，表示若干个个体组成的集合体，如：family。物质名词，表示无法分为个体的实物，如：milk。抽象名词，表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念，如：love。

个体名词和集体名词通常可以用数目来计算，为可数名词。物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目计算，为不可数名词。

普通名词	可数名词	个体名词	book	doctor	customer
		集体名词	family	police	crew
	不可数名词	物质名词	water	meat	milk
		抽象名词	beauty	pride	wealth
专有名词	Peter/Chinese/Monday/July/Mars				

2. 名词的数

(1) 可数名词

可数名词指可以分为个体，且可直接用数目进行计数的名词。可数名词有单、复数之分。可数名词变复数一般有规则变化和不规则变化两种情况。

可数名词变复数的规则：

规则	例词
① 一般情况在词尾加-s	map-maps, bag-bags, girl-girls, car-cars



②	以-s, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词后加-es	class-classes, box-boxes, watch-watches, dish-dishes
③	以-f 或-fe 结尾的词	变-f 和-fe 为v 再加-es leaf-leaves, thief-thieves, knife-knives, wife-wives
	加-s	chief-chiefs, proof-proofs, roof-roofs
④	以辅音字母加-y 结尾的名词, 变 y 为 i 加-es	party-parties, family-families, story-stories, city-cities
⑤	以元音字母加-y 结尾的名词, 加-s	toy-toys, boy-boys, day-days, ray-rays
⑥	以辅音字母加-o 结尾的名词	加-es hero-heroes, potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes
		加-s piano-pianos, photo-photos, auto-autos, kilo-kilos
		两者皆可 zero-zeros/zeroes, volcano-volcanos/volcanoes
⑦	以元音字母加-o 结尾的名词加-s	radio-radios, bamboo-bamboos, zoo-zoos
⑧	以-th 结尾的名词加-s	truth-truths, mouth-mouths, month-months, path-paths

可数名词变复数的不规则变化:

①	改变名词中的元音字母或其他形式	man-men, woman-women, foot-feet, goose-geese, tooth-teeth, mouse-mice
②	单复数相同	sheep, deer, means, fish
③	只有复数形式	trousers, clothes, thanks, goods, glasses
④	某些集体名词总是复数	people, police, cattle
⑤	部分集体名词既可以作单数(整体)也可以作复数(成员)	class, family, crowd, couple, group, team



⑥	复数形式表示特别含义		customs (海关), times (时代), spirits (情绪), drinks (饮料), greens (青菜), woods (树林), works (工厂/作品), forces (军队)
⑦	表示某国人	加-s	Americans, Australians, Germans, Swedes, Europeans
		单复数同形	Swiss, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese
		以-man 或-woman 结尾的改为-men, -women	Frenchwomen, Frenchmen
⑧	合成名词	将主体名词变为复数	sons-in-law, lookers-on, passers-by, story-tellers
		无主体名词将最后一部分变为复数	grown-ups
		将两部分变为复数	women singers, men doctors

(2) 不可数名词

① 物质名词多为不可数名词:

copper 铜 gold 金 iron 铁 silver 银 coal 煤 paper 纸 sand 沙 wood 木 blood 血 ink 墨 oil 油 water 水 air 气 oxygen 氧 smoke 烟 wind 风 bread 面包 coffee 咖啡

② 抽象名词多为不可数名词:

bravery 勇敢 cruelty 残忍 kindness 和蔼 politeness 礼貌 fun 乐趣 happiness 幸福 poverty 贫困 progress 进步 admiration 钦慕 anger 愤怒 hatred 仇恨 jealousy 妒忌 advice 建议 evidence 证据 information 信息 knowledge 知识 news 新闻 wealth 财富 weather 天气 work 工作 music 音乐 time 时间

③ 不可数名词复数形式的意义:

不可数名词一般没有复数形式,但如果不可数名词出现复数,则表示种类或表示数量、程度等极大。

如: foods 各种食品 fruits 各种水果 waters 海域

④ 在某些情况下用复数表达不一样的意义, 如:



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arm 胳膊 ↔ arms 武器

cloth 布料 ↔ clothes 衣服

glass 玻璃 ↔ glasses 眼镜

time 时间 ↔ times 时期/时代

art 艺术 ↔ arts 文科

custom 习俗 ↔ customs 海关

good 好处 ↔ goods 商品

work 工作 ↔ works 工厂/作品

3. 名词的量

(1) 不可数名词可以在前加特定的量词表示数量。量词 **piece** 的表意功能很强，可以和很多不可数名词搭配使用。

a piece of advice 一条建议

a piece of bread 一片面包

a piece of evidence 一项证据

a piece of information 一条信息

a piece of news 一篇新闻

a piece of baggage 一件行李

a piece of chalk 一根粉笔

a piece of furniture 一件家具

a piece of music 一首音乐

a piece of paper 一张纸

(2) 其他常见的量词与不可数名词的搭配

an article of clothing 一件衣服

a beam of light 一束光线

a drop of water 一滴水

a gust of wind 一阵风

a load of nonsense 一派胡言

a barrel of oil 一桶石油

a cake of soap 一块香皂

a grain of sand 一粒沙子

an item of news 一条新闻

a loaf of bread 一条面包

4. 名词的格

定义：名词所有格表示所属关系，相当于物主代词，在句中作定语。

(1) 's 所有格

规则		例子
单数名词在末尾加's		my sister's book
复数名词	一般在末尾加'	the teachers' day
	不规则复数名词后加's	Children's Day
表示各自的所有关系时，各名词末尾均须加's		Jane's and Mary's mothers
表示共有的所有关系时在最后一词末加's		Jane and Mary's mother
表示"某人家"或"店铺"，所有格后名词省略		the doctor's, the barber's, my uncle's



(2) of 所有格的常见用法

结构：A of B, 常可译为：B 的 A。

photo of his parents 他父母的照片

the birthday gift of Mary 玛丽的生日礼物

(3) 双重所有格的常见用法

“of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词”

a friend of my father's 我父亲的一位朋友

a friend of mine 我的一位朋友

但是当 of 前的名词为 photo, picture 等时，双重所有格与 of 所有格表示的意义不同。

a picture of my aunt's 我姑姑的一张照片

a picture of my aunt 我姑姑（本人）的一张照片

二、代词

代词是指代名词或一句话的一种词类。代词可分为人称代词、指示代词、物主代词、反身代词、疑问代词、不定代词、相互代词、连接代词和关系代词。

1. 人称代词、物主代词和反身代词

数 人称 分类格		单数					复数		
		第一人称	第二人称	第三人称			第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
人称代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性物主代词	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性物主代词	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

2. 不定代词

不定代词是没有指定对象的代词，大多可代替名词或名词短语（名词性用法），部分代词又可用作名词的定语。



常见不定代词辨析如下：

(1) all, none, both, neither, either

词汇	含义	用法	搭配/说明
all	都	三者或三者以上	无特定搭配
none	都不	三者或三者以上	表示否定，无特定搭配
both	两者都	两者	置于行为动词前助动词后，可与 of 连用
neither	两者都不	两者	常用搭配 neither...nor...表示“两者都不”
either	两者之一	两者	常用搭配 either...or...表示“或者...或者...”

All the flowers are gone. 所有的花都谢了。

None of you could lift it. 你们中没有人可举起它。

Both of the boys are clever. 两个男孩都很聪明。

Neither of the boys is clever. 两个男孩都不聪明。

If either John or Mary is here, they will get the message.

如果约翰或玛丽在这里，他们会得到消息的。

(2) each, every

词汇	含义	用法	搭配/说明
each	每一个	一定数目中的每一个	可作主语、宾语、同位语；可与 of 连用
every	每个	三者及以上的每个	仅能作定语，表示“每个”人或物

Each of us knows the correct answer. 我们每个人都知道正确答案。

Every one of us has strong and weak points. 我们每个人都有优势和弱点。

(3) one, that, it

词汇	含义	用法	搭配/说明
one	泛指同类中的一	上下文提及的同类事物	属于同一类而非同一个事物
that	代指前文名词	比较结构中	避免重复，代替前提到的名词
it	特指同一事物	上下文提到的事物	特指上下文提到的是同一事物

I have lost my umbrella; I'm looking for it. 我丢了伞，正在找它。



I have lost my umbrella; I think I must buy one. 我丢了伞，我觉得我必须买一个。

The umbrella you bought is cheaper than that I bought. 你买的伞比我买的要便宜。

(4) other, the other, others, the others, another

词汇	含义	用法	搭配/说明
other	其他的	名词前做定语	位于名词前做定语
the other	另一个（特指）	两个或两部分中	特指两个中的另一个或另一部分，可接单数或复数名词
others	剩余的另一些	非全部	相当于 other+名词复数
the others	剩余的全部（特指）	某一范围内	特指某一范围内的其他全部，相当于 the other+名词复数
another	另一个（泛指）	三者或三者以上	泛指同类事物中的另一个，只能代替或修饰单数可数名词

We learn Chinese, English, math and other subjects.

我们学语文，英语，数学以及其他的科目。

He has two brothers. One is a teacher, the other is a doctor.

他有两个兄弟，一个是老师，另一个是医生。

A lot of people are in the park. Some are singing, others are dancing.

有很多人在公园，有些在唱歌，另外一些在跳舞。

There are 48 students in our class. Some work hard, but the others don't.

我们班有 48 个学生，一些学习努力，其余的不努力。

I don't like this one. Please show me another. 我不喜欢这个，请给我看另一个。

(5) something, nothing, anything 等复合不定代词

词汇	含义	使用范围	搭配/说明
something	某物/某事	肯定句	一般用于肯定句，表示“某物/某事”
nothing	没有什么	否定句、疑问句	一般用于否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句中，表示“没有什么”
anything	任何事	疑问句、否定句	根据具体词汇含义使用，常用于疑问句或否定句中



复合不定代词只相当于名词，在句子中作主语、宾语和表语，而不能作定语；复合不定代词被定语所修饰时，定语则须放在它们的后面。

I have nothing to say toady. 我今天没什么可讲的。

Someone is asking to see you. 有人要见你。

We can't decide anything now. 我们现在不能作什么决定。

Is there anything important in today's newspaper? 今天报纸上有什么重要消息吗？

3. 指示代词

this, that, these, those 等词叫指示代词，在句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语。

That is a red car. 那是一辆红色汽车。

What do you like? I like this. 你喜欢什么？我喜欢这个。

I should say I know that. 我应该说我知道这件事情。

4. 相互代词

表示相互关系的代词叫相互代词，有 each other 和 one another 两组，但在运用中，这两组词没什么区别。

They love each other/one another. 他们彼此相爱。

5. 关系代词

关系代词是用来引导定语从句的代词。关系代词有 who, whose, whom, that, which, as, 可用作引导从句的关联词，它们在句中可用作主语、表语、宾语、定语。在主句中，它们还代表着从句所修饰的那个名词或代词（统称为先行词）。

This is the man who helped me yesterday. 这个男人昨天帮了我。

6. 连接代词

连接代词的用法连接代词主要包括 who, whom, what, which, whose, whoever, whatever, whichever, whomever 等，它们在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语、定语等，可以引导主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句。

I don't know who he is. 我不知道他是谁。

What he says sounds reasonable. 他说的话听起来有道理。



7. 疑问代词

表示谁 (who)、谁 (whom)、谁的 (whose)、什么 (what)、哪个或哪些 (which) 等词叫疑问代词。疑问代词都可用作连接代词, 引导名词性从句 (主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句)

Tell me who he is. 告诉我他是谁。

疑问代词用于特殊疑问句中, 疑问代词一般放在句子的最前面, 在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语、定语。

Whom are you looking for? 你在找谁?

Whose exercise-book is this? 这是谁的练习本?

What is this? 这是什么?

【真题演练】

32. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are out of _____. [2025]

A. resource B. reach C. stock D. means

31. Online games is an important _____ if we can design games that help people find response in real world. [2022]

A. deposit B. resource C. substance D. method

21. The fun of playing the game was greater _____ than prize. [2021]

A. income B. attempt C. fortune D. incentive

33. Eliminating so-called “bad gene” will lead to a dangerous narrowing of _____ in the gene pool. [2021]

A. abnormality B. facility C. spontaneity D. diversity

24. A male bird sings to welcome other birds to his _____. [2019]

A. district B. region C. area D. territory



第二节 形容词与副词

一、形容词

形容词是描述人和事物的特征、性质、属性或状态的一种开放性词类，主要用来修饰名词，说明事物或人的性质或特征。

1. 形容词的句法功能

(1) 作表语

部分形容词只能作表语，称为表语形容词。这类形容词没有级的变化，也不可程度副词修饰。大多数以 a 开头的形容词都属于这一类，如 afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, awake, well 等。

He's still alive. 他还活着。

The hypnotic state actually lies somewhere between being awake and being asleep.

催眠状态实际上是介于清醒与睡眠之间。

(2) 作定语

形容词修饰名词时，一般放在名词的前边，如：great honor；但是，如果形容词修饰复合不定代词时，要放在复合不定代词之后，如：something nice。

2. 形容词修饰名词的顺序

多个形容词修饰同一个名词时的顺序是：限定词（冠词、物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、数词等）+一般描述性形容词+表示形状的形容词+表示年龄新旧的形容词+表示颜色的形容词+表示国籍、地区、出处的形容词+表示材料的形容词。

a beautiful new black Italian leather jacket 一件新的漂亮的意大利黑皮夹克衫

3. 形容词的名词化现象

某些形容词加上定冠词可以泛指一类人，与谓语动词的复数连接，如：the dead, the living, the rich, the poor, the blind, the hungry 等。

The poor are losing hope. 穷人行将失去希望。

There's no well-designed path for the blind. 没有为盲人精心设计的道路。

4. 特殊形容词

(1) 以-ly 结尾的形容词



大部分形容词加-ly 可构成副词。但有些形容词虽然以-ly 结尾，仍为形容词。例如：friendly, deadly, lovely, lonely, likely, lively, ugly, brotherly 等。有些以-ly 结尾既为形容词，也为副词，如 daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, early 等。

The Times is a weekly paper. 《时代周刊》为周刊。

The Times is published weekly. 《时代周刊》每周发行一期。

(2) 由分词转化而来的形容词(-ed 形式和-ing 形式)

由分词转化而来的形容词一般情况下，当主语或所修饰的是人时，用-ed 形式；主语或所修饰的是物时，用-ing 形式。常见的这类形容词列表如下：

exciting; excited	令人兴奋的；兴奋的
tiring; tired	令人疲倦的；疲倦的
moving; moved	动人的；感动的
inspiring; inspired	鼓舞人心的；品质优秀的
interesting; interested	有趣的；感兴趣的
pleasing; pleased	使人愉快的；高兴的
boring; bored	令人厌倦的；厌倦的
surprising; surprised	使人惊奇的；感到惊奇的
frightening; frightened	使惊恐的；受惊的
touching; touched	动人的；受感动的
annoying; annoyed	令人恼怒的；感到烦恼的
discouraging; discouraged	令人泄气的；气馁的
disappointing; disappointed	令人失望的；感到失望的
confusing; confused	令人困惑的；感到困惑的
astonishing; astonished	令人吃惊的；吃惊的

二、副词

用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或全句的词，说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

1. 副词的分类

(1) 时间副词



表示确定时间概念的副词，如：yesterday, today, tomorrow 等。

Tomorrow afternoon we'll hold a meeting to discuss how to improve our work.

明天下午我们要开会讨论如何改进我们的工作。

(2) 地点副词

地点副词包括表示位置的副词和表示方向的副词，一般置于动词之后。如：here 在这里,there 在那里,outside 在外面,around 周围,nearby 在附近,away 离开等。

I couldn't find my pen though I'd looked for it everywhere.

尽管我到处找遍了，但还是找不到我的钢笔。

(3) 方式副词

大部分方式副词是由形容词或分词词尾加-ly 构成的，如：well 很好地, carefully 小心地, patiently 耐心地, happily 幸福地, calmly 平静地, nervously 紧张地 seriously 认真地, casually 随意地, easily 容易地, successfully 成功地等。大多数方式副词置于句末或动词后。

We accepted the invitation gladly. 我们愉快地接受了邀请。

(4) 程度副词

程度副词表示行为、状态、特征等的大小和程度。程度副词可修饰形容词、副词、动词等，一般都放在它所修饰的词前面。如：much 非常, far 很, very 很, too 太, enough 足够, adequately 足够地, sufficiently 足够地, only 仅仅, just 仅仅, merely 仅仅, quite 很, fairly 相当, rather 很, nearly 几乎等

I did rather well in the exam. 这次考试我考得相当好。

(5) 关系副词

关系副词用来引导定语从句，有 when, where, why 等。关系副词在语义上已丧失了疑问的意义。

Last Saturday we visited the house where Dr. Sun once lived and worked.

上星期六，我们参观了孙博士曾经生活和工作过的地方。

(6) 疑问副词

疑问副词用于特殊疑问句或引导间接疑问句。这类副词有 when, where, why, how 等。疑问副词总是放在疑问句的开头。要注意疑问副词引导间接疑问句时，要用陈述的语序



Do you know why he was absent yesterday? 你知道他昨天为什么缺席吗?

(7) 连接副词

连接副词有两种, 一种用于承接上文, 表明前后两句话的关系; 另一种用于介绍下文, 表示对下文的描述。句子副词是重要的衔接手段, 表明上下文、前后句的关系。

Mr. Gilmore is one of those men who appear to be friendly. However, it is very hard to deal with him. 吉尔摩先生是那种表面看上去很友好的人, 但他很难对付。

Frankly, the decision should not be considered as final.

坦率地说, 这个决定不应该被认为是最终的。

2. 副词的句法功能

(1) 作状语

He tore up the letter angrily. 他生气地撕碎了信。

(2) 作表语

I'm not here just to make a living; I'm here to make a difference.

我来到这里不是为了谋生, 而是为了有所作为。

(3) 作补足语

The boy was seen upstairs several hours ago.

几个小时前有人看见那个男孩在楼上。

三、形容词、副词的比较等级

大多数形容词(性质形容词)和副词有比较级和最高级的变化, 即原级、比较级和最高级, 用来表示事物的等级差别。

1. 原级比较

(1) 肯定式:

as+形容词或副词原级+as, 用于两者之间表示一方与另一方一样。

I can carry as much paper as you can. 我能搬和你一样多的纸。

当 as...as 结构中有名词时, 结构为 “as+adj.+a(n)+可数名词单数+as”, 或 “as+many/much/few/little+可数名词复数/不可数名词+as”。

This is as good an example as the other is. 这个例子和另外一个一样好。

We have produced as many computers as we did last year.



我们生产的电脑数量和去年一样多。

(2) 否定式:

not as/so+形容词或副词的原级+as, 用于两者之间, 表示一方不及另一方。

English is not as/so difficult as you think. 英语没有你想象中那么难。

2. 比较级和最高级

(1) 规则变化

构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词末尾加-er, -est	tall	taller	tallest
以不发音的-e 结尾的单音词只加-r, -st	nice	nicer	nicest
以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音节词, 双写结尾的辅音字母, 再加-er, -est	big	bigger	biggest
以辅音字母加-y 结尾的双音节词, 改 y 为 i, 加-er, -est	busy	busier	busiest
少数以-er, -ow 结尾的双音节词末尾加-er, -est	clever/narrow	cleverer/narrower	cleverest/narrowest
其他双音节词和多音节词, 在前面加 more, most 来构成比较级和最高级	important/easily	more important/more easily	most important/most easily

(2) 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/ well	better	best
bad/ill	worse	worst
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
much/many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest



(3) 比较级用法

比较级一般用 **than** 表示对两个人或事物的比较，常见句式如下：

① **the+比较级+主语+谓语, the+比较级+主语+谓语**。意为“越.....就越.....”

The more he gets, the more he wants. 他得到的越多，想要的就越多。

② **比较级+and+比较级**，意为“越来越.....”

The real possibilities, though, lie in the wider and wider choice of data available.

真正的潜力在于越来越广泛的可用数据的选择。

③ 比较级前可用 **a bit, a little, rather, much, far, by far, many, a lot, lots, a great deal, any, still, even** 等词语修饰，来说明比较的程度。

My handwriting is far better than yours now. 现在我的书法比你好多了。

(4) 最高级用法

最高级一般表示对三个及其以上的事物进行比较。常见用法如下：

① 最高级常用 **by far, far, much, mostly, almost, the very** 及序数词修饰，如：

This is by far the best song that I've ever heard. 这是迄今为止我听过的最好的歌。

② 比较级有时可表达最高级的含义，如：

Jack Ma is the richest person in China according to Forbes.

= Jack Ma is richer than the other persons in China according to Forbes.

= Jack Ma is richer than any other person in China according to Forbes.

根据福布斯，马云是中国首富。

(5) 倍数的表达

倍数的三种表达方式

{	倍数(n)+ as + adj. + as
	倍数(n)+ the + n. + of
	倍数(n-1)+比较级+ than

The new building is three times as high as the old one.

= The new building is three times the height of the old one.

= The new building is twice higher than the old one.

新楼比旧楼高两倍。



【真题演练】

31. _____ Farmers use traditional ways to predict the monsoon's timing and character.[2023]
A. Observant B. Ignorant
C. Innocent D. Content
35. The students, who attend Spanish class for two hours per day, have become quite _____ in their new language. [2023]
A. proficient B. advantageous
C. complex D. sophisticated
21. Last time, I saw Jonathan, he looked very relaxed. He explained he'd been on the holiday the _____ week. [2022]
A. earlier B. following
C. ahead D. previous
23. Europeans remained _____ of this rich history until, during the 1400s, they explored the west coast. [2021]
A. innocent B. ignorant
C. significant D. graceful
26. The climate of these islands is so warm all through the year that people who live there can _____ do without heavy clothes. [2021]
A. partially B. smoothly
C. extremely D. virtually



第三节 冠词与数词

一、冠词

冠词是一种虚词，放在名词之前，起限定、说明的作用。因此冠词不能离开名词单独使用。冠词可以分为不定冠词（a/an）和定冠词（the）；此外，不适用冠词的情况称为零冠词。

定冠词（表特指）	the	用于某些专有名词前或第二次提到的人或物前，如： the Red Cross Hospital
不定冠词（表泛指）	a	用于辅音音素或半元音音素开头的单词前，如： a uniform, a wild animal
	an	用于元音音素开头的单词前，如： an umbrella
零冠词	/	不用冠词的情况

1. 不定冠词的用法

不定冠词有 a 和 an 两种: a 用于辅音音素开头的词前，an 用于元音音素开头的词前。如： a girl, a useful animal, an old man, an honest boy, an upset stomach 等。

(1) 用来表示“一”的意思，但不强调数的观念，只说明名词为不特定者。

An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 一天一个苹果，医生远离我。

(2) 用在可数名词单数前，指人或事物的某一类。

A knife is a tool for cutting with. 刀是切割的工具。

Mr. Smith is an engineer. 史密斯先生是工程师。

(3) 用在某些固定词组中，如: a little, a few, a lot, a type of, a pile, a great many, many a, as a rule, in a hurry, in a minute, in a word, in a short while, after a while, have a cold, have a try, keep an eye on, all of a sudden 等。

2. 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源，有“这个，那个”的意思，但意义较弱，可以和一个名词连用，来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

(1) 特指双方都明白的人或物。

Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

(2) 指上文提到过的人或事。



He bought a house. I've been to the house. 他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

(3) 指世上独一无二的事物。

the sun 太阳, the sky 天空, the moon 月亮, the earth 地球

(4) 与单数名词连用表示一类事物;

the dollar 美元, the fox 狐狸

(5) 与形容词或分词连用, 表示一类人或一类物。

the rich 富人, the old 老人, the new 新事物

(6) 用在序数词和形容词最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等前。

Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

(7) 表示所有, 相当于物主代词, 用在表示身体部位的名词前。

She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

(8) 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级、等专有名词前。

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

(9) 用在表示乐器的名词之前。

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

(10) 用在姓氏的复数名词之前, 表示一家人。

the Greens 格林一家人 (或格林夫妇)

(11) 用在短语中

in the day, in the morning (afternoon, evening), the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country), in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way

3. 零冠词的用法

(1) 国名、人名前通常不用定冠词。如: England, Mary 等。

(2) 泛指复数名词, 表示一类人或事物时, 可不用定冠词。

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

(3) 抽象名词表示一般概念时, 通常不加冠词。

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。



- (4) 物质名词表示一般概念时，通常不加冠词，当表特指时，需要加定冠词。
- Man cannot live without water. 离开水人就无法生存。
- The water in the bottle is polluted. 瓶子里的水被污染了。
- (5) 在季节、月份、节日、 假日、日期、星期等名词之前，不加冠词。
- We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。
- (6) 在称呼或表示官衔，职位的名词前不加冠词。
- The guards took the American to General Lee. 兵们把这个美国人送到李将军那里。
- (7) 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前不加冠词。如：
- have breakfast 吃早餐
- play chess 下棋
- (8) 当两个或两个以上的名词并用时，常省去冠词。
- I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔，我就写不了字。
- (9) 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用，表示方式时，无冠词。如：by bus, by train。
- (10) 有些个体名词不用冠词，如 school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词，直接置于介词后，表示该名词的深层含义。
- go to hospital 去医院看病
- go to the hospital 去医院
- (11) 在一些固定词组中，如：at(the)first, first of all, from first to last 等。

二、数词

数词表示数目或事物的顺序。表示数目多少的数词叫基数词，表示顺序先后的数词叫序数词。数词用法相当于名词和形容词，在句中可用作主语、宾语、表语、定语、同位语等。

1. 基数词的构成

1-10	11-19	20-90（整十数）	≥100
one	eleven	-	a hundred
two	twelve	twenty	a thousand
three	thirteen	thirty	a million



four	fourteen	forty	a billion
five	fifteen	fifty	
six	sixteen	sixty	
seven	seventeen	seventy	
eight	eighteen	eighty	
nine	nineteen	ninety	
ten			

21-99 之间的非整十的数词是由整十数加上 1-9 基本数词作个位数构成的,而且需要在十位和各位之间增加连词符号“-”,如 twenty-one.

101-999 的数字应该先读“几百”,再加 and,再加后面的数,如 375 读作 three hundred and seventy-five.

1000 以上的数字,应该从右往左数,每三位一个逗号,用这个方法把数字分为若干段,再一段一段地读。从右往左数第一个逗号前的数为 thousand,第二个逗号前的数为 million,第三个逗号前的数为 billion,如 14,002,102 读作 fourteen million, two thousand, one hundred and two.

2. 序数词的构成

序数词除了开头的三个词(first/second/third)有独特的形式外,其他的通常是在基数词词尾加-th 构成。基本序数词及缩写常见下表:

1-10	11-19	20-90 (整十数)	≥100
first (1st)	eleventh (11th)	-	hundredth (100th)
second (2nd)	twelfth (12th)	twentieth (20th)	thousandth (1000th)
third (3rd)	thirteenth (13th)	thirtieth (30th)	
fourth (4th)	fourteenth (14th)	fortieth (40th)	
fifth (5th)	fifteenth (15th)	fiftieth (50th)	
sixth (6th)	sixteenth (16th)	sixtieth (60th)	
seventh (7th)	seventeenth (17th)	seventieth (70th)	
eighth (8th)	eighteenth (18th)	eightieth (80th)	
ninth (9th)	nineteenth (19th)	ninetieth (90th)	
tenth (10th)			



两位数的序数词，只需把个位数变为序数词就可以了，如第 21，twenty-first。

三位以上的序数词，只把最后两位数按照两位数的变法变为序数词，如第 121，one hundred and twenty-first。

3. 句法功能

(1) 作主语

Three of the girls are from China. 这些女孩中有三位来自中国。

The first bottle is full but the second is empty.

第一个瓶子是满的，而第二个瓶子是空的。

(2) 作宾语

I bought many English books. I have just read four.

我买了许多英语书。我刚刚读了四本。

I got the third in this exam in our class. 我这次在我们班里考了第三名。

(3) 作表语

I am twenty while my boyfriend is seventeen. 我 20 岁，而我男朋友 17 岁。

I will be the first to support you. 我会第一个支持你。

(4) 作定语

We have three workers in our company. 我们公司有三个工人。

We live on the second floor. 我们住在二楼。

4. 基本用法

(1) 分数

分子用基数词，分母用序数词，当分子超过“1”时，分母用复数。如：two thirds, three fifths。分子或者分母数目较大时，两者都用基数词，中间用 in/over/by/out of 连接。

one in ten 十分之一 five in eight 八分之五 one over/by/out of/in one hundred 百分之一

(2) 小数

小数点前的数按总数念，同其它基数词读法一样，小数点读 point，小数点后面的数按基数词逐个单独念。如：

9.65 → nine point six five

218.39 → two hundred and eighteen point three nine

(3) 百分数



百分数由基数词和%(percent)组成。如: thirty percent=30% 用“基数词+percent”。

若表示几分之几或百分之几十的人或物时加 of, 作主语时, 谓语动词的数与 of 后的名词数一致。

Forty percent of the students wear glasses. 百分之四十的学生戴眼镜。

Two-thirds of the money was spent on food. 三分之二的钱都花在食物上。

(4) 时间

①整点: 用基数词 + o'clock 来表达。

05:00→It's five o'clock. /It's five.

②非整点:

直接表达法: 按照小时、分钟的顺序来表达。

6:30→six thirty

7:15→seven fifteen

间接表达法: 如果分钟数小于等于 30, 可以用“分钟+ past +小时”来表示, 意思是“几点过几分”; 若分钟数大于 30, 可以用“(60 - 分钟数)+ to + (小时+1)”来表示, 意思是“差几分到几点”。

07:20→It's twenty past seven.

07:50→It's ten to eight.

半小时可用 half, 一刻钟可用 a quarter。

02:30→half past two

05:45→a quarter to six

(5) 日期

一般是“月日, 年”或“日月, 年”的顺序表达, “日”用序数词。

8 月 15 日→August 15th, 2025 或 15th August, 2025。

月份的英文单词:

January (1 月)	February (2 月)	March (3 月)	April (4 月)
May (5 月)	June (6 月)	July (7 月)	August (8 月)
September (9 月)	October (10 月)	November (11 月)	December (12 月)

(6) 年代



表示在某个世纪的几十年代，用“in the +逢十的基数词的复数”。基数词的复数若用阿拉伯数字表示，可直接加-s，也可加-'s；也可以用“the +序数词+decade of the +世纪”来表示。

20 世纪 80 年代→in the 1980's /in the 1980s 读作 in the nineteen eighties

21 世纪第二个十年→the second decade of the 21st century (即 2010 - 2019)

(7) 年龄

①表示某人几岁的确切年龄，用“基数词+years old”或“基数词+of age”或者“at the age of+基数词”，也可直接用基数词。

He began to study English at (the age of) seventy. 他 70 岁开始学英语。

She's seventy years old.= She's seventy years of age. 她 70 岁了。

②表示某人几十多岁这样的约略年龄，用“in one's+逢十的基数词的复数（如 tens, twenties, thirties 等）”来表达。

He went to America in his thirties. 他 30 多岁时去了美国。

(8) 约数

用 tens/dozens/scores/hundreds/thousands/millions of 表示“几十、几百、上千、成千上万”等。

The boy bought dozens of pencils. 那个男孩买了几十支铅笔。

Thousands of people died in the earthquake. 数以千计的人死于地震。

dozen, score, hundred, thousand, million 等表示确切数量时，不用复数。

five dozen eggs 五打鸡蛋

three hundred people 五百个人

注意：有时单数形式的 dozen, score, hundred, million 等前面有数词，后面也有 of，此时的 of 表示的是部分与整体的关系，其后一定是 them, us 之类的人称代词或者有 the, these, your 之类的限定词。

I want to buy three dozen of the eggs. 我想买其中的三打蛋。

【经典例题】

- Let's go out for _____ walk. (a, an, the, /)
- I often watch _____ TV in _____ evening. (a, an, the, /)



3. _____ Sun rises in _____ east. (a, an, the, /)
4. The teenagers had _____ good time in the summer camp in their school. (a, an, the, /)
5. Tianjin is _____ beautiful city in _____ north of China. (a, an, the, /)
6. December is _____ month of the year.
A. twelve
B. twelfth
C. the twelfth
D. the twelve
7. Central Park is _____ of the few places where people in cities may have sports.
A. one
B. first
C. none
D. those
8. Do you want to buy _____ tree for our _____ Christmas?
A. one; one
B. first; first
C. first; one
D. one; first
9. The two brothers carried a _____ bed into the room.
A. double
B. two
C. second
D. three
10. It took us a long time to get there. It was _____ journey.
A. three-hour
B. a three hour
C. a three-hour
D. three hours



第四节 连词与介词

一、连词

连词是一种虚词，不能独立充当句子成分，只起连接词与词、短语与短语以及句子与句子的作用。连词主要分为两类：并列连词和从属关联词。

1. 并列连词

(1) 并列关系: and, both...and, not only...but (also), neither...nor...

This TV show not only entertains but also teaches.

这个电视节目不仅有娱乐性还有教育意义。

(2) 转折关系: but, while, yet, whereas

Some people love cats, while others hate them.

有些人喜欢猫，而有些人不喜欢。

(3) 选择关系: or, either...or..., not...but...

Are you for or against the proposal?

你支持还是反对这个建议？

(4) 因果关系: for, so

The leaves of the trees are falling, for it's already autumn.

树叶在落，因为秋天已经到来了。

2. 从属连词

一般可分为三大类：引导名词性从句的从属连词，引导状语从句的从属连词，引导定语从句的从属连词（关系代词和关系副词）。

(1) 引导名词性从句的从属连词:

I really don't care who is your boyfriend. 我真的不在乎谁是你的男朋友。

(2) 引导状语从句的从属连词:

Don't get excited when you talk. 说话时不要激动

(3) 引导定语从句的从属连词:

He is a man who means what he says.

他是一个说话算数的人。

We are living in an age when we can make comments freely.

我们生活在一个可以自由发表评论的时代。



二、介词

介词表示名词、代词等与句中其它词的关系，在句中不能单独作句子成分。介词后面一般有名词、代词或相当于名词的其他词类、短语或从句作它的宾语，表示与其他成分的关系。介词和介词宾语一起构成介词短语，如 *in the room* 等。

1. 介词短语的句法功能

(1) 作表语

The book is under the desk. 书在桌子下面。

The greatest test of courage on earth is to bear defeat without losing heart.

世界上对勇气的最大考验是忍受失败而不丧失信心。（罗伯特·G·英格索尔）

(2) 作状语

I will wait for you until tomorrow. 我等你到明天。

(3) 作定语

A friend in need is a friend indeed. 患难见真情。

The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today.

我们实现明天理想的唯一障碍是今天的疑虑。（富兰克林·D·罗斯福）

2. 常用介词辨析

(1) 时间介词

at, on, in

at: 用于表示具体的时间点或某些特定的时间短语。

I usually get up at five in the morning. 我通常在早上 5 点起床。

搭配: at dinner time 在晚饭时, at night 在夜间, at weekends 在周末

on: 用于表示特定的日子、日期、星期几或节日等。

Let's have a party on Sunday. 我们周日举行派对吧。

搭配: on a cold winter morning 在一个寒冷的冬日早晨

in: 用于表示较长的时间段，如月份、年份、季节、早中晚等。

I was born in July. 我出生在 7 月。



注意：表示上午、下午或晚上的名词前一般用介词 **in**，但具体到某一天的上午、下午或晚上用 **on**。

for, since

for: +时间段，表示延续的时间长度。

They have lived in Canada for seven years. 他们在加拿大住了七年了。

since: +时间点，表示从过去某时延续到现在的时间段。

She has worked here since last summer. 从去年夏天起她就在这里工作。

in, after

in: +时间段，表示从现在算起的一段时间后（未来）。

My father will be back in two days. 我爸爸两天后回来。

after: +时间段，表示从过去某时算起的一段时间后；也可接具体时间表未来。

She came back after three days. 三天后，她回来了。

He'll be back after 8 o'clock. 他八点后回来。

(2) 方位介词

at, in, on, to

at: 表示某一点的位置或具体的位置。

They will have a party at the foot of the mountain. 他们在山脚下举行派对。

in: 表示在某个范围之内的方位。

Ningxia lies in the northwest of China. 宁夏在中国的西北部。

to: 表示在某个范围之外的方位。

Japan lies to the east of China. 日本在中国的东部。

on: 表示两者相互接触，强调在同一条线或同一个平面上。

Shandong lies on the north of Jiangsu. 山东省在江苏省的北部。

above, over, below, in, on, under

on: 表示一个物体在另一个物体的上面（接触面）。

There is a book on the desk. 课桌上有一本书。

in: 表示一个物体在另一个物体的里面。

There are some eggs in the bowl. 碗里有一些鸡蛋。

under: 表示一个物体在另一个物体的正下方。



There is a dog under the desk. 桌子下面有一只狗。

below: 表示在……之下, 范围较宽, 不一定正下方。

From the top of the mountain, we could see the whole village below us.

从山顶上我们可以看到下面村庄的全貌。

above: 表示一个物体在另一个物体的上方, 非垂直之上。

My sister's room is above mine. 我妹妹的房间在我的上面。

over: 表示一个物体在另一个物体的正上方, 有时有“覆盖; 越过”之意。

There is a big bridge over the river. 河上有一座大桥。

between, among

between: 表示在两者之间。

It's a secret between my mother and I. 这是我和妈妈之间的秘密。

among: 表示在三者或三者以上之间。

There is a lake among the trees. 在树林里面有一个湖。

across, through, past

across: 从某个物体的表面横过、穿过。

They plan to swim across the river. 他们打算游过河。

through: 从某个物体的里面或一定范围内穿过、横过。

The soldiers go through the forest quickly. 这些士兵快速地穿过树林。

past: 从旁边经过。

They walk past a big supermarket in town. 他们走过镇上的一家大超市。

(3) 工具、手段、材料介词

in, by, with through

in: 与表示语言的名词连用, 表示用某种语言; 也表示用某种工具或材料。

Can you sing in English? 你能用英语唱歌吗?

Don't write in ink. Please write in pencil. 不要用钢笔写, 请用铅笔写。

by: 指使用的方法和手段, 与表示交通工具的名词连用时, 中间不用冠词。

My sister often goes to school by bus. 我姐姐经常乘坐公共汽车去上学。

He made a living by singing songs in a restaurant. 他靠在饭店唱歌为生。

with: 表示借助于某种具体的工具或身体部位。



We applaud with our hands. 我们用手鼓掌。

I cut an apple with a knife. 我用刀子切开了苹果。

through: 表途径和手段, 常表示经历一个过程, 凭借某种途径来完成某事。

He became successful through hard work. 他通过努力工作获得了成功。

People can gain knowledge through reading books. 人们可以通过读书获取知识。

(4) 排除与包含介词

except, except for, but, besides

except: 表示“除.....之外, 其他的都”, 其后的宾语是被排除在整体之外的。

All the cats come to catch fish except the little one. 除了这只小猫, 其他的都去捕鱼了。

except for: 也表示“除.....之外”, 用于对主要部分加以肯定后, 引出一个相反的原因或细节, 所排除的部分与整体往往不属于同类。

The classroom is very clean except for some waste paper.

教室很干净, 只是有几张废纸。

but: 与 except 意思相近常可互换, 也表示“除...之外”排除的对象多为名词代词。

Nobody but/except me knows the secret. 除了我没人知道这个秘密。

besides: 表示“除.....之外, 其他的也”, 其后的宾语是被包括在整体之内的。

We need three more footballs besides this one. 除了这个足球外, 我们还需要三个。

【真题演练】

16. They are expecting to announce the sale _____ the next year. [2025]

- A. at B. for C. on D. within

29. When it comes to the distribution of resources, we should ensure fairness _____ all the members of the team. [2025]

- A. upon B. as C. to D. among

18. His PHD thesis was 9,000 words long and was _____ the history of US name. [2024]

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

19. According to the report, the typhoon moved away _____ land and toward open water. [2023]

- A. on B. from C. into D. in



18. Social scientists have spent a lot of time looking at the effects of our body language_____ judgments. [2022]

A. at

B. on

C. of

D. by



蓝色森林专升本

蓝色森林专升本



动词

动词是表示动作或状态的词，按其词义和在句子中的作用可分为行为动词，连系动词，助动词和情态动词。

1. 行为动词

行为动词有完整词义，能独立作谓语。根据动词后能不能跟宾语可分为及物动词和不及物动词。

(1) 及物动词

后面必须接宾语，也可用于被动语态；

Tom received a letter from his sister the day before yesterday.

前天，汤姆收到了来自他姐姐的信。

(2) 不及物动词

后面不能直接跟宾语，通常不可用于被动语态。

She spoke at the meeting yesterday evening. 她在昨天晚上的会上发了言。

(3) 有些动词既可以作及物动词，也可以作不及物动词。如：sing, read, change 等。

I want to sing now and sing a folk song. 我想唱歌，并且想唱一首民谣。

2. 连系动词

连系动词意义不完整，必须和其后的表语构成系表结构一起作谓语。连系动词后可跟形容词、名词、分词、介词短语以及不定式一起构成系表结构。常见连系动词可分为以下六类：

状态系动词：be

持续系动词：keep, remain, stay, lie, stand;

表象系动词：seem, appear, look;

感官系动词：feel, smell, sound, taste;

变化系动词：become, grow, turn, fall, get, go, come, run;

终止系动词：prove, turn out

3. 助动词

助动词是辅助性动词，本身没有实际意义，不能单独作谓语。助动词本身无词义，但有人称和数的变化，有语法意义。助动词主要有三个：be, have/has/had, do/does/did



4.情态动词

情态动词主要用于表达说话者的态度和观点，是辅助性动词。有一定词义，但不能独立作谓语，必须和动词原形一起构成谓语，没有人称和数的变化。

常见情态动词用法：

(1) can, could: 表能力，可能性；can 表示能力时可与 be able to 可互换。

Can you play the guitar? = Are you able to play the guitar? 你会弹吉他吗？

(2) may, might: “可能”，“可以”。

If that is the case, we may as well try. 如果情况确实如此，我们不妨试一试。

(3) must: “必须”，“不得不”；must 主观认为有必要，have to 表客观需要。

I must learn another language. 我必须学习另一种语言。（主观想法）

I have to learn another language. 我不得不学另一种语言。（客观需要）

(4) should, ought to: “应该”，“应当”，两者区别不大。

The poems should be out in a month at most. 诗集估计最多还有一个就要出版。

(5) dare: 既是情态动词也是行为动词。作情态动词时，常用于否定句、疑问句和条件句中；作行为动词时，常用作及物动词，用于搭配 dare to do sth./ dare sb. to do sth.

They dare not ask for any more money. 他们不敢再要更多的钱了。

He didn't dare to say what he thought. 他不敢说出自己的想法。

(6) need: 既是情态动词也是行为动词。作情态动词时，常用于否定句和疑问句中；作行为动词时，常接带 to 的不定式，构成搭配 need to do sth.

For Heaven's sake, you needn't apologize. 看在老天爷的份上，你不必道歉了。

All you need to do is to complete this form. 你要做的就是填好这个表格。

【真题演练】

31. Everyone has to _____ their name and address in order to be able to vote. [2025]

- A. claim B. record C. clarify D. register

33. I have a new app for my phone which can _____ songs that are being played. [2025]

- A. divide B. identify C. demonstrate D. acknowledge

22. She showed Mike and me a black cat and asked us if we want to _____ it. [2024]

- A. admit B. attach C. adopt D. address



32. The bed in this cheap hotel is so small that he can't _____ his legs.[2023]
A. show B. stretch C. expose D. set
34. When the customers need delivery, they can _____ their request through the company's app. [2023]
A. submit B. apply C. supply D. transfer



第五节 句子成分

句子的组成成分叫句子成分。在句子中，词与词之间有一定的组合关系，按照不同的关系，可以把句子分为不同的组成成分。句子成分由词或词组充当。英语的基本成分：主语（subject）、谓语（predicate）、表语（predicative）、宾语（object）、定语（attribute）、状语（adverbial）、补语（complement）、同位语（appositive）。

1. 主语

句子说明的人或事物。可以作主语的词性或语法结构有：①名词 ②代词 ③数词 ④名词化的形容词（如 the rich）⑤不定式 ⑥动名词 ⑦主语从句等表示。

The sun rises in the east. 太阳从东方升起。（名词作主语）

He likes dancing. 他喜欢跳舞。（代词作主语）

Twenty years is a short time in history. 在历史长河中，二十年时间很短。（数词作主语）

The sick were sent home after good treatment. （名词化的形容词作主语）

在受到良好治疗后，病员被送回了家。

Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。（动名词作主语）

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。（不定式作主语）

What he needs is a book. 他需要的是一本书。（主语从句作主语）

It is very clear that the elephant is round and tall like a tree. （it 作形式主语）

很明显大象又圆又高大像一棵树。

2. 谓语

谓语由动词构成，是英语时态、语态变化的主角，说明主语所做的动作或具有的特征和状态，一般放在主语之后。谓语的构成如下：

（1）简单谓语：由一个行为动词或连系动词构成；

All good things come to an end. 天下无不散之筵席。

（2）复合谓语：由情态动词或其他助动词加其他动词构成。

We will not attack unless we are attacked. 人不犯我，我不犯人。

3. 宾语



宾语由名词性的词充当，表示动作的对象或承受者，一般位于及物动词和介词后面，分别构成动宾结构和介宾结构。可以作宾语的词性或语法结构有：①名词 ②代词 ③数词 ④名词化的分词 ⑤不定式 ⑥动名词 ⑦宾语从句等表示。

I like China. 我爱中国。（名词作宾语，动宾结构）

He hates you. 他讨厌你。（代词作宾语，动宾结构）

I enjoy working with you. 我喜欢和你一起工作。（动名词作宾语，动宾结构）

I hope to see you again. 期望再次见到你。（不定式作宾语，动宾结构）

Did you understand what he said? 你明白他在说什么吗？（从句作宾语，动宾结构）

Are you afraid of the snake? 你怕蛇吗？（介宾结构）

He finally succeeded in finishing the task within two days.

他终于成功地在两天内完成了任务。（介宾结构）

4. 表语

表语多是形容词，用以说明主语的身份、特征和状态，它一般位于系动词之后。可以作表语的词性或语法结构有：①名词 ②代词 ③数词 ④分词 ⑤不定式 ⑥动名词 ⑦介词短语 ⑧副词 ⑨表语从句等表示。

That remains a puzzle to me. 那件事对我来说仍然是一个谜。（名词作表语）

That computer is mine. 那台电脑是我的。（代词作表语）

Five and five is ten. 五加五等于十。（数词作表语）

He is old but he is healthy. 他很老，但他很健康。（形容词作表语）

He asked if anyone was there. 他问那儿是否有人。（副词作表语）

The picture is on the wall. 墙上有幅画。（介词短语作表语）

My watch is gone / missing / lost. 我的手表不见了。（形容词化的分词作表语）

Our duty is to make our environment better.

我们职责是让环境变更好。（不定式作表语）

The question is whether they will come.

问题是他们是否会来。（表语从句作表语）

5. 定语

定语是对名词或代词起修饰、限定作用的词、短语或句子，汉语中常用“……的”表示。定语通常位于名词前，但也可位于名词后。可以作定语的词性或语法结构有：



①形容词 ②名词 ③代词 ④数词 ⑤副词 ⑥不定式 ⑦动名词 ⑧分词 ⑨介词短语 ⑩从句。

He was asked to teach the lazy boy a lesson.

他被要求去教那个懒的男孩一节课。(形容词作定语)

There is a sports meeting in our school. 我们学校要举办运动会。(名词作定语)

The two boys helped the old woman on the street.

这两个男孩在街上帮了一个老奶奶。(数词作定语)

He is always the last one to get to the office. 他总是最后一个到办公室。(不定式作定语)

The trees planted last year are growing well now. 去年种的树现长得很好。(分词作定语)

The woman with a baby in her arms is my sister.

手上抱着小孩的女士是我的姐姐。(介词作定语)

He who laughs last laughs best. 谁笑到最后，谁笑得最好。(从句作定语)

6. 状语

修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子，说明动作或状态特征的句子成分，叫作状语。主要包括时间、地点、原因、目的、结果、程度、条件、方式和让步状语。

I will go there tomorrow. 我明天去。(时间状语)

The meeting will be held in the meeting room. 会议将在会议室召开。(地点状语)

The meat went bad because of the hot weather. 由于天气太热，肉坏掉了。(原因状语)

He studies hard to learn English well. 为了把英语学好他学习很努力。(目的状语)

He didn't study hard so that he failed in the exam.

他不努力以至考试没及格。(结果状语)

I like reading Harry Potter very much. 我非常喜欢看哈利波特。(程度状语)

If you study hard, you will pass the exam. 如果你努力，一定能够通过考试。(条件状语)

He goes to school by bike. 他骑车上学。(方式状语)

Though he is young, he can do it well. 尽管他还年轻，但能完成得很好。(让步状语)

7. 宾语补足语

补充说明宾语的动作或状态的句子成分，常由名词，形容词充当。如：I tried my best to make her happy. 我竭尽所能让她开心。



第六节 句子种类

英语句子是英语语言运用的基本单位，可按使用目的和结构进行划分。

一、按使用目的划分：分为陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句。

1. 陈述句

用来阐述观点、说明事实或表明看法、态度等。

He arrived quite early. 他很早就到了。

He can't have missed his train. 他不可能误了火车。

2. 疑问句

用于提出问题。英语中有以下四种疑问句：

①一般疑问句：就某件事或某种情况的“是与否”提问。

Do you have any questions about this point? 关于这个点你还有问题吗？

Can you finish the work on time? 你能按时完成工作吗？

②特殊疑问句：又叫“wh—疑问句”，是对某件事的某一方面的具体内容提问。

Where do you find your lost ipad? 你在哪儿找到你弄丢的 ipad 的？

What caused the accident? 事故原因是什么？

③选择疑问句：对句子中的任何成分设置选择问题，选择部分由连词 or 连接。

Shall we go home or stay here for the night? 我们回家还是在这儿过夜？

When will you leave for Beijing, this week or next week?

你什么时候动身去北京，这个星期还是下个星期？

④反意疑问句：当说话人对某种情况不甚有把握，需进一步证实时，便可使用。

He had difficulty in translating the passage, didn't he? 他翻译这段落有困难，对吗？

I wish to have a word with you, may I? 我想和你谈谈，好吗？

3. 祈使句

祈使句一般用来表示说话人的请求、命令、建议等，祈使句的主语常被省略。

Don't forget to take an umbrella with you when leaving. 离开的时候别忘了带伞。

Take this seat, please. 请坐这里。

4. 感叹句

表示说话人的喜悦、气氛、惊讶等情绪。感叹句多由 what 或 how 引导。



What wonderful ideas we have. 我们这主意真棒！

How slowly you are running. 你跑得太慢了吧！

二、按结构划分：可分为简单句、并列句和复合句。

1. 简单句

只包含一个主谓结构的句子叫简单句。简单句包括五个基本句型：

① 主谓结构 (S + V)

Luckily, the 1989 earthquake did not happen in the center of town.

值得庆幸的是 1989 年的地震没有发生在城中心。

Great changes have taken place in my hometown during the last ten years.

在过去十年我的家乡发生了巨大的变化。

② 主谓宾结构 (S + V + O)

The Miss can speak four languages fluently. 这位小姐可以流利地讲四门外语。

He wrote carefully some letters to his friends. 他认真地给他的朋友写了几封信。

③ 主系表结构 (S + V + P)

Trees turn green when spring comes. 春天来临，绿树盛行。

Our school is not far from my home. 学校离我家不远。

④ 主谓双宾结构 (S + V + IO + DO)

She showed us many of her pictures. 她给我们看了很多照片。

My grandfather bought me a pair of sports shoes. 祖父给我买了一双运动鞋。

⑤ 主谓宾+宾补结构 (S + V + O + C)

They pushed the door open. 他们把门推开了。

We will make our school more beautiful. 我们要让学校更加美丽。

2. 并列句

包含两个或两个以上互不依从的主谓结构的句子叫并列句，用并列连词或分号来连接，并列句关系通常包括并列关系、转折关系、因果关系和选择关系。

Use your head, and you will find a way. 好好动动你的脑子，你会找到解决办法的。

Honey is sweet, but the bee stings. 蜂蜜好喝，但蜜蜂蛰人。

It is raining heavily, so the sports meeting has to be called off.

雨太大，所以运动会不得不取消。



Will he still be there or will he have gone away?

那时他还在那里还是可能已经走了？

3. 复合句

由一个主句和一个及以上的从句构成的句子叫复合句，从句充当主句的主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等。

What they had seen there impressed them deeply. (主语从句)

他们在那儿看到的一切给他们留下了深刻的印象。

We should never pretend to know what we do not know. (宾语从句)

我们决不能不懂装懂。

Her suggestion was that we finish the project at any cost. (表语从句)

她的建议是我们不惜一切代价完成这个项目。

This is the very man I met the other day. (定语从句)

这正是几天前我遇到的那个人。

This film had begun when we got to the cinema. (状语从句)

我们到达电影院的时候，电影已经开演了。

We all know the truth that the earth is round. (同位语从句)

我们都知道地球是圆的这一真理。



蓝色森林专升本

蓝色森林专升本

第二章 高频语法

第一节 时态语态

一、时态

英语中不同时间和方式发生的动作或状态要用谓语动词的不同形式来表示，这种表示动作或状态发生时间和方式的动词形式称作动词时态。时态由“时”和“态”构成。“时”有四个主要部分，即现在、过去、将来和过去将来；“态”也有四种，即一般、进行、完成和完成进行。任意一种时间和方式组合就构成一种时态，英语中共有 16 种时态。

状态 时间	一般	进行	完成	完成进行
现在	do /does	am/is/are doing	have /has done	have/has been doing
过去	did	was/were doing	had done	had been doing
将来	shall/will do	shall/will be doing	shall/will have done	shall/will have been doing
过去将来	should /would do	should /would be doing	should /would have done	should /would have been doing

(一) 一般现在时

1. 表示现阶段或者长期存在的状态；经常性或习惯性的动作或存在的状态。常与表示频度的时间连用，如 always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never, once a week, twice a month, every day, now and then 等。

2. 表示格言、客观事实或普遍真理。

Honesty is the best policy. 诚实为上策。

3. 表示安排或计划好的即将要发生的动作，常用的动词有：arrive, come, go, start, begin, leave, return, end, stop 等。

The concert begins at 6:00 p.m. tomorrow. 音乐会将于明晚 6 点开始。

4. 在时间或条件句中，主句为一般将来时，从句通常用一般现在时表将来。



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We will discuss the matter when we meet tomorrow. 明天见面我们将讨论这件事。

(二) 一般过去时

1. 表示过去某个时间发生的动作或情况，常与表过去的时间状语连用：yesterday, last month, two days ago, just now 等。

He qualified as a doctor of physics last year. 去年他取得了物理学博士的资格。

2. 表示过去习惯性的动作，特别是 would/used to do 表达的句型。

We used to go sailing on the lake in summer. 从前的夏天，我们经常泛舟湖上。

(三) 一般将来时

1. 表示未来的动作或存在的状态，常与表示将来的时间状语连用，如 tomorrow, next Saturday, in the future 等。

Tomorrow will be a new day. 明天会是新的一天。

While the light lasts, I shall remember seeing you. 只要光明尚存，我就会记得见过你。

2. 一般将来时的其他表达

① “be going to do” 表示打算、计划、决定要做的事或肯定要发生的事。

The play is going to be produced next month. 这出戏下月开播。

Look at the dark clouds, there is going to be a storm. 看那乌云，快要下雨了。

② “be about to do” 表示打算或据安排即将发生的动作。

The English evening is about to start. 英语晚会就要开始了。

③ “be to do” 表示约定的、计划中的或按职责、义务要求要发生的动作。

We are to discuss the report next Saturday. 我们下星期六讨论这份报告。

3. “祈使句 + and / or + 句子”中，and / or 后面句子谓语用一般将来时。

Respect yourself, or no one else will respect you. 人必自敬，然后人敬之。

(四) 过去将来时

1. 过去将来时是指在过去某个时间点看将要发生的动作或状态。它并不是直接描述过去或现在的事实，而是基于过去的视角，对未来的一种预测、计划或期望。

She hoped that they would meet again someday. 她希望将来有一天他们能再见面。

2. 用 was/were going to do, was/were about to do, was/were to do 也是可以表达过去将来时。



She told me she was going to start a new job next month. 她告诉我下月将开始新工作。

He was about to speak when the door opened. 他正要说话，这时门开了。

The building was to be completed by the end of the year. 该建筑原定于年底完工。

(五) 现在进行时

1. 表示目前、现在或现阶段正在进行的动作或发生的事情。

Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly.

如今，在中国学习英语的人数正在迅速增长。

2. 与 always, forever, constantly 等副词连用，表示赞许、厌烦、不满等感情。

He is always making trouble for his friends. 他总是给朋友们制造麻烦。

3. 部分位移动词，如：come, go, leave, stay, arrive, fly, get 可用进行时态表达即将发生的事，有“意图”、“安排”、“打算”的含义。

We are getting married this month. 这个月我们就要结婚了。

(六) 过去进行时

表示在过去一个比较具体的时间或某段时间正在发生的动作。

She was reading book at this time yesterday. 她昨天这个时间正在看书。

He was making a long-distance call from nine to ten last night.

昨晚 9 点到 10 点他一直在打长途电话。

(七) 将来进行时

表示在将来某个时刻或某段时间内正在进行的动作。

The minister will be giving a speech on international affairs. 部长将就国际事务发表演讲。

We'll be using this book next term. 我们下学期将用这本书。

(八) 现在完成时

1. 表示过去发生的动作，对现在造成影响，常与不确定的时间状语连用：yet, already, just, before, recently, lately 以及 ever, never, once 等频度副词；

He has already obtained a scholarship. 他已获得了奖学金。

The company has already shed 10,000 employees. 这个公司已经裁员了一万人。

2. 表示过去的某一动作或行为一直持续到现在，且还可能延续下去。常与表示一段时间的时间状语连用：so far, up to now, (ever) since, for+一段时间, over/during the past few days 等。



I have been sad for the past few months. 在过去的几个月里，我一直很伤心。

3. 现在完成时的非延续性动词的转换

在与表示一段时间的时间状语连用时，完成时中的非延续性动词应转换为延续性动词，如：have died—have been dead

(误) The old man has died for five years.

(正) The old man has been dead for five years.

4. 现在完成时常句型

① This/It is the first/second time + 从句：表示某人/物第几次做某事；

This is the second time that Jack has met the girl. 这是杰克第二次遇到这个女孩。

② This/It is the best/most/only + 形容词 + n. + 从句：表示某人最……的事。

It is the best film that I've (ever) seen. 这是我看过的最好的电影。

(九) 过去完成时

1. 在过去某个时间或动作之前就已经完成的动作，发生的时间为“过去的过去”；

When I woke up, it had already stopped raining. 我醒来时雨已停了。

2. 表示从过去某一时间开始，一直延续到过去的另一时间的动作常与

by/until/before/by the end of + 表示过去的时间状语连用。

By the end of last term, we had learned 5000 new words.

到上学期末，我们已经学了 5000 个新词。

3. 过去完成时常句型：

① hardly/scarcely...when 或 no sooner...than 句型中，从句用一般过去时，主句用过去完成时；

Hardly had he begun to speak when the audience interrupted him.

他刚开始演讲，听众就打断了他的话。

② This/It was the + 第几次/形容词最高级 + that 句型中，that 后用过去完成时。

It was the first time that he had ever spoken to me in such a tune.

这是他第一次用这种语调对我说话。

(十) 将来完成时



表示在将来某时之前或某动作发生之前已经完成的动作；或一个持续到将来某时或某动作发生之前的动作，常与“by/by the time/by the end of+将来时间”构成的时间状语连用。

They will have been married for 20 years by then. 到那时他们结婚将有二十年了。

注意：by the time “到……时候为止”，后面可跟时间状语从句，若从句为一般过去时，主句用过去完成时；若从句是一般现在时，主句用将来完成时。

He had built a lab for himself by the time he was 12 years old.

他在 12 岁的时候就为自己建了一个实验室。

I will have finished the work by the time my father comes back.

到我父亲回来时，我已完成这项工作。

（十一）现在完成进行时

表示从过去某个时间开始一直持续到现在的动作，甚至很大可能持续到将来，强调调进行的过程，现在完成进行时中须用延续性动词。

It has been raining for 3 days. 已经下了 3 天的雨了（现在还没停止）

The Chinese have been making paper for two thousand years.

中国有 2000 年的造纸历史。（动作还将继续下去）

（十二）过去完成进行时

强调动作从过去的过去开始一直延续到过去某个时间点。在过去某个时间点时，这个动作可能刚刚停止，也可能仍然在进行。

They had only been waiting for the bus a few moments when it came.

他们只等了一会儿车就来了。

Rafael was scolded even though he hadn't been doing anything wrong.

尽管拉斐尔没做什么错事，但他还是挨骂了。

二、语态

英语有两种语态，主动语态与被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者；被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者，动作的执行者由介词 by 引出。其构成为“主语+be+及物动词的过去分词”。



Mary broke the cup. 玛丽打破了杯子。(主动语态)



The cup was broken by Mary. 杯子是玛丽打破的。(被动语态)

常用十种被动语态形式

	一般式	进行式	完成式
现在时	am/is/are done	am/is/are being done	have/has been done
过去时	was/were done	was/were being done	had been done
将来时	shall/will be done		shall/will have been done
过去将来时	should/would be done		should/would have been done

1. 不使用被动的情况

- ① 不及物动词或词组不用于被动，如：appear, take place, come true, consist of 等；
- ② 系动词不用于被动，如：feel cold, keep warm, look happy 等；
- ③ 表示物质特性或品质的词与 well, smoothly 等副词连用时不用于被动，如 sell well, wash well 等。

2. 主动形式表被动意义的情况

need/require/want/worth/deserve +doing, 表达被动含义。

The door needs repairing. = The door needs to be repaired. 门该修了。

This book is worth reading. 这本书值得一读。

3. 常见被动语态句型

It is said that... 据说

It is reported that... 据报道

It is believed that... 大家相信

It is hoped that... 大家希望

It is well known that... 众所周知

It is thought that... 大家认为

It is suggested that... 据建议

It is taken granted that... 被视为当然

It has been decided that... 大家决定

It must be remembered that... 务必记住的是



【真题演练】

17. By the time Jessica graduated from the high school, she _____ seven high school because her parents moved frequently. [2025]

- A. would attend B. has attended
C. had been attending D. had attended

19. In recent years, we _____ a huge increase in people taking up cycling as a more reliable and environment friendly means of transport. [2025]

- A. have seen B. saw
C. was to seen D. will to seeing

23. She _____ raise her voice but stopped herself. [2025]

- A. shall
B. would
C. were to
D. was about to

24. About 2500 years ago, the Greeks _____ a society that became the most influential in the world. [2025]

- A. set up B. sets up
C. is set up D. were set up

20. When the merger was announced, it became apparent that two companies _____ the possibilities since last year. [2024]

- A. had been negotiating B. negotiated
C. have negotiated D. were negotiating



第二节 主谓一致

主谓一致指“人称”和“数”方面的一致关系。一般情况下，主谓之间的一致关系由以下三个原则的支配：语法一致原则（语法形式上要一致，即单复数形式与谓语要一致）、意义一致原则（即主语意义上的单复数要与谓语的单复数形式一致）、就近原则（即谓语动词的单复形式取决于最靠近它的词语）。在主谓一致关系上需注意以下方面：

一、语法一致原则

主语与谓语的一致关系体现在“数”的形式上，即在语法形式上取得一致，谓语动词的单复数形式由主语的单复数形式决定。

1. 单数名词、不可数名词、单个动词不定式短语、动名词短语以及句子作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。

To see is to believe. 眼见为实。

Reading aloud is very important in learning English. 学习英语时大声朗读非常重要。

When they could finish the task is not known yet. 他们何时能完成任务还未知。

2. 有些用 and 连接的主语表达的却是单数的概念，这时谓语动词也应用单数形式。

① 用 and 连接的名词表示同一人、同一物或同一概念作主语时：

The secretary and manager was speaking at the meeting.

那位助理兼经理正在会上讲话。

② each/every/no/ many a + 单数名词 + and + each/every/no/many a + 单数名词作主语时：

Every hour and every minute is precious. 每一小时，每一分钟，都很宝贵。

3. 名词 + as well as, rather than, like, but, expect, besides, with, together with, along with, including, in addition to + 名词结构作主语时，谓语动词同第一个名词的人称和数保持一致。

Tom as well as two of his friends was invited to the party.

汤姆以及他的两个朋友一起被邀请参加宴会了。

The girl together with her parents has gone to plant trees.

那个女孩和她的父母一起去种树了。



4. more than one 或 many a + 单数名词作主语时, 尽管其意义为复数, 但谓语动词还是用单数形式。

More than one student is against the decision. 不止一个学生反对这个决定。

5. 由 a lot of, lots of, plenty of, the rest of, the majority of + 名词构成的短语以及由分数或百分数+名词构成的短语作主语时, 其谓语动词的数要根据短语中后面名词的数而定。

The majority of doctors believe smoking is harmful to health.

大多数医生都认为吸烟有害健康。

The rest of the books were returned to the library. 其余的书都归还给图书馆了。

6. 在定语从句中, 关系代词 that, who, which 等作主语时, 其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数一致。

She, who is your teacher, will do her best to help you.

她是你的老师, 会尽全力帮助你的。

7. one of + 复数名词 + who/which/that 引导的定语从句中, 若关系代词在定语从句中充当主语, 谓语动词常用复数形式。若 one 前有 the (only/very / right) 修饰时, 从句中的谓语动词用单数形式。

He was one of the students who were given a prize. 他是那些获奖的学生之一。

He was the only one of the students who was given a prize. 他是那些学生中唯一获奖的人。

二、就近原则

即谓语动词的人称和数须与邻近的主语保持一致。

1. 在 there be 结构、here 以及表示地点的介词词组位于句首引起的倒装句中, 谓语动词的人称和数应与最近的一个主语保持一致。

There are two chairs and a desk in the office. 办公室中有两把椅子和一张桌子。

2. 当 either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., not...but..., or, nor 等并列连词连接两个主语时, 谓语动词的人称和数应与邻近的主语保持一致。

Either he or you are to blame for it. 不是他就是你必须为此事负责。

Not you but I am responsible for the delay. 不是你而应是我应对这次的延误负责。



三、意义一致原则

谓语的动词的单复数形式由主语的意义而不是形式所决定。当主语形式为单数，但意义为复数时，谓语的动词要用复数形式；但主语形式为复数，而意义却为单数时，谓语的动词用单数形式。

1. 有些名词如 people, cattle, police, trousers 等没有单数形式，作主语时，谓语的动词只能用复数。

The police were sent to the spot to keep order. 警察被派往现场维持秩序。

2. 英语中一些单复数同形的名词作主语时，应根据其表达的意义来决定谓语的动词的单复数形式，这类名词常见的有 sheep, deer, fish, means, species, Chinese, Japanese, series 等。

Every possible means has been used to prevent the air pollution.

为了防止大气污染，每一种方法都试过了。

3. 有些集合名词，即所谓的“群体名词”，如 public, family, enemy, audience, government, group, committee, team, media, staff, crew 等作主语时，谓语的动词的数要根据其包含的意义而定。如果该名词表示一个整体，其谓语的动词用单数形式；如果这些集体名词表示集体中的若干个体时，谓语的动词用复数形式。

A team which is full of enthusiasm is more likely to win. 情绪高昂的球队比较可能获胜。

The public were demonstrating on the street for the death of an African American days ago.

为了不久前去世的黑人，公众正在街上游行示威。

4. the + 形容词或过去分词表示一类人时，谓语的动词用复数形式；如 the + 形容词指一个人或表示一种抽象概念或品质时，谓语的动词用单数形式。

The wounded were saved by the villagers at last. 最后，伤员们被村民们救起。

The wounded in the accident was a policeman. 这次事故的受伤者是一名警察。

5. 有些以-s 结尾表示学科名称的词，如 physics, mathematics, economics, politics 等，以及用作书名、地名、国名、地区名的复数名词作主语时，谓语的动词用单数形式。

Physics is one of the hardest subjects for a middle school student.

物理是中学生觉得最难的科目之一。

6. 表示距离、长度、价值、金额、重量等的复数名词作主语时，如作为一个整体来看待的话，谓语的动词通常用单数。



Twenty kilometers is a quite long distance. 二十公里是一段相当长的距离。

7. a number of+复数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式; the number of+复数名词作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。

A number of children are playing in the park. 许多孩子在公园里玩耍。

The number of students in this school is rather small. 这个学校的学生数量很少。

【真题演练】

24. About 2500 years ago, the Greeks _____ a society that became the most influential in the world. [2025]

A. set up

B. sets up

C. is set up

D. were set up

32. Alex is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for three years. [2024]

A. is

B. are

C. have been

D. has been

23. The number of members in the club _____ to two hundred. [2017]

A. were limited

B. was limited

C. limits

D. limited

25. Smith is one of the brightest students who _____ from the New York University. [2017]

A. have graduated

B. graduated

C. has graduated

D. had graduated



第三节 非谓语动词

非谓语动词是动词变换而来的形式，在句子中不充当谓语。主要包括不定式 to do、动名词 doing 和分词（现在分词 doing 和过去分词 done），即动词的非谓语形式。非谓语动词不能独立作谓语，充当句子的其他成分。

非谓语动词的形式：

非谓语形式	主动形式			被动形式	
	一般式	进行式	完成式	一般式	完成式
不定式	to do	to be doing	to have done	to be done	to have been done
动名词/ 现在分词	doing	/	having done	being done	having been done
过去分词	done	/	/	/	/

非谓语动词常用句法功能：

非谓语句法功能	主语	宾语	定语	表语	补语	状语					
						时间	原因	条件	伴随	目的	结果
不定式	√	√	√	√	√	—	√	—	—	√	√
动名词	√	√	√	√	√	—	—	—	—	—	—
现在分词	—	—	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	—	√
过去分词	—	—	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	—	—

一、动词不定式

不定式具有名词，形容词和副词的特征，在句子中可以充当主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和补足语。其形式如下：

形式	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	(not) to make	(not) to be made
完成式	(not) to have made	(not) to have been made
进行式	(not) to be making	



1. 作主语

(1) 不定式在句中可起名词作用，所以可以作主语；且在作主语时，往往可用 it 作形式主语，而把真正的主语后置。

To finish this difficult task in one day is impossible.

→ It is impossible to finish this difficult task in one day.

要在一天内完成这项艰巨的任务是不可能的。

(2) 不定式作主语常见句式：

It's+形容词 (easy, hard, difficult, interesting, impossible...) + for sb. to do sth

It's very hard for him to study two languages. 对他来说学习两种语言是很困难的。

It's+形容词 (good, kind, nice, clever, foolish, right...) + of sb. to do sth

It's very nice of you to help me. 你帮助我真是太好了。

2. 作宾语

(1) 有些及物动词用不定式作宾语，结构为动词+不定式。如：

afford	aim	agree	arrange	ask	decide
bother	care	choose	demand	desire	determine
elect	endeavor	hope	fail	help	learn
long	mean	manage	offer	plan	pretend
refuse	tend	undertake	expect	hate	intend

The driver failed to see the other car in time. 司机没能及时看见另一辆车。

I can't afford to eat in that restaurant. 我付不起在那家餐厅吃饭的费用。

(2) 当不定式在 believe, find, consider, make, think, regard 等词后作宾语时，常用 it 作形式宾语，同时把不定式后移，构成“主语+动词+it+补语+to do”结构。

They consider it of little use to spend more money on this project.

他们认为在这个项目上花更多的钱没什么用。

3. 作宾语补足语

(1) 有些及物动词的宾语之后常用不定式作宾语补足语，常见动词有：advise, allow, ask, command, expect, encourage, forbid, force, invite, permit, teach, tell 等。

I can't expect others to be on time if I'm late myself.



如果连我自己都迟到，就无法要求别人准时。

He asked me to do the work with him. 他叫我和他一起工作。

(2) 在使役动词 have, let, make 以及感官动词及词组 feel, hear, notice, see, watch, listen to 等后接的复合宾语中, 作宾语补足语的不定式会省略 to; 在单词 help 后接不定式时也可省略 to。

We heard him go upstairs two hours ago. 两个小时前我们听见他上楼了。

I can't help you (to) cheat in the exam. 我不能帮你在考试中作弊。

4. 作表语

不定式可放在 be 动词后面, 形成表语。

The purpose of education is to develop a fine personality in children.

教育的目的是发展孩子优良的品格。

5. 作定语

不定式做定语通常要放在被修饰的词后。

The ability to express an idea is as important as the idea itself.

表达观点的能力和观点本身同样重要。

6. 作状语

(1) 主要表示目的, 结果, 原因等。

I came here to see you. 我来这儿看你。(目的)

We were very excited to hear the news. 听到这个消息, 我们都很高兴。(原因)

He hurried to the school to find nobody there. 他匆忙赶到学校发现没有人在。(结果)

(2) 不定式表目的时, 可以用 in order to 或 so as to 来表示。

In order to pass the exam, he worked very hard. 为了通过考试, 他学习非常努力。

(3) 不定式表结果时, 可用 only to do 表示一种出乎意料的结果。

Yesterday I went to see her, only to learn that she had gone abroad a week before.

昨天我去看她, 不料却听说她一周前出国了。

7. 省去 to 的动词不定式

(1) 使役动词 let, have, make 等后, 感官动词 see, watch, look at, notice, observe, hear, listen to, smell, feel, find 等后。

(2) 被动语态中不能省去 to。



I saw him dance. = He was seen to dance.

The boss made them work the whole night.= They were made to work the whole night.

(3) but 和 except 后。but 前是实义动词 do 时，后面出现的不定式不带 to。

He wants to do nothing but go out. 他什么也不想做，只想出去。

He wants to believe anything but to take the medicine.

他什么都愿意相信，就是不愿意吃药。

二、动名词

动名词在句中起名词的作用，可单独出现或组成短语作主语、表语、宾语、介词的宾语、定语和同位语。其形式如下

形式	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	(not) doing	(not) being done
完成式	(not) having done	(not) having been done

1. 作主语

Believing yourself is the secret of success. 相信自己是成功的秘诀。

在 It is no use(no good, no help, fun, a waste of time)+ doing 结构中，用 It 作形式主语，真正的主语是后面的动名词。

It is no use worrying about the coming exam. 为即将到来的考试担心是没有用的。

2. 作宾语

(1) 有些动词可以用动名词作宾语，常见如下：

admit	appreciate	avoid	complete	consider	delay
deny	dislike	endure	enjoy	escape	fancy
finish	imagine	mind	miss	postpone	practice
permit	prevent	recall	resist	risk	suggest
face	include	stand	tolerate	forgive	keep



(2) 动名词用主动形式表被动意义: want/require/need/be worth doing

The flowers require looking after carefully. 这些花需要细心照料。

(3) 有些动词后面既可以用不定式又可以用动名词作宾语, 但意义差别大

mean to do sth. 打算去做某事	try to do sth. 尽力做某事
mean doing sth. 意味着做某事	try doing sth. 尝试做某事
stop to do sth. 停下来去做其他事	can't help to do sth. 不能帮忙做某事
stop doing sth. 停止手中的事	can't help doing sth. 忍不住做某事
regret/remember/forget to do sth. 遗憾/记住/忘记要做某事	
regret/remember/forget doing sth. 后悔/记住/忘记做过某事	

(4) 有些结构后面可以用动名词作宾语或其他成分, 常见短语如下:

admit to	prefer...to	be used to	lead to	devote oneself to	object to
stick to	think of	set about	be fond of	look forward to	be proud of
persist in	set about	be tired of	be capable of	be afraid of	lose no time in
burst out	keep on	insist on	count on	prevent...from	be engaged in
put off	be good at	take up	give up	be successful in	have difficulty in

3. 作表语

Her job is washing, cleaning and taking care of the children.

她的工作是洗刷、清扫和照顾孩子。

4. 作定语

A washing machine can help you save a lot of time and energy.

洗衣机可以帮助你节省很多时间和精力。

三、现在分词

现在分词是指由动词原形+ing 构成的在句中可以作定语, 表语, 补足语和状语。

其形式如下:

形式	主动形式	被动形式
一般式	(not) doing	(not) being done
完成式	(not) having done	(not) having been done



1. 作定语

现在分词作定语时，单个的分词通常放在被修饰的名词之前，它与所修饰的名词之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系，用来表示正在进行的动作或者表示被修饰名词的特征。而现在分词短语作定语时，通常放在被修饰的名词之后，相当于一个定语从句。

The crying girl was said to have failed the exam. 据说那个在哭的女孩没有通过考试。

True strength flows from a healthy body and mind working in harmony.

→ True strength flows from a healthy body and mind which work in harmony.

真正的力量来自于健康身体和健康大脑的协调合作。

2. 作表语

现在分词作表语时，主要是用来表示主语的特征或状态，一般主语通常是事物。

The story of his life sounds very interesting. 他的生活经历听起来非常有趣。

The speech was very moving, and we were all moved to tears.

演讲很感人，我们都感动地流出了眼泪。

3. 作宾语补足语

现在分词作宾语补足语，主要用于补充说明宾语的动作或状态，这个动作往往是和谓语动词同时发生的，宾语和现在分词之间存在逻辑上的主谓关系。主要用与感官动词与使役动词，如 see, hear, watch, notice, observe, feel, have, get, keep, leave 等。

Don't keep me waiting for a long time. 不要让我等很长时间。

He watched his dreams fading away, yet he still hoped for a miracle.

他看着自己的梦想渐渐消逝，但他仍然期待着奇迹。

注意：有些感官动词既可接省略 to 的不定式作宾补，也可接现在分词作宾补：

I saw the child enter the room. 我看见那个孩子进了房间。（强调动作整个过程）

I saw the child entering the room. 我看见那孩子正走进房间。（强调动作正在进行）

4. 作状语

现在分词作状语时，用来进一步说明谓语动词或整个句子的动作或状态，可表示时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式或伴随等。

While waiting for the train, I had a long talk with Mary. （时间）

在等火车的时候，我与玛丽进行了长谈。

Finding the course very difficult, she decided to move to a lower level. （原因）



发现这门课程非常难，她决定转向难度低一点的级别。

The plane crashed, killing all the people on board. （结果）

飞机坠毁了，机上所有的人都去世了。

Working hard, you'll succeed one day. （条件）

努力学习，总有一天你会成功的。

Working from morning till night, he didn't get enough food. （让步）

尽管从早到晚工作，他并没有得到足够的食物。

He walked down the hill, singing softly to himself. （伴随）

他从小山上走下来，轻声哼着曲儿。

四、过去分词

过去分词即“done”，过去分词只有一般式，本身表达“被动”和“完成”的意义。过去分词在句中起形容词或副词的作用，可作定语、表语、宾语补足语和状语。

1.作定语

单个过去分词作定语时，往往放在被修饰的名词之前，它与被修饰的名词之间存在被动关系，即被修饰的名词是过去分词所表示动作的承受者。过去分词短语作定语时，一般放在被修饰的名词之后，其作用相当于一个定语从句。

The broken window needs to be repaired.那扇破窗户需要修理。

The building damaged in the earthquake will be rebuilt.

→The building that was damaged in the earthquake will be rebuilt.

在地震中受损的建筑物将会被重建。

2.作表语

过去分词作表语时，主要是用来表示主语的状态，这种状态往往是被动产生的。

The door remained locked. 门仍然是锁着的。

She looked tired with cooking. 她由于忙着做饭，看上去有些疲倦。

3.作宾语补足语

过去分词作宾语补足语，主要用于补充说明宾语的状态或动作，宾语是过去分词所表示动作的承受者；往往在使役动词 have, make, keep, get 等以及感官动词 feel, notice, see, hear 等词后可作宾语补足语。

I'll have my watch repaired.



我想把我的手表修一下。

I heard the song sung in English by someone.

我听过有人用英语唱过这首歌。

4. 作状语

过去分词作状语时，用来进一步说明谓语动词或整个句子的动作或状态，表示被动或动作已经完成；可表示时间、原因、结果、条件、让步、方式伴随等。

Asked why he did it, the monitor said it was his duty. (时间)

当被问到这件事时，班长说这是他的职责。

Used for a long time, the book looks old. (原因)

由于用了很长时间，这本书看上去很旧。

The girl met with an accident, wounded in the head. (结果)

这个女孩遭遇了车祸，头受伤了。

Given more attention, the trees could have grown better. (条件)

多给些照顾，那些树会长得更好。

Defeated again, he didn't lose heart. (让步)

尽管再次被打败，他没有灰心。

Surrounded by his students, the professor sat there cheerfully. (伴随)

那位教授在学生们的簇拥下，兴高采烈地坐在那里。

五、独立主格结构

独立主格结构是由名词或代词作为逻辑主语，加上分词、形容词、副词、动词不定式或介词短语等作为逻辑谓语构成。这种结构在形式上与主句没有关系，通常称为独立主格结构。

(1) 独立主格结构的基本构成

独立主格结构的构成

名词/代词+现在分词、过去分词

名词/代词+形容词、副词

名词/代词+不定式

名词/代词+介词短语

名词/代词+ 名词、代词



The test finished, we began our holiday. 考试结束了，我们开始放假。

Weather permitting, we are going to visit you tomorrow. 天气允许，我们就去看你。

He came into the room, his ears red with cold. 他回到了房子里，耳朵冻得红通通的。

So much work to do, I will have to work overtime this Sunday.

这么多工作要做，这个星期天我不得不加班。

He came out of the library, a large book under his arm. 他夹着厚书，走出了图书馆。

There being no train, we had to wait till the next day.

由于没有火车，我们不得不等到第二天。

(2) 独立主格结构特点

①独立主格结构的逻辑主语与句子的主语不同，它独立存在；

②名词或代词与后面的分词，形容词，副词，不定式，介词等是主谓关系；

③独立主格结构一般有逗号与主句分开，且与主句间不使用任何连词。

(3) with 复合结构

She said good-bye with tears in her eyes. 她含着眼泪说了声再见。

I can't go out with all these clothes to wash. 要洗这些衣服，我无法出去了。

He sat there with his eyes closed. 他闭目坐在那儿。

With night falling, they stopped playing outside and went home.

夜幕降临了，他们不再在外面玩耍了，回家去了。

【真题演练】

18. The villagers went to work in the cities, _____ their land unattended. [2025]

A. leaving

B. left

C. be left

D. were left to

22. To our surprise, Mike _____ by the board yesterday. [2025]

A. had his plan approved

B. had his plan approve

C. had approved his plan

D. had his plan approving

30. He attempted to send the young bird back to its nest with a stick _____ to a net.

[2025]

A. attaching

B. attach

C. to attach

D. attached



19. If you quote an article in your essay, you must acknowledge your source, ____ details of author and title. [2024]

A. give

B. giving

C. given

D. to give

26. ____ no reports of adverse reaction, the drug is allowed to be produced by FAD. [2024]

A. Being there

B. Having been

C. There being

D. Having there



第四节 虚拟语气

虚拟语气用来表示说话人的主观愿望、假设、怀疑、猜测、建议等，往往是与事实相反或者实现的可能性非常小的情况。虚拟语气是由句子中的**谓语动词**的特殊形式表示出来的。

一、非真实条件句中的虚拟语气

在非真实条件句中，往往指对现在、过去和将来情况进行不能实现的假设，主句和从句谓语动词形式采取不同的形式。

时间	If 条件句	主句
现在	动词过去式 (be 用 were)	would / should / might / could + 动词原形
过去	had + 动词过去分词	would / should / might / could have + 过去分词
将来	①动词过去式(be 用 were) ②should + 动词原形 ③were to + 动词原形	would / should / might / could + 动词原形

1. 虚拟现在

If he were free, he would help us. 要是他有空的话，它会帮助我们的。

If he studied at this school, he would know you well.

如果他在这所学校学习的话，会对你很熟悉。

2. 虚拟过去

If I had seen the film, I would have told you about it.

我如果看过这电影，我会把电影内容告诉你。

If I had got there earlier, I would have met Mr. Li.

如果我早点到那儿，我就会见到了李先生。

3. 虚拟将来

If he should go to Tsinghua University, he would make full use of his time.

如果他要上清华大学的话，他就会充分利用他的时间了。

If he were to come here, he would tell us about it. 如果他要来的话，他会通知我们。



4. 错综时间条件句

在虚拟条件句中，若主句和从句假设的时间不一致，称为错综时间条件句；此时主句和从句的谓语动词的形式应由各自的时间状语和句意决定。

If I had worked hard at school, I would be an engineer, now.

如果我在学校学习刻苦的话，我现在也会使工程师了。

If he were free today, we would have sent him to Beijing.

如果他今天有空的话，我们会已经派他去北京了。

If you hesitated at this moment, you might suffer in the future.

如果你此刻犹豫不决的话，将来会吃苦头的。

5. 省略倒装句

当虚拟条件句的谓语动词含有 were, should, had（助动词）时，if 可省略，并将 were, should, had 等词置于句首。

Were she here, she would agree with us. 如果她在这儿的话，她会同意我们的。

Should he agree to go there, we would send him there.

要是他答应去的话，我们就派他去。

Had he learnt about computers, we would have hired him to work here.

如果她懂一些电脑知识的话，我们会已经聘用他来这里工作了。

6. 含蓄虚拟语气

有时假设的情况并不是由 if 引导的条件句出现，而是通过一些短语等的形式暗示虚拟语气的存在，常用的词语有：without, but for, otherwise, or, or else 等。

But for your encouragement, I would not have been admitted to this university.

要不是你的鼓励，我考不上大学。

Without water, all lives would die. 没有水，所有生命都会死。

He felt too tired yesterday, or he would have attended my party.

昨天他累了，否则他会来我的派对。

I was having a meeting; otherwise I would have come to see you off.

我当时在开会，否则我就来送你了。



二、名词性从句中的虚拟语气

有些特殊动词，在其构成的宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句以及同位语从句中，从句需要用 should（should 可省）+动词原形来表达虚拟语气。

1. 宾语从句

表示命令，建议，要求等动词后的宾语从句谓语常用 should（should 可省）+动词原形来表达虚拟语气。这类词主要有：一坚持（insist）、二命令（order, command）、四建议（suggest, advise, propose, recommend）、五要求（ask, demand, request, require, desire）。

The teacher advised that we (should) make good use of every minute here.

老师劝我们要好好地利用在这儿的每一分钟。

The Party asked that we (should) serve the people with our heart and soul.

党要求我们要全心全意地为人民服务。

I suggest that we (should) hold a meeting next week. 我建议下周召开个会议。

2. 主语从句

It is demanded / necessary / a pity + that...等结构的主语从句，谓语动词用 should 加动词原形，should 可省略，来表达虚拟语气。

It is	常这样使用的词有三类	that	(should) do
	suggested, ordered, required, proposed, demanded, requested, insisted 等		
	important, necessary, natural, imperative, strange 等		
	a pity, a shame, no wonder 等		

It was suggested that he (should) join the club activities. 应该建议他加入俱乐部。

It is strange that he (should) not come. 很奇怪，他竟没有来。

It is a pity that we (should) not meet last night. 真遗憾我们昨天晚上没有见过面。

3. 表语从句及同位语从句

在 suggestion, proposal, idea, plan, order, advice 等名词后面的表语从句、同位语从句中要用虚拟语气，即 (should) +do/be done。

His suggestion is that we (should) do our work more carefully.

他的建议就是我们的工作要更细心些。



We followed his advice that we (should) ask our teacher for help.

我们接受了他的建议，我们应该请求老师的帮助。

三、其他句型中的虚拟语气

1. It is (high/about) time (that)句型

It is (high/about) time + that (did/should do)

It is time that the children went/ should go to bed. 孩子们该睡觉了。

2. if only 句型/ as if/as though 句型/ wish 句型

时间	从句
与现在事实相反	did (be 用 were)
与过去事实相反	had done
与将来事实相反	would/could/might + 动词原形

If only my elder sister were younger. 我姐姐要是年轻一点就好了。

If only I had listened to your advice! 我要是听了你的劝告就好了！

If only she would try again. 她能再试一次就好了。

He talked about Roman as if he had been there himself last night.

他谈起罗马就好像自己去过那里一样。

I wish the bus went to the university. 我希望公共汽车能通到大学。

I wish I hadn't wasted so much money. 但愿我没浪费这么多钱。

I wish it would rain tomorrow. 我希望明天下雨就好了。

3. would rather 句型

would rather (would sooner, would prefer)等词组后接宾语从句虚拟语气用法

时间	从句
与现在/将来事实相反	did (be 用 were)
与过去事实相反	had done

I'd rather you were here now. 我宁愿你现在在这儿。

I'd rather you had seen the film yesterday. 我倒想你昨天看过了这场电影。

We'd rather you went here tomorrow. 我倒想你明天去那儿。



4. in order that, so that, for fear that, in case 句型

上述词引导的目的状语从句中，谓语也可用 “should/ might/ could/ would+动词原形”，来表达虚拟语气。

She finally ran away for fear that he would hurt her. 她最后逃走了，担心他会伤害她。

I brought two batteries with me in case one of them might die.

我带了两块电池，以防有一块没电了。

【真题演练】

27. We request that you _____ the terms and conditions carefully before signing. [2025]
A. have read B. will read
C. read D. reading
22. If new houses had not been built near the campground, the area ____ a wilderness. [2023]
A. will still be B. would still be
C. still remains D. would still have remained
32. An order came that all the army supply _____ to the front before daybreak. [2022]
A. be sent B. should send
C. were went D. have sent
35. The judge recommended that he _____ for at least three years. [2021]
A. was not to be released B. not be released
C. should be not released D. would not be released
29. With that pile of papers on his desk, Tony must be wishing he _____ that job. [2020]
A. will never take B. had never taken
C. never takes D. should never take



第五节 定语从句

在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句，称为定语从句，也称为形容词性从句。按语法句式，定语从句在整个句子中做定语的成分。被定语从句修饰的词称为先行词，定语从句由关系词引导（关系代词、关系副词）。定语从句不同于单词作定语的情况，它通常只能放在被修饰的词（即先行词）之后。

一、定语从句的分类

分类 区别	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
关系词	所有关系词	不能用 that 或 why
形式上	不用逗号	用逗号，与主句隔开
译法上	多译为“……的”	可译为并列句
作用上	修饰限定 只可修饰先行词	补充说明 可修饰先行词或主句

Do you remember the girl who taught us English?

你还记得教我们英语的那个女孩吗？

In the presence of so many people he was little tense, which was understandable.

在那么多人面前他有点紧张，这是可以理解的。

We walked down the village street, where they were having market day.

我们沿着村里的大街向前走，村民们正在那里赶集。

二、定语从句中关系词的用法

（一）关系代词

引导定语从句的关系代词主要包括 who, whom, which, that, whose, as 这些词主要起着代词的作用，在定语从句里充当主干成分（whose 作定语）。

先行词	关系词	成分
人	who/whom/that/as	主语、宾语、表语



事/物	which/that/as	
人的/物的	whose	定语

1. 关系代词 who 和 whom

(1) who 指“人”，在从句中作主语、宾语、表语。

He who/that travels far knows much. 行万里者，见多识广。

A friend is someone who you can always count on. 朋友是一个你总能依靠的人。

(2) whom 在定语从句中不能作主语，但可作宾语或表语。

A rich person is not one who has the most, but is one who needs the least.

一个富有的人并非是拥有最多的人，而是需要得最少的人。

I'm talking about friends with whom you can share almost everything.

我说的是那些你几乎可以和他们分享一切的朋友。

2. 关系代词 whose

whose 表示所属关系，其既可指人也可指物，在定语从句中作定语，就如同物主代词 my, your, her, his, their, our 和 its, whose 的后面要接名词。“whose+名词”在从句中可作主语和宾语。

I know a friend whose brother is a pop singer.

我认识一个他哥哥是一名流行歌手的朋友。

The house whose roof was damaged in the storm has been repaired.

那所屋顶在暴风雨中受损的房子已经被修好了。

3. 关系代词 which 和 that

(1) 关系词 which

which 指代物，在定语从句可作主语、宾语、表语。which 可以引导非限定性定语从句，指代前面整个句子或句子的一部分内容。which 还可用在定语从句介词后面。

A prosperity which had never been seen before appears in the countryside.

农村出现了前所未有的繁荣。

Gun control is a subject about which Americans have argued for a long time.

枪支管制是美国人长期以来一直争论的话题。

The early bird catches the worm, which encourages people to be diligent and seize opportunities promptly.



“早起的鸟儿有虫吃”，它鼓励人们要勤奋并及时抓住机会。

(2) 关系代词 that

that 既可指人也可指物，在从句中可以作主语、宾语、表语。that 不用在非限制性定语从句中；且 that 不能用于介词之后。

The book that was written by Hemingway is a classic.

海明威写的那本书是一部经典之作。

The scientist that discovers the new theory is well-known in the academic field.

发现新理论的那位科学家在学术领域很有名。

以下情况只能用 that:

①先行词为不定代词 all, anything, nothing, little, few, much, something, someone;

②先行词有最高级修饰，有序数词修饰；

③先行词有 the only, the very, any, the same, the last 等词修饰；

④先行词既有人又有物时；

⑤句中含有疑问代词 who, whom 或 which 时，为避免重复。

All that is needed is a supply of oil. 所需的只是供油问题。

This is the first composition that he has written in English.

这是他用英语写的第一篇作文。

He talked about the teachers and schools that he had visited.

他谈到了他参观过的老师和学校。

Who is the lady that is playing the piano? 在弹钢琴的那位小姐是谁？

4. as 引导的定语从句

(1) 当被修饰的词含有 the same, such 的时候，定语从句由 as 引导。

I have got into the same trouble as he has. 我碰到了跟他一样的麻烦。

Such people as have made great contributions to the world should be highly praised.

像那些对世界做出巨大贡献的人应该受到高度赞扬。

(2) as 代指整个主句，而 as 引导的这个定语从句是用来补充说明整个主句的，可以放在主句之前或者之后。常用于下列句型：

as you see 正如你看到的

as we expect 正如我们预料的那样



as is mentioned above 正如上面提到的那样

as is reported 正如报道的那样

as is well known 众所周知

as is often the case 通常如此

as we all know, Rome was not built in a day.

我们都知道，罗马不是一天建成的。

(二) 关系副词

引导定语从句的关系副词主要有 **when**, **where** 和 **why**，它们在从句中分别作时间状语、地点状语和原因状语。在定语从句中，关系副词它们后面的句子主干完整，只缺状语，它们都可以等于介词+which。

先行词	关系词	成分
时间	when	状语
地点	where	
原因	why	

The war burst out in December when people were expecting Christmas.

战争爆发于十二月，那时人们正期待着圣诞节的到来。

Potatoes can be grown in places where it is too cold to grow rice.

在有些太冷不适宜做水稻的地方，可以种马铃薯。

The reason why he is late is that his car went wrong.

他迟到的原因是他的汽车坏了。

1. 关系副词 when

when 的先行词必须是表示时间的名词，如 **day**, **year** 或 **time** 等。when 在定语从句中作时间状语。

I'll never forget the day when I met you. 我永远不会忘记我们见面的那一天。

My favorite season is spring, when the earth seems born again.

到了春天，万物复苏，所以春天是我最喜欢的季节。



2. 关系副词 where

where 引导定语从句，其先行词一般是表示地点的名词，如 place 和 house 等。where 在从句中做地点状语。

This is the town where I spent my childhood. 这就是我度过童年的小镇。

注意：在定语从句中，除了像 place, city, building 等具体的地点名词可以作为先行词用 where 引导定语从句外，还有一些抽象的地点概念也可以。这些抽象地点名词通常是表示一种处境、阶段、方面、场合等具有空间范围或环境意义的词，如 situation, case, stage, point 等。

We are in a situation where every decision matters.

我们处在一个每个决定都很重要的情况中。

3. 关系副词 why

why 用来表示原因，只引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 reason 等表示原因的名词。

This is the reason why I didn't come here. 这就是我没来的原因。

The reason why we struggle in life is that we have a dream we are eager to achieve.

我们在生活中奋斗的原因是我们有一个渴望实现的梦想。

【真题演练】

26. I still remember the very day _____ we spend together in the library. [2025]

A. that

B. which

C. when

D. whose

30. E-signatures are a way of identifying yourself on the internet, _____ you can use, for example, to agree to pay for goods. [2024]

A. which

B. how

C. when

D. where

17. The library, _____ functions as a social center, is more than just an academic resource. [2023]

A. when

B. which

C. that

D. where

19. Apple trees grow best in areas _____ the summers are mild and winters are somewhat cold. [2022]



A. where

B. when

C. how

D. if

22. Mary was much kinder to her youngest child than she was to the others, _____, of course, made the others jealous. [2022]

A. who

B. whom

C. which

D. in which



第六节 名词性从句

在主从复合句中充当主语、宾语、表语和同位语的从句分别称为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。这些从句在句中起名词作用，因此统称为名词性从句。
引导名词性从句的引导词如下表所示：

连接词	that, whether（是否）, if（是否）	不充当成分
连接代词	what（什么）, who（谁）（主格）, whom（谁）（宾格）, whose（谁的）, which（哪一个）, whatever（不管什么）, whoever（不管谁）, whichever（不管哪一个）	作主语、宾语、表语、定语
连接副词	when（何时）, where（何地）, how（如何）, why（为什么）, whenever（不管何时）, wherever（不管何地）, however（不管如何）	作状语

一、主语从句

主语从句是在复合句中充当主语的名词性从句，通常放在主句谓语动词之前。

1. 连接词引导

That the moon itself does not give off light is a common sense.
月球本身不发光是个常识。
Whether we will go for an outing tomorrow remains unknown.
我们还不知道明天是否要去远足。

2. 连接代词引导

Who was responsible for the accident is not yet clear.
谁要为这事故负责还不清晰。
What happened on September 11, 2001 will be forever etched in our memories.
2001年9月11日发生的事情会永远刻在我们记忆中。

3. 连接副词引导

When they will have the sports meet is still a question.
他们什么时候开运动会还是个问题。
Where the meeting will be held has not been decided.会议将在哪里举行还没有决定。



4. 形式主语 it

主语从句中，为了防止句子头重脚轻，通常把形式主语 it 放在句首位置，真正主语置于句末。

It is important that we all should attend the meeting. 重要的是我们都应该参加会议。

It is quite clear that the project is doomed to failure. 很清楚，这个计划注定要失败。

It is still a mystery what caused the accident. 造成事故的原因仍旧是个秘密。

It remains unknown when they are going to get married. 他们何时结婚依然不明。

二、宾语从句

名词从句用作宾语的从句叫宾语从句。引导宾语从句的关联词与引导主语从句表语从句的关联词大致一样，在句中可作谓语动词或介词及非谓语动词的宾语。

He said that you were too young to do the thing. 他说你太年轻了而不能理解这件事。

Nobody knows whether/if it will rain tomorrow. 没人知道明天是否会下雨。

1. 宾语从句的省略

宾语从句中的 that 可以省去，而主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句中的 that 一般不能省去。

I think his performance exceeded our expectation.

我认为他的表现超过了我们的预期。

2. whether 和 if 的用法

whether 与 if 都可以引导宾语从句，常可互换。但下面情况不能互换：

(1) 用 if 会引起误解，就要用 whether。

Please let me know whether you want to go. 请让我知道你是否要离开。

(2) 宾语从句中的 whether 与 or not 直接连用，就不能换成 if。

I don't know whether or not the report is true. 我不知道报告是不是真的。

(3) 介词后的宾语从句要用 whether 引导。

It depends on whether we have enough time. 这取决于我们是否有时间。

3. it 形式宾语



①动词 make, find, think, feel, consider, believe, suppose 等后面有宾语补足语的时候, 则需要用 it 做形式宾语, 而将 that 宾语从句后置。结构: S.+vt+it+adj./n.(宾语补足语)+(宾语)。

I think it necessary that we take plenty of hot water every day.

我认为每天多喝开水是有必要的。

I feel it a pity that I haven't been to the get-together.我没去聚餐, 感觉非常遗憾。

②有些动词带宾语从句时需要在宾语与从句前加 it, 这类动词主要是: hate, take, owe, have, see 等。

I hate it when they talk with their mouths full of food.我讨厌他们满嘴食物时说话。

We take it that you will agree with us.我们认为你会同意我们的。

He will have it that our plan is really practical.他认为我们的计划确实可行。

三、表语从句

表语从句是在复合句中充当表语的名词性从句, 通常位于系动词之后, 可以接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, seem, remain 等。

1. 从属连词引导

My idea is that the child should be sent to school.我的看法是应把这个孩子送去上学。

My concern is whether he comes or not.我关心的是他到底来不来。

2. 连接代词引导

Fame and personal gain are what they're after at present. 他们目前所追求的是名利。

The problem is which method we should choose.问题是我们应该选择哪种方法。

3. 连接副词引导

A man's homeland is where his heart is. 一个人的故乡是他心灵的归宿。

The key is how we can solve this problem.关键是我们怎样才能解决这个问题。

四、同位语从句

同位语从句是在复合句中充当同位语的名词性从句, 同位语从句用来对其前面的抽象名词进行解释说明, 被解释说明的词和同位语在逻辑上是主表关系。这些名词主



要是表示抽象概念的词: evidence, fact, news, information, message, conclusion, demand, promise, idea, truth, advice, word, order, question, possibility, statement, warning 等。

1. 从属连词引导

I have no doubt that he will overcome all these difficulties.

毋庸置疑, 他会克服一切困难。

The fact that he succeeded in the experiment pleased everybody.

他的实验取得了成功, 这让大家很高兴。

Scientists have argued over the question whether there is life on other planets.

科学家一直在争论一个问题, 那就是其他星球上是否有生命体。

2. 连接代词引导

The question who should do the work requires consideration.

谁该做这项工作, 这个问题需要考虑。

They are discussing the problem which plan is more practical.

他们正在讨论哪个计划更实际这个问题。

3. 连接副词引导

I have no idea when I will be back from Shanghai.

我不知道什么时候从上海回来。

We can't solve the problem how we can travel faster than light.

我们无法解决如何超越光速的问题。

【真题演练】

23. Jim, you can be ____ you want to be, such as a doctor, a football player or a singer.

[2024]

A. whenever

B. whoever

C. whatever

D. when

20. ____ are going back to your hometown is the best news I have heard in a long time.[2023]

A. That you

B. It is that you

C. When you

D. You



24. It is no surprise _____ people have the saying for generations that “breakfast is the most important meal of the day”. [2023]

A. when

B. where

C. why

D. that

25. _____ makes me feel surprised is that he made a such success. [2022]

A. It

B. That

C. What

D. Which

30. _____ I can't understand is _____ he wants to change his mind. [2022]

A. That; that

B. Which; what

C. What; what

D. What; why



第七节 状语从句

状语从句的功能相当于副词，修饰主句中的动词、形容词、副词、介词短语和整个句子，也称为副词性从句。根据它在句中不同的语法功能，副词性从句分别为时间状语从句、地点状语从句、原因状语从句、条件状语从句、目的状语从句、让步状语从句、比较状语从句、方式状语从句、结果状语从句。

一、时间状语从句

用表示时间的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是时间状语从句。常见引导词：when, as, while, as soon as, before, after, since, till, until;

特殊引导词：the minute, the moment, the second, every time, the day, the instant, immediately, directly, by the time, no sooner... than..., hardly ...when..., scarcely...when...

1. when/while/as

when 表“当……时候”，通常指某一特定的时间点，主句与从句的动作同时发生。

When I opened the window, I saw him. 当我打开窗户时，我看见他了。

while 表“在……期间”，往往指一段时间。

While we were in America, we saw him twice. 我们在美国期间，曾见过他两次。

as “一边……一边”、“随着”

She was cooking as she was listening to the music. 她一边听音乐一边做饭。

“当……时”，指一个动作紧接着一个动作发生，从句通常用进行时。

As I was going out, it began to rain. 当我正要出门时，开始下雨了。

2. before/after

before 表“在……之前”，但在具体的语境下，它还可以有以下用法：

①“……才”

We had sailed four days and four nights before we saw land.

我们航行了四天四夜才看到陆地。

②“不到……就”

We hadn't run a mile before he felt tired. 我们跑了不到一英里，他就觉得累了。

③“趁……”

Please write it down before you forget it. 趁你还没忘记，请把它写下来。



④“还没来得及”

Before I could get in a word, he had measured me.

我还没来得及开口，他就已经给我做了测量。

after 表“在……之后”。

What did you do after you'd called the police? 你报警之后做了些什么？

3. since/until

since 表“自...以来”、“从...以后”。until 表“直到...为止”

Cath hasn't phoned since she went to Berlin. 卡斯自从去了柏林还没有打来过电话。

He didn't leave the office until his boss came back. 直到老板回来后，他才离开办公室。

4. by the time 表示“到……之时”

在一般情况下，如果从句的谓语动词用一般过去时，主句的谓语动词用过去完成时；如果从句的谓语动词用一般现在时，主句的谓语动词用将来完成时。

By the time you came back, I had finished this book.

到你回来时，我已经写完这本书了。

By the time you come here tomorrow, I will have finished this work.

你明天来这儿的时候，我将已经完成此工作了。

5. each time/every time 表“每次”

Each time he came to Harbin, he would call on me. 他每次来哈尔滨，总是来看我。

You grow younger every time I see you. 每次遇到你，见你更年轻了。

6. hardly (scarcely, rarely) ...when / before, no sooner...than 表“一……就……”

相当于 as soon as 之意。主句用过去完成时，从句用一般过去时。当 hardly, scarcely, rarely 和 no sooner 位于句首时，主句应用倒装语序。

He had no sooner arrived home than he was asked to start on another journey.

他刚到家，就被邀请开始另一旅程。

Hardly had I sat down when he stepped in. 我刚坐下，他就进来了。

He had hardly fallen asleep when he felt a soft touch on his shoulder.

他刚要入睡就感到肩膀上被轻轻触碰。



二、地点状语从句

地点状语从句通常由 **where** 引导，用来表达主句的动作发生的场所，其结构通常就是“**where+陈述句**”，从句可以放在句首或句末。

常用的引导词：**where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere.**

Where there is a will, there is a way. 有志者事竟成。

Generally, air will be heavily polluted where there are factories.

一般在有工厂的地方，空气污染都会很严重。

You can sit wherever you like. 你可以坐在任何你想坐的地方。

Wherever I am, I will be thinking of you. 不管我在哪里我都会想到你。

三、原因状语从句

用表示原因的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是原因状语从句。
常用引导词：**because, as, since, now that, in that, considering that, seeing that, given that.**

1. because/since/as

because 意为“因为”、“由于”，表原因的语气最强。

My friends dislike me because I'm beautiful and have achieved success in business.

我朋友不喜欢我，因为我长相漂亮又事业有成。

since 表示人们已知的事实，是不需强调的原因，常译成“既然”，通常放在句首。

Since we don't have class tomorrow, why not go out for a picnic?

既然我们明天没课，那为什么不出去野餐呢？

as 与 **since** 的用法差不多，所引出的理由在说话人看来已经很明显，或已为听话人所熟悉而不需用 **because** 加以强调。

As Monday is a national holiday, all government offices will be closed.

由于周一是法定假日，所有的政府机关都将休息。

2. provided/providing that/on condition that

表示“鉴于，由于，考虑到”

Now that you have grown up, you should be responsible for your actions.

既然你已经长大了，你就应该对自己的行为负责。

Seeing that it's raining heavily outside, we'd better stay at home.

鉴于外面雨下得很大，我们最好待在家里。



四、条件状语从句

用表示条件的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是条件状语从句。
常用引导词：if, unless, as long as; only if, providing/provided that, supposing that, in case that, on condition that 等。

1. if 表“如果”

If winter comes, can spring be far behind? 如果冬天来了，春天还会远吗？

2. unless 表示“如果不，除非”

Unless some extra money is found, the theater will close.

要是不能额外弄一些钱，剧院就将倒闭。

3. as long as/so long as 表示“只要”

As long as you keep on trying, you will achieve your dream.

只要你不断尝试，你就会实现你的梦想。

We can go for a picnic by the lake so long as the weather stays fine.

只要天气持续晴好，我们就可以去湖边野餐。

4. only if 表示“只有，只要”

强调主句的情况只有在从句所规定的条件得到满足时才会发生。

You can achieve your goal only if you have a strong will.

只有你有坚强的意志，你才能实现你的目标。

5. provided/providing that/supposing/suppose that/on condition that 表示“假如”

I shall go provided that it doesn't rain. 假如不下雨我就去。

Provided that you have enough courage, you can do anything you want.

只要有足够的勇气，你可以做任何你想做的事。

Suppose you have ten thousand pounds, what will you do with it?

假设你有一万英镑，你会怎么用它？

6. in case that 表述“万一，如果”

In case that we fail, we won't lose heart. 万一我们失败，我们决不会失去信心。

Take a hat with you in case the sun is very hot. 倘若太阳很热，你就把帽子戴上。



五、目的状语从句

用表示目的的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是目的状语从句。

常用引导词：so that, in order that;

特殊引导词：lest, in case, for fear that, in the hope that, for the purpose that

1. so that/in order that 表“以便,为了”

She looked down so that she should not see his eyes.

她垂下目光，使她看不到他的眼睛。

He left early in order that he should arrive on time. 他早早动身好按时到达。

2. lest, for fear that 和 in case 表“以免, 以防,万一”

I am punishing the child lest he should make the same mistake.

我惩罚那个孩子，以免他再犯同样的错误。

He was worried for fear that the child might hurt himself. 他很担心，生怕孩子会受伤。

Take an umbrella, in case it rains. 带把伞吧，以防下雨。

六、结果状语从句

用表示结果的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是结果状语从句。

常用引导词：so ...that..., such ...that..., to the degree that, to the extent that 等。

1. so...that/such...that 表示“如此……,以至于……”

通常构成形式是 so+形容词/副词+that, such (+a/an) (+形容词)+名词+that

There is so rapid an increase in population that a food shortage is caused.

人口增长如此迅速，以致造成了粮食短缺。

Mike is such an honest man that we all believe him.

迈克是如此诚实的人，我们都相信他。

2. to the degree that, to the extent that, to such a degree that

表示“到如此程度，以至于”

The damage was to the extent that the building had to be demolished.

损坏的程度达到了这座建筑物不得不被拆除的地步。

He was injured to such a degree that he couldn't walk for a month.

他受伤到如此严重的程度，以至于他一个月都不能走路。



七、让步状语从句

用表示让步的连词连接一个句子作状语，这样的主从复合句就是让步状语从句。

常用引导词: though, although, while, as, even if, even though;

特殊引导词: in spite of the fact that, whether...or..., no matter+疑问词或疑问词-ever。

1. although/though/as 表示“虽然, 尽管”

There is no such thing as a convincing argument, although every man thinks he has one.

根本就没有什么令人信服的论证, 虽然每个人都认为自己可以。

Though the sore be healed, a scar may remain. 伤口虽愈合, 但伤疤留下了。

Child as he is, he knows a lot. 虽然他是孩子, 但他懂很多。

2. even though/even if 表示“即使, 尽管”

Even though he's 24 now, he's still like a little child.

尽管他现在 24 岁了, 但还是像个小孩子。

Speak your mind, even if your voice shakes. 说出你的思想, 即使你的声音在颤抖。

3. while 表示“尽管”

while 引导让步状语从句一般位于句首。

While I know what you say, I can't agree with you. 我明白你说的, 但我还是不能同意。

While there was no conclusive evidence, most people thought he was guilty.

尽管没有确凿的证据, 大多数人还是认为他有罪。

4. whether...or...表示“不管……”

Whether you like him or not, he will come tonight.

不管你喜不喜欢他, 他今晚都会来的。

no matter+疑问词; 疑问词+ever 表“不管”“无论”引导状语从句时, 两者意思相同。

Whatever you say, I will not believe you. 无论你说什么, 我都不会相信你。

They don't last long no matter how careful you are.

不管你多么小心, 这些东西都维持不了多久。

八、方式状语从句

用表示方式的连词连接一个句子作状语, 这样的主从复合句就是方式状语从句。

方式状语从句表示动作的方式。



常用引导词: as, like, as if, as though, the way。

1. as 表“按照……方式”

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入国问禁, 入乡随俗。

2. like 表“好像”

He sat there smiling like it was his birthday. 他面带微笑坐在那儿, 像是过生日似的。

He looked like he had seen a ghost. 他看起来就像见到鬼了似的。

3. as if / as though 表“仿佛, 好像”

They completely ignore these facts as if they never existed.

他们完全忽略了这些事实, 就仿佛它们不存在似的。

Gary was behaving as though nothing had happened.

加里表现得好像什么也没有发生过。

4. the way... 表“按照……方式”

Sometimes we teach our children the way our parents have taught us.

有时, 我们用父母教导我们的方式教导我们的孩子。

九、比较状语从句

用表示比较的连词连接一个句子作状语, 这样的主从复合句就是比较状语从句。比较状语从句表达人或事物的属性或特征的不同程度, 主要用于形容词和副词的原级、比较级及最高级的句子之中。比较状语从句主要由三种连接词引导。

1. as...as...表“和……一样……”

as...as...结构中前一个 as 是副词, 后一个 as 是比较状语从句的连词。

一般用于同级比较, 常见于“as+形容词或副词+as”结构。

He woke up as suddenly as he had fallen asleep. 他醒来得和入睡一样突然。

在否定句中第一个 as 可用 so 代替。

The new smartphone isn't so expensive as the one I bought last year.

这部新智能手机没有我去年买的那部贵。

2. than 表“比……更……”

在有 than 的比较句子里, 主句中必须有比较级形式出现。

The youth of today are better off than we used to be.



今天的年轻人比我们过去的境况要好。

City dwellers have a higher death rate than country people do.

城市居民死亡率比农村居民高。

3. the more...the more... 表示“越……, 越……”

The harder I work, the greater progress I will make. 我越用功，进步就越大。

The more you seek security, the less of it you have. 你越追求安全,你越是缺少安全。

【真题演练】

17. They can't be an expert, _____ he or she reads 2,500 words every day. [2024]
- A. if not
B. despite
C. in case
D. unless
31. Substances will expand or contract _____ heated or cooled, but this is not the case with water. [2019]
- A. when they will be
B. if they will be
C. as they being
D. when
17. _____ this position offers you honor and power, it also gives you great responsibility. [2019]
- A. Because
B. For
C. While
D. Just
34. We all know that some things exist _____ we cannot see them with our own eyes. [2017]
- A. as soon as
B. as far as
C. even though
D. now that



第八节 特殊句式

一、倒装句

英语句子的基本语序通常是“主语在前，谓语在后”，在某些特殊情况下若将谓语动词的全部或部分放在主语前面，这样的语序被称为倒装句语序。倒装分为完全倒装和部分倒装。

（一）完全倒装

完全倒装是将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。

1. 表示地点、时间或方位等副词位于句首时。

here, there, now, then, thus 置于句首时。

Then came the chairman. 那时总裁来了。

Here is your letter. 你的信。

2. 表示地点的介词短语位于句首时。

Under the tree stood two tables and four chairs. 树下有两张桌子四张椅子。

In front of the house is sitting a dog. 在房子前面正坐着一条狗。

注意：上述全部倒装的句子主语必须是名词，如果主语是人称代词不能完全倒装。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。→ Here it comes.

Here he comes. 他来了。→ Here comes Tom.

Away they went. 他们走开了。→ Away went Tom and Mary.

（二）部分倒装

部分倒装是将句子中谓语动词的部分（助动词/情态动词/be）置于主语之前。

1. 否定或半否定的词或短语位于句首

no, not, never, seldom, little, hardly, scarcely, at no time, in no way, not until, hardly...when, no sooner...than, in no case, under/in no circumstances, not only...but also 等。

Never have I seen such a performance. 从未见过如此糟糕的表演。

No sooner had she got to school than she began to clean the classroom.

她一到学校就开始打扫教室。

注意：当 Not until 引出主从复合句，主句倒装，从句不倒装。



Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room.

母亲一直到孩子入睡后离开房间。

2. “only+状语”位于句首

Only in this way, can you learn English well. 只有这样，你才能学好英语。

Only after being asked three times did he come to the meeting.

叫了三次，他才来参加会议。

3. so...that, such...that 结构中的倒装

若 so 或 such 连同其修饰成分位于句首时，主句应部分倒装。

So frightened did he feel that he did not dare to move an inch. 他怕得动也不敢动。

4. so, neither, nor 的倒装

如果前面所述情况也适用于后者，

表达肯定的“也”：so+助 be 情+主语。

表达否定的“也”：neither/nor+助 be 情+主语。

Tom can speak French. So can Jack. 汤姆会讲法语，杰克也会。

If you don't go, neither/nor will I. 你不去，我也不去。

若主句出现两个不同句子类型或者既含肯定也含否定，用 so it is with sb 表示。

He went home and was upset, so it is with his younger brother.

他回到家心情很低落，他弟弟也是。

(三) 形式倒装

as, though 引导让步状语从句。as 引导的让步从句必须将表语、状语或动词原形提前（形容词、副词、分词、实义动词），though 可以不倒装，although 不能倒装。

Child as he is, he knows a lot. 尽管他年纪小，却知道很多事情。

Beautiful though the necklace was, we thought it was over-priced.

那条项链虽然很漂亮，我们认为价钱太高了。

二、强调句

强调句是为了加强句子语气，突出重点，通过语法手段对句子中的主语、宾语或状语进行强调，其句型为：it is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他。判定强调句的方法：去掉句型“it is/was + that/who”，句子在结构和意思上仍然完整，那就是强调句。



It was at the railway station that I met him yesterday. 昨天我是在火车站遇到他的。

→I met him at the railway station yesterday.

1. 陈述句的强调句

It is /was +强调部分+that (who) +其他部分

We will have a meeting in the hall next Wednesday. 下星期三我们将在大厅开会。

强调主语 It is we that/who will have a meeting in the hall next Wednesday.

强调宾语 It is a meeting that we will have in the hall next Wednesday.

强调地点状语 It is in the hall that we will have a meeting next Wednesday.

强调时间状语 It is next Wednesday that we will have a meeting in the hall.

2. 一般疑问句的强调句

Is /Was it +强调部分+that (who) +其他部分

Is it in the hall that we will have a meeting next Wednesday?

我们下星期三开会是在大厅吗?

3. 特殊疑问句的强调句

被强调部分（通常是疑问代词或疑问副词）+ is/ was + it + that/ who + 其他部分

Where is it that we will have a meeting next Wednesday? 我们下周三是哪里开会?

4. “not... until...” 句型的强调句

it is/was not until...that...

It was not until you point it out that I realized my mistake.

直到你给我指出来我才意识到自己的错误。

5. 谓语动词的强调

It is/ was... that... 结构不能强调谓语，如果强调谓语，用助动词 do/ does 或 did。

Do sit down. 务必请坐。

Do be careful when you cross the street. 过马路时，务必（千万）要小心啊！

三、反意疑问句

反意疑问句是在陈述句之后附加一个简短疑问句，表示对陈述部分的事实进行再次确认。一般情况下，遵循“前肯后否，前否后肯”的原则，即若陈述句部分是肯定形



式，反意疑问句部分用否定形式；若陈述句部分是否定形式，反意疑问句部分用肯定形式。两部分的人称、数和时态应保持一致。

基本用法如下：

1. 陈述句部分含有 few, little, hardly, seldom, never, not, no, no one, nobody, nothing, none, neither, nowhere 等这些表示否定或半否定意义的词时及 too...to 句型时，其反意疑问句需用肯定结构。

You hardly have time for concerts, do you? 你几乎没有时间去演唱会，对吗？

He seldom went home when in college, did he? 他上大学很少回家，对吗？

She dislikes smoking, doesn't she? 她不喜欢抽烟，对吗？

2. 陈述句部分主语是不定代词 everybody, everyone, anyone, anybody, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, none, neither 等，附加问句主语常用复数 they，也可用单数 he；若主语是不定代词 something, anything, everything, nothing，附加问句的主语通常用 it。

Nobody knows about it, do they/does he? 没有人知道这件事，对吗？

Someone knocked at the door when I was sleeping, didn't he/they?

在我睡觉时，有人来敲门对吗？

Nothing is too easy in the world, is it? 这个世上没有那么简单的事对吗？

3. 陈述句部分含有 ought to, used to, would rather, had better 时。

We ought to go now, oughtn't/shouldn't we? 我们该走了，不是吗？

There used to be an empty house, didn't there? 过去这儿有间空屋对吗？

You would rather I came here tomorrow, wouldn't you? 你宁愿我明天来这里，不是吗？

We had better stay calm when in danger, hadn't we?

遇到危险我们最好保持冷静不是吗？

4. 陈述句部分含有情态动词 must 时

(1) 陈述句部分是肯定句 must 表“必须”时，附加问句须用 mustn't 或 needn't。肯定问句用 must。

He must work hard at math, mustn't he? 他数学必须努力，对吗？

I must stay at home, mustn't I (needn't I)? 我必须待在家里，对吗？

You mustn't draw on the wall, must you? 你不要在墙上画画，好吗？

(2) 当 must 表猜测“必定”，附加问句谓语应该和 must 后的动词相呼应。



He must be there, isn't he? 他必定在这儿，不是吗？

He must have a big dog, doesn't he? 他肯定有条大狗，对吗？

You must have studied English for three years, haven't you?

你一定学英语很多年了，对吗？（对过去的推测，且没有具体的时间状语）

He must have finished it yesterday, didn't he?

他昨天肯定已经完成了，对吗？（对过去的推测，且有具体的时间状语）

5. 陈述句部分是祈使句时

当陈述句部分是肯定祈使句时，反意疑问句可用 will/won't/would/could you；当陈述句部分是否定句时，反意疑问句用 will you；let's 引出的祈使句，反意疑问句一般用 shall we；let us 引出的祈使句，一般用 will you。

Look at the blackboard, will you/ won't you? 看黑板好吗？

Don't do that again, will you? 不要再那样做了，好吗？

Let's go home, shall we? 我们回家，好吗？

Let me have a try, will you? 让我试一下，好吗？

【真题演练】

21. Under no circumstance _____ mobile phones in the middle of an exam. [2025]

A. students may use

B. may students use

C. may use

D. students use

25. No sooner had he sat down _____ somebody knocked on the door. [2024]

A. when

B. than

C. then

D. it

20. It was because of his good performance at the interview _____ he got the job with the big company.[2022]

A. so

B. what

C. that

D. which

23. Strange _____ it seems, we have never properly sat down and talked about this issue.[2022]

A. in spite

B. despite

C. even

D. though



28. Under no circumstances _____ to open the doors. [2020]

A. permit passengers

B. passengers are permitted

C. permits passengers

D. are passengers permitted



第三章 题型突破

第一节 听力理解

一、考情分析

听力理解部分主要测试考生理解所听短对话、长对话和短文的能力。听力材料为一般语言材料和实用交际材料，语速为每分钟 120 词。听力理解部分要求考生能理解听力材料的主旨和大意，能获取特定的信息细节，能根据内容进行推断，能理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。听力理解部分共 15 小题，分值为 15 分。题型为选择题和判断正误题，包含三个部分：Section A、Section B 和 Section C。

Section A 是简短对话，每组对话后给出一个问题，对话只读一遍，共 5 小题，分值为 5 分。Section B 是长对话，两个长对话后有两个或三个问题，每段对话读两遍，共 5 小题，分值为 5 分。Section C 是短文，题型为判断正误题，通常为一篇约 200 词的文章，读三遍，要求考生根据短文内容进行概括、分析、综合、记忆，对题干五个句子进行判断，符合原文信息标记为 A；不符合原文信息标记为 B。

二、备考指南

根据《重庆市普通高校“专升本”统一选拔考试大纲 大学英语》中听力考试要求考生能听懂普通话题的独白和对话；考生应能理解材料的主旨和大意，获取信息细节，根据内容进行推断，理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。针对此考核要求，考生在备考专升本听力时需注意以下方面：

（一）熟悉语音知识

在听力考试中，由于考生自己的发音不标准，在标准发音的听力考试中，辨别不出词汇；以及不熟悉英语的发音习惯，对于连读、失去爆破等语音现象不够熟悉，使得平时熟悉的单词也听不出来，看到听力文本材料后才恍然大悟。因此，考生除了掌握单词的正确发音外，还要能够准确区分单词的重度、连读及失去爆破等语音现象，学会辨别句子的节奏以及语调的变化。

1. 辨音



辨音，即辨别单词中出现的相似音素。英语中，由于音素相近或说话者的发音习惯会导致混音，使听者分辨不清，造成误解，所以辨音能力的高低是考生听力基本功强弱的直接表现，也是考生突破听力理解的重要一关。一些易混的音如下：

长音和短音，如：[u:]—[u],[ɔ:]—[ɒ],[i:]—[i],[ə:]—[ə],[ɑ:]—[ʌ]。

清辅音和浊辅音，如：[p]—[b],[k]—[g],[t]—[d],[f]—[v],[s]—[z]。

部分区域的人特有的障碍，如：[n]—[l]—[ŋ],[h]—[f],[r]—[l]。

两个单词或词组发音相同，但词形、词义不同，如：our 与 hour。

两个单词或词组发音、词形相近，但词义不同，如：horse 与 house。

两个单词或词组发音相近，词形、词义相近，如：stock 与 stalk 读音分别为[stɒk]与[stɔ:k]，stock 是“树干”的意思，stalk 是“茎”“秆”的意思。

2. 连读

当一个单词的结尾音与下一个单词的开头音相连接，从而使发音更加流畅。常见连读规则有：

(1) 辅音+元音连读：当一个单词以辅音结尾，紧接着的单词以元音开头时，辅音和元音通常会连读在一起。如：Leave it /li:v//ɪt/ → /li:vət/。

(2) 元音+元音连读：当一个单词以元音结尾，紧接着的单词也以元音开头时，中间可能会加入一个轻微的/j/或/w/音，以使发音更加顺滑。如：The apple → The /j/ apple, How about → How /w/ about。

(3) 辅音延长（辅音-辅音连读）：当一个单词以辅音结尾，紧接着的单词以相同的辅音开头时，这两个辅音常常会连读成一个音。如：hot tomato → /hotomato/。

(4) 辅音+辅音连读：在有些情况下，辅音与辅音也可以连读。如：would you 的读音是/wʊ'dʒu:/，而不是/wu'd ju:/。

3. 失去爆破（不完全爆破）

当一个爆破音（如/p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/）出现在特定的语境中时，发音器官的位置保持不变，但没有完全释放出气流。这种现象通常出现在爆破音后面紧跟着另一个爆破音或辅音的情况下。如：“sit down”中的/t/，可能听起来更像是“si'daʊn”。

(1) 爆破音相遇要失爆

a flat tire [ə'flæt'taɪə] 瘪了的车胎 → [ə'flæ'taɪə]

a good time [ə'gud'taɪm] 玩得好 → [ə'gu'taɪm]



(2) 爆破音在[f], [θ], [s], [ʃ], [h], [v], [ð], [z], [ʒ], [r]前要失爆

best friend['best'frend]最好的朋友→['bes'frend]

like this[laik'ðis]像这样→[lai'ðis]

(3) 爆破音在[tʃ], [tr], [ts], [dʒ], [dr], [dz]前要失爆

picture['piktʃə]图画→['pitʃə]

a good chance[ə'gud'tʃɑ:ns]好机会→[ə'gu'tʃɑ:ns]。

(4) 爆破音在[l]前要失爆

little['litl]小的→['lil]

hard life['hɑ:d'laif]艰苦的生活→['hɑ:'laif]

(5) 爆破音在[m], [n], [r]前要失爆

good morning['gud'mɔ:nɪŋ]早上好→['gu'mɔ:nɪŋ]

let me['let mi]让我→['lemi]

(二) 常见听力场景词汇

听力的基础是词汇，考生必须熟悉词汇的发音和含义，才能够听懂文章和对话的意思。其中，在对话中，场所词汇用得较多，考生需要有针对性地整理归纳。

1. 机场

航班相关: flight (航班), reserve/book a flight (预定机票), single/round ticket (单程/往返票), airline/airway (航空公司), non-stop flight (直飞航班), first/business/economy class (一等/商务/经济舱)

值机与登机: check in (值机), terminal (航站楼), passport (护照), window seat (靠窗的座位), check in bags (托运行李), carry-on bag (随身行李), boarding pass/card (登机牌), boarding gate (登机口)

其他: delay (延误), due (预期到达), get in (到达), board (登机), take off (起飞)

2. 餐馆

预定与点餐: reserve/book a table (订桌), eat out (出去吃饭), pub (酒吧, 酒馆), snack bar (小吃店, 快餐部), cafe (咖啡馆, 小餐馆), cafeteria (自助餐厅, 自助食堂), wait for a table (等位), order (点餐), menu (菜单), today's special (今日特价菜), starter (开胃菜), main course (主菜), wine list (酒水单)



食物与饮品: steak (牛排), cheese (奶酪), sandwich (三明治), bacon (培根), soup (汤), doughnut/donut (甜甜圈), appetizer (开胃菜), dessert (甜品), hamburger (汉堡包), coke (可口可乐), French fries (炸薯条)

服务与支付: service (服务), waiter/waitress (服务员), pay/have the bill (结账), tip (小费), The food here is tasty/delicious/tastes good. (这里的食物很好吃/可口), treat sb. to the meal (请某人吃饭), service charge (服务费), It's my treat. (我请客)

3. 酒店

预定与入住: make a reservation (预定房间), reception desk (接待处), check in (入住), check out (结账), single room (单间), a double room (双人间), suite (套间), room key (房间钥匙), ID card (身份证)

其他: reception (服务台), receptionist (服务员), Do you have a reservation Sir? (先生, 您预订了吗?), Have you got any vacant room? (有空房间吗?), All the rooms are occupied. (房间已满), Can I show you your room? (我可以带你去你的房间吗?), Can I carry your luggage? (我可以帮你提行李吗?)

4. 医院

医疗设施: aspirin (阿司匹林), emergence department (急诊室), ICU (intensive care unit, 特护病房)

疾病与治疗: treatment (治疗手段), take one's temperature/blood pressure (测量体温/血压), medicine: pills/tablets (药丸/药片), heart attack (心脏病), cold/flu (流感), have/catch a cold (感冒), headache (头痛), stomachache (胃痛), backache (背痛/腰痛), sore-throat (喉咙痛), cough (咳嗽), fever (发热)

5. 购物

购物场所: store (杂货店), department store (百货商场), shopping center (购物中心)。

商品信息: Commodity information (商品信息), size (尺码), color (颜色), style (样式), price (价格), expensive (贵的), cheap (便宜的), high (价格高的), low (价格低的), bargain (便宜货), popular/fashionable (流行的), in fashion (流行), out of fashion (过时的), brand (品牌)

支付方式: pay in cash (用现金支付), pay in check (用支票支付), credit card (信用卡), shop assistant (商店营业员), out of stock (脱销/缺货), in stock (有货)



6. 天气

天气状况: cloudy (阴), overcast (多云), thunder (打雷), strong/high wind (大风), tornado (龙卷风), typhoon (台风), storm (风暴), blizzard (暴风雨)

降水情况: It rains cats and dogs (下着倾盆大雨), downpour (倾盆大雨), shower (阵雨), clear up (天空放晴)

其他: put away clothes (下雨收起衣服), weather in London/Seattle (意指不好的天气), weather in California (意指好天气), vacation (假期) 和 flight (航班) (be delayed/cancelled by the bad weather, 因坏天气而延误/取消)

7. 电话

电话场景: operator (接线员), Extension six two six, please. (请转 626), The line is bad/busy/engaged. (电话占线), long distance call (长途电话), collect call (对方付费的电话), Hold on/up. (请稍等一下), I'll call back later/again. (我一会回电话), Sorry, I'm afraid you have the wrong number. (抱歉, 你打错电话了)

8. 数字计算

数字词汇: zero, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, hundred, thousand, million

时间词汇: hour, minute, second, am, pm, o'clock, quarter, half

价格词汇: dollar, cent, pound, euro, yuan, price, discount, offer

计算词汇: plus (加), minus (减), multiply (乘), divide (除), equal (等于), sum (总和)

9. 职业身份

职业: teacher (老师), doctor (医生), lawyer (律师), engineer (工程师), architect (建筑师), accountant (会计师), manager (经理), boss (老板), secretary (秘书), salesperson (销售员), waiter/waitress (服务员), librarian (图书管理员) chef (厨师), artist (艺术家)

身份: student (学生), boss (老板), colleague (同事), friend (朋友), family member (家庭成员), neighbor (邻居), customer (顾客), tourist (游客)

10. 家庭成员



Parents (父母) 与 children (孩子), husband (丈夫), wife (妻子), Siblings (兄弟姐妹), grandparents (祖父母), grandchildren (孙子女), Uncle (叔叔/舅舅), nephew/niece (侄子/侄女), Aunt (阿姨/姑姑), cousin (堂/表兄弟姐妹)

11. 工作/职业关系

boss (老板), employee (员工), colleagues (同事), supervisor (上司), subordinate (下属), partner (合作伙伴/合伙人), mentor (导师), mentee (被指导者/徒弟), client (客户), lawyer (律师), consultant (顾问)

12. 学校/教育关系

teacher (教师), student (学生), classmates (同学), professor (教授), graduate student (研究生), tutor (导师/家教)

13. 社交关系

friend (朋友), acquaintance (熟人), roommate (室友), neighbor (邻居), companion (同伴/伴侣)

14. 服务与被服务关系

customer (顾客), salesperson/shop assistant (店员/售货员), patient (病人), doctor/nurse (医生/护士), guest (客人), hotel staff (酒店员工), tourist (游客), tour guide (导游)

(三) 采取适当的做题技巧

1. 浏览选项、划关键词

在专升本听力考试中,考生要听到的内容与所给选项有着千丝万缕的联系。因此,播放 Directions 的时候是浏览选项的最佳时机,考生要抓住这短暂的间隙,抢先浏览选项并提炼出关键信息点,再找出选项间的联系。这有助于考生理清所听材料的线索,并根据这些线索有的放矢地听录音,从而捕捉关键信息。通过快速浏览选项考生应明确以下信息:

(1) 题干所涉及的主要人物、地点等。如果是场景类考题,应迅速联想起与该场景相关的词汇,全神贯注地倾听相关信息。



(2) 选项和录音内容的联系。一般四个选项都会和录音内容有或多或少的联系, 以使其能够造成干扰。这时, 就要寻找它们之间的关联点, 大胆地进行猜想, 再与听力材料相结合, 就可以迅速找出问题。

划关键词: 在浏览选项时, 可以划出主题词、定位词、判定词这三类关键词。

主题词: 四个选项都有的词, 是提示进入这道题的标志词, 可以用圆圈划出来。

定位词: 关键信息, 如时间、地点、大写、数字, 以及实义名词(不可替换的), 可以用横线划出来。

判定词: 最后再划出除以上两类词以外的词, 如 to, the, and 等, 多为动词、形容词、副词等, 可以用波浪线划出来。

2. 听前预测

无论是正确选项还是干扰选项, 都是依据听力材料的内容设置的, 都与听力材料的容存在着联系。因此, 将四个选项中的关键词结合起来, 可以大致推测出本题的考查范围进而在听音时有所侧重, 同时还可预测相应问题或者主题。

选项中一般有两种关键词: 第一种是在选项中重复出现的词, 第二种是选项中的词都围绕其展开的主题词。当选项中重复出现某个单词时, 这个关键词必然会在听力材料中出现, 考生需要关注与这个关键词同时出现的句子。

3. 抓住关键词、听层次

捕捉信息重点是听力测试中的重要一环, 不少考生在听力部分失分过多的根本原因就是听录音时抓不住重点, 只是盲目地逐字逐句地听, 这样会造成“捡了芝麻丢了西瓜”。因此, 在听录音时重点要放在实词及与问题相关的信息词上, 像 well, but, unfortunately, however 等起导向作用的词后的内容必须要留心; 还要注意答语的内容和语气, 因为绝大部分关键信息都在答语中, 往往就会在这些地方设置问题。听独白时要重视首句, 它常常是对短文内容的概括, 所以应努力抓住其中的关键词, 如谓语动词、名词、时间、地点、人物的身份、原因、结果等。同时在听的过程中注意听前两段和最后一段, 细节题需要找准关键点, 概括题需要大致了解材料的全文意思。

4. 短时记忆与笔记结合

在听力过程中, 我们的耳朵在捕捉声音信息, 大脑则在努力理解和记忆这些信息。但是, 有时候听力材料的信息量多, 且设计到选项中多个关键词, 单靠短时记忆记不住细节与区别。这时候记笔记就显得尤为重要。



考生可以一边听，一边快速地在选项旁写下关键词、时间、地点、人物、条件等选项区别点。这样，在回答问题时，即使我们的短时记忆有些模糊，也可以通过笔记来回忆和确认。而且，记笔记还可以帮助我们更好地梳理听力材料中的信息，让我们的思路更加清晰。

5. 调整心态、加大练习

听力训练中，要学会克服心理障碍，如紧张、焦虑等。可以通过多练习，逐步增强自信心。在平时练习中可将精听与泛听相结合：精听指的是仔细听，逐句理解；泛听则是指大量听取，不求甚解。两者结合，可以全面提升听力水平。

【真题演练】

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points) [2023]

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 short dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a question. You should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B and C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. A. Go to school. | B. Prepare a party. |
| C. Make a speech. | D. Arrange a meeting. |
| 2. A. Going to work by bus. | B. Buying a new car. |
| C. Looking for a new job. | D. Living near the company. |
| 3. A. Visit her office. | B. Repair her computer. |
| C. Lend her a bicycle. | D. Check her report. |
| 4. A. The man is going to work in the IT company. | |
| B. The woman has no idea about the IT company. | |
| C. The woman wants to work in the man's company. | |
| D. The company is among the top ones in the IT industry. | |
| 5. A. To apply for a job. | B. To ask for a sick leave. |
| C. To make an appointment. | D. To place an order. |



Section B

Directions: This part is to test your ability to understand short conversations. There are 2 recorded conversations in it. After each conversation, there are some questions. Both the conversations and questions will be spoken two times. You should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B and C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Conversation 1

6. A. She has got a job offer.
B. She has got a promotion.
C. Her company has launched a new product.
D. Her company has received a big order.
7. A. Buying a birthday gift.
B. Watching a movie together.
C. Giving a birthday party.
D. Having dinner together.

Conversation 2

8. A. When the Great Wall was built.
B. How he can get to the Great Wall.
C. Which tour group he should join.
D. How far away the Great Wall is.
9. A. It is quicker.
B. It is more comfortable.
C. It is cheaper.
D. It is less crowded.
10. A. Bus No. 18.
B. Bus No. 80.
C. Bus No. 89.
D. Bus No. 98.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to judge True(A) or False(B), write A or B on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered sentences according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your answers. Now the passage will begin.

11. How great it is to see so many of you come and join us in celebrating the 50th anniversary of our travel magazine.
12. A little more than fifteen years ago, we were sitting at our regular jobs, discussing how we saw our future, when we came up with the idea of joining our two hobbies, traveling and writing.
13. We always imagined that our tiny dream would come true so soon.



14. There were many special people who joined us and made it possible to create the name that we have today.
15. To all those people and those who joined us in our journey, I should say thank you again. Without your efforts we would never have been here.

蓝色森林专升本

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第二节 词汇和语法

根据大学英语考试大纲的要求，专升本英语第二道大题主要包括客观选择题和填空题，旨在测试考生对词汇和语法结构的运用能力，共设 20 小题，满分 20 分。通常情况下，语法题占据较大比重，大约 15 分，而词汇题的数目相对较少，大约 5 分。然而，近年来的填空题却未出现在考试中。尽管如此，在日常学习中，我们仍然需要进行相关练习，以巩固这一部分的知识。

一、语法题

例 1:

17. Our department has a large collection of books, _____ are in English. [2016]

- A. many of which B. many ones C. much of them D. their many

解题思路:

根据逗号不能连接两个句子的规则，可以看出后半句必须是一个从句，由此可知，只有 A 选项有 which 从句引导词，因此选 A。

从句题型答题技巧：分清引导从句的引导词。

例 2:

19. Most of the people who are visiting Britain _____ about the food and weather there. [2016]

- A. are always to complain B. always complain
C. have always complained D. will always complain

解题思路:

确定句子主干，most of the people 是主语，谓语是填空的地方，宾语是那里的食物和天气。who are visiting Britain 是由 who 引导的从句。然后分析选项，每个选项都有 complain 这个单词，推断出句子的主干含义就是大多数人抱怨那里的食物和天气。

A 选项 are always to complain 即 be to do sth 与 D 选项都属于将来时，因此 AD 属于同意选项，应该排除。C 选项 have complained 是完成时，含义和 always 不搭配。因此也排除。

时态题型答题技巧：弄清楚动作发生的时间。

例 3:

23. Only after food has been dried or canned _____ for later consumption. [2018]



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升本公众号

A. that it should be stored

B. should it be stored

C. should be stored

D. it should be stored

解题思路:

only+状语位于句首, 句子用部分倒装。所以, 根据此倒装规则, only+状语, 后面应该是助动词, be 动词或者情态动词, 选项中符合这一规则的是 BC。再后面的内容应该是主语, 符合这一规则的就只有 B 选项了。

倒装题型答题技巧: 熟记全部倒装和部分倒装的语法规则。

例 4:

28. No matter how frequently _____, the film always attracts a large number of youngsters. [2018]

A. showing

B. to be shown

C. shown

D. being shown

解题思路:

观察选项, 每个选项都是 show 这个单词, 根据题目中的主语 film 电影, 推测 show 应该翻译为放映。因此, 题干的含义是无论(这部电影)被放映得多么频繁, 这部电影总是能吸引大量的年轻人。show 这个单词应该是被放映。因此, show-shown, 选 C。

非谓语题型答题技巧: 找准逻辑主语, 分清逻辑主语和非谓语之间的关系。

例 5:

It is not desirable that Mark _____ to the job, because he has no relative experience. [2017]

A. is assigned

B. be assigned

C. will be assigned

D. has been assigned

解题思路:

根据主语从句虚拟语气的用法, 主语从句的谓语用 should+动词原形, should 可以省略。因此, 答案为 B 选项, 并且 should 被省掉了。

虚拟语气题型答题技巧: 判断此题是不是虚拟语气, 牢记每种虚拟语气正确的用法。

二、词汇题

专升本英语考试词汇题以测试学生词汇量大小和对词汇意义之间的细微区别的辨析为目的, 是一种英语基本功层面的测试。大都可以分为: 同义词近义词类、相似



词类、短语动词类、词汇搭配类和根据上下文选择词义类。以强大的词汇量作为后盾,辅之以正确、实用的解题技巧是在这一题型上取得高分的唯一途径。专升本英语词汇题主要考查动词词组、动词近义词、名词近义词、介词、副词等的用法和辨析。其中词汇用法重点考察动词词汇,尤其是动词词组的用法。

1. 基本解题策略

首先要正确理解题干的意思。然后根据前后意思,推断出空格部分所需词的意思。进一步判断所给 4 个选项的意思。遇到不认识的词或词组时,先在认识的词或词组中用排除法,排除掉错误的答案。根据题意最后确定合适的选项。重新把所选选项放到题干中,检查句意是否通顺。

2. 注意以下问题

词汇学习方法单一,大多习惯于背词汇表。不善于区分重点词汇和非重点词汇,平均用力。过于依赖中文释义理解词义。不善于通过语境猜测词义。词汇运用能力欠缺。对听说读写对词汇的巩固和强化作用认识不清。

3. 了解相关的词汇知识

语法和句法特征;与其他词汇形成的关系网;词形变化及派生形式;不同功能及在不同语境中的意义;搭配;联想关系和语用特征;有一个词义还是多个词义。

词汇题例题

1. He is not involved in his brother's business. Actually, he is totally _____ of what his brother is doing. [2019]

A. conscious

B. innocent

C. ignorant

D. naive

解析:他没有参与他兄弟的生意。事实上,他完全不知道他哥哥正在做的事情。A 表示“意识到的”;B 表示“清白的”;C 表示“(对某事物)不了解的”;D 表示“幼稚的”。

2. We simply can't understand the reason for the editor's _____ on facts and statistics. [2019]

A. assistance

B. command

C. insistence

D. resistance

解析:我们简直无法理解编辑坚持使用事实和统计数据的理由。A 表示“帮助,援助”;B 表示“命令,指示”;C 表示“坚持”;D 表示“抵制”。

3. Girls make up a small _____ of the students in this world-famous university. [2019]



A. share

B. size

C. proportion

D. amount

解析：在这所世界闻名的大学里，女生只占学生的小部分。A 表示“股份，分享”；B 表示“大小，尺寸”；C 表示“部分，份额，比例”；D 表示“数量”。a small proportion of the students 小部分学生。an amount of 通常用于修饰不可数名词，如 an amount of time（一段时间）an amount of money（一笔钱）an amount of information（一些信息）。

4. The birds sang to warn other birds off their _____. [2019]

A. district

B. territory

C. region

D. circle

解析：这些鸟唱歌警告其他鸟离开它们的领地。A 表示“地区，区域”；B 表示“领土，领地”；C 表示“地区，区域”；D 表示“圆”。

5. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window. [2019]

A. vision

B. picture

C. view

D. look

解析：虽然我喜欢这房子的外观，但真正使我决定买下它的是窗外美丽的景色。A 表示“视力，视野”；B 表示“图画，绘画”；C 表示“（从某处看到的）景色，风景”；D 表示“样子，外观”。

三、填空题

1. 语法填空题

分析句子结构：确定句子的主干部分，判断所缺成分是主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语还是补语等，根据不同成分的特点和语法规则来选择合适的词。比如，若缺主语，通常用名词、代词或动名词等；缺谓语则考虑动词的时态、语态和主谓一致等。

考虑词性变化：根据句子意思和语法要求，确定所给词需要进行的词性变化。如形容词变副词（修饰动词、形容词或其他副词）、名词变动词（根据语境需要表示动作）等。

注意固定搭配：牢记常见的动词短语、介词短语、形容词短语等固定搭配。如“be good at”“pay attention to”等，根据搭配来确定所填单词。

2. 单词填空题



理解上下文语境：通读整个句子或段落，把握整体语境和逻辑关系，根据上下文推测所缺单词的大致意思和词性。例如，通过“but, however”等词可判断出前后句的转折关系，“and, also”等词则表示并列或递进关系。

利用语法线索：根据句子的语法结构和语法规则来确定单词形式。如名词的单复数、动词的时态和语态、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级等。

检查拼写和语法：填完单词后，仔细检查拼写是否正确，单词的形式是否符合语法要求，包括主谓一致、时态一致、名词的数和格等方面。

3. 短文填空题

快速浏览全文：了解文章的主旨大意、体裁和结构，明确文章的话题和大致内容，为填空做好准备。

先易后难：先填写那些明显的、确定的空，如固定搭配、常见词汇等。随着文章理解的深入，再去解决较难的空。

复读检查：完成填空后，再次通读全文，检查所填内容是否使文章逻辑通顺、语法正确、语义连贯。同时，检查单词的拼写、大小写、词性变化等是否正确。

填空题例题：

(1) 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)

- ① Exactly _____ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.
- ② Pick yourself up. Courage is doing _____ you're afraid to do.
- ③ It doesn't matter _____ you pay by cash or credit card in this store.
- ④ You should make her know _____ she says matters to you.
- ⑤ Scientists study _____ human brains work to make computers.
- ⑥ It suddenly occurred to him _____ he had left his keys in the office.
- ⑦ Bunny still couldn't think of _____ he wanted as a special present.
- ⑧ The reason why he failed is _____ he was too careless.
- ⑨ It is by no means clear _____ the president can do to end the strike.
- ⑩ The notice came around two in the afternoon _____ the meeting would be postponed.

(2) 语法填空

Your local community is the area near your home _____ you work, play and go to school, the neighborhood where your family make connection with other people, and the



place you like to belong _____. People are very social animals. We have the need _____ (talk) and interact with other human beings. We often understand ourselves _____ (good) when we discuss our opinions, emotions and activities with other people. _____ (make) more connections with friends and family lets us put aside our worries and focus on the things that are more important and the people we care about.

四、备考建议

1. 掌握基础词汇和短语

建议考生设定每日学习目标，学习 15-30 个高频词汇或常用短语，特别是在考试中常见的词汇。这可以帮助考生在短时间内积累起大量实用词汇。例如，可以将词汇分为不同主题，如家庭、工作、旅行等，有序地进行学习。使用词汇卡片或手机应用程序来帮助记忆。在学习的同时，应通过定期复习巩固记忆。

2. 强化语法知识

必须扎实掌握英语基本语法规则，包括时态、句型结构、主谓一致、定语和状语的用法等。建议使用语法书籍或在线资源进行系统学习。针对不同语法点（如时态、从句、被动语态等），制定详细的复习计划。可针对每个语法点进行专项练习，确保对每个知识点的理解和应用。注意总结常见错误及其解决方案，避免在考试中犯同样的错误。

3. 多做练习题

通过历年真题、课后习题以及模拟题进行练习，掌握解题的技巧和方法。建议每周至少完成 5 套不同类型的练习题，以提高自己的解题速度和准确性。每周设定小测验，以确保对词汇和语法知识的掌握。可选择选择题和填空题形式，评估自己的学习效果。

4. 总结错题

在做练习时，记录下遇到的错误及其正确答案和解析，定期回顾。这能帮助考生自我审视和改进，避免在相似情况下再次犯错。



第三节 阅读理解

一、考情分析

阅读理解部分主要测试考生的篇章理解能力和通过阅读材料获取信息的能力。阅读内容为一般阅读材料和常见实用性文字材料。本部分共 4 篇短文，分值为 40 分，题型包括选择题、填空题和匹配题。其中，前两篇阅读材料各 5 小题，总共 10 小题，总分为 20 分，题型为选择题。要求考生根据文章内容从四个选项中选出正确答案。第三篇阅读材料共 5 小题，分值为 10 分，题型为填空题。要求考生在充分理解原文的基础上，根据所给文章的相关内容补充缺少的部分，补充的内容通常不多于 3 个单词。第四篇阅读材料共 5 小题，分值为 10 分，题型为匹配题。要求考生根据阅读材料选出与所给信息相匹配的内容。

考纲要求考生能读懂各类题材的文章，并能从中获取相关信息。考生应能：

- (1) 理解文章的主旨和大意
- (2) 了解事实和细节
- (3) 根据文章所给信息进行判断和推理
- (4) 根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义
- (5) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度

二、备考指南

(一) 扩大词汇量

1. 制定词汇学习计划

根据自己的时间和基础，确定每天要学习的词汇量。基础较好的考生可以每天学习 50 - 100 个新单词，同时复习旧词；基础一般的考生每天学习 20 - 50 个新单词。可以将单词学习时间安排在早上和晚上，早上主要是初次记忆，晚上进行复习巩固。

2. 词汇学习方法

利用词汇书或 App：选择专升本词汇书或 App 背单词，在学习时，可以结合单词的音标、词性、例句来记忆。

通过阅读积累：在平时的阅读练习中，遇到生词要及时查阅并记录下来。把这些生词放在文章的语境中去理解记忆，效果会更好。比如，在阅读一篇关于科技发展的



文章时，遇到“artificial intelligence（人工智能）”这个词组，结合文章内容可以更好地理解它的含义和应用场景。

使用记忆技巧：如词根词缀记忆法。许多单词是由词根加上前缀或后缀构成的。以“un-”这个前缀为例，它表示“不，非”的意思，“unconscious”就是“无意识的”。以及其他如联想记忆法（通过音、形、单词结构等与义进行联想）、思维导图记忆法（以某个单词为基础，根据该单词的形式、意思等将这个单词与其他单词联系起来。）分类记忆、故事串记等方法

3. 定期复习，重在坚持

培养定期复习的良好学习习惯，让大脑适应节奏依艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线，学后遗忘快，定期复习可减缓遗忘，每次复习强化记忆，从浅层次向深层次转化，加深对单词理解与运用。

放弃不难，但坚持一定很酷！设定适合自己的目标，分解成每日小任务，以成就感激励自己；可找学习伙伴一起学习、互相监督鼓励，交流学习技巧，增添学习趣味；甚至可以设奖励机制，完成阶段任务后奖励自己，将学习与奖励关联，提高坚持动力。

（二）掌握阅读方法

英语阅读的方法很多，根据不同的目的，所达到的阅读效果也不一样，最常用的方法是略读（Skimming）、寻读（Scanning）和精读（Intensive Reading）。

1. 略读（Skimming）

目的：主要是为了获取文章的主旨大意。通过快速浏览文章的标题、首尾段、每段的首句和尾句等关键部分，了解文章的大致内容。例如，一篇文章的标题是“Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Shopping”，从标题就可以初步判断文章是在讨论网上购物的优缺点；再看首尾段，开头可能会引出网上购物这个话题，结尾可能会总结其对社会和消费者的影响。

技巧应用：阅读时视线要快速移动，跳过细节部分，关注文章的结构和主题相关的词汇。比如，在一篇科技文章中，看到“innovation”“technology breakthrough”等词汇，就能大概知道文章与科技创新有关。

2. 寻读（Scanning）



目的：用于查找特定的细节信息。当题目中涉及到时间、地点、人物等具体细节时，使用扫读技巧可以快速定位答案所在的段落或句子。

技巧应用：明确题目中的关键词，如人名、地名、数字等，带着这些关键词在文章中快速寻找与之匹配的内容。例如，题目问 “When did the first World Expo take place?” 就可以快速扫描文章中出现的年份数字和 “World Expo” 相关的内容来找到答案。

3. 精读 (Intensive Reading)

目的：主要是为了深入理解文章中的长难句、复杂的观点以及作者的态度等。对于理解文章的细节、推理判断和词义猜测等题型很有帮助。

技巧应用：在精读时，要仔细分析句子结构，理解每个单词的含义以及它们之间的语法关系。对于长难句，可以采用划分句子成分的方法，例如，“The fact that he passed the exam with high scores, which surprised all of us, shows his hard - working.” 这个句子中，“that he passed the exam with high scores” 是同位语从句，用来解释说明 “the fact”，“which surprised all of us” 是一个非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的整个句子。

三、题型分析及解题策略

(一) 阅读单选题

根据阅读题目设置目的和做题要求，阅读理解可分为五种题型：事实细节题、推理判断题、主旨大意题、词义猜测题以及观点态度题。

1. 事实细节题

事实细节题主要考查学生准确把握文章具体信息的能力。这是最常见的阅读理解题型，所占比重大，但难度不大，但是在查找信息时，一定要理解题意，准确定位答案出处。这类题的方法一般先用寻读法找出与问题相关的词语或句子，再对相关部分进行细读，找到答案。

这类题型常见的提问方式有：

According to the passage, when/where/why/how/who/what/which/how many...?

Which of the following statements is true/wrong...?

注意：做事实细节题，一定注意审题，如题目中是 “true” 还是 “not true”；选项中可能出现一些文字、意义上的转换干扰，所以很少能找到一模一样的现成答案，要注意审题。

2. 推理判断题



推理判断题要求学生根据文章内容或结构做出合乎逻辑的推论。这类题型难度较大,主要考查学生的逻辑推理能力、数字推理能力、语言分析及综合归纳能力。推理判断题的选项颇具干扰力,也是造成其难度较大的原因。一般来说,只是原文的简单重述,非推断而来的结论视为干扰项;看似推论,但实际上与原文不符的视为干扰项;常识表达正确,但不能从原文中推断出来的视为干扰项;纯属主观臆断的皆视为干扰项。

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

The passage implies/ suggests that _____.

What can we learn from the passage?

Which of the following might be discussed after the passage?

3. 主旨大意题

主旨大意题考查学生抓取主要信息的能力。这类题型要求学生把握文章的结构形式以及推理过程,利用文章主要信息把握脉络,并进行归纳总结,概括文章主题。这类题型通常出现在议论文和说明文中,答案主要从主题句或关键词中得出,也就是说主旨大意题的出题点也就是主题句经常出现的地方。如文章的首尾句,各段首尾句,特殊标点符号前后的内容。

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

What's the main idea of the passage?

What's the best title for the passage?

This passage tells us _____.

What does the passage mainly discussed?

4. 词义猜测题

词义猜测题考查学生通过上下文线索理解文中词汇、短语或句子的能力。主要目的不是考查词汇量,而是能否根据上下文意思、结构及指代关系等来分析词语或句子。主要有以下几种考查方式:

- ① 考查学生熟悉的词语,但在文章中有引申或指代的意义;
- ② 考查学生常用词,但考查的是该词比较生僻的含义;
- ③ 考查的是生词,只有通过上下文才能理解;



④ 考查代词，需要确定其在文中所指代的内容。

此类题型需特别注意：若所考词比较生僻难懂，后面往往会给出定义，多为判断句或同位语；还要注意文中的近义对比和转折，都是找出正确答案的关键。

5. 观点态度题

观点态度题主要考查学生理解作者观点、态度及情感倾向的能力。作者的语气态度一般不会直接写在文章中，只有通过作者的用词及其修饰手段进行体会。做此类题可简单将作者的态度、观点进行分类：主观或客观、肯定或否定、积极或消极，然后再根据关键词确定答案。

此类题型常见的提问方式有：

What's the attitude of the author towards...?

How does the writer feel about...?

The purpose of the author in writing this passage is...?

What's the tone of the passage?

常见表语气态度的词有：

critical 批评的

doubtful 怀疑的

neutral 中立的

objective 客观的

subjective 主观的

indifferent 不关心的

optimistic 乐观的

pessimistic 悲观的

总体来说，阅读理解的答题步骤为：

- ① 首先快速浏览题干和每段首句，了解文章材料以及问题类型；
- ② 快速阅读文章，了解大意和重点，若有与题干相关的内容可先做标记；
- ③ 用最快速度重读问题，再返回文章找到有联系的地方，完成有把握的问题；针对没有把握的题，再重读文章，分析线索，集中解决。

【阅读范例】

All too often, a choice that seems sustainable (可持续的) turns out on closer examination to be problematic. Probably the best example is the rush to produce ethanol (乙醇) for fuel from corn. Corn is a renewable resource—you can harvest it and grow more, almost limitlessly. So, replacing gas with corn ethanol seems like a great idea.

One might get a bit more energy out of the ethanol than that used to make it, which could still make ethanol more sustainable than gas generally, but that's not the end of the



problem. Using corn to make ethanol means less corn is left to feed animals and people, which drives up the cost of food. That result leads to turning the fallow land — including, in some cases, rain forest in places such as Brazil — into farmland, which in turn gives off lots of carbon dioxide (CO_2) into the air. Finally, over many years, the energy benefit from burning ethanol would make up for the forest loss. But by then, climate change would have progressed so far that it might not help.

You cannot really declare any practice “sustainable” until you have done a complete life-cycle analysis of its environmental (环境的) costs. Even then, technology and public policy keep developing, and that development can lead to unforeseen and undesired results. The admirable goal of living sustainably requires plenty of thought on an ongoing basis.

1. What might directly cause the loss of the forest according to the text ?

- A. The growing demand for energy to make ethanol.
- B. The increasing carbon dioxide in the air.
- C. The greater need for farmland.
- D. The big change in weather.

答案 C

本题考查事实细节。从题干中的 the loss of forest 可定位原文在第二段“*That result leads to turning the fallow land — including, in some cases, rain forest in places such as Brazil — into farmland.*”可知导致森林减少的直接原因是农田的增加, 故选 C。

2. The underlined word “it” in the second paragraph refers to “_____”.

- A. the energy benefit B. the forest loss C. climate change D. burning ethanol

答案 A

本题考查词义猜测。it 作为代词必定指代前文的内容, “Finally, over many years, the energy benefit from burning ethanol would make up for the forest loss. But by then, climate change would have progressed so far” 从此句可知, 从燃烧乙醇获得的能源优势可以弥补森林的缺失。但气候的变化带来的影响会让这种弥补起不了太大作用, 故选 A。

3. The author thinks that replacing gas with corn ethanol is _____.

- A. impractical B. acceptable C. admirable D. useless

答案 A



本题考查推理判断。根据出题顺序，阅读最后一段可知，用 corn 代替 gas 是不切实际的，会来到很多不可预见的问题，故选 A。

4. Why does the author referred that the cost of food will go up?

- A. Because corn is a renewable resource and we can harvest it
- B. Because it will lead to turning the fallow land into farmland.
- C. Because the use of corn will reduce the people or animal's food.
- D. Because the demand for food is increasing.

答案 C

本题考查事实细节。根据题干 the cost of food 可定位到原文“Using corn to make ethanol means less corn is left to feed animals and people”，可知用 corn 制造乙醇会导致人类和动物食用的 corn 减少，直接或间接地导致食物价格上涨，故选 C。

5. What does the author mainly discuss in the text?

- A. Technology.
- B. Sustainability.
- C. Ethanol energy.
- D. Environmental protection.

答案 B

本题考查主旨大意。根据全文内容，作者主要通过 corn 的例子谈论可持续性能源的判断依据以及一些相关事实结果，故选 B。

（二）阅读填空题

1. 解题思路

（1）快速浏览题目

先快速浏览一下填空题目，勾画关键词，并通过上下文的关系以及句子语法来推测填空内容。

（2）把握文章大意

阅读文章的首段和每段的首句，以快速了解文章的主题和大致内容；留意文章中的转折词、强调词和因果词等信号词，有助于更好地理解文章的逻辑结构。

（3）寻读关键词

在文章中寻找与填空题目中的关键词相关的词汇或短语；这些关键词可能直接出现在填空处，也可能通过同义词、近义词或反义词等形式出现。

2. 填写答案要点

（1）确保语法正确



注意词性和词形变化：根据填空处的语法要求和上下文语境，确定单词的词性和正确的词形。若填形容词，要考虑是用原级、比较级还是最高级；若是动词，考虑是填谓语还是非谓语，谓语要注意时态、语态以及是否需要第三人称单数形式等；若是名词要注意单复数。

(2) 拼写准确无误

仔细检查填写答案的拼写。对于一些容易拼写错误的单词，要特别注意，在平时的学习中多积累易拼错单词的正确拼写，养成良好的拼写习惯。

(3) 注意填写形式（大小写、单位等）

若填空处在句首，需要注意首字母大写；若填空在表格需要注意同类型的形式，比如同等类型空格填的英文书写数字，带了价格单位，则需要根据同样的形式进行填空。

【阅读范例】

Fees, Finances and Recognition of Prior Learning

Tuition fees

Tuition fees vary between UTS (University of Technology Sydney) courses and must be paid in advance of each session. Textbooks and other course materials are additional expenses.

The fees for any session are determined by the number of credit points being undertaken in that session. Unless noted, the quoted session tuition fee assumes you will enroll in a standard 100 percent credit point load for your chosen course, which is normally 24 credit points per session. Your actual session course cost may differ from this figure depending on the course and the number of credit points taken per session.

Fees listed are correct for 2021 only and are subject to an increase each calendar year. All fees listed are for 24 credit points in a session unless otherwise stated.

Student Services and Amenities Fee

Australian universities charge a Student Services and Amenities Fee(SSAF) to support the maintenance of a range of student services at universities. At UTS, the SSAF provides support to Students' Association sponsored activities. This includes the second-hand bookstore, services for skills and language development, the UTS Students Legal Centre, food, beverage and retail outlets, and students clubs run by Activate UTS.



The SSAF is applicable to all students at UTS. You are required to pay it in Autumn and Spring sessions in which you are enrolled. Your liability for the SSAF is based on your enrolled study load as at the census date. Students withdrawing after the census date are not eligible for a refund or remission of this fee.

To give you an estimate of the cost, in 2020 the SSAF was \$151.50 per session for fulltime students (those with a study load of 18 credit points and above per session). the SSAF is subject to an annual government set indexation increase.

Health Cover

You are required to arrange Overseas Student Health Care (OSHC) for the entire time that you are in Australia on a student visa. It is also a visa condition, and your responsibility as a student, to purchase and maintain this health cover throughout your stay in Australia.

OSHC is insurance to assist international students to meet the costs of medical and hospital care that they may need while in Australia. OSHC will also pay limited benefits for pharmaceutical and ambulance services.

Medibank is the UTS preferred provider for OSHC, but you may purchase OSHC from an authorized provider of your choice. The cost of cover may differ between insurers and the plan you choose. Please note that you will need to submit evidence of your OSHC arrangements when you lodge your visa application with the Department of Home affairs.

Recognition of Prior Learning

Your prior learning may be considered for credit towards a UTS graduate coursework program where the prior learning is related to assessable components of the course. Submit your application for recognition of prior learning along with your International Students Application form.

1. How much a student pays for a session depends on the number of _____ he is working on in that session.

答案 credit points

根据关键词 “pays for a session” “the number of” 可定位到 “**Tuition fees**” 中的第二段 “The fees for any session are determined by the number of credit points being undertaken in that session.” 可知，一个学生每学期的付费取决于该学期所修的学分数量，所以此处应填 “credit points”。

2. UTS is one of those universities which charge SSAF to support _____ of Students' Association.



答案 sponsored activities

根据关键词 “Students’ Association” “support” 可定位到 “**Student Services and Amenities Fee**” 第一段 “At UTS, the SSAF provides support to Students’ Association sponsored activities.” 即悉尼科技大学收取学生服务和设施费 (SSAF) 是为了支持学生会赞助的活动, 所以填 “sponsored activities”。

3. In 2020, a student who had a study load of 20 credit points paid _____ as SSAF for a session.

答案 \$151.50

根据关键词 “2020” 以及判定出空格处应填金额, 可定位到 “**Student Services and Amenities Fee**” 部分 “in 2020 the SSAF was \$151.50 per session for fulltime students (those with a study load of 18 credit points and above per session).” 题目中提到学生每学期修 20 个学分属于全日制学生范畴, 所以每学期要支付的 SSAF 费用就是 \$151.50, 故填 “\$151.50”。

4. You can buy your medical insurance for the whole time of your stay in Australia at _____ or other authorized providers.

答案 Medibank

根据关键词 “medical insurance” “authorized provider” 可定位到 “**Health Cover**” 部分 “Medibank is the UTS preferred provider for OSHC, but you may purchase OSHC from an authorized provider of your choice.” 意思是在悉尼科技大学首选的医疗保险公司 Medibank 或者其他授权的供应商那里购买海外学生医疗保险 (OSHC), 并分析空格处填写企业或者地点, 所以此处填 “Medibank”。

5. To make your _____ recognized as credit, you should hand in your application together with your International Student Application form.

答案 prior learning

根据关键词 “recognized” “International Student Application form” 可定位到 “**Recognition of Prior Learning**” 部分 “Submit your application for recognition of prior learning along with your International Students Application form.” 可知, 要想让先前的学习经历被认可为学分, 需要连同国际学生申请表一起提交申请。同时, 也可分析短横



线处和“recognized”对比在标题处“**Recognition of Prior Learning**”就可快速填出答案“prior learning”。

（三）阅读匹配题

1. 题型介绍

专升本英语匹配阅读题材广泛，可能涉及社会文化、科技教育、日常生活、环保健康等；体裁较为多样；题目陈述的形式多为概括文章某方面内容、文章主旨、观点或某个具体细节等；其篇幅较长，题文不同序，难度较大，考生需要掌握一定的做题技巧，并注意把握好时间。

2. 解题思路

（1）快速浏览文章标题和首尾句（略读）

标题往往能直接揭示文章的主题，浏览标题对文章大致内容有初步了解；句通常引出文章主题，尾句可能是对文章内容的总结或者升华，关注首尾句，可以把握文章的核心观点及大致结构，为后续进一步阅读和匹配做准备。

（2）仔细阅读题目陈述并划出关键词

确定关键信息：分析每个题目句子，把能够体现核心内容、便于定位的词或短语标记出来，这些关键词可以是名词（如人名、地名、事物名称等）、动词（表示具体行为动作的词）、形容词（描述事物特征的词）以及一些限定词（如 first、most 等）。

（3）再次阅读文章，定位关键信息（扫读与精读结合）

扫读找线索：带着题目中的关键词回到文章中快速查找与之匹配的内容。注意关键词可能会有同义替换的情况，如，找关于“improve memory”的内容时，文章里可能出现“enhance memory”“boost memory”等类似表达来阐述相关内容。

精读做判断：当通过扫读找到可能相关的区域后，要进行精读，仔细分析这部分内容是否确实与题目陈述相符，从含义、逻辑等方面进行准确判断。

（4）由易到难进行匹配并进行标记

做题时保持先易后难的原则，先解决简单的题，进行标记和排除后，再解决线索交少的题。如若实在解决不了，考虑是否有张冠李戴的情况，或替换关键词再次寻读。

【阅读范例】

Building Design: Form vs Function



公益伴学老师（入群免费领配套网课
在线答疑、智能刷题小程序等权益）



升本公众号

[A] At the start of the twentieth century, Louis Sullivan, one of the creators of modern architecture, said that “form follows function”. The term “functionalism” is used to describe the idea behind architecture which primarily focuses on the purpose of a building. However, many people disagree with this and feel that beauty is a more important factor in architectural design. In the modern world, it seems that most architects try to combine both ideas, aiming to create buildings which are both functional and inspiring in their beauty.

[B] The reason for creating a building in the first place — its use — is clearly very important. When building an airport terminal, for example, you need to think of the needs of passengers as well as planes. Passengers want to get to their plane as quickly as they can, and planes need to be parked in a way which maximizes their ease of use. As such, many airport terminals have a circular shape with satellite areas. Residential homes need to have enough space for a family, art galleries need wall space to show pictures and factories need to produce goods as efficiently as possible. Each type of building has a different function, and, therefore, it has a different form.

[C] on the other hand, many people believe that architects have a wider responsibility to society than just designing functional buildings. Beautiful, well-constructed buildings are a symbol of a civilized society and they reflect well on a business or the reputation of the owner. Ugly public buildings, however, can project a negative image of the organization. People say that living or working in an ugly place creates a depressing and uninspiring environment. In contrast, an attractive building can make people feel happier and increase their motivation to work.

[D] In theory, there seems to be no reason why architecture cannot be both functional and beautiful. Yet in practice, this can cause problems. The Modern International style of the 1920s and 1930s, an example of which is the Guggenheim Museum in New York, was supposed to combine beauty with function. Many consider the museum’s white spiral ramp beautiful, but there have been complaints that it is impractical, as it is difficult to stand back to view the art. Also, the ramp is so narrow that it can become overcrowded. The Farnsworth House by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe is another icon of beautiful design which demonstrates the idea that “less is more”. However, critics have attacked it for a lack of privacy because of the huge glass windows. It also has a leaky flat roof and has been repeatedly flooded. It seems that even these two celebrated designs have problems with functionality.



[E] If architects focus only on function, buildings may be cold, ugly and uninteresting. There is no doubt that a building with a beautiful form is something we can all appreciate. On the other hand, if they focus only on making it look beautiful, the building may be completely impractical. Therefore, building these two ideas is necessary to create the perfect piece of architecture.

1. It is not always easy to do well both in form and function, as shortcomings in several famous buildings have shown.

答案: D

该题提到在建筑设计中同时兼顾形式和功能并不总是容易的事情, 因为一些著名的建筑已经显示出它们的缺点。划出关键词为“form and function”以及“shortcomings in several famous buildings”。对应到 D 段“In theory, there seems to be no reason why architecture cannot be both functional and beautiful. Yet in practice, this can cause problems.” 理论上建筑可以同时具备功能性和美观性, 但在实践中这可能会带来问题, 并举了两个著名建筑例子来说明即使是著名的设计也存在功能性的问题。

2. The appearance of a building can reflect either positively or negatively on its owner.

答案: C

该题提到建筑物的外观可以对其所有者产生正面或负面的影响。划出关键词为“appearance” “reflect” “positively or negatively” “owner”。对应 C 段中 “Beautiful, well-constructed buildings..... reflect well on a business or the reputation of the owner. Ugly public buildings.....project a negative image of the organization.” 提到美观的建筑能对企业或所有者的声誉有积极影响, 丑陋的建筑则有消极影响, 与题目相匹配。

3. The first consideration in the design of a building should be its purpose.

答案 B

该题提到在建筑设计中, 首先要考虑的是建筑的目的。划出关键词为“first consideration”和“purpose”。对应 B 段 “The reason for creating a building in the first place—its use—is clearly very important.” 强调建筑首先要考虑其用途, “reason for creating.....in the first place” “use” 与题目 “first consideration” “purpose” 是同义表达。

4. It is necessary for architects to combine function with form.

答案 E



该题提到建筑师需要结合功能和形式。关键词为“combine function with form”，对应 E 段 “Therefore, building these two ideas is necessary to create the perfect piece of architecture.” 表明将功能与形式这两个理念相结合对于创造完美建筑是有必要的，与题目表达意思相符。

5. More than one hundred years ago, a famous architect favored function over form.

答案 A

该题提到一百多年前，一位著名的建筑师更喜欢功能而不是形式。关键词 “more than one hundred years ago” “famous architect” “favored function over form”。对应 A 段 “At the start of the twentieth century, Louis Sullivan, one of the creators of modern architecture, said that ‘form follows function’ ” 题中的同义替换为 “At the start of the twentieth century” 和 “form follows function”。在 20 世纪初，现代建筑的创始人之一路易斯·沙利文提出 “形式追随功能”，意味着更看重功能，与题目中表述相契合。



第四节 翻译

一、题型分析

专升本英语考试的第四部分是翻译，总分 25 分，由汉译英（选择题）和英译汉（段落翻译）两部分组成。汉译英为一般性句子翻译，共 10 小题，分值为 10 分，题型为选择题；要求考生能选出最贴近题干汉语句子意思的选项，即使译文内容做到忠实于原文，既不能改变和歪曲，也不能增加和删减。英译汉为常见话题的段落翻译，共 1 题，分值为 15 分，80-110 词；要求考生能理解常用话题的文段，并能用所要求的语言准确表达原文意思。考生应具有能够根据上下文正确理解句子意义、运用正确的语法结构和恰当的词汇，准确而流畅地表达原文意思的能力。

二、题型及解题策略

（一）翻译选择题

翻译选择题做题顺序为先看中文，快速分析句子结构理清逻辑关系并把握关键词；其次，整体看英文选项，分析不同点，不同点往往就是考点，需要考生辨别的地方。往往从以下几个方面来找出问题所在：

语法层面：检查句子的语法是否正确，常包括句子结构、时态和语态、词性和句子成分匹配、谓语单复数、从句连词的试用、非谓语的形式等。

词汇层面：核心词汇理解，据上下文确定词汇含义；近义词区分，区分近义词；内容

完整层面：句子无语法、词汇错误，但是过度翻译或未翻译完整原句的整体。

（二）段落翻译

1. 词汇的翻译

（1）一词多义

英语中一个词可能属于几个词类，具有多种词义。“word has no meaning till it is in a context” 词义在上下文中方有意义。在英汉翻译的过程中，需要根据上下文语义环境或搭配关系选择正确的词义。

Pepper is hot. 胡椒是辣的。

This is hot news. 这是最新的消息。

He is a man with a hot temper. 他是一个脾气暴躁的人。

Things began to hot up again there. 那儿的局势又开始紧张起来。



(2) 词性转换

英语作为静态的语言,多用名词、形容词和介词,而汉语作为一种动态的语言,多用动词、副词。在翻译过程中,常常需要转换词性,以准确、有效地传达原文信息。

I had the fortune to meet you. 我幸运地遇见你。

Tim is suspicious and resentful of him. 汤姆不信任他,讨厌他

(3) 增减和减词

为了更加准确的表达原文的意思,增词和减词是按照译文的表达习惯适当的增加或删减原文没有表达出或者重复出现的内容,以达到忠实通顺的效果。

He majors in English and I, in French. 他主修英语,我主修法语。(增词)

Use your head and you'll have a good idea. 动动脑筋,你就会想出好办法(减词)

He put his hands into his pockets and then shrugged his shoulders.

他双手插进口袋,然后耸了耸肩。(减词)

3. 句式的翻译

(1) 调整语序

英汉语句中主要成分(主语、谓语、宾语)的语序基本是一致的,但各种定语和状语等顺序则各不相同,由于这种语言表达习惯的差异,在翻译时译文的语序需要适当调整和转换以符合汉语的表达习惯。

①定语前移: The problem being discussed is very important. 正在被讨论的问题很重要。

②状语前移: Henry is sleeping in the bedroom now. 亨利现在正在卧室睡觉。

③拆分法: They, not unexpectedly, did not respond. 他们没有答复,这是意料之中的事。

④融合法: There is a girl who is waiting for you downstairs. 有个女孩在楼下等你。

(2) 被动语态的翻译

英语中的被动语态使用频率较高,尤其是在科技文章中,为增强叙述或论证的客观性,作者会经常大量使用被动语态。而在汉语中,动词很少使用被动形式。因此,在英译汉过程中,应视情况把英语的被动语态转换成主动语态。

The classroom was cleaned by the student. 学生把这间教室打扫了。

The spare parts can be produced in short period of time. 在短时间内可生产出零件。

1998 was designated by the United Nations as the International Ocean Year.

1998 年是由联合国确定的国际海洋年。



(3) 肯定与否定

英语中有些肯定结构本身具有否定意义，可以做汉语的否定结构；有些否定结构可以译为肯定句更符合汉语习惯，所以在翻译时需适当对肯定与否定结构进行转换，以符合汉语的表达习惯。

It was beyond his power to sign such a contract. 他无权签订这种合同。

He has seen little of life. 他不懂什么世故。

Such things are of no rare occurrence. 这些事情经常发生。

Don't lose time in posting this letter 抓紧时间把信寄出去。

3. 主从复合句的翻译

英语中的主从复合句包括名词性从句（主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句）、定语从句和状语从句，翻译名词性从句时通常先译主句，后译从句：翻译定语从句时，找到被修饰的名词或代词，将定语从句前置；翻译状语从句时，因汉语习惯将状语从句的内容放在主句前表达，因此翻译状语从句时，应将状语从句放在句首。

(1) 名词性从句

名词性从句包括了主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。主语从句包含的信息为重要信息，往往位于句首，很多同位语从句可以翻译为汉语中的定语，其他名词性从句一般顺译。

What he told me was only half-truth. （主语从句）

他对我说的半真半假而已。

It doesn't make much difference whether he attends the meeting. （主语从句）

他参不参加会议并没有多大关系。

I understand that he is well qualified. （宾语从句）

我知道他很符合条件。

That was why Jack got scolded. （表语从句）

那就是杰克受训斥的原因。

The news that he had landed on the moon spread all over the world. （同位语从句）

他登上月球的消息传遍了全世界。

(2) 定语从句



汉语中的定语常位于被修饰词之前，但英语中过于复杂的定语从句一般不译作汉语的定语，而将其后置或拆分。

① 前置：Pollution is a pressing problem which we must deal with right now.

污染是我们现在就必须解决的一个迫切问题。

② 后置：I told the story to John, who told it to his brother.

我把这件事告诉了约翰，约翰又告诉了他的弟弟。

(3) 状语从句

状语从句包括时间、地点、原因、条件、让步、目的、结果等，汉语习惯将状语从句的内容放在主句前表达，因此翻译状语从句时，应将状语从句放在句首（结果状语从句除外）。

Corn flourishes best where the ground is rich. (地点)

谷物在土地肥沃的地方长得最好。

Everything is more fun when you good at it. (时间)

当你擅长一件事时，这件事就变得更有趣了。

It was very cold, so that the river froze. (结果)

天气寒冷，河水都结冰了。

【真题演练】

56. 近年来，工业建筑的发展对环境产生了影响。

A. In recent years, the industrial buildings have an impact on the environment.

B. In recent years, the development of industrial buildings has an impact on the environment.

C. In recent years, the development of agricultural buildings has an influence on the environment.

D. The development of industrial buildings has an impact on the environment.

57. 如果这个电子信息可以用的话，请你告诉我在哪儿可以找到它。

A. If this electronic information is available, please tell me where I can find it.

B. If this electronic device is available, please tell me where I can find it.

C. If this electronic information is touchable, please tell me where I can find it.

D. If this electronic information is available, please find it in time.

58. 长期的睡眠不足会导致工作能力和效率大大降低。



- A. Sleep deprivation can reduce your work pressure and efficiency.
B. Sleep deprivation can lead to a significant decrease in work ability and efficiency.
C. Long-term sleep deprivation can lead to a significant increase in work ability and efficiency.
D. Long-term sleep deprivation can lead to a significant decrease in work ability and efficiency.
59. 她对待她的员工就像家人一样，并帮助她们增强职场归属感和幸福感。
A. She treats her employees like family members, and help them strengthen the sense of belonging and happiness in the workplace.
B. She treats her employees like family members, and helps them strengthen the sense of belonging and happiness in the workplace.
C. She treats her employees like family members, and help them increase the sense of belonging and happiness in the workplace.
D. She treats her employees like family members, and helps them rise the sense of belonging and happiness in the workplace.
60. 书店的美好环境能吸引一些不喜欢阅读的人，唤醒他们的阅读兴趣和回忆。
A. The beautiful environment of the bookstore can attack some people who do not like reading, and wake up their interest in reading.
B. The environment of the bookstore can attract some people who not like reading, and wake up their interest in reading and memories.
C. The beautiful environment of the bookstore can attract some people who do not like reading, and wake up their interest in reading and memories.
D. The beautiful environment of the bookstore can attract some people who like reading, and wake up their interest in reading and memories.
61. 农村用网络已经很多年了，如今要将它的作用发挥到极致。
A. Rural areas have used the Internet for many years, and now it is possible to play its role to the extreme.
B. Rural areas had used the Internet for many years, now it being possible to play its role to the extreme.
C. Rural areas have been used the Internet for many years, now it being possible to play its role to the extreme.
D. Rural areas have used the Internet many years, now it being possible to play its role to



the extreme.

62. 研究表明, 我们的计算机在功能和速度方面优于我们的竞争对手。

A. The study shows that our computers are superior than those of our competitors in terms of functions.

B. The study shows how our computers is superior to those of our competitors in terms of functions and speed.

C. The study shows that our computers are superior to those of our competitors in terms of speed.

D. The study shows that our computers are superior to those of our competitors in terms of functions and speed.

63. 20 世纪初世界上最大的城市大多位于工业化国家。

A. In the early twentieth century, most of the world's largest cities were located in industrialized countries.

B. In the early twentieth century, some of the world's largest cities were located in industrialized countries.

C. In the late twentieth century, most of the world's cities were located in industrialized countries.

D. In the twentieth century, the world's largest cities were from industrialized countries.

64. 人们感觉越好, 就越有可能积极地看待自己的生活和未来的目标。

A. The more people feel good, more likely they are to think positively about their lives and future goals.

B. The more people feel, possible they are to think positively about their lives and future goals.

C. The better people feel, the more likely they are to think positively about their lives and future goals.

D. The better people feel, the more like are they to think positively about their lives and future goals.

65. 随着视频面试的出现, 视频简历正成为招聘过程的一部分。

A. Along with video interviews appearing, video resumes are become part of the hiring process.

B. Along with video interviews appearing, video resumes are becoming part of the hiring process.



- C. Along with video interviews, video resumes become part of the hiring process.
D. Video interviews appearing, video resumes is becoming part of the hiring process.

66. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese. (15 points)

It's dangerous for a speaker to assume that the listener is thinking about things in the same way he is thinking. Something that is common sense to one person may be illogical to another, especially if they are from different cultures. Major communication breakdowns occur because the listener's interpretation of the speaker's words is different from what the speaker wants to express. Therefore, it is useful for listeners to check whether their understanding is the same as the speaker's in formal discussions such as during the business meetings.



第五节 应用文写作

一、考情分析

写作部分主要考查考生用英语进行书面表达的能力，要求考生根据内容要求及提示，使用正确、规范的英文进行写作。本部分共 1 题，分值 20 分，题型为应用文写作。根据考试大纲的要求，这部分考试主要考查考生应用文体的写作能力，要求考生能够完整表达所要求写作的内容，条理清晰；能正确运用语言知识，表达流畅；使用正确的英文写作格式。

应用文的类型多样，是书面表达的重点考查体裁，文体包括通知、便条、海报、简历表、申请书、多种简短信函等，写作词量为 100 词左右，分值为 20 分，题型为应用文写作。在写作时，考生应做到：审题透彻、表意清晰、意思连贯、语言规范、卷面整洁。

二、书信类应用文写作

英语书信 (letter) 是一种常用的应用文体，其种类较多，主要包括投诉信 (抱怨信) (Letter of Complaint)、咨询信 (Letter of Inquiry)、建议信 (Letter of suggestion)、申请信 (Letter of Application)、祝贺信 (Letter of Congratulations)、介绍信 (Letter of Introduction)、感谢信 (Letter of Thanks)、邀请信 (Letter of Invitation)、道歉信 (Letter of Apology)、推荐信 (Letter of Recommendation) 等。英语书信写作内容主要包括了四个部分：写信日期，称谓，书信正文，写信人落款，其不同于普通文本的写作，不求华丽的辞藻，而着重表达准确性。

1. 书信格式

	May 20, 2024
Dear Sir or Madam,	
第一段：主题段（明确文章主题）	
第二段：中间段（对文章主题进行细节描	
第三段：结尾段（强调主题，提出希望）	
	Yours sincerely, Li Hua



2. 电子邮件 (E-mail) / 传真 (Fax) 格式

To: Huxiaoyy@163.com

From: Lihuayy@163.com

Date: May 20, 2024

Subject (主题) : Surfing

Dear Hu Xiao,

第一段: 主题段 (明确文章主题)

第二段: 中间段 (对文章主题进行细节描述)

第三段: 结尾段 (强调主题, 提出希望)

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

3. 写作范例

【22 年真题】你在一个书店兼职, 为了吸引更多读者, 你向书店经理写一封信, 陈述你的建议, 要求从经营方式、活动策划、店面装饰等方面提出至少三点建议。

Words for reference: 漫画书 comics 折扣 discount 购买 purchase

【参考范文】

May 20, 2022

Dear Sir,

I hope this message finds you well. As a part-time employee at our bookstore, I would like to share some suggestions to attract more readers to our store.

Firstly, we could offer discounts on popular genres, such as comics. Many people are fans of comics, and a special discount could encourage more customers to make a purchase. Secondly, we should plan regular activities, like book signings or reading events for children.

Lastly, I believe that improving our store's decoration could make a big difference. Adding cozy reading corners with comfortable chairs and colorful displays for new arrivals can make our store more inviting.

I hope you find these suggestions helpful. Thank you for considering my ideas to make our bookstore even better!

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming



三、非书信类应用文写作

(一) 通知类

通知 (Notice) 是一种使用范围很广的应用文体。通知的正文包括被通知的对象、事由、时间、地点等。通知主要分为书面通知和口头通知两种。书面通知的语言简洁明了, 要求明确; 口头通知所使用的语言具有明显的口语特征, 通俗易懂。写作部分一般只会考查书面通知。

写通知时应注意以下要点:

- (1) 标题, 即 Notice, 常大写为 NOTICE。
- (2) 单位名称写在通知末尾右下角, 成为落款。
- (3) 发通知的日期通常写在右下角或标题下一行靠右, 有时亦可省略。
- (4) 通知常用被动语态, 语言应简洁明了, 不能含糊不清。

1. 通知/公告/启事格式

Notice/ Announcement	
	May 20, 2024
第一段: 通知目的、活动主题	
第二段: 活动细节	
第三段: 号召参与	
Student Union	

2. 写作范例

【25 年真题】

北京某大学的学生会组织去带福利院的儿童去参观中国自然博物馆, 上午参观博物馆, 下午组织讨论孩子们的心得体会。要求:

- 1. 参加人员: 所有学生会成员
- 2. 集合时间: 2025 年 5 月 10 日, 周六上午 9 点。



3. 集合地点：中国国家博物馆入口处

活动安排：上午和福利院儿童一起参观国家博物馆，下午和儿童一起交流心得。

Words for Reference:

学生会：Student Union

中国自然博物馆：The Natural History Museum of China

福利院：Welfare Home

【参考范文】

Notice

March 23, 2025

We are excited to announce a special community outreach event organized by the Student Union. We will be taking children from a local welfare home to visit the Natural History Museum of China.

Event Details:

Date: Saturday, May 10, 2025

Meeting Time: 9:00 AM

Meeting Location: Entrance of the National Museum of China

We will participate in a guided tour of the Natural History Museum together with the children from the welfare home and organize a discussion session about the visit in the afternoon.

We encourage all Student Union members to join this meaningful event and help create a memorable day for the children. Your presence and participation will make a significant difference.

Student Union

(二) 广告类

广告 (Advertisement) 是近年来专升本考试多次考察的应用文文体。其主要包括商品广告、招租广告、招聘广告。因为广告具有“夸饰性”、“劝说性”和“承诺性”特点，



其语言往往形象，具有吸引力。广告通常包括三个部分内容：广告的目的，广告的主体情况介绍，号召并留下联系方式。

1. 广告格式

Advertisement 广告 / Wanted 招聘广告 / For Rent 招租广告 / 自拟题目

2. 写作范例

【20 年真题】说明：根据以下信息拟写一则房屋出租广告。

房屋类型：公寓套房；

房屋面积：900 平方英尺；

房屋情况：一间客厅，两间卧室，一间浴室，可入住两位客人；

配套设施：有家具，不带家电，配有一个车库；

周边环境：靠近地铁站，附近有医院，公园和学校；

房屋状况：良好；

可入住时间：2020 年 9 月 16 日

押金：950 美元；

9. 租金：950 美元一年；

10. 起租年限：一年；

11. 公寓地址：美国科罗拉多州丹佛市威廉姆斯街 1537 号。邮编：80201；

12. 其他信息：

联系电话：(303) 8871741

邮箱地址：RenMLS@gmail.com;

网址：www.Rentml.com

Words for reference:

科罗拉多 Colorado



丹佛 Denver

威廉姆斯 Williams

【参考范文】

For Rent

There is an apartment for rent. The details of the apartment are as follows.

First of all, the apartment is located on 1537 Williams Street, Denver, Colorado, USA, covering an area of 900 square feet, not far from the subway station. There lies a hospital, a park and a school near the apartment. In addition, the furnished apartment is in good condition, with a garage, a living room, two bedrooms and a bathroom, which can accommodate up to two guests. There are no appliances in the apartment. If possible, you can move there on Sept. 16, 2020 after you pay 950 dollars as a deposit and at least 950 dollars as a year's rent.

If you want to know more about this apartment, please feel free to contact us at 8871741 or RenMLS@gmail.com. Also you can visit our website at www.Rentml.com. There is no doubt that our apartment will be your best choice!

（三）简历

1. 简历的格式

简历 (Resume) 通常由以下几部分组成。前四个部分为基本项目, 不可缺少, 其余几个部分可视申请人的经历、所申请工作的性质、招聘方的要求而定。简历写作注意事项:

长度: 简历应尽可能控制在一页, 尤其是工作经验不多的情况下。

排版: 使用清晰的字体 (如 Arial 或 Times New Roman), 字号建议在 10-12 之间, 保持整洁的布局。

量化成就: 尽量用数字和百分比来展示你的成就, 增加说服力。

定制化: 根据你申请的具体职位调整简历内容, 突出相关经验和技能。

个人概况 (Personal Information)

求职目标 (Job/Career Objective)



教育背景 (Education Background)

工作经历 (Work Experience)

所获荣誉 (Honors/Awards)

外语技能 (Foreign Language Skills)

兴趣爱好 (Interests and Hobbies)

个人品质 (Personal Qualities)

证明材料 (References)

2. 写作范例

Resume

Personal Information:

Name: Hua Zai

Date of Birth: Sept. 20, 1989

Place of Birth: Shanghai

Sex: Male

Marital Status: Married

Nationality: China

Current Address: Building No. 2, Qingnian Road, Beijing

Telephone: 65678866

Mobile Phone: 13366557978

Email: Huazai@hotmail.com

Career Objective:

English teacher

Education Background:

2012. 9~2015. 7 Foreign Languages Dept. , Peking University, MA

2008. 9~2012. 7 Foreign Languages Dept. , Beijing Normal University, BA

Work Experience:

2017. 9~present Teacher, University of International Relations

2015. 7~2017. 8 Teacher, China Agricultural University

Publications:

“Translation and Language Situation” Aug. 2012. Hunan University Journal



“How to Improve Your English Reading Ability” No. 2 2015, Foreign Language Teaching and Research

Honors:

Award for Excellent Teachers of Beijing 2018

Foreign Language Skills:

Excellent Japanese

Hobbies:

Swimming and reading

Personal Qualities:

Honest, dependable, responsible, having an independent mind and teamwork spirit

(四) 备忘录 (Memo)

英语备忘录 (Memo) 是一种常见的商务沟通工具，通常用于在公司内部传达重要信息、通知或指示。下面是英语备忘录的基本格式和要求，以及一个范例。

1. 备忘录格式

标题: "MEMO" 或 "MEMORANDUM" 在顶部居中或左对齐。

发件人 (From): 发件人的姓名和职位。

收件人 (To): 收件人的姓名和职位。

日期 (Date): 备忘录的日期。

主题 (Subject): 备忘录的主题或标题。

正文: 清晰、简洁地说明内容，可以分段书写。基本要求: 语言应简明扼要，直接传达信息。使用正式的书面语，避免俚语和缩写。结构清晰，逻辑清楚，段落分明。

重点突出: 重要信息可以用加粗或斜体标出。

注意在备忘录的开头部分，通常会用称呼 "Dear" 来引入，之后可以直接进入正文。尽量用简短的句子，便于阅读。结束时可以用 "Best regards" 或 "Sincerely" 作为礼貌的结束语，后面加上发件人的姓名和职位。

2. 写作范例

说明: 市场营销总监 Jane Doe 需要给销售经理 John Smith 写一个备忘录，通知他即将进行产品发布会议。说清楚会议的相关议程和时间地点。



时间：2023 年 10 月 14 日
主题：即将举行的产品发布会议

MEMO

To: John Smith, Sales Manager

From: Jane Doe, Marketing Director

Date: October 14, 2023

Subject: Upcoming Product Launch Meeting

Dear John,

I would like to inform you about the upcoming meeting regarding the launch of our new product line scheduled for October 20, 2023, at 10:00 AM. The meeting will take place in the main conference room.

The agenda will include:

1. Overview of the new product features

2. Marketing strategy discussion

3. Sales targets and forecasts

Please ensure that all relevant team members are present, as we will be finalizing our action plan during this meeting. If you have any questions or if additional topics need to be added to the agenda, feel free to reach out to me by October 17.

Best regards,

Jane Doe

Marketing Director

(五) 倡议书

1. 倡议书格式

- 标题：简明扼要，突出倡议主题。
- 称呼：根据倡议对象选择合适的称呼。
- 正文：分点列出具体建议，解释行动的意义。
- 呼吁行动：激励读者参与并告知参与方式。



结尾：表达感谢和期待。

署名：倡议发起者姓名/组织

2. 写作范例

说明：低碳生活已经成为全球共识，保护环境是我们的责任，请你写一封校园环境倡议书，呼吁同学们保护环境，爱护人类地球家园，共创美好未来。

Words for reference:

低碳生活 low - carbon life

Proposal

Dear schoolmates,

As is known to all, low-carbon living has become a global consensus. It's the shared goal of the international community and, most importantly, everyone's responsibility.

What can we do to live a low-carbon life? First of all, we are supposed to do something easy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. As students, we can walk, ride a bike or take a bus to school instead of taking a car. What's more, we should save water and electricity, dispose of waste properly and learn to recycle and reuse items.

It is time for us to come together and make a change. We firmly believe that by working together, we can make a difference.

Li Hua
Student Union



附录 1 重庆专升本大学英语考试大纲

重庆市普通高校“专升本”统一选拔考试大纲

大学英语

(考试科目代码 40)

I. 考试大纲适用对象及考试性质

本大纲适用于重庆市普通高校“专升本”的考生。

“专升本”考试结果将作为重庆市普通高校高职高专学生申请“专升本”的成绩依据。本科院校根据考生考试成绩，按照已确定的招生计划择优录取。因此，该考试应具有较高的信度、效度，必要的区分度和适当的难度。

II. 考试内容与要求

根据重庆市普通高校对“专升本”的高职高专学生文化素质的要求，依据高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会制订的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和教育部办公厅颁发的《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求，确定本学科考试内容。

一、语言知识

考查考生对英语词汇和语法知识的掌握程度，以及相关知识在实际语境中的运用能力。

二、语言运用

1. 听力

要求考生能听懂普通话题的独白和对话。考生应能：

- (1) 理解材料的主旨和大意
- (2) 获取信息细节
- (3) 根据内容进行推断
- (4) 理解说话者的意图、观点和态度

2. 阅读

要求考生能读懂各类题材的文章，并能从中获取相关信息。考生应能：

- (1) 理解文章的主旨和大意



- (2) 了解事实和细节
- (3) 根据文章所给信息进行判断和推理
- (4) 根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义
- (5) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度

3. 翻译

要求考生能理解常用话题的文段，并能用所要求的语言准确表达原文意思。考生应能：

- (1) 根据上下文正确理解句子意义
- (2) 运用正确的语法结构和恰当的词汇
- (3) 准确而流畅地表达原文的意思

4. 写作

要求考生根据要求进行英文写作。考生应能：

- (1) 完整表达所要求写作的内容，条理清晰
- (2) 正确运用语言知识，表达流畅
- (3) 使用正确的英文写作格式

III. 考试形式与试卷结构

一、考试形式

考试采取闭卷笔试，考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷总分为 120 分。

二、试卷结构

考试项目共有五个部分，即听力、词汇和结构、阅读理解、翻译和写作。各部分测试题型和分值如下：

序号	考试项目	题型	分值
I	听力	选择题，判断正误题	15 分
II	词汇和结构	选择题、填空题	20 分
III	阅读理解	选择题、填空题、匹配题	40 分
IV	翻译	句子翻译、段落翻译	25 分
V	写作	应用文写作	20 分
总计			120 分



第一部分 听力

考核考生理解所听对话和独白的能力。听力材料为一般语言材料和实用交际材料。本部分共 15 小题，分值 15 分，题型为选择题和判断正误题。

第二部分 词汇和结构

考核考生词汇和语法结构的运用能力。部分共 20 小题，分值 20 分，题型为选择题和填空题。

第三部分 阅读理解

考核考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。阅读内容为社会生活各类题材。本部分共 4 篇短文，共 20 小题，分值 40 分，题型为选择题，填空题和匹配题。其中前两篇阅读材料各 5 小题，总共 10 小题，总分值 20 分，题型为选择题；第三篇阅读材料共 5 小题，分值 10 分，题型为填空题；第四篇阅读材料共 5 小题，分值 10 分，题型为匹配题。

第四部分 翻译

考核考生英汉互译能力，由汉译英和英译汉两部分组成。本部分共 11 小题，分值 25 分。汉译英为句子翻译，共 10 小题，分值 10 分，题型为选择题；英译汉为常用话题的段落翻译，共 1 小题，分值 15 分，题型为段落翻译。

第五部分 写作

考核考生用英语进行书面表达的能力，要求考生根据内容要求进行写作。本部分共 1 题，分值 20 分，题型为应用文写作。



附录 2 英语常用不规则动词表

1. AAA

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
bet	bet	bet	打赌；敢说；确信
burst	burst	burst	爆炸，突然发作
cast	cast	cast	抛
cost	cost	cost	花费
cut	cut	cut	割，切
hurt	hurt	hurt	受伤
hit	hit	hit	打，撞
let	let	let	让
put	put	put	放下
read	read	read	读
rid	rid	rid	使摆脱，使去掉
set	set	set	安排，安置
shut	shut	shut	关上，停止营业
split	split	split	使分裂，分开
spread	spread	spread	传播，扩散，展开
quit	quit/ quitted	quit/ quitted	放弃
forecast	forecast/ forecasted	forecast/ forecasted	预测，预报
broadcast	broadcast/ broadcasted	broadcast/ broadcasted	广播，播放，播送

2. AAB

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
beat	beat	beaten	打败

3. ABA

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
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become	became	become	变
come	came	come	来
run	ran	run	跑
overcome	overcame	overcome	克服, 战胜

4. ABB

(1)在动词原形后加一个辅音字母 d、t 或 ed 构成过去式或过去分词

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
deal	dealt	dealt	解决, 处理, 分配
dream	dreamed/ dreamt	dreamed/ dreamt	做梦
hear	heard	heard	听见, 听说
hang	hanged/ hung	hanged/ hung	绞死, 悬挂
learn	learned/ learnt	learned/ learnt	学习
light	lit/ lighted	lit/ lighted	点燃, 照亮
mean	meant	meant	意思, 意味, 用意
prove	proved	proven/ proved	证明, 证实, 试验
shave	shaved	shaven/ shaved	剃须发, 刮脸, (少量地)削减
shine	shone	shone	使发光
	shined	shined	擦亮
smell	smelled/ smelt	smelled / smelt	闻, 嗅
speed	sped/ speeded	sped/ speeded	加速
spell	spelled/ spelt	spelled/ spelt	拼写
sow	sowed	sown/ sowed	种植
sew	sewed	sewed/ sewn	缝制, 缝合
show	showed	showed/ shown	展示, 出示, 说明
dive	dived	dived/ dove	猛冲, (头朝下)跳入水中
burn	burned/ burnt	burned/ burnt	燃烧



(2)把动词原形的最后一个辅音字母“d”改为“t”构成过去式或过去分词

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
build	built	built	建筑
bend	bent	bent	弯曲，屈服
lend	lent	lent	借给
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	改建，重建
send	sent	sent	送
spend	spent	spent	花费

(3) 原形→ ought→ ought

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
bring	brought	brought	带来
buy	bought	bought	买
fight	fought	fought	打架，战斗
think	thought	thought	思考，想
seek	sought	sought	寻找，追求，搜索

(4) 原形→ aught→ aught

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
catch	caught	caught	捉，抓
teach	taught	taught	教，教授

(5)改变其中一个元音字母

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
dig	dug	dug	挖掘，钻研
feed	fed	fed	喂养，饲养
flee	fled	fled	逃避，逃跑，消失



find	found	found	发现, 找到
get	got	got/ gotten	得到
hold	held	held	拥有, 握住
lead	led	led	引导, 领导
meet	met	met	遇见
sit	sat	sat	坐
shoot	shot	shot	射击
stick	stuck	stuck	刺入, 粘住
strike	struck	struck/ stricken	撞击, 冲击, 罢工
swing	swung	swung	摇摆, 纵身跃向, 荡向
win	won	won	赢, 获胜

(6) 其他

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
feel	felt	felt	感到
keep	kept	kept	保持
leave	left	left	离开
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉
sweep	swept	swept	扫
weep	wept	wept	哭泣, 流泪, 哀悼
lay	laid	laid	下蛋, 放置
pay	paid	paid	付款
say	said	said	说, 讲, 表示
stand	stood	stood	站
lose	lost	lost	失去
have	had	had	有, 持有, 从事
make	made	made	制造, 安排, 构成
sell	sold	sold	卖



tell	told	told	告诉
retell	retold	retold	重复，复述
wind	wound	wound	缠绕，转动，迂回
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	误解，误会
understand	understood	understood	明白

5. ABC

(1) 原形→过去式→原形+en

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
arise	arose	arisen	出现
awake	awoke	awoken	唤醒，唤起，被唤起
blow	blew	blown	吹风，喘气，叫
drive	drove	driven	驾驶
draw	drew	drawn	画画，绘制，拖拽
eat	ate	eaten	吃
fall	fell	fallen	落下，跌倒
forbid	forbade	forbidden	禁止，不许
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	预见，预知，预料
forgive	forgave	forgiven	原谅，饶恕
give	gave	given	给，提供，授予
grow	grew	grown	生长，种植
know	knew	known	知道
mistake	mistook	mistaken	弄错，误解
overeat	overate	overeaten	(使)吃过量
take	took	taken	拿，获得，接受
throw	threw	thrown	抛，扔，掷
rise	rose	risen	上升
ride	rode	ridden	骑，乘车
see	saw	seen	看见，了解，领会



shake	shook	shaken	摇动，震动
spring	sprang	sprung	跳，跃，蹦，突然猛烈地移动
write	wrote	written	写
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	重写，改写

(2) 原形→过去式→过去式+en

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
break	broke	broken	打破，打碎
choose	chose	chosen	选择
get	got	got/ gotten	得到
hide	hid	hidden	隐藏
forget	forgot	forgotten	忘记，忽略
freeze	froze	frozen	冷冻，结冰
speak	spoke	spoken	说话，谈话，演讲
steal	stole	stolen	偷窃，窃取，偷盗

(3) 变单词在重读音节中的元音字母“i”分别为“a”(过去式)和“u”(过去分词) [i→a→u]

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
begin	began	begun	开始
drink	drank	drunk	喝
sing	sang	sung	唱
sink	sank	sunk	下沉，沉没
swim	swam	swum	游泳
ring	rang	rung	戒指，环围住

(4) 其他

动词原形	过去式	过去分词	词义
be(am, is, are)	was/ were	been	是



can	could	/	能，可能
may	might	/	可能，可以
will	would	/	将
bear	bore	borne/ born	负担，忍受
do	did	done	做
undo	undid	undone	解开，取消，打开，拆开
fly	flew	flown	飞行
go	went	gone	去
lie	lay	lain	躺，位于(说谎)
must	must	/	必须
shall	should	/	将，要，会，就
picnic	picnicked	picnicked	野餐
magic	magicked	magicked	用魔法变出(或使消失、使变成)
traffic	trafficked	trafficked	用……作交换；交易；买卖
wear	wore	worn	穿
bite	bit	bitten	咬，刺痛
tear	tore	torn	流泪，撕破，猛冲



附录 3 动词的缩略形式

1. 动词的缩略形式 (肯定)

I am	I'm	I'm listening to music.我正在听音乐。
you are	you're	You're late for the bus.你误了公交车。
he is	he's	He's not at the office now.他现在不在办公室。
she is	she's	She's upstairs.她在楼上。
it is	it's	It's six o'clock. It's time to get up. 现在是六点钟。该起床了。
we are	we're	We're flying at 3,500 feet.我们飞行的高度是 3,500 英尺。
they are	they're	They're going to buy a birthday gift.他们要去买生日礼物。
there is	there's	There's a carton of milk in the fridge. 冰箱里有一盒牛奶。
there are	there're	There're lots of things to do.有很多事要做。
here is	here's	Here's a new phone for you. 这是给你的一部新手机。
that is	that's	That's not a very good way to behave. 那可不是一种很好的行为方式。
I have	I've	I've been to Beijing twice.我去过北京两次。
you have	you've	You've read this book. Can you recommend it? 你读过这本书,能推荐一下吗?
he has	he's	He's been to Beijing.他已去过北京。
she has	she's	She's been very edgy recently.她最近一直心神不宁。
we have	we've	We've won a famous victory. 我们赢得了辉煌的胜利。
they have	they've	They've finished the research report. 他们已经完成了这份调查报告。
who has	who's	Who's broken the glass? 谁打碎了玻璃?
I had	I'd	I'd never been there before.我以前从未去过那儿。
I shall/ will	I'll	I'll go to the park tomorrow.我明天将去公园。
you will	you'll	You'll never get rid of a bad temper.你永远改不掉坏脾气。
he will	he'll	He'll use any trick in the book to stop you.



		他一定千方百计阻止你。
she will	she'll	She'll do it in her way.她总会按自己的想法做这事。
we shall/ will	we'll	We'll have a party next week.我们下周将举办一个派对。
they will	they'll	It seems inevitable that they'll lose. 看来他们的失败是不可避免了。
I would	I'd	If I had the chance to go, I'd be very graceful. 要是我有机会去, 我会感激不尽。
who would	who'd	Who'd like to go with us? 谁愿意和我们一块去?
you had better	you'd better	You'd better go and lie down.你最好去躺一躺吧。

2. 动词的缩略形式 (否定)

I am not	I'm not	I'm not contemplating retiring yet.我尚未考虑退休的事。
we are not	we aren't	We aren't nearly ready for the inspection. 对检查一事, 我们还未准备好。
he is not	he isn't	He isn't anything like my first boss. 他一点也不像我第一个老板。
he was not	he wasn't	He wasn't his usual self.他失去了常态。
they were not	they weren't	They weren't happy about it.对此他们很不高兴。
I have not	I haven't	I haven't heard about it.我没有听说过。
she has not	she hasn't	She hasn't arrived yet.她还没到。
he had not	he hadn't	He hadn't got up yet.他还没起床。
I do not	I don't	I don't like the idea.我不喜欢这个主意。
he does not	he doesn't	He doesn't work hard enough.他工作不够努力。
she did not	she didn't	She didn't come to the party.她未参加聚会。
I shall not	I shan't	I shan't go with her.我不会同她去的。
they will not	they won't	They won't stay long. 他们待不久。
we should not	we shouldn't	We shouldn't miss the lecture.我们不该错过讲座。



she would not	she wouldn't	She wouldn't accept the offer.她不愿意接受施舍。
you must not	you mustn't	You mustn't do that again.你一定不能再做了。
we can not	we can't	We can't accept any more bookings. 我们不能再接受任何预订了。
he need not	he needn't	He needn't buy it.他不需要买它。
she does not	she doesn't	She doesn't know what nerves are. 她根本就不知道什么是神经紧张。
they could not	they couldn't	They couldn't make the charges stick. 他们拿不出指控的证据来。
she might not	she mightn't	She mightn't have time to do it.她可能没时间做。
we ought not	we oughtn't	We oughtn't to forget this. 我们不该忘了这事。

