

## MBA 大师逆袭班英语练习解析

本周主要学习内容:

考研英语 语法与长难句导学、词性

## 英语词性练习（一）答案解析

一、请找出下列是名词的单词，并将其序号写在横线上。

1. friendship n. 友谊    2. important adj. 重要的    3. dictionary n. 词典    4. improve v. 改善  
5. scientist n. 科学家    6. quickly adv. 快速地    7. April n. 四月    8. happiness n. 幸福  
9. fact n. 事实    10. forget v. 忘记

名词(n.) 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9

(n. 表示名词; v. 表示动词; adj. 表示形容词; adv. 表示副词)

二、请从下列句子中圈出名词。

- There are four people in my family.
- Our company went on a trip.
- The work begins on Sunday.
- The children are playing football in the park.
- On New Year's Day, we always have a party.
- Spring and Fall are my favorite seasons.
- Shawn and Ashley are going to the beach for a swim.
- Your kindness will not be forgotten.
- I love the delight on my sister's face on her birthday.
- Early childhood is often a time of freedom and exploration.

三、请从括号中选择正确的单词形式，并圈出来。

- (Paper, Papers) catches fire easily.  
(解析: 这句话译为纸容易着火。paper 纸张, 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式。但是注意一点: paper 的另外一个意思是论文, 是可数名词, 有复数形式。)
- I need some (advice, advices) from you.  
(解析: 这句话译为我需要你的一些建议。advice 建议, 是不可数名词, 没有复数形式, 小作文经常考到建议信, 大家用这个单词的时候要特别注意哦!)
- Zimbabwe (is, are) a country in Africa.  
(解析: 这句话译为津巴布韦是一个非洲国家。Zimbabwe 是国家名, 是单数名词, 所以谓语动词应选 is。)
- The man (drive, drives) too fast in the street.  
(解析: 这句话译为这个男人在街上开车太快。The man 是单数第三人称, 谓语动词应该用 drive 的单三形式, 所以选 drives。)
- John and I (visit, visits) my grandmother on Sundays.  
(解析: 这句话译为每周日约翰和我拜访我祖母。John and I 是两个人, 所以谓语动词用 visit 的原形形式。)

Practice makes perfect.

Notes:

#### 四、请用 of 结构改写下面的词组。

例: the room's door    the door of the room

1. the boy's legs    the legs of the boy
2. the girl's key    the key of the girl
3. the cat's tail    the tail of the cat
4. the boys' toys    the toys of the boys
5. my family's photo    the photo of my family

(解析: 用 of 结构时要注意和's 结构的语序是相反的。)

### 英语词性练习 (二) 答案解析

#### 一、请从括号里选择正确的代词 (人称代词/物主代词/反身代词), 并圈出来。

1. ( She, Her ) is Lily's grandmother. (解析: 人称代词“她”的主格—she)
2. On Christmas Day, my best friend gave ( I, me ) a big surprise. (解析: 人称代词“我”的宾格—me)
3. ( We, Our ) are good business partners. (解析: 人称代词“我们”的主格—we)
4. The professor asked ( they, them ) to do the research. (解析: 人称代词“他们”的宾格—them)
5. The company increased the price of ( its, it ) cars. (解析: 表示“它的”, 用形容词物主代词—its, 修饰 cars)
6. The man standing on the stage is ( them, their ) principal. (解析: 表示“他们的”, 用形容词物主代词—their, 修饰 principal)
7. This isn't your book. ( Your, Yours ) is on the desk. (解析: 表示“你的书”, 用名词性物主代词—yours)
8. This isn't my coat. ( Mine, my ) has been put in the classroom. (解析: 表示“我的外套”, 用名词性物主代词—mine)
9. Remember to treat ( your, yourself ) well. (解析: treat yourself 善待自己)
10. Help ( your, yourself ) to some fish, children! (解析: help yourself 随便吃)

#### 二、请根据中文提示选择正确的代词 (不定代词), 并圈出来。

1. ( Someone, Everyone ) has a chance to win. 每个人都有机会赢。(解析: everyone 每个人)
2. ( Most, Some ) of your fear is unreal. 大多数的恐惧并非真实存在。(解析: most 大多数)
3. There are many trees on ( both, all ) sides of the street. 马路两边有许多树。(解析: both 指“两个都……”, 马路有两边, 所以用 both, 连起来 both sides 指“两边”)
4. Mr. Harris, Mrs. Bate and three ( other, others ) teachers were there. 哈里斯老师、贝特老师和其他三位老师在场。(解析: other 指“其他的”)
5. There are 20 students in our class, but ( none, neither ) of us can answer his question. 我们班有 20 个人, 但是我们没人能回答他的问题。(解析: none 代指“没有人; 没有任何东西”)

#### 三、请根据中文提示从句子后面的括号中选择正确的形容词, 并填在横线上。

1. She's a lovely (可爱的) child and popular with everyone. ( lively / lovely )  
(解析: lively 活泼的 adj.; lovely 可爱的 adj., 根据题意, 选 lovely)

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

2. She felt lonely (孤独的) in this big house. (lonely / alone)  
(解析: lonely 孤独的 adj.; alone 独自的, 单独的 adj./adv., 根据题意, 选 lonely)
3. Yesterday our head teacher made an exciting (令人兴奋的) speech. (excited / exciting)  
(解析: excited 感到兴奋的 adj. 用来形容人; exciting 令人兴奋的 adj. 形容事物。根据题意, 选 exciting)
4. I have something important (一些重要的事) to do today. (something important / important something)  
(解析: 形容词修饰复合不定代词要置于其后。所以选 something important, important 是形容词, 放在复合不定代词 something 后面)
5. Mary is taller (更高) than any other girl in the class. (tall / taller)  
(解析: 形容词比较级。所以选 taller, tall 的比较级形式)

#### 四、请找出下列句子的错误并改正。

1. My father asked Tom and I to help him.  
(解析: **I 改成 me**。动词后面, 所以用“我”的宾格—me)
2. We had a wonderfully time together.  
(解析: **wonderfully 改成 wonderful**。time 是名词, 前面用形容词来修饰, wonderfully 是副词, 所以改形成形容词 wonderful)
3. Mr. Wu will teach our English this term.  
(解析: **our 改成 us**。动词后面, 所以用“我们”的宾格—us)
4. His illness is caused by something seriously.  
(解析: **seriously 改成 serious**。something 是复合不定代词, 后面是修饰它的形容词, seriously 是副词, 应该改形成形容词 serious)
5. They fell in love with one another at the first sight.  
(解析: **one another 改成 each other**。这句话译为“他们一见钟情”。指“两个人彼此互相”用 each other, 指“三人及以上彼此互相”用 one another)

## 英语词性练习 (三) 答案解析

### 一、请写出下列形容词所对应的副词形式。

例: quiet----quietly

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. hopeful---- <b>hopefully</b>     | 2. serious---- <b>seriously</b> |
| 3. healthy---- <b>healthily</b>     | 4. easy---- <b>easily</b>       |
| 5. fortunate---- <b>fortunately</b> | 6. active---- <b>actively</b>   |
| 7. terrible---- <b>terribly</b>     | 8. possible---- <b>possibly</b> |
| 9. fast---- <b>fast</b>             | 10. good---- <b>well</b>        |

(解析: 参考副词构成的变化规则。)

### 二、请用括号中单词的副词形式填空。

例: The story is really (real) funny. 这故事真好笑。

1. It rains heavily (heavy) today.
2. Happy people work differently (different).
3. A young girl is crying bitterly (bitter) there.
4. We can't hear you. You have to speak loudly (loud).

Practice makes perfect.

Notes:

5. The firemen have saved the boy from the fire successfully (successful).

(解析: 这道题考察的是副词修饰动词的情况, 需要把括号里给的形容词都变成副词, 变化方法参考副词的构成。)

### 三、请找出下列句子的错误并改正, 每句有一处错误。

1. I very like you.

(解析: **very 改成 really**, 或把 **very** 去掉, 在句子后面加上 **very much**。说很喜欢什么的时候, 不能直接说 **very like**, 要在后面加 **very much** 或在动词前面用 **really**)

2. She can dance good.

(解析: **good 改成 well**。修饰 **dance**“跳舞”这个动作, 要用副词来修饰哦, 表示跳得好, 所以要用 **good** 的副词形式 **well**)

3. He looks at his mother very happy.

(解析: **happy 改成 happily**。修饰 **look**“看”这个动作, 要用副词来修饰动作, 表示开心地看, 所以用副词形式 **happily**)

4. It is real good to meet you here.

(解析: **real 改成 really**。修饰 **good**, **good** 是形容词, 也是用副词来修饰, 所以用副词形式 **really**)

5. You always gave me specially attention.

(解析: **specially 改成 special**。这里是修饰 **attention** 这个名词, 应该用形容词修饰, 所以用形容词形式 **special**)

### 四、请选择正确的选项。

1. She devoted(奉献) herself \_\_\_\_\_ to her research.

A. strongly      B. freely      C. entirely      D. extremely

(选 C。解析: 句意是“她全部地奉献给了她的研究。”**strongly** 强烈地, **freely** 自由地, 随意地, **entirely** 全部地, 整个地, **extremely** 极其地, 根据句意选 C。)

2. Linda's health is improving \_\_\_\_\_ day by day.

A. frequently      B. gradually      C. fluently      D. actually

(选 B。解析: 句意是“琳达的健康一天天逐渐地改善。”**frequently** 频繁地, **gradually** 逐渐地, **fluently** 流利地, **actually** 实际地, 事实地。根据句意选 B。)

3. Stock prices fell \_\_\_\_\_ due to financial crisis.

A. sharply      B. absolutely      C. personally      D. hardly

(选 A。解析: 句意是“由于经济危机, 股价急剧地下降。”**sharply** 急剧地, **absolutely** 绝对地, **personally** 个人地, **hardly** 几乎不, 根据句意选 A。)

4. The US news media will cover the trial(审判) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. close      B. closely      C. closed      D. closing

(选 B。解析: 句意是“美国新闻媒体将对该审判进行追踪报道。”四个选项是 **close** 的四种形式, 这里修饰 **cover** 这个动作, 需用副词。A 选项的 **close** 和 B 选项的 **closely** 都可以表示副词。但是 **close** 表示距离上的靠近, **closely** 表示关系上的紧密。根据句意, **cover** 在本句中理解为“追踪报道”, 应该说“美国新闻媒体将对这个审判紧密地追踪报道。”所以用副词 **closely**, 意思是“紧密地”, 所以选 B。)

5. His teachers think very \_\_\_\_\_ of him.

A. high      B. higher      C. highly      D. highest

(选 C。解析: **think (very) highly of** 是一个短语, 表示“对……评价(很)高”, 所以选

Practice makes perfect.

 Notes:

C.)

## 英语词性练习（四）答案解析

### 一、请选择划线短语的正确含义。

- I have no complaints with regard to his work.  
A. 并非                      B. 而且                      C. 尽管                      **D. 关于**  
(翻译: 关于他工作, 我没什么抱怨。)
- I myself will firmly carry out this plan.  
A. 延迟                      B. 暂停                      **C. 执行**                      D. 取消  
(翻译: 我自己将坚定地执行这个计划。)
- He gave her a great deal of money.  
A. 极少                      **B. 许多**                      C. 较少                      D. 一般  
(翻译: 他给了她许多钱。)
- Thanks to your help, I finished the work quickly.  
A. 尽管                      B. 虽然                      **C. 多亏**                      D. 感谢  
(翻译: 多亏了你的帮助, 我很快的完成了工作。thanks to 和 thanks for 要区分一下, thanks to 多亏, 由于; thanks for 感谢。)
- We are in favor of her promotion to president.  
A. 反对                      **B. 赞成**                      C. 习惯                      D. 帮助  
(翻译: 我们赞成她晋升总统。)
- He is likely to come tonight.  
**A. 有可能**                      B. 导致                      C. 反对                      D. 喜欢  
(翻译: 今晚他有可能来。be likely to 有可能……)
- We tend to make mistakes when we do things in a hurry.  
A. 有利于                      **B. 倾向于**                      C. 必然会                      D. 有益于  
(翻译: 当我们匆忙做事情的时候, 我们会倾向于犯一些错误。)
- I take it for granted that a mother should love her child.  
**A. 认为……是理所应当的**                      B. 认为……是有可能的  
C. 认为……是意思的                      D. 认为……是被给予的  
(翻译: 我认为妈妈应该爱她的孩子是理所应当的。)
- We must keep pace with the time.  
A. 与……保持和平                      **B. 与……步调一致**  
C. 与……相处愉快                      D. 与……意见不合  
(翻译: 我们必须与时俱进。)
- She completed the work at the expense of her health.  
A. 以……为理论                      **B. 以……为代价**  
C. 以……为证明                      D. 以……为依据  
(翻译: 她完成了工作, 却以健康为代价。)

### 二、请在横线上填入适当的介词。

- Thank you for your consideration. (翻译: 感谢你的关心。)
- I am looking forward to your reply. (翻译: 我期待着你的回复。to 在这里是介词, 后面需要跟名词。)
- I do apologize for any inconvenience I might cause for you. (翻译: 对于我可能给

*Practice makes perfect.*

 Notes:

你带来的不便，我很抱歉。)

4. You have asked me for some advice on how to improve your oral English. (翻译: 你向我询问一些关于如何提高口语的建议。)
5. I do hope that my suggestions are helpful for your future study. (翻译: 我很希望我的建议能对你未来的学习有帮助。)
6. I am writing in response to your advertisement looking for a sales manager. (翻译: 我写信是想回应您招聘销售经理的广告。)
7. I'm writing this letter to apply for the position you advertised on the newspaper. (翻译: 我写信是想申请您在报纸上刊登的职位。)
8. I am sure that I am qualified for the job. (翻译: 我确信我适合这个工作。)
9. Your prompt attention to my letter would be highly appreciated. (翻译: 十分感谢您对我的信件的及时关注。)
10. I'm writing to inquire about the possibility of providing financial sponsorship for a proper candidate through the Project Hope. (翻译: 我写信是想询问希望工程是否可能给合适的候选人提供助学金。)