

# 密训·资料

英语(二)(全国)

1904

MI XUN ZI LIAO

# 考试说明

英语（二）为公共课，大纲如下：

题型		数量	分值
阅读理解	阅读判断	10	10 个*1 分=10 分
	阅读选择	5	5 个*2 分=10 分
	概括段落大意和 补全句子	10	10 个*1 分=10 分
完形填空	填句补文	5	5 个*2 分=10 分
	填词补文	10	10 个*1.5 分=15 分
	完型补文	10	10 个*1.5 分=15 分
短文写作		1	1 个*30 分=30 分

考试形式：笔试，闭卷  
分值：满分 100 分，及格 60 分  
考试时间：150 分钟

英语（二）考试为 7 道大题，51 道小题。考查范围包括词性、句意和篇章结构的理解。所以，本书从词、句、篇三个方面帮助考生进行复习总结，帮助考生取得优异成绩。

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## 第一部分 词

每种题型都离不开对于句和文章整体的理解,不过填词补文和完型补文两个题型主要是对于词的考查。

### 1.1 填词补文

填词补文是从题目所给的 12 个词中选取适当的词语填空。

主要解题方法及步骤如下:

首先,看选项里的单词,标出词性。

然后,通读一遍原文,了解文章大意。(前两项顺序可以变更)

第二次阅读原文,逐题分析句子结构判断空里单词的词性。

根据词性和词义判断是否符合句意。

不能通过词义词性法判断的题目,可以选择排除法。

#### 【真题演练 (1810 北京卷)】

填词补文。下面的短文有 10 处空白,短文后列出 12 个词,其中 10 个取自短文,请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。

#### Body Language

A job interview is your chance to show an employer that you are the person they really want to hire. Your verbal(口头的) communication 1\_\_\_\_\_ will get a good result here--how you speak is often just as important as what you say. Even if you understand the importance of effective verbal communication, have you 2\_\_\_\_\_ the fact that your body might be letting you down during that all-important interview?

Before your first word, interviewers have already 3\_\_\_\_\_ their first impression of you. Paying attention to and controlling your body language will help make that first impression a more 4\_\_\_\_\_ one.

The whole process can be divided into two phases, namely, the pre-interview and the

interview. In the pre-interview, you should walk into the interview room 5\_\_\_\_, and shake hands with interviewers firmly when invited to do so. When 6\_\_\_\_ to sit down, it's better to choose a chair allowing you and the interviewers to see each other clearly. After that, you should make a sitting posture(姿势) in a relaxed manner and 7\_\_\_\_ up straight in your chair.

During the interview, it is important to give the interviewers all equal time in terms of non-verbal interaction. Look at whoever is speaking and nod to show your 8\_\_\_\_ of what they say. Pay attention to the body language of your interviewers as well. If they shake their heads or lean back in their seats and fold their arms, which might be a 9\_\_\_\_ that you've done something boring. If you see any signs of unhappiness, it's time to quickly 10\_\_\_\_ your interview style.

选项

A:skills	B:confidently	C:carefully
D:understanding	E:considered	F:sit
G:sign	H:invited	I:formed
J:change	K:unforgettable	L:favorable

答案: A, E, I, L, B, H, F, D, G, J

解析

1. “verbal communication” 和 “will” 中间应该是一个名词，根据句意，口头沟通技巧符合题意，所以选 A。
2. “have you ( ) the fact” 中间缺少动词的过去分词形式，EHI 中，E 符合句意，“你有没有考虑过这样一个事实”，选 E。
3. “have already ( ) their first impression of you”，中间缺少动词的过去分词形式，在 HI 中，I “formed” 意思符合。“在你的第一句话之前，面试官已经形成了对你的第一印象。”
4. “a more ( ) one” 缺少修饰 “one” 的形容词，根据句意和词性可知，此题选 L。
5. “you should walk into the interview room ( )”，缺少副词修饰 “walk”。根据句意应该是 “小心地”，所以选 B。
6. “When ( ) to sit down”，缺少动词，根据句意应该是 “当被邀请坐下”，所以选 H。
7. “and” 前后应该是并列的句式，根据空格后的 “up” 可以推断出中间缺少动词，根据固定搭配可知，空格处应该填 “sit”。

8. “nod to show your ( ) of what they say”, “你的”后面应该跟名词, 根据句意应该是“点头表示你对他们说的话的理解”, 所以选 D。
9. “which might be a ( )”, “a”后应该跟单数名词, 根据句意应该是“这可能表明你做了一件无聊的事情”。“sign”迹象, 符合句意。
10. “it's time to quickly ( ) your interview style”缺少被 quickly 修饰的动词, 在面试官觉得你很无趣的时候应该要改变自己的风格, 所以选 J。

## 1.2 完型补文

完型补文是将所给词语进行适当变形并填空的题型。所以了解词语变形和词性是解决这个题的诀窍。

解题方法及步骤如下:

首先, 通读全文了解文章大意。

其次, 逐题分析句子结构, 确定所填词的词性。

再根据前后文确定词义。(有些题目会需要区分词的肯定和否定形式)

### 【真题演练 (1810 北京卷)】

下面的短文有 10 处空白, 每处空白后的括号内有一个词, 请根据短文内容将其正确形式填入文中, 以恢复文章原貌。Language is something that defines (define) us humans. 为范例。

### Traditional Chinese Medicine

Before the modern medicine existed, human beings depended merely on herbal (草药的) medicines and other therapeutic (治疗的) methods. They are used to treat many \_\_\_\_\_ (disease) and preserve health. This practice has \_\_\_\_\_ (give) rise to the establishment of \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) kinds of traditional medicine with unique theory and practice, such as traditional Chinese medicine, \_\_\_\_\_ (India) medicine and Arabian medicine, etc. Among these traditional systems of medicine, traditional Chinese medicine is the most extraordinary one \_\_\_\_\_ (base) on which traditional Korean medicine and Japanese medicine have developed. Even in the 21st century, traditional medicine is still of great \_\_\_\_\_ (significant). In spite of the fast \_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of modern medicine, traditional medicine is still spread far and wide. In many developing countries, most of the people in the rural areas still depend on traditional medicine and traditional \_\_\_\_\_ (medicine) practitioners to meet the need for primary healthcare. Even in the countries with \_\_\_\_\_ (advance) modern medicine, more and more people have \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to accept traditional medicine and other therapeutic methods such as homeopathy (顺势疗法), osteopathy (整骨疗法), etc.

答案: 1. diseases    2. given    3. various    4. Indian    5. based    6. significance  
7. development    8. medical    9. advanced    10. begun

解析：

1. 空前的“many”表示应该接名词复数，所以填 diseases。
2. has ( )，考查的是现在完成时，所以应该填动词的过去分词形式。
3. ( ) kinds of，缺少修饰 kinds 的形容词，vary 的形容词形式是 various。
4. and 前后两部分结构相同，and 后是“Arabian medicine”，所以前半部分应该是 Indian。
5. is the most extraordinary one \_\_\_\_ (base ) on，be 动词后应该是被动，所以填 based。be based on 也是固定用法。
6. of 后跟名词，所以填 significant 的名词形式，significance。
7. In spite of the fast\_\_\_\_，fast 修饰名词，所以 develop 变为 development。
8. 空后是 practitioners，前面应该是形容词修饰 practitioners，所以填 medical。
9. 空后是“现代医学”前面缺少形容词，应该是“先进的现代医学”，所以填 advanced。
10. have 表明本题考查现在完成时，需要填动词的过去分词形式。

## 第二部分 句

对于句的考查主要是两个题型，补全句子和填句补文。

### 2.1 补全句子

补全句子是第三篇阅读概括大意与补全句子中的一部分，在阅读文章过后根据文章内容选取适当的答案填空。

**解题方法：**如不理解题干与段落意思，可用关键词法，在段落中找出与题干相对应的关键词（可适当标注），确定关键词所在句子，然后在选项中找到与该句中相对应或相似的关键词，锁定答案。

**注意：**根据历年真题，补全句子的出题顺序完全与段落顺序相对应（如第一题与第一段落对应）。

#### 【真题演练（1810 北京卷）】

概括段落大意和补全句子

阅读下面短文, 请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务: (1) 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题; (2) 从题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项, 分别完成每个句子, 并选择正确的答案代码(指 A、B、C、D、E 或 F)。

### Why English?

① The English language is used by more people in the world than any other language today. This may seem surprising at first. After all, the population of English native speakers (mainly from United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) is one of the smallest in the world. The total only comes to about 400 million, which is less than one-tenth of the population of the world. If we count all the English-speakers in India, Singapore and some other countries, that adds another 700 million to the total. Add all those people who speak English elsewhere and the total English-speaking population of the world comes to an impressive one and a half billion.

② Why is this? There is one important historical reason: the influence of the British Empire—the Empire that stretched across the globe. Although the Empire no longer exists, the English language is firmly rooted in its former colonies (殖民地)—in African, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean and North America.

③ Other important reasons for the spread of English language are economic. English is the language of international business and commerce. Also, most scientific and technological developments have been made by English-speaking societies. To keep up with such developments, to talk about them in international conferences, or write and read about them in scientific journals and books, scientists, scholars and students must be able to understand English.

④ There is also a rather less obvious reason. English is the language of a popular culture. All over the globe, millions of young people listen to pop music and watch pop videos. The stars who perform in English are by far the most famous. Hundreds of American and British singers can be heard all over the world. English has become an international language.

⑤ English is well suited to this role. Unlike many other languages, it has a built-in flexibility (灵活性) that allows constant adaptation (改编) and assimilation (同化). In English, vocabulary from other languages is often used, new words and combinations of words can be coined (杜撰) easily, nouns can be turned into verbs and vice versa. Thus, what is correct in English is often, simply, what is accepted as appropriate and understandable by those who speak it, whether they are native or non-native speakers.

6. ( )      only comes to about 400 million.
7. ( )      comes to about one and a half billion around the world.
8. ( )      are popular among millions of young people around the world.
9. ( )      makes new words and combinations of words coined easily.



10. ( ) is also considered as correct English.

选项:

A: English native speakers' English

B: The built-in flexibility of English

C: The total English-speaking population

D: Appropriate and understandable English

E: English pop music and videos

F: The population of English native speakers

答案: FCEBD

解析:

6. 定位词: 400 million

根据定位词定位到第一段第四句, 400 million 修饰的词在这句话之前, 指的是 the population of English native speaker, 所以选 F。

7. 定位词: a half billion

根据定位词定位到第一段最后一句, Add all those people who speak English elsewhere and the total English-speaking population of the world, 这两种人口的总和是 a half billion, 所以选 C。

8. 定位词: young people

根据定位词定位到第四段, “millions of young people listen to pop music and watch pop videos”, 所以选 E。

9. 定位词: make new words

根据定位词定位到最后一段, 英语的内在灵活性使得创造新词和新词组合更加容易了, 所以选 B。

10. 根据最后一段最后几句, 恰当且能够被理解的英语就是正确的英语, 所以选 D。

## 2.2 填句补文

填句补文是一篇文章, 其中有 5 个空, 分别是五个句子。在所给的 6 个选项中找到合适的句子填空。主要考查文章逻辑和前后文的衔接。

### 2.2.1 解题方法

句间关系需要注意的是连词，不同种类的连词可以很好地帮助考生判断逻辑关系。

转折: but, besides, although, despite, however, rather...

总结: To sum up, In any case, In brief...

并列: and, then. First, second. or, not only...but also..., neither...nor...

时间: one year later, next, then, the last, meanwhile, from now on

关键词法: 在填句补文中，每段会有自己的中心思想和关键词。根据选项和段落关键词的对应也可以得出正确的答案。

### 2.2.2 解题步骤

第一步: 找出各选项句子关键词: 如名词、动词短语、代词和连接词，了解这句话的大概意思（可用铅笔在该选项中划出其关键词并简要写其大意）。

第二步: 按顺序了解填空处前后内容的逻辑关系和大概意思。了解选项和填空处前后内容相互间的逻辑关系。

第三步: 把选项句子中的关键词及其大意与填空处前后内容的逻辑关系及大意进行对照，运用排除法，确定最有可能的选项或直接确定答案。

#### 【真题演练（1810 北京卷）】

填句补文。从所给的选项中，选择合适的句子，将句子的代码（A、B、C、D、E、F）填到文章的空中，其中有一个句子是多余的。

#### Relationship between Parents and Children

The evidence for harmony(和睦) may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parent. 1\_\_\_\_.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly shows that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past. "We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families," said one member of the research team. "They're expected to be rebellious(叛逆的) and selfish. But actually they have other things on their minds: they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. As for the family decision, there's more negotiation(商议) and discussion between parents and children. 2\_\_\_\_"

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends ." 3\_\_\_\_,"says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing ( 泡吧 ). As long as they know what I'm doing,they're fine with it. " Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation. For example, as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But my grandparents didn't always support me. 4\_\_\_\_."

Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts. "5\_\_\_\_. Such a surprise comes from a brief period in our social history when teenagers were regarded as different beings. But the idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents only happened in the 1960s when everyone rebelled," a researcher comments, "the normal situation throughout history has been a smooth change from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

选项:

A:I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that

B:Children expect to take part in the family decision-making process

C:We are surprised that teenagers say they get along well with their parents

D:My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me

E:I think my grandparents were also as friendly as my parents

F:This is opposite to the popular belief that teenagers quarrel endlessly with their parents

答案: FBDAC

解析:

1. 第一段第二句的 **but** 引出现在大部分的青少年和父母关系很好，其中 **F** 的意思和前两句有所关联。
2. 本题前一句表示家长和孩子有很多的商议和讨论，和讨论相关的是 **B**。
3. 本题是引用的一个孩子的话，所以应该是第一人称叙述，后面表示他会告诉父母他要泡吧，也就是他会和父母沟通，且父母也愿意听，所以选 **D**。
4. 本题前一句提到了祖父母不太同意他在做完作业之后出去玩，也就是祖父母比父母更严厉，所以选 **A**。
5. 本题后一句提到了 **surprise**，和 **C** 选项相呼应。

## 第三部分 篇

理解语篇的能力在英语（二）的考试中是极其重要的，阅读判断、阅读理解、概括段落大意这几个阅读类的题目都需要语篇的能力。写作题目更需要考生自己有对于文章整体结构的把握，最终把一个逻辑清晰的文章呈现在考官面前。

### 3.1 阅读判断

阅读判断是基于一篇完整的文章，在文章后会有 10 个句子，由考生根据文章判断句子的正确、错误或未提及。本题需要语篇的把控能力，更需要词义的理解和句子结构的把握能力，可谓是极其综合的。

#### 3.1.1 题型

- ①题干是对原文对应内容的概括总结
- ②通过对原文内容的理解，推测出题干所表达的内容是正确的
- ③强调人们对某事物的一种“理论”或“感觉”时，常有 feel, consider 及 theory 等词。
- ④强调一种“事实”或“已被证明”时，常有 fact 及 prove 等词。
- ⑤题干与原文意思相反（FALSE 题型）。
- ⑥看起来正确且和文章相关，但并未提及（NOT GIVEN 题型）。

#### 3.1.2 解题步骤

1. 快速阅读全文，尽可能理解文章大意并记忆关键信息点，可适当做标记。
2. 阅读题目，找出题目的关键词，带着关键词回到原文去查找相关的内容。
3. 按照题目顺序答题，这样有助于理清文章的写作思路。

注意：

1. 判断正误。文章中明确表达出来的内容才能作为答题依据，切不可主观臆断。
2. 未提及的题目。看起来是正确的，但是文章却并未提及，考生需要留意区别“错误”和“文中未提及”这两类选项，不可混为一谈。
3. 出题顺序。大部分都是按照课文句子顺序出题，（如：第一题对应原文第一句或第二句，以此类推），做题时一定不要通篇找。

## 【真题演练（1810 北京卷）】

## 阅读判断

下面的短文后刊出了 10 个句子，请根据短文内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。

**Roald dahl**

Roald Dahl - the author who entertained people with classics like Matilda, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory and James and the Giant Peach--would have been 100 years old this year. Roald Dahl is most famous for the books he wrote for children, but he also wrote novels and short stories for adults, screenplays and non - fictions, too!

Roald Dahl was born near Cardiff, in Wales in 1916. Roald was sent off to boarding school when he was only nine years old. He was very homesick, and had a hard time obeying the strict teachers and the headmaster. In those days, teachers would sometimes hit their students with a cane (藤条) when they misbehaved. Later on, Roald integrated this fear and distrust of adults into many of his children's books.

During World War II, Roald joined the Royal Air Force. At one point, his plane crashed in the Libyan Desert. He was temporarily blinded, and stranded (滞留) in the middle of nowhere. Fortunately, he was rescued and within a few months had made a complete recovery. After his injuries forced him to leave the Air Force, Roald began writing. His first published piece was a magazine article about his plane crash. During the 1950s, he became an accomplished writer of short stories for adults. These stories usually featured mystery, suspense (悬念), and a twist ending.

In 1961, Roald published James and the Giant Peach, which tells the story of a young boy who attempts to escape from his two bad aunts. The boy finally gets away by sailing across the ocean inside a magical giant peach. James and the Giant Peach was prompted by the bedtime stories Roald would make up for his young daughters. He said that it was a challenge to keep them interested and attentive - he had to make his stories funny, exciting, and original. In 1964, he wrote his most famous book - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, in which a poor boy wins a "golden ticket" to tour a mysterious world.

1. Roald Dahl wrote many classics including Charlie and the Chocolate Factory.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
2. Roald wrote more children books than novels and short stories.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
3. When he was nine years old, Roald was sent off to live in the boarding school.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
4. Roald had been hit many times by his teachers in the boarding school.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
5. Roald Dahl's experience at boarding school had no influence on his children's book.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
6. During World War II, Roald was in Air Force.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
7. Roald's children's books usually had mystery, suspense, and a twist ending.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
8. Roald Dahl's first published book was about his car crash.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
9. The bedtime stories Roald Dahl told his daughters led him to write James and Giant Peach.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given
10. Roald's most famous book, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, was written in 1961.  
A:True            B:False            C:Not Given

答案: ACACBABBAB

解析:

1. 定位词: Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

根据定位词定位到第一段第一句, 证明《查理与巧克力工厂》是 Roald 的名著, 所以选 A。

2. 定位词: children books, short stories

关键点: more children book than novels

根据定位词定位到第一段, 在第一段提到了 children books 和 short stories, 但并未对两个的数量进行比较, 所以选 C。

3.定位词: nine years old

根据定位词定位到第二段第二句,说他在只有九岁的时候就被送到了寄宿学校,所以选 A。

4.定位词: boarding school

根据定位词定位到第二段,文中只是提到在那里老师会打学生,但并未提到 Roald 被打过,所以选 C。

5.定位词: boarding school

关键点: no influence

根据定位词定位到第二段最后一句,“Roald integrated this fear and distrust of adults into many of his children's books.”说明那个时候的经历对他的书是有影响的,所以选 B。

6.定位词: World War II

根据定位词定位到第三段第一句,题干与原文一致,所以选 A。

7.定位词: mystery, suspense, and a twist ending

根据定位词定位到第三段最后一句,从此句之前 short stories for adults 可知本题是错误的,选 B。

8.定位词: car crash

根据定位词定位到第三段第五句,His first published piece was a magazine article about his plane crash.所以并不是第一本书,选 B。

9.定位词: daughters

根据定位词定位到最后一段第三句,本题与原文一致,所以选 A。

10.定位词: Charlie and the Chocolate Factory

关键词: 1961

根据定位词定位到最后一段最后一句,《查理与巧克力工厂》是在 1964 年出版的,所以选 B。

## 3.2 阅读选择

阅读选择是基于一篇阅读,根据文章回答 5 个问题。不同题型有不同的解题方法和技巧。

### 3.2.1 细节题

常见问法: 以 what, who, when, how, where 等引导的问题。

E.g.:

- ① What do we know about...?
- ② Why is ...?
- ③ How many ... in this text ?
- ⑥ According to the text, who ...

解题步骤: Step 1: 阅读题干, 判断题型

Step 2: 找出关键词, 回归原文定位

Step 3: 对比原文和选项, 得出正确答案

### 3.2.2 主旨题

原文对应类:

常见问法:

- 1) The best title/ headline for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The text (passage) could be entitled \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) What is the best title for the passage?
- 4) What's the topic of the article?

解题方法:

- 1. 看标题是否与主题密切相关,
- 2. 看标题是否能概括全文内容,
- 3. 注意标题范围不应太大或太小,
- 4. 标题应简练并能吸引读者。

即: 1、独特新颖 2、概括性强 3、短小精炼

主题句主旨大意类:

常见问法:

- 1) What is the topic sentence of the passage?
- 2) This article/text/passage mainly tells that \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Which of the following gives a general idea of the passage?
- 4) Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

解题步骤:

- 1. 寻找文中是否有相应原句, 应多注意文章的开首段和结尾段



2.其次如果没有,则应根据文章内容自行总结,注意主题句切忌范围过大或过小

### 3.2.3 观点态度题

常见问法:

The author thinks\_\_\_\_\_.

The writer would probably agree that\_\_\_\_\_.

解题方法:

- 1.阅读题干与文章相应内容,确定作者或文中主要人物的观点。
- 2.阅读时注意能够表达作者观点态度的关键词,如动词,动词短语,名词,形容词等。
- 3.注意某些否定结构,特别注意反问句和正话反说等形式。

### 3.2.4 推理题

常见问法:

- 1.We can infer from the passage that... 推断
2. It can be inferred from the passage that...推断
3. We can conclude from the passage that... 总结
4. The writer implies that... 暗示

解题方法:

按细节题处理,注意原文重现和同义替换

### 3.2.5 词义辨析题

常见问法:

- 1.The word “...” in the XX paragraph most probably means... 第XX段中那个词什么意思?
- 2.What is the possible meaning of the word “...” in line...? 第几行那个单词什么意思?
- 3.The word “...” is closest... 词语“XX”跟下面哪个选项意思最接近?

解题方法:

- 1) 根据定义或解释、说明猜测生词的词义

在 be,be called,call 等判断词出现的判断句中,或定语从句及标点符号,可以根据已知部分,猜测生词的含义。

- 2) 根据对比关系猜测生词的词义

在 but, however, yet, otherwise, though 这些表示意义转折的连词出现的句子中

### 3) 通过因果关系猜测词义

because, since 与 as 是连接原因状语从句的从属连词, so 是连接表示结果的状态从句的连词, so...that 与 such...that 中的 that 是连接结果状语从句的。

### 4) 根据同等关系猜测词义

同等关系, 指的是一个词, 一组词或短语在句中作同一成分, 而且它们的词义都属于同一范畴。明显的标志是, 这样的词组或短语中间常常用并列连词 and 或 or 来连接。

### 5) 根据列举的事例猜测词义

### 6) 根据构词法知识猜测词义

## 【真题演练 (1810 北京卷)】

### 阅读选择

阅读下面短文, 请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出 1 个最佳选项。

### Online Shopping

According to the fourth report on online shopping habits made by MasterCard, consumers from the Chinese mainland have kept high enthusiasm for online shopping, with 84 percent of respondents (答卷者) claiming that online shopping is their major aim for Internet surfing, compared with 67 percent of Taiwan consumers and 50 percent of Hong Kong consumers. Among all online shoppers, young students aged between 25 and 34 and female consumers are the main forces for online shopping.

The survey shows that more than two thirds of respondents from the Chinese mainland are satisfied about online shopping. Price and quality are two big issues for online shoppers, especially the quality of health, beauty and nutrition products. Sellers with high credits are more welcomed and many consumers said that they would prefer buying products from credible (可信的) sellers even if they charge higher prices.

For many consumers, lower price is the major factor that changes consumers from physical shops to the Internet. Most consumers make purchasing plans and compare product shows and prices on the Internet before they buy, but consumers from the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong have different online shopping habits-many mainland consumers tend to do random (随意的) shopping, with 70 percent buying after comparing while 80 percent of Hong Kong and 87.5 percent of Taiwan consumers prefer making consumption plans before they buy.

Among all shopping websites, those selling books, videos, DVDs, home appliances ( 器具 ), electronic products, clothes and music downloading websites are the most popular while promotions ( 促销 ) at websites of restaurants, medicine, supermarkets, and clothes get the most attention. Consumers from the Chinese mainland prefer buying home appliances and electronic products online while those from Taiwan and Hong Kong prefer searching for information and buying air tickets and hotels.

The survey was done from September 3rd to October 1st, 2010, with 8500 consumers from 15 markets such as China, Australia Japan, South Africa and Thailand.

1. Which group of people are the most enthusiastic about online shopping? ( )

A: Consumers with MasterCard.

B: Consumers from mainland China.

C: Hong Kong consumers.

D: Taiwan consumers.

2. Who are the main forces of online shopping? ( )

A: Both young and aged consumers.

B: Housewives and office ladies.

C: Young students and female consumers.

D: Both male and female consumers.

3. Which product is probably favored by online consumers? ( )

A: Lower price, good quality.

B: Lower price, poor quality.

C: Lower price, good appearance.

D: Higher price, good appearance.

4. What is the main reason for consumers choosing online shopping. ( )

A: Convenience.

B: More choices.

C: Time saving.

D: Lower price.

5. What can be learned from this passage? ( )

A: Most consumers from Chinese mainland are satisfied about online shopping.

B: Clothes, beauty and nutrition products are most welcomed by online shoppers.

C: Online shoppers are mainly concerned with price and beauty of products.

D: Taiwan consumers prefer buying home appliances and electronic products online.

答案: BCADA

解析:

1. 第一段中给出了三个数据，其中最大的是大陆消费者，所以选 B。

2. 根据第一段最后一句，“young students aged between 25 and 34 and female consumers are the main forces for online shopping”，所以选 C。

3. 根据第二第三段可以推断出 A 选项。

4. 根据第三段第一句“For many consumers, lower price is the major factor that changes consumers from physical shops to the Internet.”可以推断出低价格是消费者转到网上购物的原因。

5. 根据第一段的数据（84%）可以看出 A 选项是正确的。

### 3.3 概括段落大意

概括段落大意是在阅读文章之后从所给的选项中选择每个段落对应的大意。这个题目对于文章的理解有很高的要求。

解题方法:

1. 句首总结（大部分选项的描述都是对相应段落首句的概括总结）

2. 排除法（排除已经对应的选项与段落，将剩下的选项与段落进行再次对应，看选项的描述是否与段落描述一致，排除不一致的选项）

3. 关键词法（选出选项中的关键词，然后去段落中找这个词或与这个词意思相近的词。）

解题步骤:

第一步：通读全文，了解每个段落的大体意思，可做标注。

第二步：阅读选项，按顺序在原文相应段落中找到描述相符的句子。（基本为每个段落的第一句）

第三步：排除已确定的答案，将剩余段落自行总结，对比剩余项，得出相符的答案。（也可以用关键词法排除不符项）

## 【真题演练（1810 北京卷）】

概括段落大意和补全句子

阅读下面短文, 请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务: (1) 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题; (2) 从题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项, 分别完成每个句子, 并选择正确的答案代码(指 A、B、C、D、E 或 F)。

### Why English?

①The English language is used by more people in the world than any other language today. This may seem surprising at first. After all, the population of English native speakers (mainly from United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) is one of the smallest in the world. The total only comes to about 400 million, which is less than one-tenth of the population of the world. If we count all the English-speakers in India, Singapore and some other countries, that adds another 700 million to the total. Add all those people who speak English elsewhere and the total English-speaking population of the world comes to an impressive one and a half billion.

②Why is this? There is one important historical reason: the influence of the British Empire-the Empire that stretched across the globe. Although the Empire no longer exists, the English language is firmly rooted in its former colonies (殖民地)- in African, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean and North America.

③Other important reasons for the spread of English language are economic. English is the language of international business and commerce. Also, most scientific and technological developments have been made by English-speaking societies. To keep up with such developments, to talk about them in international conferences, or write and read about them in scientific journals and books, scientists, scholars and students must be able to understand English.

④There is also a rather less obvious reason. English is the language of a popular culture. All over the globe, millions of young people listen to pop music and watch pop videos. The stars who perform in English are by far the most famous. Hundreds of American and British singers can be heard all over the world. English has become an international language.

⑤English is well suited to this role. Unlike many other languages, it has a built-in flexibility (灵活性) that allows constant adaptation (改编) and assimilation (同化). In English, vocabulary from other languages is often used, new words and combinations of words can be coined (杜撰) easily, nouns can be turned into verbs and vice versa. Thus, what is correct in English is often, simply, what is accepted as appropriate and understandable by those who speak it, whether they are native or non-native speakers.

1.Paragraph ①: ( )

2.Paragraph ②: ( )

3.Paragraph ③: ( )

4.Paragraph ④: ( )

5.Paragraph ⑤: ( )

选项:

A:International conference and English language

B:Population of English speakers

C:Economic development and English language

D:Flexibility and English language

E:Popular culture and English language

F:Colonized history and English language

答案: BFCED

解析:

1.第一段中, 主要提及了以英语为母语的人口、其他说英语的人口等, 所以 B 最贴切。

2.第二段讲到大英帝国的殖民扩张把英语传到了更多的地方, 所以选 F。

3.第三段主要是经济, 也包括发展。虽然有提及会议, 但会议并不是重点, 所以选 C 而不是 A。

4.第四段第二句 English is the language of a popular culture. 表明了整个段落的重点就是流行文化, 所以选 E。

5.最后一段提到了英语的灵活性, 所以选 D。

## 3.4 写作

写作综合了词、句、篇三个非常重要的因素，是英语（二）考试的一个重点。注意：全国卷和北京卷对于写作字数的要求不同。全国卷是 100 字左右，北京卷是 120 字左右。

### 3.4.1 电子邮件书写格式：

第一步：Dear.....（不认识的用 Mr/Mdm;认识的直接称呼名字，Dear 顶头写）。

第二步：正文。（一般可先自己的近况或心情，如 “I am very glad to hear from you” 之类，然后正文是你的主要内容，正文每段开头都顶头写）

第三步：说 Hope to hear from you soon 或 I’ m looking forward to you 之类的结束，顶头写

第四步：写 yours sincerely,Best Regards 等，顶头写

第五步：签名，顶头写

（英文邮件书写格式基本为齐头式）

#### 【真题参考（1804 全国）】

短文写作

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英语短文。

你的好友 Lucky 过生日，邀请你的朋友 Tom 来参加，以你的名义，你的名字叫 Li Ke。  
要求：100 词以上，时间，地点你来定。

答案：

Dear Tom,

We’re throwing a surprise party for Lucky’s birthday. We’d like to invite you to the party. We want to give her a surprise, so please keep quiet about it. We’ll gather at the Students’ Club at 8 p.m. this Friday, after the evening classes. And it’s going to last about an hour. We each will prepare a gift. When she comes, we’ll light the candles and sing “Happy Birthday” together to her. Then the cake will be shared and we’ll sing songs and play games. It’ll be nice to see how excited she will be. I’m sure you’ll have a good time at the party. I am looking forward to your coming.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Ke

解析：

信件写作要注意信件格式，注意要使用题目中所给的名字。

范文正文内容：

- 1.告诉他 Lucky 过生日，时间地点
- 2.生日活动：点蜡烛，唱生日歌，切蛋糕，玩游戏
- 3.希望你能来

### 3.4.2 征文书写

征文和普通文章书写格式一样，基本为开头和正文，总结。征文类文章要注意逻辑关系和文章结构。

应征型题目：是什么，为什么或者要怎么做

议论型：题目给出一种现象或两个观点，要求阐述自己的观点以及理由

#### 1. 应征型模板

某英文报社正在举办题为“I Like Playing Sports”的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征。内容包括以下两个方面：①你经常做什么体育运动；②体育运动对你有哪些好处。

(1) 是什么

我最喜欢的运动是篮球

There are many kinds of + 题目, such as ...

My favorite + 题目 + is ...

It is the first time I have ...

It is the best + 题目 + I have ever seen/ experienced.

I did/ visited/learned.....

E.g. There are many kinds of sports that I like, such as swimming, running, and dancing. However, the sport that I like best is basketball. I can't play it very well, but I still show great interest in it.

(2) 为什么：给出两个原因

万能理由：

- ① 与自身身体/学习知识相关
- ② 与友情/爱情等相关

First of all + 原因 1



Second, I think + 观点 can also + 原因 2

E.g. I like playing sports, because playing sports is really a good thing. Firstly, it helps me keep healthy. Exercise is one of the most active and effective means to improve the physical health. Secondly, playing sports is a good way to relax. When you are upset, sports may pull you out from depression. Finally, it's easy to make friends when you take part in sport activities, because you have the same interest. I met a lot of my friends on the basketball field. And we keep in touch by playing basketball together and watching NBA games.

(3) 总结为什么

常用句式: In conclusion, \*\*\*/To sum up, \*\*\*/In summary, \*\*\*/To summarize, \*\*\*/Thus, \*\*\*/Therefore, \*\*\*/Hence, \*\*\*

In conclusion, I get a lot from playing sports, like health and friendship. If you are also crazy about basketball, we can play together.

## 2. 议论型模板

English is widely used in the world and many Chinese students spend a lot of time studying English. What's your opinion about it? Please give at least two reasons to support your idea.

(1) 表明观点

英语广泛应用, 中国人花了很多时间学习。

观点 1: 同意

观点 2: 不同意

I agree with the opinion that + 题目

I disagree with the opinion that + 题目

I support the opinion that + 题目

I do not support the idea that + 题目

I stand by the side of + 题目

I stand by the side of + 相反题目

E.g. As we all know that English is a widely used language all over the world, so many people spend lots of time learning it. I agree.....

(2) 给出两个原因

万能理由:

① 与友情相关

② 与钱相关

First of all + 原因 1

Second, I think + 观点 can also + 原因 2

## 学习是一种信仰

I insist my opinion for two main reasons.

I have two reasons to support my idea .

I think I'm probably right for two reasons .

There are two reasons to support my opinion.

### (3) 举例子

举例子的目的：支持自己的观点

For example/ For instance / To illustrate this, + 例子

E.g. I think I'm probably right for two reasons. First of all, spending time learning English helps us make a lot of new friends. Secondly, mastering a new language like English can secure us more opportunities in our society. The globalization makes English important. I think the employer prefers to choose people who have a good command of English. For example, my friend Alex met his girlfriend in the English corner. His girlfriend helps him practice English and he taught her Chinese. And the most important thing is that they both like watching movie. So they have a lot things in common. Besides, Alex got promotion since he has learned English. And he has a lot of opportunities to deal with the business which needs English skills.

### (4) 总结观点

总结的目的：以上我说的全都是对的。

常用句式：In conclusion, \*\*\*/To sum up, \*\*\*/In summary, \*\*\*/To summarize, \*\*\*/Thus, \*\*\*/Therefore, \*\*\*/Hence, \*\*\*

E.g. In conclusion, opportunities are always saved for those who are well-prepared, I insist that people should spend more time learning English.

### 【真题参考（1810 北京卷）】

请根据要求撰写一篇 120 词左右的英语短文。将短文写在“非选择题”答题区内。 It is very common that people keep pets, such as dogs and birds. Do you think it's a good idea for people to keep pets? Give your opinion and support with reasons.

# 附录

## 第一部分：时态

### 一、 七大时态结构

时态	基本结构	否定结构	疑问形式	时间状语	例句
一般现在时	am/are/do (动词原形) 第三人称 +s、is	am/are/is not don't/doesn' t do	am/are/is 放 句首 do/does 放句 首	always, usually, often, sometimes, every week (day, year, month...), once a week	I eat an apple every day.
一般过去时	was/were; 动词过去式	was/were not didn't +do	was/were 放句 首 did 放句首	ago, yesterday,last week (year, night, month...), in 1989, just now, at the age of 5, one day, long long ago	I ate an apple yester day.
一般将来时	am/are/is going to do; will/shall do	am/is/are not going will/shall not +do	am/are/is 放 句首 will/shall 放句 首	tomorrow, next day (week, month, year...),soon, in a few minutes, by...,in the future	I will eat an apple tomorr ow.
现在进行时	m/are/is doing	am/is/are + not+doing	am/is/are 放句 首	now, at this time, these days	I am eating an apple now.

## 学习是一种信仰

过去进行 时	was/were doing	was/were + not + doing	was/were 放句 首	at this time yesterday, at that time; when/while 从句	I was eating an apple this time yester day
现在完成 时	have/has done	have not/has not+done	Have/Has 放句 首	recently, lately, since(后跟一般过去 时), for+一段时间, over/in the past few years, already, yet, so far,	I have ate apples for a week
过去完成 时	had done	had not+done	Had 放句首	before, by the end of last year (term, month...)	I had ate 80 apples until last Sunda y

## 二、时态中动词变化规律

### 1. 一般现在时：动词第三人称单数变化规则。

- 1) 一般情况 +s: play—plays
- 2) 以 s、x、ch、sh 和 o 结尾 +es: go—goes
- 3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾，变 y 为 i +es: study—studies
- 4) 特殊情况不规则：have—has

### 2. 一般过去时：动词过去式、过去分词变化规律：

- 1) +ed: want—wanted, work—worked
- 2) 以不发音的 e 结尾的在词尾加 d。如：like—liked, live—lived
- 3) 以一个元音字母加一个辅音字母(r/y/x 除外) 结尾的重读闭音节动词，先双写结尾的辅音字母，再加-ed。如：stop—stopped
- 4) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的动词，先把 y 变成 i，再加-ed。如：study—studied
- 5) 不规则变化（见不规则变化表）

#### ① 过去式、过去分词：AAB 式

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
beat	beat	beaten	打

原形	过去式	过去分词	中文	原形	过去式	过去分词	中文
bring	brought	brought	带来	speed	sped	sped	加速
buy	bought	bought	买	meet	met	met	遇见
think	thought	thought	想	learn	learnt	learnt	学会
fight	fought	fought	斗争	mean	meant	meant	意味着
build	built	built	建造	spoil	spoilt	spoilt	损坏
lend	lent	lent	借出	burn	burnt	burnt	烧伤
send	sent	sent	送	dream	dreamt	dreamt	做梦
spend	spent	spent	花费	deal	dealt	dealt	交易
catch	caught	caught	接住	say	said	said	说
teach	taught	taught	教授	pay	paid	paid	付款
keep	kept	kept	保持	lay	laid	laid	放置
sleep	slept	slept	睡觉	hear	heard	heard	听到
sweep	swept	swept	打扫	get	got	got	得到
feel	felt	felt	感受	sit	sat	sat	坐
tell	told	told	告诉	find	found	found	发现
sell	sold	sold	销售	hold	held	held	拿住
smell	smelt	smelt	闻	spit	spat	spat	吐
spell	spelt	spelt	拼写	shine	shone	shone	照射
spill	spilt	spilt	溢出	win	won	won	赢

## ② 过去式、过去分词：AAA 式

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
read	read	read	读
cut	cut	cut	切
let	let	let	让
put	put	put	放
cost	cost	cost	话费
hit	hit	hit	打
set	set	set	安置
hurt	hurt	hurt	伤害
shut	shut	shut	关闭

## ③ 过去式、过去分词：ABA 式

原形	过去式	过去分词	含义
become	became	become	成为
come	came	come	来
run	ran	run	跑

## ④ 过去式、过去分词：ABB 式

## 学习是一种信仰

feed	fed	fed	喂养	hang	hung	hung	悬挂
lead	led	led	引导	dig	dug	dug	挖掘
leave	left	left	离开	lose	lost	lost	失去
stand	stood	stood	站立	make	made	made	制作
have/ has	had	had	有	understand	understood	understood	理解

### ⑤ 过去式、过去分词：ABC 式

原形	过去式	过去分词	中文	原形	过去式	过去分词	中文
begin	began	begun	开始	am/is/are	was/were	been	是
drink	drank	drunk	喝	eat	ate	eaten	吃
sing	sang	sung	唱歌	fall	fell	fallen	掉落
ring	rang	rung	按铃	give	gave	given	给
swim	swam	swum	游泳	see	saw	seen	看
sink	sank	sunk	淹没	hide	hid	hidden	隐藏
spring	sprang	sprung	跳出	take	took	taken	拿
blow	blew	blown	吹	mistake	mistook	mistaken	犯错
draw	drew	drawn	画 / 吸引	do	did	done	做
grow	grew	grown	成长	fly	flew	flown	飞
know	knew	known	知道	go	went	gone	去
throw	threw	thrown	扔	lie	lay	lain	说谎 / 躺下
drive	drove	driven	驾驶	show	showed	shown	展示
write	wrote	written	写	wear	wore	worn	穿
ride	rode	ridden	骑	break	broke	broken	打破
rise	rose	risen	上升	choose	chose	chosen	选择
wake	woke	woken	苏醒	freeze	froze	frozen	结冰
speak	spoke	spoken	说话	get	got	gotten	得到
steal	stole	stolen	偷	forget	forgot	forgotten	遗忘

## 第二部分：词性

### 一、名词

1. 概念：名词表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称。如：person, phone, China, time。
2. 用法：一般为主语和宾语，也可作定语。-- I love English。可数名词出现时，要么是复数名词，要么前面加限定词，如冠词（a、an 或 the），不可数名词永远是单数形式。
3. 名词后缀
 

① -age	passage 通过
② -ance, -ence	assistance 帮助, dependence 依赖
③ -ancy, -ency	expectancy 期待, efficiency 效率
④ -er, -or	writer 作家, conductor 导体
⑤ -hood	childhood
⑥ -ion, -tion, -ation	confession 供认, collection 手机, observation 观察
⑦ -ian	historian 历史学家, politician 政治家
⑧ -ist	artist 艺术家, scientist 科学家

### 二、形容词

1. 概念：形容词是说明人或事物的属性、状态或特征的词。如：tall, rich, handsome
2. 用法
  - ① 形容词+名词，不定代词+形容词  
 Provence is a romantic city. (普罗旺斯是一个浪漫的城市。)  
 I have something important to tell you. (我有重要的事情要告诉你。)  
 不定代词：some (something, somebody, someone), any (anything, anybody, anyone), no (nothing, nobody, no one), every (everything, everybody, everyone), all, each, both, much, many, (a) little, (a) few, other (s), another, none, one, either  
 形容词性物主代词：my, your, her, his, our, their.

反身代词：myself, yourself, herself, himself, themselves.

- ② 系动词+形容词

Those flowers are beautiful.(那些花朵很漂亮。)

The trees turn green in spring. (树叶在春天变绿。)

系动词: be [am, is, are], seem, feel, smell, sound, taste, seem, appear, look, keep, rest, remain, stay, lay, stand

### 3. 形容词后缀

- |   |                    |  |
|---|--------------------|--|
| ① | -able, -ible, -ble | acceptable 可接受的, divisible 可分的             |
| ② | -al                | environmental 环境的, exceptional 例外的         |
| ③ | -ful               | beautiful 漂亮的, useful 有用的                  |
| ④ | -ic, -ical         | specific 具体的; physical 身体的; practical 实际的; |
| ⑤ | -ent, -ant         | important 重要的; distant 遥远的; different 不同的; |
| ⑥ | -ive               | active 活跃的; effective 有效; positive 积极的;    |
| ⑦ | -less              | careless 粗心的; homeless 无家可归的               |
| ⑧ | -ly                | daily 每天的; monthly 每月的                     |
| ⑨ | -ous               | dangerous 危险的; famous 著名的                  |
| ⑩ | -some              | troublesome 讨厌的; handsome 英俊的              |
| ⑪ | -y                 | dirty 脏的; thirsty 渴的                       |
| ⑫ | -ar                | popular 受欢迎的; regular 有规律的                 |

## 三、副词

### 1. 概念

- ① 副词是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词; (quickly, bravely)
- ② 主要用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句; 【ly 结尾】
- ③ 用来说明时间、地点、程度、方式, 频率等概念: much, very, enough, a little, a bit, so, also, too, rather, quite, nearly, hardly, usually, sometimes, never, always, often  
e.g. She had always cried easily.(她总是很容易就哭了。)

### 2. 用法

- ① 副词+形容词: He is very clever. (他非常聪明。)
- ② 副词+动词/动词+副词: I always like to sing by myself. (我总是喜欢一个人唱歌。)  
He works hard. (他工作努力。)
- ③ 副词+副词 He plays piano quite well. (他钢琴弹地很好。)
- ④ 副词+介词短语 Jack was absolutely out of control last night. (杰克昨晚彻底失控了。)
- ⑤ 副词+句子/句子+副词: Luckily, he won the game. (幸运的是,



他赢了比赛。)

### 3. 副词后缀

- |   |          |                                 |
|---|----------|---------------------------------|
| ① | -ly      | completely 完全地; really 真正地      |
| ② | -ward(s) | backward(s) 向后; afterward(s) 后来 |
| ③ | -wise    | likewise 同样地                    |

## 四、介词

### 1. 概念

- ① 介词在句中不能单独作句子成分。
- ② 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。I began to work from this morning.  
(我从今天早上就开始工作了。)

## 五、并列结构

常见的并列连词/结构有:

- ① and, or
- ② as well as
- ③ not ... but
- ④ not only... but also
- ⑤ both ...and
- ⑥ neither ... nor
- ⑦ either ... or
- ⑧ prefer
- ⑨ would rather do ... than do...
- ⑩ rather than

## 六、词性变化规则

### 1. 名词变复数

- ① 一般名词复数是在名词后面加上“s”，如 apple→apples，student→students 等。
- ② 以 s，sh，ch，x 等结尾的词加“es”，如 bus→buses，watch→watches 等。
- ③ 以辅音字母+y 结尾的词，变 y 为 i 加 es，如 baby→babies 等；以元音字母+y 结尾的名词变复数时，直接加 s 变复数。如 monkey→monkeys，holiday→holidays。
- ④ 以 o 结尾的名词变复数时：加 s 的名词有：photo→photos，piano→pianos，radio→radios，zoo→zoos；加 es 的名词有：potato→potatoes，tomato→tomatoes
- ⑤ 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时：一般去掉 f，fe 加 ves 的名词有：half→halves，knife→knives，leaf→leaves，wolf→wolves，wife→wives，life→lives，thief→thieves。只有如下单词加 s：belief→beliefs，roof→roofs，gulf→gulfs

### 2. 名词变形容词

- ① 名词加 -ful，表示肯定；名词加 -less，表示否定：use → useful/ useless；help → helpful / helpless
- ② 某些名词后加 -ous：danger → dangerous；fame → famous
- ③ 表示天气的名词和一些其他词后加 -y：rain → rainy；snow → snowy；sun → sunny；luck → lucky；noise → noisy；health → healthy；honest → honesty
- ④ 某些名词或时间词加 -ly：friend → friendly；love → lovely；month → monthly；day → daily
- ⑤ 物质名词加 -en：wool → woolen；wood → wooden；gold → golden
- ⑥ 以 ency/ence/ance 结尾的，变成 ent/ant：fluency → fluent；urgency → urgent；competence → competent；silence → silent；excellence → excellent；importance → important；ignorance → ignorant；tolerance → tolerant
- ⑦ 以 lity/rity 结尾的，去掉 ity：reality → real；possibility → possible；responsibility → responsible；similarity → similar；priority → prior；majority → major
- ⑧ 某些以 ce 结尾的，把 ce 变成 -cial：race → racial；face → facial；finance → financial
- ⑨ 以 t 或者 n 结尾的，加 -al：nation → national；season → seasonal；tradition → traditional；condition → conditional；
- ⑩ 以 ture 结尾的，去掉 e 加 al：agriculture → agricultural；culture → cultural；nature → natural
- ⑪ 学科名词以及其他一些名词加 -cal：chemistry → chemical；physics → physical；politics → political

### 3. 动词变形容词

- ① 词尾加-ful: use → useful; care → careful; thank → thankful; succeed → successful
- ② 词尾加-able: knowledge → knowledgeable; enjoy → enjoyable; adjust → adjustable; comfort → comfortable; suit → suitable
- ③ 词尾加-ing: interest → interesting; surprise → surprising; excite → exciting; develop → developing; frighten → frightening; thrill → thrilling
- ④ 词尾加 d 或 ed: please → pleased; unite → united; excite → excited; surprise → surprised
- ⑤ 词尾变 y 为 i, 加-ed: knowledge → knowledgeable; enjoy → enjoyable; adjust → adjustable; comfort → comfortable; suit → suitable

### 4. 形容词变副词

- ① 在形容词词尾直接加-ly: real-really; helpful-helpfully; quick-quickly;
- ② 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的形容词要变 y 为 i, 然后再加-ly: busy-busily; angry-angrily; easy-easily
- ③ 以 e 结尾的形容词变副词时, 一般有以下三种情况:
  - 1) 一般情况下, 直接在后面加 ly, 如: completely, strangely 等;
  - 2) 以-ble 结尾的形容词, 将-ble 变成 bly, 如: possibly, probably 等;
  - 3) 去掉 e, 加 ly 的情况极少数, truly 是比较常见的。

## 七、句子成分

### 1. 一句话是由什么构成的

- ① 主: 名词 (n.)
- ② 状: 副词 (adj.)
- ③ 谓: 动词 (v.)
- ④ 定: 形容词 (adj.)
- ⑤ 宾: 名词 (n.)
- ⑥ 补: 名词, 形容词 (n., adj.)

### 2. 词性搭配、词性用法:

- ① 形容词+名词, 不定代词+形容词
- ② 系动词+形容词
- ③ 副词+形容词
- ④ 副词+动词/动词+副词
- ⑤ 副词+副词
- ⑥ 副词+介词短语
- ⑦ 副词+句子/句子+副词