

词汇语法(3.11-3.13)

Day 1 (3.11)

内容：模块四重点词汇 U4 + 回顾情态动词练习

单词:

1. _____ *n.* 陈述; 说明 2. _____ *vi. & vt.* 迎接; 问候
3. _____ *vt.* 代表; 象征 4. _____ *n.* 社团; 联系; 联想
5. _____ *n.* 宿舍 6. _____ *n.* 食堂
7. _____ *n.* 飞行; 航班
8. _____ *adj.* 好奇的 _____ *adv.* 好奇地
9. _____ *vt. & vi.* 接近; 靠近; 走近 *n.* 接近; 方法; 途径
10. _____ *n.* 面颊
11. _____ *vt.* 保护; 保卫 _____ *n.* 防御; 保卫
12. _____ *adj.* 主要的
13. _____ *vt.* (_____, _____) 误解, 误会
_____ *n.* 误解; 误会
14. _____ *vi.* 猛冲; 突进 15. _____ *n.* 成人; 成年人 *adj.* 成人的; 成熟的
16. _____ *adv.* 简单地; 只
17. _____ *adj.* 口语的 _____ *adj.* 未说出口的; 非口语的
18. _____ *n.* 姿态; 体态 19. _____ *adj.* 可能的
20. _____ *n.* 十字路口 21. _____ *n.* 雇员
22. _____ *vi.* 皱眉; 蹙额
23. _____ *vt.* (_____ / _____) 读错; 误解
24. _____ *adj.* 面部的
25. _____ *n.* 作用; 功能; 职能 *vi.* 起作用; 运转
26. _____ *n.* 安逸; 舒适 *vt.* 减轻 (痛苦; 忧虑)
27. _____ *adv.* 真实地; 真诚地; 真正地
28. _____ *adj.* 错误的; 假的 29. _____ *n.* 怒气; 怒火
30. _____ *n.* 拳头 31. _____ *vi.* 打呵欠
32. _____ *adj.* 恭敬的 33. _____ *adj.* 主观的
34. _____ *vi. & vt.* 拥抱 35. _____ *n.* 等级; 军衔
36. _____ *n.* 磁带

词组短语:

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. _____ | 防御; 保卫.....以免受 |
| 2. _____ | 很可能.....; 有希望 |
| 3. _____ | 通常; 总的来说 |
| 4. _____ | 丢脸 |
| 5. _____ | 舒适; 自由自在 |
| 6. _____ | 背对; 背弃 |

情态动词:

“情态动词+be doing”和“情态动词+have done”用法一览表

句式	说明	例句
can + be doing can + have done	表示“可能”，用于 否定句和疑问句 (用 could 语气更委婉)	He can't be telling lies. 他不可能在说谎。 He can't have told lies. 他不可能说了谎话。
could + have	指过去没实现的动作，表“本	It's too late. You could have told him earlier. 太迟

done	来可以”	了，你本来能早点告诉他的。
may + be doing may + have done	表示“可能、也许”，用于肯定句	He may be doing homework. 他也许在做作业。 He may have missed the train. 他可能错过了火车。
must + be doing	肯定句，表示“一定在干某事”	The light is on. He must be working. 灯亮着，他一定在工作。
must + have done	肯定句，表示“准是干了某事”，对过去事情的肯定猜测	He is sad. He must have failed the exam. 他很伤心，准是考试不及格。
needn't + have done	“本来不必做”，用于否定句	You needn't have lent the book to him. He has bought it already. 你本来不必把这本书借给他，他已经买了一本。
should/ought to + have done	肯定句表示“本应该做而实际没做”；否定句表示“不应该做而实际却做了”	I should have bought it. 我应该把它买下来的。 You shouldn't have scolded him. 你不应该责骂他的。

回顾情态动词练习：

- In crowded places like airports and railway stations, you _____ take care of your luggage.
- She looks very happy. She _____ have passed the exam.
- I told your friend how to get to the hotel, but perhaps I _____ have driven her there.
- Mr. Gordon asked me to remind you of the meeting this afternoon. Don't forget it!
---OK, I _____.
- The biggest problem for most plants, which _____ just get up and run away when threatened, is that animals like to eat them.
- Are you coming to Jeff's party? --- I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.
- You _____ not pay too much attention to your reading skill, as it is so important.
- Sir, you _____ not to be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.
- It is raining very hard. We _____ to stay here until the rain stops.
- When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
- My brother _____ come to your party tonight because he _____ prepare for tomorrow's exam.
- _____ I book a table for dinner a few days ahead of time?
--- Yes, you _____. The restaurant is always full, especially during the holidays.
- _____ you please help me with my English?
- She _____ have flown to Beijing last night, for I stayed with her all the time.
- As a soldier, you _____ do as the head tells you.

【答案】

回顾情态动词练习：

- must
- must (must have done 对过去的事情的猜测)
- should (should have done 本应该已经做了...)
- won't (表临时起意)
- can't (表能力)
- might (表可能性不大)
- can (can not... too much 再怎么...都不为过)
- ought
- have
- would (过去常常)
- can't (否定的猜测); must
- Shall (询问对方的意见); must
- Would
- can't (can't have done 对过去发生的事情做否定的猜测)
- shall (表命令)

Day 2 (3.12)

内容：模块四重点词汇 U5 + 主谓一致（一）

单词：

1. _____ 题目；主题（曲） *n.*
2. _____ 中心的；中央的 *adj.*
3. _____ 不同的；各种各样的 *adj.*
4. _____ 漫画；动画片 *n.*
5. _____ 无论哪一个；任何一个 *pron.*
6. _____ 海盗；盗版 *n.*
7. _____ 幻想；怪念头 *n.*
8. _____ 消遣；娱乐（活动） *n.*
9. _____ 秋千；摇摆 *n.* 摇摆；摆动 *vt. & vi.* (_____/_____)
10. _____ 有吸引力的事物；吸引 *n.*
11. _____ 旅游业 *n.*
12. _____ 无论在什么地方；各处 *pron.*
13. _____ 独一无二的；仅有的 *adj.*
14. _____ 木匠 *n.*
15. _____ 匠人；能工巧匠 *n.*
16. _____ 引擎；发动机 *n.*
17. _____ 秃头的 *adj.*
18. _____ 保存；保留 *vt.* 保护区 *n.*
19. _____ 长度；长 *n.*
20. _____ 行动；事迹 *n.*
21. _____ 骑士；爵士 *n.*
22. _____ 剑 *n.*
23. _____ 锦标赛；联赛 *n.*
24. _____ 移民；殖民者 *n.*
25. _____ 运动的 *adj.*
26. _____ 译员；翻译 *n.*
27. _____ 少数；少数民族 *n.*
28. _____ 布 *n.*
29. _____ 丛林 *n.*
30. _____ 潜水员 *n.*
31. _____ 生物；动物 *n.*
32. _____ 阳光 *n.*
33. _____ 前进；促进；提前 *vt. & vi.*
- _____ 高级的；先进的 *adj.*
34. _____ 商标；牌子 *n.*
35. _____ 外出；短途旅行；远足 *n.*
36. _____ 允许进入；入场费；承认 *n.*
37. _____ 往返汽车；航天飞机 *n.*
38. _____ 高速公路 *n.*
39. _____ 纪念品 *n.*
40. _____ 运动鞋 *n.*
41. _____ （作宣传或介绍用的）小册子；指南 *n.*

词组短语：

1. _____ 以……而闻名
2. _____ 难怪；不足为奇
3. _____ 根据……模仿；仿造
4. _____ 提前
5. _____ 接近
6. _____ 活跃起来

主谓一致（一）

概念：在句子中，谓语动词必须在**人称和数**上和主语保持一致。

主谓一致的情况：语法一致，就近一致和意义一致

- 1) 语法形式上要一致，即单复数形式与谓语要一致。
- 2) 意义上要一致，即主语意义上的单复数要与谓语的单复数形式一致。
- 3) 就近原则，即谓语动词的单复形式取决于最靠近它的词语，

相关知识点:

1. 并列结构作主语时

①由 **and, both...and** 连接的两个名词或代词作主语时, 谓语动词用**复数**。如:

Carl and Jack **are** my good friends.

但是, 如果表示的是**同一人或物、同一观念**时, 谓语动词用**单数**形式。如:

Bread and butter(奶油面包) is nutritious. The worker and writer **is** from Wuhan.

②**or, not only...but also..., either...or..., neither...nor...**连接两个名词或代词时, 谓语动词应遵循**就近原则**。如: **Neither you nor he is** late. ㄱ

③由 and 连接**两个有 every, each, no, many a** 等词**修饰表示单数概念**的名词作主语时, 谓语动词用**单数**形式。如: **Every** teacher **and every** student **is** interested in collecting.

Each man and **each** woman **is** asked to attend.

④当**主语**其后有 with, along with, together with, as well as, rather than, like, besides, but, except, in addition to, including 等词引导的短语, 谓语动词与**主语**保持一致。(就远原则)

如: A woman **with** two children **was** seen walking down the street.

(此句主语 a woman, 谓语动词则用单数形式)

2. 单一名词作主语时的主谓一致 ㄱ

①有些**学科名词**, 在形式上虽然是复数形式, 但其实质意义表示单数概念, 谓语动词用**单数**形式。如 physics, mathematics, mechanics, optics, acoustics, politics, statistics, economics, linguistics, athletics 等, 谓语动词通常用作**单数**。如: The third world economics is promising. ㄱ

-s 结尾的**地理名称**, 如果是国名, 如 the United States, the Netherlands 等, 谓语动词用作**单数**。

群岛、山脉、海峡、瀑布等地理名称作主语, 谓语动词用作**复数**。如: The West Indies are commonly divided into two parts.

②表示以**偶数**出现、且**不能拆成单数**的工具名词作主语时, 谓语动词要用复数形式。如:

My glasses are broken. ㄱ

③**单个动名词、不定式**作主语时, 谓语动词用单数形式。如: Seeing is believing. 眼见为实。

④集体名词如 group, family, class, government, team, public, enemy, crowd, audience, club, party, crew 所表示的人或物是作为一个**整体**来理解, 谓语动词用单数形式; 如果作为若干**个体**来理解, 则谓语动词用**复数**形式。如: ㄱ

Our class is diligent. 我们班的同学都很刻苦。 ㄱ

Our class are visiting the park next week. 我们班下星期要参观那个公园。

主谓一致练习 (用恰当的 be 动词或括号内动词的恰当形式完成句子)

1. Either I or they _____ responsible for the result of the matter.

2. Not only I but also David and Iris _____ fond of playing basketball.

3. Neither Tom nor his parents _____ at home.

4. Either the dean or the principal _____ (attend) the meeting.

5. Not the students but the teacher _____ wrong.

6. Measles(麻疹)_____ a kind of infectious illness.
7. The public _____ generous in their contributions to the earthquake victims.
8. Cattle_____ grazing on the hillside.
9. Whisky and soda _____his favorite drink.
10. The Philippines _____(lie) to the south-east of China.
11. The singer and dancer _____ to attend our evening.
12. All but him and me _____ to the exhibition.
13. Interest, as well as prospects, _____important when one looks for a job.
14. Getting to other planets or to the moon_____(involve) many problems.
15. The blind _____ those who need our help.

【答案】

主谓一致（一）

1. are(就近原则) 2. are(就近原则) 3. are(就近原则) 4.attends(就近原则)
- 5.is/was(就近原则) 6.is(表疾病名称，以 s 结尾，Measles 为单数)
7. are (集题名词，后有 their)
- 8.were/are (cattle,牛群，本身是复数，无单数形式，类似有 people, police, clothes)
- 9.is (Whisky and soda 威士忌加苏打水，指的是一种饮料，用单数)
- 10.lies (国名) 11. is (一个人，俩身份，单数) 12.are (就远原则)
- 13.is (就远原则) 14.involves(单个动名词结构为主语) 15.are (表一类人，复数)

Day 3 (3.13) 内容: 模块四重点词汇 U1 重点词汇及拓展 + 主谓一致 (二)

单词:

1. _____ *n.* 运动; 战役作战; *vi.* 参加运动 *phr.* _____ 发起运动
2. _____ *n.* 组织; 机构; 团体 _____ *adj.* 组织良好的
3. _____ *vt. & vi.* 举动; (举止或行为) 表现 _____ *n.* 行为; 举止; 习性
Phr. _____ 规矩点
4. _____ *vt.* 观察; 观测; 遵守 _____ *n.* 观察; 观测
5. _____ *vt. & n.* 尊敬; 尊重; 敬意 _____ 恭敬的。有礼貌的
6. _____ *vt. & vi.* 讨论; 辩论; 争论 _____ *n.* 争论; 争辩; 争吵
7. _____ *n.* 款待; 娱乐; 娱乐表演 _____ *v.* 娱乐; 使有兴趣; 招待
8. _____ *n.* 人群; 观众 *vt.* 挤满; 使拥挤 _____ *adj.* 拥挤的
Phr. _____ 充满; 满是
9. _____ *vt.* 鼓舞; 激发; 启示 _____ *n.* 灵感; 鼓舞
_____ *adj.* 激励人的; 鼓舞人心的 _____ *adj.* 有创见的; 有灵感的
10. _____ *n. & vt.* 支持; 拥护
11. _____ *vi.* 谈到; 查阅; 参考 _____ *n.* 参考; 推荐人; 推荐函
Phr. _____ 参考资料
12. _____ *vt.* 计划; 打算 _____ *n.* 意图; 目的
Phr. _____ 为...准备; 预定给
13. _____ *adj.* 考虑周到的 _____ *n.* 考虑; 体谅
Phr. _____ 考虑做某事
14. _____ *vt.* 递送; 生 (小孩儿); 接生; 发表 (演说等)
_____ *n.* 传递; 交付; 递送; 分娩 *Phr.* _____ 发表演说
Phr. _____ 接生

词组:

1. _____ 离开; 起程; 出发
2. _____ 过着.....的生活
3. _____ (想法、问题等) 涌上心头; 涌入脑海
4. _____ 蔑视; 瞧不起
5. _____ 查阅; 参考; 谈到
6. _____ 碰巧; 凑巧
7. _____ (偶然) 遇见; 碰见
8. _____ 继续; 坚持
9. _____ 人类

主谓一致 (二)

3. 其他情况的主谓一致

1) “the+形容词”表类别、一类人或物，当它表示一类人时谓语动词用**复数**，当它表示一类物时谓语动词用**单数**。如：The beauty **is** hers. 这些漂亮的玩意是她的。（表物）

2) **one of** + 复数名词或代词+从句这样的结构中，谓语动词用**单数**形式。如：

One of them **is** American. 类似的有：neither of..., either of..., each of...等。

3) 定语从句中，如果先行词为 the only one of the +名词复数，后面关系引导定语从句谓语用**单数**。

如：Mary is the only one of the youngest girls who **plays** in the band.

如果先行词为 one of the +名词复数，后面关系引导定语从句谓语用**复数**。如：This is one of the rooms that **were damaged** in the fire.

4) none, neither, all 是不可数形式还是复数形式由它们指的内容决定。如：

All hope has gone. / All are agreed on this point. /—Is there any milk in the fridge?

—No, there is none./ None has returned from the meeting.

5) **a number of**+复数名词，表“许多的、大量的”，谓语动词用**复数**形式。

the number of 其后无论接可数名词还是不可数名词，谓语动词都用**单数**形式。

A number of people **have** moved into new houses.

The number of students in class **is** thirty.

6) **there be**+并列主语，谓语动词的选择遵循**就近**原则。

There **is** a pen and two books on the desk.

7) many a/more than one... +单数可数名词作主语时，就近原则，谓语动词用单数形式。如：Many a student is having practice. More than one student was late for school.

8) 表示距离、时间、长度、价值、金额、重量等复数名词为主语时，谓语动词用单数形式。

Four kilometers **is** not very far.

9) 分数或百分数或其他部分+of+名词作主语时，该名词是复数，则谓语动词用复数，如果是单数或不可数名词则谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Two third of the apple **is** water. Two third of the apples **are** bad.

10) 倒装句中的语法一致

On the wall **were** two pictures, which attracted many people.

Among the students **is** their teacher, who is in her thirties

主谓一致练习（用恰当的 **be** 动词或括号内动词的恰当形式完成句子）

1. Mary is one of the girls who _____ always on time.

2. Tom is the only one of the stall members who _____ going to be promoted.

3. Most of his savings _____ (have) been kept in the Xin Hua Bank.

4. All that can be done _____ (have) been done.

5. More than one worker _____ (have) been dismissed.

6. Many a student _____ (have) realized the importance of learning a foreign language.

7. A number of cars _____ parked in front of the park.

8. The number of articles published on smoking _____ amazing.

9. The majority of the damage _____ easy to repair.
10. The young _____ the vital forces in our society.
11. None of them _____ my friends.
12. Early to bed and early to rise _____ (make) a man healthy, happy and wise.
13. What caused the accident _____ (be) stones on the road.
14. Each of you _____ responsible for the accident.
15. Each man and woman _____ the same rights.
16. Every means _____ (have) been tried but without much result.
17. There _____ too much furniture in this room.

【答案】

单词：

1. **campaign** launch a campaign 2. **organization** well-organized 3. **behave** behaviour (=behavior) behave oneself 4. **observe** observation 5. **respect** respectful 6. **argue** argument 7. **entertainment** entertain 8. **crowd** crowded be crowded with 9. **inspire** inspiration inspiring inspired 10. **support** 11. **refer** reference 12. **intend** intention be intended for 13. **considerate** consideration consider doing... 14. **deliver** delivery deliver a speech; deliver a baby

词组：1. move off 2. lead a ... life 3. crowd in 4. look down upon/on 5. refer to 6. by chance 7. come across 8. carry on 9. human being

主谓一致练习：

1. are (先行词有 one of+复数名词, 定从用复数)
2. is (先行词有 the one of+复数名词, 定从用单数)
3. have (部分+ of + n., 就近原则)
4. has (all 表事情是单数)
5. has (就近原则)
6. has (就近原则)
7. are (a number of 许多, 意义一致, 复数)
8. is (The number of...数量, 意义一致, 单数)
9. is (部分+ of + n., 就近原则)
10. are (the adj. 表一类人, 复数)
11. are (none 指人, 后有 friends, 故主语是复数)
12. makes (Early to bed and early to rise 虽然是两个并列不定式, 但表达一个概念, “早睡早起”, 所以是单数)
13. was (单个主从做主语用单数, 还有 caused, 过去式)
14. is (意义一致, 单数)
15. has (意义一致, 单数)
16. has (单数)
17. is (就近原则)