

# 考试备考资料

(习题试卷、考点)

## 江西省专升本公共课《英语》

### 黄金考点汇编

#### 第一部分 词汇与结构

##### 考点 1: 名词

###### (1) 可数名词

单数: a/an/the + n

a boy, a man, an apple, the girl

复数: the + n(s) / n(s) / 数词, some, many... + n(s)

the boys, two girls, apples, leaves

单数变复数的几种情况:

1. 直接加 S: apples, books, brothers

2. s/x/sh/ch 为结尾加 es: glasses, boxes, matches

3. 辅音加 y 为结尾变 ies: cities, enemies

4. f/fe-ves: wives, knives (特殊 roofs, proofs, chiefs)

5. 以 o 为结尾 es 或 s: negroes, heroes, tomatoes, potatoes

radios, zoos, pianos, photos

6. 特殊

foot-feet, goose-geese, tooth-teeth, child-children, man-men,

woman-women, sheep-sheep, deer-deer, mouse-mice

datum-data, medium-media, bacterium-bacteria, curriculum-

curricula, criterion-criteria, phenomenon-phenomena,

analysis-analyses, basis-bases, crisis-crises, diagnosis-diagnoses.

###### (2) 不可数名词

物质或者抽象名词

some / a little / much / a piece of / the (特指) +

with much reverence and ceremony 毕恭毕敬、彬彬有礼

plenty of time

two glasses of wine

a sheet of paper

an item of clothing

a piece of advice/ some advice

可数 VS 不可数

water VS waters 水域海洋

sand	VS	sands	沙滩
wood	VS	woods	树林
ash	VS	ashes	废墟
work	VS	works	工厂
security	VS	securities	证券
liability	VS	liabilities	债务
custom	VS	customs	海关/关税
good - goods		(复数)	商品

### (3) 名词的格

' s s'

men' s room 男厕所

a stone' s throw 一步之遥

seven minutes' walk 七分钟的步行

Tips:

Taozi and Jack' s car 共有

Taozi' s and Jack' s cars 各自有

### (4) of 的特殊用法（从后往前）

1. N1 of N2

the number of rooms

region' s diversity

= regional diversity

= the diversity of region

2. a/an N of + N2

a number of

an avalanche of

a majority of

a cluster of

a heap of

a N of - N(s) of

a lot of - lots of

a host of - hosts of

a heap of - heaps of

3. 特殊情况 肉眼可见的常识

1). one/each of the N s

one of the issues ...

2). a part of, parts of N  
a part of the pizza...

## 考点 2: 代词

代词表格 by.●		主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
第一人称	单数	I 我	me 我	my 我的	mine 我的	myself
	复数	we 我们	us 我们	our 我们的	ours 我们的	ourselves
第二人称	单数	you 你	you 你	your 你的	yours 你的	yourself
	复数	you 你们	you 你们	your 你们的	yours 你们的	yourselves
第三人称	单数	he 他	him 他	his 他的	his 他的	himself
		she 她	her 她	her 她的	hers 她的	herself
	复数	it 它	it 它	its 它的	its 它的	itself
		they 他们	them 他们	their 他们的	theirs 他们的	themselves

### (1) 不定代词

some, someone, something  
any, anyone, anything  
other, others, another, the other  
no, no one, nothing, none,  
every, everybody, everyone, everything  
all, both, neither, either, each

### (2) 指示代词: this, that, these, those

1. 就近（前） 2. 单复数一致 3. 逻辑意思相同  
Core: 指示代词 就近向前

or  
either...or...  
neither...nor...  
not only...but also...  
there be...  
as well as

### it 的特殊用法

- It is adj. for sb. to do sth.  
It is difficult for Taozi to resist the temptation.
- it takes sb. sth/sometime to do sth  
It takes experience to understand how to make someone happy.
- it is prep n to do sth

it is in the best interest (符合…的最大利益) of a school  
to turn out graduates who are as qualified as possible.

### 考点 3: 数词

1. 基数词 表示数目多少的词

a. 用作基数词单位的 hundred、thousand、million、billion, 复数通常不加 s, 但是如果表示数百、数千的泛指, 则用复数。

About two thousand people died in the earthquake.

Thousands of people go to the seaside every year.

b. 表示整十的基数词复数形式可以表示岁数或年代。

He is in his early twenties.

This took place in the 1930s.

2. 序数词 表示数目顺序的词

a. 基数词+后缀 -th

four—fourth six—sixth nine—ninth

b. 表示整十的基数词将 y 改为 ie, 再加 -th

twenty—twentieth thirty—thirtieth

c. 以 th 结尾的序数词可缩写为“基数词+th”

4th、5th、9th...

1st、2nd、3rd

d. 序数词前面通常要用定冠词, 但表示考试或比赛等名次时, 通常可省略前面的定冠词。

My room is on the second floor and his on the third.

He was (the) third in the exam.

注意: 有时序数词前不用定冠词, 而用不定冠词, 表示次第的增加, 意为“再一, 又一”。

We'll have to do it a second time.

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