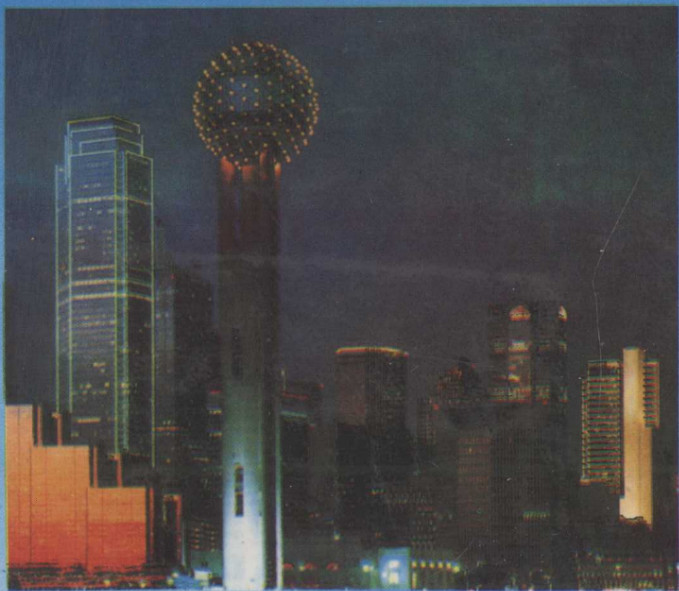


高中英语讲练新编

Language Points & Exercises
for Senior Students

朱继武 明至诚 编著



中国致公出版社

高中英语讲练新编

(京)新登字 196 号

高中英语讲练新编

朱继武 明至诚 编著

*

责任编辑:明 华

*

中国致公出版社出版发行

北京市西城区太平桥大街4号

(邮编:100034)

新华书店经销

赵县印刷厂印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:8 字数:180千字

1995年10月第1版 1995年10月第2次印刷

印数:10000册

ISBN 7-80096-033-1/G·20

定价:7.20元

前 言

中学阶段的英语教学十分广泛地涉及到英语的各种语言现象,弄懂这些语言现象,掌握其中的规律,从而进一步达到准确而较自如地运用语言,这便是英语教学的宗旨。

中学英语教学内容包括 2500—3000 常用词汇、基础语法、基本句式。如果一个学生掌握了这些内容并能融汇贯通地加以运用,那他就能用英语进行口头和笔头交流,就能将英语作为一门工具使用。但是,事实上多数学生达不到这一水平。

一个中国人,特别是青少年,如果在使用英语的国家里住上几年,整天置身于英语的海洋,耳濡目染,他定会说出一口流利的英语,对于语言规则他或许并不知晓,但却能将这种语言运用自如。这里,语言环境起着决定性的作用。

我们的中学生,在中国这块土地上学习别国的语言,整天置身于汉语的海洋中,少量的英语为大量的汉语所淹没,学英语往往事倍功半,学了几年,却仍然一不会说,二不会写。

要改变这种状况,就必须创造语言环境,增强语言的实践性,提倡学以致用——运用是关键。

为了在准确地使用英语上少走弯路,学到正确的、地道的英语,了解语言规律,遵循语言法则,是十分重要的。

为了帮助在校学生、社会青年等具有初步英语基础的读者,掌握中学阶段的英语教学内容,知晓其中的要点和难点,达到准确地使用英语,增强应试能力,我们根据中学英语教学大纲的要求,结合多年的教学实践,编写了这本书。

本书没有面面俱到地罗列语法规则,没有过多地叙述那些明了易懂的问题。我们旨在针对中学英语教学中的要点和

难点以及学生在英语的使用和练习、考试中常犯的错误,有针对性地、简明扼要地进行分析 and 说明,然后辅以练习,加以巩固。本书所列项目均是中学英语中的热点问题。

本书对语言现象的分析力求简明扼要、提纲挈领,举例贴切,说明问题。对于一般的、共识性的问题,本书叙述从略;而对于重要的、难以掌握或容易疏忽的问题,则作较详尽地讲解。例如对形容词作前置定语叙述从简,文字上一带而过;而对于形容词作后置定语的情况,则作较详尽地叙述和讲解。

本书突出知识性和实践性,讲解中不涉及纯理论的问题,只介绍实际的语言现象,并从中总结出规律。对于那些容易混淆、容易忽略、容易弄错的语言要点特别作重点说明,并且注意不引导学生去片面地掌握知识,而是引导学生通过实际的语言材料了解知识,掌握技能,将知识融于技能之中,从而最终掌握和运用语言。

为了实现这一目标,我们在各章后均附适量练习,以检测读者对这一章内容的掌握程度。在书末我们附了几套综合练习(Exercises 15—16),以检测读者对各章节内容综合运用能力。

书中例句和练习中出现的词汇,一般控制在中学英语教学大纲规定的范围之内。极少数词汇虽超越大纲规定的范围,但是这些词一般都很常用,读者通过构词法和上下文是不难辨认它们的。我们认为保留这些词不会增加读者负担,相反可以扩展视野,扩大词汇量。

由于编者水平有限,不妥和错误之处在所难免,望读者不吝指正。

编者著

目 录 (Contents)

第一章 词类(Parts of speech)	(1)
Exercise(1)	
第二章 名词(Nouns)	(9)
Exercise(2)	
第三章 冠词(Articles)	(16)
Exercise(3)	
第四章 代词(Pronouns)	(29)
Exercise(4)	
第五章 形容词和副词(Adjectives and adverbs)	(44)
Exercise(5)	
第六章 动词概说(An introduction to verbs)	(60)
Exercise(6)	
第七章 动词的时态(Verb tenses)	(76)
Exercise(7)	
第八章 被动语态(The passive voice)	(95)
Exercise(8)	
第九章 非谓语动词(The infinitive and the-ing form)	(105)
Exercise(9)	
第十章 虚拟语气(The subjunctive mood)	(128)
Exercise(10)	
第十一章 几种句型(Some sentence patterns)	(137)
Exercise(11)	
第十二章 句型转换(Transformation of sentences)	(162)
Exercise(12)	

第十三章 谓语和主语的一致 (Agreement of the predicate with the subject)	(188)
Exercise(13)	
第十四章 倒装(Inversion)	(195)
Exercise(14)	
Exercise(15)	(201)
Exercise(16)	(209)
Key to Exercises	(219)

第一章 词类

(Parts of speech)

一、英语中的词通常分为十大类,即名词(*n.*)、冠词(*art.*)、代词(*pron.*)、形容词(*adj.*)、副词(*adv.*)、数词(*num.*)、动词(*v.*)、介词(*prep.*)、连接词(*conj.*)和感叹词(*interj.*)。

二、各种词类一般无固定的词形,但有时可以根据词尾加以判断。

名词常见的词尾有:

- er, 如: teacher(教师), driver(司机)
- or, 如: doctor(医生), actor(演员)
- ist, 如: scientist(科学家), socialist(社会主义者)
- ism, 如: socialism(社会主义), Marxism(马克思主义)
- ness, 如: illness(疾病), happiness(幸福)
- (t)ion, 如: liberation(解放), preposition(介词)
- ship, 如: friendship(友谊), hardship(苦难)
- hood, 如: childhood(童年), neighbourhood(邻近, 街坊)

形容词常见的词尾有:

- ful, 如: careful(仔细的), beautiful(美丽的)
- less, 如: useless(无用的), careless(不小心的)
- ish, 如: selfish(自私的), British(英国的)

-ous, 如: dangerous(危险的), glorious(光荣的)
-able, 如: reasonable(合理的), favourable(有利的)
-ly, 如: lovely(可爱的), friendly(友好的)
-y, 如: rainy(多雨的), sunny(晴朗的)

副词常见的词尾有:

-ly, 如: easily(容易地), quickly(迅速地)
-ward, 如: forward(向前), upward(向上)

数词常见的词尾有:

-teen, 如: thirteen(十三), fifteen(十五)
-ty, 如: fifty(五十), eighty(八十)
-ize, 如: realize(理解)
-en, 如: widen(加宽), deepen(加深)

此外, 前缀 en- 可以加在某些名词或形容词前构成动词, 如: enslave(奴役), enable(使能够)。前缀 un-, dis-, in-, im- 可以加在一些动词或形容词前, 常构成反义词, 如: unhappy(不愉快), undress(脱衣服), dislike(不喜欢), impossible(不可能)等。

三、一词多性在英语中是一种普遍现象, 如:

interest (*n.* 兴趣; *v.* 使...感兴趣)

fast (*adj.* 快的; *adv.* 快地)

orange (*n.* 桔子; *adj.* 桔红色的)

since (*prep.*; *conj.*; *adv.* 自从)

一个单词究竟属什么词性, 只有在句子中才能确定, 即看它在句子中起的作用而定。

四、词性不同,其句法功能也不相同。

名词可以用作主语、宾语、表语、定语和补足语,但一般不单独用作状语和谓语。如:

Women in China take part in everything.

中国的妇女参加各项工作。(women, *n.* 作主语)

We love our country. 我们热爱我们的国家。(country, *n.* 作动词 love 的宾语)

A cow is running among the sheep.

一只母牛在羊群中奔跑着。(sheep, *n.* 作介词 among 的宾语)

The old man was a Red Army man.

那老人曾是红军战士。(man, *n.* 作表语)

The population problem may be the greatest one of the world today. 人口问题或许是今天世界上最大的问题。(population, *n.* 作定语)

We call him Xiao Zhang, 我们叫他小张。(Xiao Zhang, 作宾语补足语)

He was elected leader of the group. 他被选为组长。(leader *n.* 作主语补足语)

形容词用来修饰名词或代词,作定语或表语,而副词常用来修饰动词、形容词或别的副词,作状语。如:

This is a wonderful plan. 这是一项美妙的计划。(wonderful *adj.* 作定语)

We are glad to see you. 我们很高兴见到你。(glad *adj.* 作表语)

The world's population is growing faster and faster. 世

界人口正在越来越快地增长。(faster and faster *adv.* 修饰动词作状语)

The girl speaks English quite well. 小姑娘英语说得相当好。(quite *adv.* 修饰副词 well, 作状语)

The people there are very helpful. 那里人都很乐于助人。(very *adv.* 修饰形容词 helpful, 作状语)

动词要分清其谓语形式和非谓语形式。谓语形式作谓语。非谓语形式分别作主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语和补足语。(详见第六、七、九章)

介词需与其宾语一起构成介词短语, 在句中作定语、状语、表语和补足语。如:

This is the key to exercises. 这是练习答案。(to exercises 介词短语, 作定语)

We find it easy to work with Mr Li. 我们觉得和李先生一起工作很轻松。(with Mr Li 介词短语, 作状语)

Tom is from America. 汤姆是美国人。(from America 介词短语, 作表语)

We found him in blue. 我们发现他穿一身蓝色的衣服。(in blue 介词短语, 作宾语补足语)

有些词既可用作介词, 也可用作副词, 其区别在于它是否带宾语, 如:

You'd better put it on. 你最好穿上它。(on, *adv.*)

Put on your coat before you go out. 出去前要穿上大衣。(on, *adv.*)

There's your favourite dish on the table. 桌上有你喜欢吃的菜。(on, *prep.*)

Exercise (1)

1. 选择填空:

1. He took _____ aim at the apple and let the arrow fly. (care, careful, carefully)
2. His _____ as a communist did not come until after his death. (fame, famous)
3. It is _____ known that Taiwan belongs to China. (wide, widely, widen)
4. I can't see much _____ between the two sentences. (different, difference)
5. I'm glad to say we've had a _____ evening. (pleasure, pleasant, pleased)
6. We were _____ to get equal shares. (satisfy, satisfactory, satisfaction, satisfied)
7. The cat is the _____ enemy of the mouse. (die, dead, deadly, death, dying)
8. His _____ inspired all of us. (speak, speech, spoken)
9. She talked to us in a _____ way. We all treasure her _____. (friend, friendly, friendship)
10. He is doing his best to _____ his parents' hopes, (real, really, realize, reality)
11. Living in such a loud noise will do you _____. (harm, harmful, harmless)
12. Will you be so _____ as to keep out of the way? (kind, kindness)
13. She used to live a life of _____ and isn't used to hard life.

(easy, easily, ease)

14. Even in early childhood he took great _____ in science.

(interest, interesting, interested)

15. The Red Army men _____ crossed the Wu River. (success, succeed, successful, successfully)

I. 指出下面各句中划线词的词性:

1. I have been living here since ten years ago.

2. He left last summer and we haven't heard of him since.

3. It's about two months since Mr. Wang began to teach us.

4. We need a round table suitable for this room.

5. Sitting round the table, they were chatting and laughing.

6. Let me show you round.

7. Round the sheet of paper and blow through it.

8. He went out without an overcoat though it was so cold.

9. In his letter he told us he would arrive in the evening; he didn't appear, though.

10. Put your shoes on.

11. Put the kettle on the fire.

II. 用每句后面括号中所给的单词的适当词类和变化形式填空:

Model:

Yesterday he spoke of his view of life. (speech)

1. She plays the piano _____ than you. (easy)

2. His speech _____ us to work harder. (encourage)

3. Did his friend _____ you to complete the task in time? (able)

4. In the face of fatal _____, he showed revolutionary optimism.

(ill)

5. People there regarded the Red Army as their great _____.
(liberate)
6. In her _____, she was good at dancing. (child)
7. The dog looks _____, you'd better keep it away. (danger)
8. You are not very _____ if you expect such a child to understand the theory. (reason)
9. It seems to me that this room is _____ than that one. (sun)
10. The workers are _____ the road these days. (wide)

IV. 阅读下面短文。根据横线后的单词或短语在文中的意思,从表中找出同义的词语,抄写在横线上。每个词语只准用一次,对原文不得作任何改动。

go out, to spend, for, got to, get clear, OK,
beautiful, were willing, began, went away, have a
word with, quite, often false, all had to stay, if,
became

The soldiers had just 1 _____ (arrived in) France. None of them could speak any French, except Harry, who boasted that he knew the language 2 _____ (very) well. The other soldiers did not really believe him, 3 _____ (because) they knew that he was always boasting about something, and that what he said about himself was 4 _____ (seldom true).

For some days, the soldiers 5 _____ (were all kept) in camp, so they had no need or opportunity to speak any French. But then the day came when they were allowed to 6 _____ (leave for) the weekend.

"Now we can 7 _____ (see) whether you really speak French or not," they said to Harry.

"8 _____, (All right)" Harry answered. "Come with me, and I will

show you."

About ten minutes after they had left the camp, they saw a 9 _____ (pretty) girl of about twenty on the other side of the road. They 10 _____ (would all have liked) to speak to her, but of course none of them knew any French except (perhaps) Harry.

"Now is your chance to show us 11 _____ (whether) you can really speak French, Harry," said one of his friends, "Go and 12 _____ (speak to) that girl."

"All right" Harry answered, and he crossed the road, smiled, bowed politely to the girl and 13 _____ (started) to speak to her. He had said only a few sentences when the girl's face 14 _____ (turned) red and she hit him in the face angrily and 15 _____ (walked off).

Harry crossed the road to his friends again, his face all smiles, and said, "There you are! I told you I could speak French, didn't I?"

(boast v. 吹牛, 夸口说 camp n. 营房 opportunity n. 机会)

第二章 名词

(Nouns)

一、英语名词分为可数名词和不可数名词。

物质名词和抽象名词属于不可数名词,通常只有单数形式,不能被 a (an), another, many, few, a number of 及数词所修饰。可数名词具有单数和复数两种形式。

二、常见的不可数名词:

1. 物质名词:

matter 物质	air 空气
water 水	iron 铁
steel 钢	gold 金
wood 木头	stone 石头
milk 奶	coffee 咖啡
tea 茶	rice 稻,米,饭
grain 谷类	food 食物
sugar 糖	meat 肉
snow 雪	ice 冰
cloth 布	silk 丝
rubbish 垃圾	dirt 脏物
dust 灰尘	mud 泥
vapour 汽	blood 血

medicine 药

soil 土壤

wax 蜡

oxygen 氧

nitrogen 氮

paper 纸

2. 抽象名词:

(1) 表总体概念的词, 如:

jewelry 珠宝

machinery 机器

clothing 衣服

time 时间

money 金钱

furniture 家具

baggage 行李

(2) 以-(t)ion, -sm, -hood, -ship 等结尾的词, 如:

revolution 革命

information 情报

socialism 社会主义

childhood 童年

neighborhood 邻里

professorship 教授职位

leadership 领导

hearing 听力

schooling 教育

(3) 表达感情色彩的词, 如:

pleasure 愉快

joy 高兴

anger 愤怒

(4) 其他表抽象概念的词, 如:

progress 进步

practice 练习, 实践

courage 勇气

poverty 贫穷

work 工作

advice 劝告

energy 精力

knowledge 知识

weather 天气

三、“可数”(countable) 与“不可数”(uncount-