

畅销书

高中基础知识

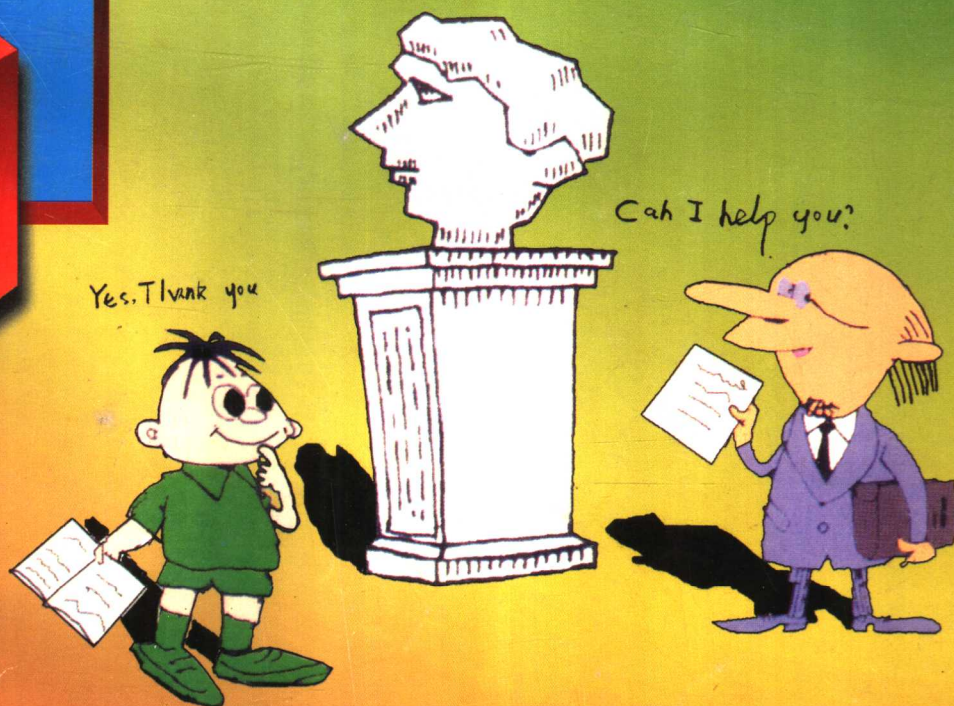
# 图表解析丛书

主编：常文启

编著：周德至 周蓉

## 英语

北京名校名师编写



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《高中基础知识图表解析丛书》

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## 前 言

华文出版社原出版的《高中各科知识表解》一书，很受读者欢迎，因出版时间较长，其内容已不适应新教材和教学大纲要求等原因，已不再重印。为满足广大师生的迫切需求，我们特组织北京市部分重点中学的高级教师编写了这套《高中基础知识图表解析丛书》。

本套丛书具有以下特点：

1. 紧扣教学大纲和“考试说明”，密切结合新教材，针对教学与考试的实际，帮助广大同学在积极思维状态中，提高理解、掌握、运用知识的能力；既有益于同步学习、训练，又能满足应试之急需。

2. 全面、系统地归纳、疏理知识要点，将重点与难点结合起来，系统总结与实际运用结合起来，把丰富而复杂的知识表格化，依不同知识“块”的结构，设计相关图表，纵横相宜，经纬交织，形成递进有序的网络框架，一目了然，思路明晰，是教与学的双重助手。

编 者

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# 第一部分 语 法

## 第一章 句子成分

一、教学目标 掌握英语的句子成分及表示方法。

二、知识结构 句子 (sentence) 是由词或短语构成的能够表达一个完整的意思的语言最小交际单位。句子由不同的句子成分组成。英语的句子成分有：主语、谓语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、宾语补足语及同位语等。

①主语：主语是一句话的主体，是说话人要说明的对象。

②谓语：说明主语的动作或状态。谓语由动词担任，谓语有时态、语态、语气等变化。谓语必须在数性，人称等方面和主语保持一致。

③表语：是系词后面的成分，表明主语的身份、状态等。

④宾语：是及物动词和介词涉及的对象。

⑤定语：修饰名词或代词的成分，可放在被修饰词之前，也可放在被修饰词之后（后置定语）。

⑥状语：是修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子的成分。

⑦同位语见表后。

表 1-1-1

主 语

主语表示法	例 句
1. 名词	① <b>The People's Republic of China</b> was founded in 1949 ② <b>English</b> is taught in our school.
2. 代词	① <b>We</b> each have a new dictionary. ② <b>That</b> is a very interesting film.
3. 名词化的形容词	① <b>The old</b> are respected in our country. ②Only <b>the rich</b> could read and write in the old days.
4. 数词	① <b>The two</b> got off the bus quickly ② <b>The eighth</b> of March is International Women's Day.
5. 动名词	① <b>Driving a car</b> is more difficult, I think. ② <b>Smoking</b> is forbidden here.

6. 不定式	① <b>To learn</b> a foreign language is not easy. ②It took me two hours <b>to write</b> the letter.
7. 从句	①It is said <b>that they will come here tomorrow</b> . ② <b>What he said</b> is of great importance.

表 1-1-2

## 谓 语

1. 谓语类型	例 句
A 行为动词谓语	①May I <b>watch</b> TV after supper? ②She <b>has lived</b> here since 1990.
B 系词+表语构成谓语	①He <b>became</b> a good teacher. ②The glass <b>is</b> broken.
C there be 谓语	① <b>There will be</b> a meeting tomorrow. ② <b>There is</b> an apple tree in the yard.
2. 常见系词	例 句
A 表状态系词 be, remain, look, seem...	①His father <b>is</b> an engineer.. ②The student <b>keeps</b> silent.
B 表转折系词 become, get turn, go...	①It's <b>getting</b> warmer and warmer. ②The child soon <b>fell</b> asleep.
C. 表感觉系词 feel, sound taste, smell...	①Silk <b>feels</b> soft. ②His words <b>sound</b> reasonable.
D 有些实义动词充当系词 (半系词) stay, lie, burn, wear.	①The man <b>stood</b> there unhappy. ②The cloth <b>is wearing</b> thin.

表 1-1-3

## 表 语

表语表示法	例 句
A. 名词	He wants to be <b>a scientist</b> when he grows up.
B. 形容词	The mixture tasted <b>terrible</b> .
C. 代词	This pencil isn't <b>mine</b> .
D. 数词	Three times eight is <b>twenty-four</b> .
E. 副词	①The English class was <b>over</b> . ②We must be <b>off</b> now.
F. 分词	①What he said was <b>surprising</b> . ②This car is <b>made</b> in China.

续表 1-1-3

G. 动名词	His job is <b>teaching</b> maths.
H. 不定式	To work is <b>to struggle</b> .
I. 介词短语	①He is <b>from a worker's family</b> . ②My grandma is <b>in good health</b> .
J. 从句	She isn't <b>what she used to be</b> .

表 1-1-4

## 宾 语

1. 宾语表示法	例 句
A 名词	We love <b>science and music</b> .
B 代词	The nurse looked after <b>her</b> very well.
C 名词化的形容词	We should take care of <b>the old and the sick</b> .
D 数词	How many classes did you have yesterday? We had <b>four</b> .
E 动词不定式	Mary decided <b>not to be late</b> again.
F 动名词	I remember <b>seeing</b> him last week.
G 宾语从句	①He said <b>he was much better than before</b> . ②We are glad <b>that he has passed the examination</b> .
2. 直接宾语和间接宾语	例 句 (词)
A 有些动词 要求两个宾语即直接宾语和间接宾语, 直接宾语往往是物, 间接宾语往往是人; 通常间接宾语在前, 直接宾语在后。	①Her father gave <b>her a birthday gift</b> . ②They asked me to sing <b>them a song</b> .
B 如果把直接宾语放在前面, 间接宾语放在后面, 则间接宾语前要用介词 to 或 for	①Can you lend <b>some money to me</b> ? ②They saved <b>a seat for me</b> .
C 要求间接宾语前用 to 的动词有:	give, show, send, bring, offer, lend, read, pass, hand, write, pay, owe, teach 等
D 要求间接宾语前用 for 的动词有:	make, fetch, get, save, leave, play, sing 等。

续表 1-1-4

3. 同源宾语	例 句
有些不及物动词如 live, die, smile 等可带一个意义相同的名词做宾语, 叫做同源宾语。	①They lived <b>a bitter life</b> before liberation. ②Liu Hulan died <b>a glorious death</b> .
4. 复合宾语 有些动词要求在宾语之后还要有宾语补足语, 意思才能完整, 宾语+宾补合称复合宾语, 宾补表示宾语的身份、动作、状态、特征等, 宾补表示法如下:	
宾语补足语	例 句
1. 名词 要求动词: call, name, make, elect, find, consider, leave……	①They elected him <b>Chairman of the meeting</b> . ②We found her <b>a good student</b> . ③We consider that <b>a lie</b> .
2. 形容词 要求动词: make, want, keep, wish, find, like, get...ready, set...free, drive...mad	①please keep the children <b>quiet</b> . ②I want everything <b>ready</b> soon. ③I hope to see you <b>well</b> soon.
3. 不定式 要求动词: want, ask, get, order, warn...	①The doctor warned him <b>not to smoke</b> . ②We want them <b>to come</b> here tomorrow.
4. 不带 to 的不定式, 要求动词: make, have, see, hear, let watch...	①The teacher made me <b>do homework</b> carefully. ②The man had the boy <b>do</b> a lot of work.
5. 分词 要求动词: see, hear, keep, find, feel...	①I'm sorry to have kept you <b>waiting</b> . ②They heard the girl <b>singing</b> in the next room. ③We often hear the song <b>sung</b> in English.
6. to be + 名(形) 要求动词: think, find, consider, prove ...	①He proved himself (to be) <b>a good student</b> . ②We thought the book (to be) <b>interesting</b> .
7. it 做形式宾语, 宾补后的真正宾语为不定式, 动名词及从句等; 要求动词 think, feel, find, consider, make...	①I feel it <b>my duty to report this</b> . ②The noises made it <b>impossible for me to go on with the work</b> . ③They made it <b>clear that they did an important job</b> .
8. 有时可用副词、介词短语等做宾补:	①Let him <b>in</b> at once. ②please put your things <b>in order</b> .

表 1-1-5

## 定 语

定语表示法	例 句
1. 形容词	①This is a very <b>famous Chinese</b> novel. ②We'll do everything <b>necessary</b> .
2. 代词	①She put <b>her</b> arms on <b>her</b> desk. ② <b>These</b> TVs are made in Beijing.
3. 数词	①There are <b>four</b> seasons in a year. ②Who taught the <b>first</b> class?
4. 名词	①She lives in a small <b>mountain</b> village. ②We are middle <b>school</b> students.
5. 名词所有格	①My <b>sister's</b> handwriting is better than mine. ②I'm reading <b>today's</b> newspaper.
6. 分词	①Life was very hard for the <b>working</b> people then. ②The man <b>standing in front of him</b> was John. ③Can you see the <b>broken</b> windows?
7. 动名词	①There is a <b>swimming</b> pool in our school. ②You must improve your <b>working</b> method.
8. 副词	①He met his friend on the way <b>home</b> . ②People <b>there</b> work hard.
9. 介词短语	①Wind is air <b>in motion</b> . ②The professor was a little man <b>with thick spectacles</b> .
10. 动词不定式	①Can you give me something <b>to eat</b> ? ②This is a good house <b>to live in</b> .
11. 定语从句	①The story <b>which they heard over the radio</b> was very moving. ②This is the girl <b>whose pronunciation is the best in our class</b> .

注：如果一个名词被几个形容词定语修饰，则其顺序为越重要的词越靠近名词；例：I saw a **beautiful yellow American** car .

表 1-1-6

## 状 语

状语表示法	例 句
1. 副词	①We are going <b>there tomorrow</b> . ②I'll <b>never</b> forget what you said.
2. 介词短语	①He was born <b>on February 1, 1980 in a little town</b> . ②It is cold <b>in winter in Beijing</b> .

3. 词组	①She is <b>one and a half metres</b> tall. ②Come <b>this way</b> please. ③He comes here <b>every other day</b> .
4. 动词不定式	①I went there <b>to get a new dictionary</b> . ②Let's hurry <b>so as not to be late for school</b> .
5. 分词	① <b>Being a League member</b> , he works very hard. ②I'll go <b>shopping</b> if it doesn't rain tomorrow. ③ <b>Deeply moved by the old worker's words</b> , they set out to work at once.
6. 独立主格	①He stood there, <b>with a book in his hand</b> . ② <b>The weather being fine</b> , they went on a trip to the seashore.
7. 状语从句	①I'll speak slowly <b>so that you can hear me clearly</b> . ② <b>When he came in</b> , I was writing my composition.

注：同位语：由一个名词或具有名词功能的短语等紧跟在另一名词或代词后，说明它是谁或什么，叫做同位语，如：

①We've all heard of Charles Dickens, **the great British writer**.

②We **young people** should study and work hard.

### 三、解题示例

1. The students \_\_\_\_\_ busily when Miss Brown went to get a book she \_\_\_\_\_ in the office.

- A. had written; left      B. were writing, had left  
C. had written; had left      D. were writing; had left (1991 年全国高考题)

(当 Brown 小姐进去拿她忘在办公室的书时，学生们正忙着写字)。考谓语时态。Brown 小姐进去(过去时)时，学生正写，应用过去进行时。她在此之前忘的书，应用过去完成时。所以答案应是 D。

2. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. themselves    B. oneself    C. itself    D. himself (1996 年全国高考题)

(Tom 感到他知道每个人的事情比他们自己还要清楚。)考查处是主语 they 的同位语，所以答案应是 A。

### 四、能力测试

1. — Who does he want to go to the exhibition with?

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. She and I    B. you and she    C. her and me    D. her and I  
2. If I were \_\_\_\_\_, I would take the advice.  
A. she    B. her    C. he    D. his  
3. The sentence \_\_\_\_\_ is wrong.  
A. himself    B. herself    C. itself    D. it  
4. The boys are looking forward to \_\_\_\_\_ the new film.



- A. see    B. seeing    C. being seen    D. sees
5. It was I who \_\_\_\_\_ going to attend the meeting.  
A. am    B. is    C. are    D. will be
6. Li Ying gives me more help than \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Joan is    B. Joan gives    C. Joan's help    D. Joan does
7. You don't look \_\_\_\_\_ today, what's wrong with you?  
A. good    B. better    C. well    D. best
8. There is no reason to \_\_\_\_\_ such a thing.  
A. anxious about    B. be anxious  
C. be anxious about    D. anxious in
9. She doesn't think there is anything he can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. proud of it    B. take pride with  
C. be pride in    D. be proud of
10. \_\_\_\_\_ do you hear from your parents?  
A. How long    B. How often    C. How soon    D. How
11. She pronounced the word \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. clear and good    B. clear and well  
C. clearly and good    D. clearly and well
12. The play is \_\_\_\_\_ worth \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very ; watching    B. good; to watch  
C. well; to watch    D. well; watching
13. \_\_\_\_\_ we need more practice is quite clear.  
A. when    B. what    C. That    D. 不填
14. I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what does the word mean    B. what the word means  
C. what the meaning of the word    D. what the word mean
15. which sentence is wrong?  
A. The teacher told the students don't make such mistakes again.  
B. The teacher told his students that they should not make such mistakes again.  
C. The teacher told the students not to make such mistakes again.  
D. The teacher suggested that his students not make such mistakes again.
16. Is this museum \_\_\_\_\_ you visited the other day?  
A. that    B. where    C. in which    D. the one
17. Is this the museum \_\_\_\_\_ we visited the other day?  
A. that    B. where    C. in which    D. the one
18. If the phone \_\_\_\_\_ again, you must answer it.  
A. ring    B. to ring    C. rings    D. will ring
19. The old man was found \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.  
A. lying dead    B. lying death    C. laying dead    D. laying death
20. The teacher didn't allow \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom before class was over.