

各类成人高考复习指导丛书（第七版）

# 英语

## 附解题指导

温才鉴 主编 王宗炎 审阅

高等教育出版社

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公共成人高等教育自学考试教材（第七版）

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王德胜 主编 王德胜 副主编

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(京)112 号

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

英语:附解题指导/温才鉴主编. —7 版. —北京:高等教育出版社,1998. 6

(各类成人高考复习指导丛书)

ISBN 7-04-006784-6

I. 英… II. 温… III. 英语课-成人教育:高等教育-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. G723. 441

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 11846 号

\*

高等教育出版社出版

高等教育出版社发行

国防工业出版社印刷厂印刷

\*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 22.5 字数 560 000

1986 年 8 月第 1 版

1998 年 6 月第 7 版 1998 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数 0 001—80 047

定价 19.10 元

凡购买高等教育出版社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、脱页等  
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## 第七版前言

1997 年国家教委颁布了修订后的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》(简称《大纲》),修订后的《大纲》适用期限为 1998—2000 年。该《大纲》已由高等教育出版社和人民教育出版社于 1997 年共同正式出版。修订后的《大纲》对部分学科的考试内容和考试要求进行了局部的、必要的修改。

本丛书第七版,根据修订后的《大纲》所规定的考试内容和考试要求,除保留第六版适用的内容体系和编写基本框架以外,对政治、语文、数学(理工农医类)、数学(文史财经类)、物理、化学、历史、地理、英语的内容进行了局部的、必要的增、删、补、改和调整。如政治学科根据党的十五大精神作了重大修改;语文学科对某些篇目作了增删和调整;地理学科根据近年来人文地理的一些变化作了相应的修改,等等。本版丛书还保持了正文和习题等有关内容的一致性。为了满足考生的急需,1998 年我社还组织编写并出版了《时事政治辅导(1998 年用)》一书,以后将逐年组织编写并出版此书。

《各类成人高考复习指导丛书》(高教版)自 1986 年问世以来,经过了多年使用和不断的修订与完善,是“说明-问题型”的复习用主干教材,内容成熟,讲解细致,启发性、实用性强,深受广大读者的欢迎,对全面、系统地掌握基础知识,提高应用能力具有重要作用。

我们在总结了十多年来成人高考复习的教学、辅导和复习指导丛书的编写经验,研究了我国成人高考考试特点和发展趋势的基础上,又编了《各类成人高考备考指导丛书》一套 9 本,作为辅助教材,和复习教材分别对应配套。

### 复习指导丛书:

1. 政治(附解题指导)(第七版)
2. 语文(附解题指导)(第七版)
3. 数学(附解题指导)(第七版)  
(文史财经类用)
4. 数学(附解题指导)(第七版)  
(理工农医类用)
5. 物理(附解题指导)(第七版)
6. 化学(附解题指导)(第七版)
7. 历史(附解题指导)(第七版)

### 备考指导丛书:

1. 政治备考指导  
——试题解析与模拟
2. 语文备考指导  
——试题解析与模拟
3. 数学备考指导  
——试题解析与模拟  
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6. 化学备考指导  
——试题解析与模拟
7. 历史备考指导

——试题解析与模拟

8. 地理(附解题指导)(第七版)

8. 地理备考指导

——试题解析与模拟

9. 英语(附解题指导)(第七版)

9. 英语备考指导

——试题解析与模拟

多年的成人高考复习实践表明,整个复习过程大体经历两个阶段。第一阶段主要是复习有关基础知识和基本原理,把握重点难点,并相应做些练习。有了一定的基础后,还需进入第二阶段,站在新的高度上进行系统、综合的备考训练,这样才能在更深的层次上掌握有关课程的内容,巩固和提高分析和解决问题的能力。第二阶段也需要有一套内容编排科学、应用性强的备考指导书,进一步为学员提供更加完备的复习指导。《各类成人高考备考指导丛书》正是根据这种需要而编写的。这套书的基本结构是“问题-说明型”的,即先解答典型试题,再综合归纳,并辅以同步练习,书后附有模拟试题及答案。其特点在于,从典型的试题入手,根据分析和解答试题的需要组织有关知识,更具有针对性,更加强调知识的综合运用。特别是通过对常见错误的分析与对相关知识点的归纳,可进一步丰富学员的答题经验,增强释疑解难的能力,提高复习效率。

《各类成人高考复习指导丛书》和《各类成人高考备考指导丛书》配套使用,将进一步帮助考生构建必需的知识和能力体系,提高考生的复习、备考水平。

《英语(附解题指导)(第七版)》根据《大纲》所规定的公共英语和专业英语的复习考试内容,在本书第六版的基础上,对语音、语法内容按大纲调整了顺序,删除或增补了个别项目。同时,本次修订还严格按照《大纲》词汇表,对例句、练习的超纲词汇进行了较严格的筛选和删改。

高等教育出版社

1998年5月

## 第六版前言

本丛书自1986年问世以来,深受广大读者欢迎。为了更加符合国家教委对各科目成人高考所提出的基本要求,充分体现便于成人自学的特点,本丛书曾多次修订,并自第三版起编辑、出版了与各科目复习教材相配套的解题指导,借以加强对考生掌握基本理论、运用基础知识进行解题的指导,有助于提高考生的应考能力。

1994年,国家教委颁布了新的成人高考复习考试大纲。为此,我们根据审订后的新大纲及制订新大纲的基本精神和要求,对本丛书进行了修订,以求在知识范围、能力层次要求、题型结构各方面适应和满足新大纲的要求,并从科学性、知识性、文字叙述等方面消除疏漏,进一步提高质量。根据新大纲的修订情况,丛书中有些科目进行了重新编写,其余也均有较大幅度的修改或增补、调整。

本次修订,为了便于考生复习使用,我们对丛书的开本和分册进行了调整,将原来的32开本,更为16开本;原来的每一科目分复习教材和解题指导若干册,变为复习教材附解题指导全一册,解题指导有关内容全部附在每一章之后。原丛书每次重印时均附有近三年的全国成人高等学校招生统一考试各科目的试题及参考答案,本次修订改为最近二年的试题及参考答案。考虑到新的大纲和考试标准已由我社和人民教育出版社共同出版,本次修订时不再附新大纲。

修订后的本丛书(第六版)包括如下9种9册:

《政治》附解题指导

《语文》附解题指导

《数学》附解题指导(文史财经类用)

《数学》附解题指导(理工农医类用)

《物理》附解题指导

《化学》附解题指导

《历史》附解题指导

《地理》附解题指导

《英语》附解题指导

本丛书此次重印时又对各科目某些内容和题型结构等作了不同程度的修改和增删,并增添了《全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试试题解答与分析(文史财经类)1986—1994》、《全国各类成人高等学校招生统一考试试题解答与分析(理工农医类)1986—1994》二书以更适应复习考试的要求和提高应试能力。

本书由温才鉴、黄兆文、王遐昌、何国威编写。主编是温才鉴,主审是中山大学外语系教授、我国著名的英语专家王宗炎先生。

本版由本书主编温才鉴、编者何国威、黄兆文和高等教育出版社外语编辑室何早江等负责修订。

高等教育出版社

1994年12月

# 全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲

摘自:《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》(中华人民共和国国家教育委员会制订。  
人民教育出版社、高等教育出版社 1997 年版 )

## 英 语

公共英语复习考试范围包括语音、词汇、语法和阅读四个部分。其中以测试常用词汇、基本语法和阅读能力为重点。考试旨在记忆和理解应用两方面测试考生掌握英语的程度。

专业英语复习考试范围包括语音、词汇、语法及阅读和交际四个部分。考试旨在记忆、理解应用和综合运用三方面测试考生掌握英语的程度。

记忆:掌握本大纲规定的各项语音、语法规则;记住单词的拼法,读音、词义和词类;记住短语和习惯用语的构成和意义。

理解应用:能正确运用语音、语法规则;能正确使用单词、短语和习惯用语;能读懂英语短文(专业英语考生应能读懂和听懂英语短文或对话)并理解其含义;能将简单的汉语句子译成英语(专业英语考生应能写出意思完整、语法正确的句子)。

综合运用:能连句成篇,连贯地表达自己的思想。

### 一、复习考试内容

#### 公 共 英 语

##### 语 音

能熟练地根据国际音标和拼读规则读出单词;能比较流畅地朗读浅于课文的材料,语音、语调、句子重音和停顿基本正确。

##### 词 汇

掌握 1700 个常用英语单词和一定数量的短语和习惯用语。对单词能认,会读,知道词义和词类。对在一般交际中使用频率高的单词和短语,会拼写,能正确使用。

##### 语 法

掌握下列各项语法知识并能应用于实践。

##### (一) 词法

1. 名词的种类、数和所有格;



名词分普通名词和专有名词。

名词复数形式的构成 (book—books, bus—buses, radio—radios, tomato—tomatoes, story—stories, knife—knives, man—men, sheep—sheep 等)

专有名词 (John, the United States, Young Pioneer 等)

名词所有格 (Mike's mother, teachers' room, a map of China 等)

不可数名词 (water, tea, paper 等)

不可数名词数量表示法 (a piece of paper, a bottle of ink 等)

2. 冠词 (a/an, the) 的基本用法;

3. 代词的用法;

人称代词的主格和宾格 (I, he; me, him 等)

形容词性物主代词 (my, your, his 等)

名词性物主代词 (mine, yours, hers 等)

指示代词 (this, that, these, those 等)

不定代词 (some, any 等)

疑问代词 (what, who, whose, which 等)

关系代词 (who, whom, whose, which, that, as 等)

连接代词 (that what 等)

4. “it” 作引导词、非人称代词和在强调句型中的用法;

5. 数词的构成及其基本用法;

基数词的构成及其基本用法

序数词的构成及其基本用法

加、减、乘、除运算表示法

时间、年代、年龄表示法

6. 形容词和副词的用法;

形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成 (+ er, + est; more, the most 以及特殊的形式)

基本句型

... as + 原级形式 + as ...

not as/so + 原级形式 + as ...

... 比较级形式 + than ...

... the + 最高级形式 + ... in/of ...

形容词的基本用法 (作定词、表语、宾语补足语等)

副词在句子中的位置

7. 动词的种类、时态、语态和非谓语动词;

1) 动词的种类

(1) 行为动词或实义动词

① 及物动词 (take, bring, etc)

② 不及物动词 (come, go, etc)

(2) 连系动词 (be, look, turn, get, become, etc)

(3) 助动词 (be, do, have, shall, will, etc)

(4) 情态动词 (can, may, must, need, etc)

## 2) 时态

### (1) 一般现在时

I get up at six o'clock every morning.

He doesn't speak Russian.

### (2) 一般过去时

I was in Grade One last year.

I got up at five yesterday morning.

### (3) 一般将来时

shall we go to your school tomorrow afternoon?

She will be here tomorrow.

I'm going to help him with his English.

### (4) 现在进行时

They are reading the text now.

He is doing his homework now.

### (5) 过去进行时

We were having a meeting this time yesterday.

My teacher was talking to some parents when I saw her.

### (6) 现在完成时

I have already posted the letter.

They have lived here for ten years.

### (7) 过去完成时

We had learned four English songs by the end of last year.

The film had already begun when I got to the cinema.

She said that she had not heard from him since he left Beijing.

### (8) 过去将来时

He said he would go to the cinema that evening.

Betty said she was going to visit her uncle next Sunday.

## 3) 被动语态

### (1) 一般现在时的被动语态

English is taught in that school.

### (2) 一般过去时的被动语态

The song was written by that singer.

### (3) 一般将来时的被动语态

The work will be finished next year.

### (4) 现在完成时的被动语态

The work has been done already.

(5) 带有情态动词的被动语态

She must be sent to hospital at once.

4) 非谓语动词的基本用法

(1) 动词不定式的用法

① 作主语

To learn a foreign language is not easy.

It is not easy to learn a foreign language.

② 作宾语

They began to read.

③ 作宾语补足语

Jim asked me to help him with his lessons.

We often heard her sing.

④ 作定语

I have an important meeting to attend.

⑤ 作状语

She went to see her grandma yesterday.

⑥ 作表语

He seems to be tired.

⑦ 用在 how, when, where, what, which 等之后

I don't know how to use a computer.

Do you know when to start?

He didn't know what to do next.

(2) 动名词的用法

① 作主语

Seeing is believing.

It is useless arguing about it.

② 作表语

Her job is looking after children.

③ 作宾语

I like singing.

He suggested having a party at the weekend.

④ 作定语

There is a swimming pool in our school.

This is a sleeping car.

(3) 分词的用法

① 作表语

The situation is encouraging.

The boy was greatly encouraged.

② 作定语

Our country is a developing country.

The car ran along the road covered with snow.

③ 作宾语补足语

I saw them waiting at the school gate.

I saw the door closed.

④ 作状语

Hearing the noise, they immediately stopped talking.

Seen from a distance, the mountain looked like an elephant.

8. 常用介词和连词

掌握词汇表中所列介词和连词的用法。

(二) 句法

1. 句子的种类

1) 陈述句(肯定式与否定式)

She is a teacher of English.

She isn't a doctor.

We get up at six in the morning every day.

2) 疑问句

(1) 一般疑问句

Are you a bus - driver?

Do you study Russian?

(2) 特殊疑问句

What time do you get up every day?

Where are you working now?

(3) 反意疑问句

She teaches English, doesn't she?

He isn't a student, is he?

(4) 选择疑问句

Do you go to school on foot or by bike?

Is he an English or American?

3) 祈使句(肯定式与否定式)

Sit down, please!

Don't read in the sun!

4) 感叹句

What a fine day it is today!

How fine it is today!

5) 并列句

He is very busy, but he often comes to help us.

I turned on the TV and we sat down and watched it.

## 6) 复合句

### (1) 名词性从句

主语从句: What he said is right.

Whether she will come or not is still a question.

宾语从句: I don't know why he left without saying a word.

He said (that) he would come.

表语从句: That is where he was born.

That is why he hasn't come yet.

同位语从句: Do you know the news that my father will come back from America?

That is the reason why he hasn't come yet.

### (2) 定语从句:

A plane is a machine that can fly.

The man who is reading the newspaper is Mr Li.

A chemist's shop is a shop which sells medicine.

The comrade with whom I came knows French.

This is the room in which we lived last year. 或:

This is the room which we lived in last year.

The man that you were talking about has come to our school.

I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.

The hospital where my mother works is in the north of the city.

### (3) 状语从句:

时间状语从句: When Tom returns, I'll give him the key.

地点状语从句: He works where he studied and lived.

方式状语从句: He didn't do it as I had told him.

比较状语从句: The mother was more excited than her daughter.

Lucy's room is as clean as her sister's.

条件状语从句: We'll go to the Great Wall if it is fine tomorrow.

目的状语从句: We climbed high so that we might get a better view.

结果状语从句: A TV set can be made so small that it may be easily placed in a watch.

原因状语从句: Since it has stopped raining, the game will be held as planned.

让步状语从句: He passed the exam although he had been ill for some time.

## 2. 句子成分

主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、宾语补足语、直接宾语和间接宾语。

## 3. 五种基本句型

主语 + 连系动词 + 表语 (S + Link - V + P)

The bike is new.

主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语(S + VT + O)

Children often sing this song.

主语 + 不及物动词(S + VI)

He sings well.

主语 + 及物动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语(S + VT + IO + DO)

She showed her friends all her pictures.

主语 + 及物动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补足语(S + VT + O + C)

We keep our classroom clean and tidy.

## 阅 读

能读懂难度略低于中学课文的短文, 阅读速度每分钟 50 个单词左右。

## 专 业 英 语

## 语 音

熟悉英语音素的发音, 知道英语字母及常用字母组合在单词中的读音。了解英语的基本语调以及使用语调的规则, 并能在实践中运用这些规则。能够流畅地朗读难度相当于课文的短文, 语音、词调基本正确。

## 词 汇

掌握 2000 个左右常用英语单词和一定数量的短语和习惯用语, 对单词能认, 会读, 知道词义和词类。对在一般交际中使用频率高的单词和短语, 会拼写, 能正确使用。知道一些常用词的近义词和反义词。掌握基本的构词法知识。

## 语 法

较熟练地掌握下列各项语法知识并能应用于实践。

### (一) 词法

#### 1. 名词的种类、数和所有格;

名词分普通名词和专有名词。

名词复数形式的构成(book—books, bus—buses, radio—radios, tomato—tomatoes, story—stories, knife—knives, man—men, sheep—sheep 等)

专有名词(John, the United States, Young Pioneer 等)

名词的所有格(Tom's father, students' bedroom, a map of the world 等)

不可数名词(water, tea, paper 等)

不可数名词数量关系表示法(a piece of paper, a bottle of ink 等)

#### 2. 冠词(a/an, the)的基本用法;

#### 3. 代词的用法;

人称代词的主格和宾格(we, she; us, her 等)

形容词性物主代词(my, your, her, his 等)

名词性物主代词(mine, yours, theirs 等)

指示代词(this, that, these, those 等)

不定代词(some, any 等)

疑问代词(what, who, whose, which 等)

关系代词(who, whom, whose, which, that, as 等)

连接代词(that, what 等)

4. “it”作引导词、非人称代词和在强调句型中的用法;

5. 数词的构成及其基本用法;

基数词的构成及其基本用法

序数词的构成及其基本用法

分数、小数表示法

加、减、乘、除运算表示法

时间、年代、年龄表示法

6. 形容词和副词的用法;

形容词和副词比较级和最高级的构成(+ er, + est; more, the most 以及特殊的形式)

基本句型: ... as + 原级形式 + as ...

not as/so + 原级形式 + as ...

比较级形式 + than ...

the 比较级形式, the 比较级形式

No sooner ... than ...

... the + 最高级形式 + ... in/of ...

形容词的基本用法(作定语、表语、宾语补足语等)

副词在句子中的位置

7. 动词的种类、时态、语态和非谓语动词;

1) 动词的种类

(1) 行为动词或实义动词

① 及物动词 (take, bring, etc)

② 不及物动词 (come, go etc)

(2) 连系动词 (be, look, turn, get, become, etc)

(3) 助动词 (be, do, have, shall, will, etc)

(4) 情态动词 (can, may, must, need, etc)

2) 时态

(1) 一般现在时

He gets up at six o'clock in the morning.

She doesn't speak Chinese.

(2) 一般过去时

He was in Grade Two last year.

She got up at five yesterday morning.

(3) 一般将来时

Shall we go to your school tomorrow?

They will be free next week.

She is going to do her homework this evening.

(4) 现在进行时

He is doing his homework now.

We are playing football on the playground now.

(5) 过去进行时

They were singing when I came here.

My father was writing when I saw him.

(6) 现在完成时

He has already finished his homework.

They have lived there for five years.

(7) 过去完成时

We had learned 1000 words by the end of last year.

When I got there she had gone already.

(8) 过去将来时

She said she would go to Beijing the next day.

Tom said he was going to see his uncle.

3) 被动语态

(1) 一般现在时的被动语态

English is taught in that school.

(2) 一般过去时的被动语态

The song was written by that singer.

(3) 一般将来时的被动语态

The work will be finished next year.

(4) 现在完成时的被动语态

The work has been done already.

(5) 带有情态动词的被动语态

She must be sent to hospital at once.

4) 非谓语动词的基本用法

(1) 动词不定式的用法

① 作主语

To learn a foreign language is not easy.

It is not easy to learn a foreign language.

② 作宾语

He began to read.

③ 作宾语补足语

Jim asked me to help him with his lessons.



④作定语

I have an important meeting to attend.

⑤作状语

She went to see her grandma yesterday.

⑥作表语

she seems to be tired.

⑦用在 how, when, where, what, which 等之后

I don't know how to use a computer.

Do you know when to start?

He didn't know what to do next.

(2) 动名词的用法

①作主语

Seeing is believing.

It is useless arguing about it.

②作表语

Her job is looking after children.

③作宾语

I like singing.

He suggested having a party at the weekend.

④作定语

There is a swimming pool in our school.

This is a sleeping car.

(3) 分词的用法

①作表语

The situation is encouraging.

The boy was greatly encouraged.

②作定语

Our country is a developing country.

the car ran along the road covered with snow.

③作宾语补足语

I saw them waiting at the school gate.

I saw the door closed.

④作状语

Hearing the noise, they immediately stopped talking.

Seen from a distance, the mountain looked like an elephant.

8. 常用介词和连词

掌握词汇表中所列介词和连词的用法。

(二) 句法