

# 高中 英語

(供毕业班学生使用)

上海外语教育出版社

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## 前 言

本书根据教育部所定《全日制十年制中小学英语教学大纲(试行草案)》的教学要求和《全日制十年制学校高中课本(试用本)英语》第一册、第二册以及初中英语课本六册所出现的语法、词汇内容编写而成。为了有利于高中学生和应届、历届高中毕业生系统复习,本书密切结合了当前高中英语教学的实际,突出了各项目中的重点和难点,并有目的地附列了基本练习,同时根据高中阶段和高考的实际需要,适当参考了国外近年出版的同类最新著作,在当代语法和习惯用法方面,作了少量必要的补充。

本书编排体系,按传统语法项目分别列出练习项目(Items),每一项目有若干练习(Exercises),总计共有35个项目(包括总复习在内)、112个练习。由于篇幅所限,每个练习附列了最基本的句子,要求全部掌握。应届高中毕业班师生最好按项目适当补充一些同类练习,以便融会贯通、熟练掌握。对于若干容易混淆的概念和惯用法,本书均用“Note”的方式加了简要说明,至于基本语法和一些单词、词组的用法则希望教师加以辅导或说明。书后附有练习答案,但部分简单练习,如改换动词形式等答案从略;汉译英答案仅供参考,并非唯一的标准答案,特此说明。

本书可供高中毕业班学生使用,也可供其他年级师生参考。

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## Item 1

### Singular and Plural Nouns

Ex. 1. Put the following nouns into the plural.

1. piano
2. roof
3. donkey
4. radio
5. potato
6. housewife
7. sheep
8. mouse
9. Chinese
10. Englishman
11. headache
12. mouthful
13. ox
14. handkerchief
15. tooth
16. width
17. phenomenon
18. ticket-collector
19. passer-by
20. woman driver

Ex. 2. Choose the right words.

1. I'd like two (dozen, dozens) toothbrushes.
2. That city is said to have a population of more than ten (million, millions) in 1980.
3. I don't think a (ten-year-old, ten-years-old) child like him will be able to solve this problem.
4. The (police, polices) are now wearing new uniforms.
5. Can you show me the (shoe, shoes) department?
6. The show was so wonderful that everyone present was in high (spirit, spirits).
7. Everybody was busy making (preparation, preparations) for the gala party.

Ex. 3. Put into English.

1. 我们俩是中国人，而他们都是英国人。
2. 一个三岁的小孩子也会做这道题。
3. 昨天大家都兴高采烈地看电视。
4. 鞋子在哪里？在床底下。
5. 大家都在为运动会作准备。

Note: 1) 若干表示多数的数词或名词与名词连用时用单数形式。例如：

two *hundred* kilometres, three *thousand* spectators, ten *million* yuan, a 7-foot tall athlete, an 800-meter race, two *dozen* eggs (but two *dozens* of those eggs).

2) 若干名词在一定的搭配中需用复数形式。例如：  
in high spirits, make arrangements, make preparations, pay damages.

## Item 2

### Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Ex. 4. Put in "a" or "an" where necessary.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ handkerchief is made of \_\_\_\_\_ cloth.
2. We eat \_\_\_\_\_ soup with \_\_\_\_\_ spoon.
3. They made \_\_\_\_\_ fire and sat down around it.
4. You can write \_\_\_\_\_ letter in \_\_\_\_\_ ink or \_\_\_\_\_ pencil.
5. Astronauts can do \_\_\_\_\_ research work in \_\_\_\_\_ spaceship.
6. If you leave \_\_\_\_\_ water outside for some time in freezing weather, it will turn into \_\_\_\_\_ ice.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ lovely music they are playing!
8. Which do you prefer: \_\_\_\_\_ tea or \_\_\_\_\_ coffee?
9. There is \_\_\_\_\_ loaf of \_\_\_\_\_ bread on the kitchen table.
10. I think we must put \_\_\_\_\_ end to the quarrel.

Ex. 5. Read and compare.

1. Will you please get me some red *paper*?
2. A daily *newspaper* is published at least five days a week.
3. How much *cloth* do you need every year?
4. Please get me a *cloth* to clean the table with.

5. That house was built with *stone* a long time ago.
6. I must take off the shoe. There is a *stone* in it.
7. This is the age of *science*. How could you still be so superstitious!
8. I think cooking is an art rather than a *science*.
9. Do you drink *coffee* with or without sugar?
10. Please bring me a *coffee* and some biscuits.
11. It is said that *knowledge* is power.
12. A good *knowledge* of English is essential to a scientific worker.

Ex. 6. Put into English.

1. 你要几瓶蓝墨水？我不要蓝墨水，我要两瓶红墨水。
2. 做工作要仔细。
3. 如果你上食品店去，请替我买一只面包。
4. 桌上铺着一块白桌布。
5. 我要买七呎红布。
6. 你房间里有旧报纸吗？我要几张擦窗子。
7. 这个花瓶是玻璃做的吗？不，是塑料做的。
8. 生物学是研究有生命东西的科学。
9. 我不喜欢铅笔写的信。
10. 你们必须结束辩论。

Note: 若干名词根据不同意义可用作不可数名词或可数名词。例如：

glass (玻璃)	a glass (玻璃杯)
paper (纸)	a paper (文件、报纸)
fire (火)	a fire (具体的一堆火)

ice (冰)	an ice (一份冰淇淋)
wood (木)	a wood; woods (森林)
iron (铁)	an iron (熨斗)
science (科学)	a science (一门科学)

### Item 3

#### Possessive Case

Ex. 7. Read the following:

1. the boy's cap
2. Edison's boyhood
3. Adam's banknote
4. Engels's letter (or Engels' letter)
5. ladies' room
6. a week's holiday
7. today's programme
8. at one's wits' end
9. the barber's
10. the Children's Palace
11. the cover of the book
12. a portrait of Edison
13. a portrait of Nelson's
14. a friend of Tom's

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences.

1. Where have you put 姑娘们的 handbags?

2. 马克思的 famous book "The Civil War in France" was written in English.
3. There is important news in 今天的 newspaper.
4. You may get the medicine at 药房 nearby.
5. The place is not very far. It's about 半小时的 walk.

- Note:
- 1) 以 "s" 结尾的专有名词构成所有格时可加 "'s", 但也可以只加 "'". 例如: Moses' Laws (摩西法典), Dickens' novels, Jones' house
  - 2) 英国英语中常用 the chemist's, the butcher's 等代表 the chemist's shop, the butcher's shop 等。
  - 3) 若干表示时间、空间、度量衡等的名词多不用 "of" 而加 "'s". 例如: an hour's walk, a day's rest, yesterday's news, a stone's throw, a dollar's worth

## Item 4

### Personal, Possessive and Reflexive Pronouns

Ex. 9. Choose the right words.

1. Let you and (I, me) be friends.
2. As John often breaks a promise, I like you more than (he, him).
3. Mary has just called and asked you and (I, me)

to have lunch with her tomorrow.

4. It was (I, me) who failed in the exam.
5. That's (he, him)! I remember the face clearly.
6. Tom is much taller than (I, me).
7. Who(m) do you mean, (he, him) or (she, her)?

**Note:** 人称代词作表语或在某些结构中, 常用宾格代替主格。例如:

He is younger than *her*.

Who is it? It's *me*.

It was *me* who did it.

**Ex. 10.** Put into English.

1. 你看上去比我年轻得多。
2. 照片上的人你不认识吗? 就是我。
3. 把这封信带来的就是他。
4. 就是她。那天我在电影院看见她的。
5. 替您打扫房间的就是他们。

**Ex. 11.** Fill in each blank with a suitable possessive pronoun.

1. This geography book doesn't look like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(我的). \_\_\_\_\_ (我的) is much newer.
2. He has lost \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) pen. Will you please  
let him use \_\_\_\_\_ (你的)?
3. This coat is \_\_\_\_\_ (他的). \_\_\_\_\_ (你的) is on  
the coathanger.
4. This classroom is \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的). \_\_\_\_\_ (我  
们的) is on the second floor.
5. I don't think this is \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) dictionary.  
He says \_\_\_\_\_ (他的) is one with a blue cover.

6. Why must you borrow \_\_\_\_\_ (她的) bicycle?  
Can't you use \_\_\_\_\_ (你的) own?
7. That dog has got one of \_\_\_\_\_ (它的) legs broken.
8. Mary is a friend of \_\_\_\_\_ (她的), isn't she?
9. It was no fault of \_\_\_\_\_ (你的) that we missed the train.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的) is a great socialist country.

Ex. 12. Put into English.

1. 这只书包看上去不象我的。
2. 如果他需要铅笔，我可以把我的借一支给他。
3. 我想这条裙子不是她的。她的是蓝色的。
4. Smith 先生是你们的一个朋友，是不是？
5. 为什么你要借他的字典？你不能用你自己的吗？
6. 我们的城市是个美丽的城市。
7. 我没赶上火车并不是她的过错。
8. 瞧！这匹马的一条腿受伤了。

Ex. 13. Fill each blank with a reflexive pronoun.

1. The novel must be here. I brought it \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Take care not to hurt \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Why must they put the blame on me?" she asked \_\_\_\_\_.
4. At last the Emperor wished to go \_\_\_\_\_ and see the cloth on the looms.
5. Are you quite sure of \_\_\_\_\_ of winning the match?
6. An automatic watch winds \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The crook kept the gold thread for \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Don't laugh at them. We sometimes do such foolish things \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Does she have to do it all by \_\_\_\_\_?

10. I am afraid he won't be able to manage by \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex. 14. Put into English.

1. 他说他必须亲自上医院去看那个病人。
2. 那个姑娘的衣服都是自己做的。
3. 我想没有人帮助他一个人也能对付。
4. 今天早晨刮胡子的时候他割破了。
5. 那个男孩已经会独自游过河了。
6. 房子本身不错，就是家具太旧了些。
7. 你们认为一定能赢这一局，是不是？
8. Tom 懂中文，可是有的时候他无法用中文表达清楚。

## Item 5

### Indefinite Pronouns

Ex. 15. Put in "both", "all", "neither" or "none".

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students are in the classroom.  
They have \_\_\_\_\_ gone to the playground.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ London and New York are big cities.
3. A. Which of the two rooms do you like better?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_, because they are dark and small.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ that glitters is not gold.
5. A. How many mistakes did you make in the

exercise?

B. \_\_\_\_\_.

Note: 1) both, neither 用来指两个, all, none 用来指三个或三个以上。

2) both, all 和 not 连用表示“不都(是)”, 不是“都不(是)”。例如:

Both of them are not here. = Not both of them are here. (他们俩不都在这儿。)

All that glitters is not gold. = Not all that glitters is gold. (闪闪发光的不都是金子。)

Ex. 16. Put into English.

1. Mary 和 John 都是美国人。
2. 他们中间没有人知道他是个劳动模范。
3. 他们俩上音乐会去了, 可是他们俩都不懂音乐。
4. 不是所有的学生都在教室里。有些学生在教师办公室里。
5. 他们都在学校里学过英语, 但他们并不是都掌握了这门语言。

Ex. 17. Put in “some”, “any”, “somebody”, “something”, “somewhere”, “anybody” or “anything”.

1. Go and get \_\_\_\_\_ chalk for me. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the teacher's desk.
2. He has worked hard but so far without \_\_\_\_\_ success.
3. If there are \_\_\_\_\_ good apples in the shop, you can get me \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ I can do for you?

5. This is \_\_\_\_\_ I'd rather not tell you.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ came here this morning and left this message.
7. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ who knows the answer?
8. You're lucky to have borrowed the book. As a rule, he doesn't lend his book to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. There's \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for you in your office.
10. Will you have \_\_\_\_\_ more coffee?
11. You're expecting \_\_\_\_\_ to call, aren't you?
12. If you haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ money, why don't you go and ask your father for \_\_\_\_\_?
13. You must be hungry. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ to eat?
14. I rang you up last night but nobody answered the phone. Did you go \_\_\_\_\_ after supper?
15. Which of these books can I borrow?  
Oh, you can choose \_\_\_\_\_ one you like.

Note:

- 1) some 一般用于肯定句, any 一般用于否定句。
- 2) some 和 any 均可用于疑问句, 用some时希望得到肯定回答。例如:  
Would you like *some* more cake?  
Didn't I lend you *some* magazines? I feel certain I did!
- 3) any 也可用来表示“任何”或在条件句中表示疑问。例如:  
*Any* man with eyes can see that the elephant is like a rope.