

英语

高中
中毕业生复习资料

OZHONGBIYESHENG FUXIZILIAO

河南人民出版社

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英 语

(修订本)

河南省教育厅
河南教育学院

教材教学研究



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再 版 前 言

本资料是按照教育部制订的《全日制十年制中学英语教学大纲》的要求，以统编初中英语一至六册和高中代用课本一至二册为依据编写的。在编写过程中，我们注意了：既要照顾全面，又要突出重点；既不能脱离课本，又不能是课本的机械重复；既要少而精，避免烦琐，又要十分重视基本功的反复训练。

全书的中心部分是《复习要点与练习》，其内容有三：语法要点，练习，短文。后二者密切配合前者，但并不局限于只是为前者服务，因为三者都负有复习词汇、提高运用英语的能力的任务。特别是短文，它除了练习语法、巩固词汇之外，还要起到扩大阅读面、增强理解力等方面的作用。

作为辅助材料的《词义辨析》、《常用词组例解》和《附录》，也是以现行中学英语课本为依据，并结合当前英语教学情况而提出的复习内容。其中，《词义辨析》所选的同义词或近义词都是常用易错的，通过辨异，有利于学生正确理解和运用；《常用词组例解》集中了上述课本中的绝大部分习惯用语，逐条举例释义，便于进行总复习；《附录》中除练习答案外，还编写了一些综合练习题，可供全面检查

复习之用。

参加本书编写的有夏征瑞、高其斋、莫家新、关梦飞和张贵远等同志。全书经河南师范大学外语系王曾选同志审阅。由于编者的水平有限，经验不足，加之时间仓促，缺点和错误在所难免，希望读者批评指正，帮助改进。

本书经稍加修改后，根据需要，予以再版。

一九八一年九月

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复习要点与练习

I 词 类

英语的词分为十大类, 通常称为词类 (Parts of Speech), 如下表:

| 名 称 (缩写) | 汉 译 | 作 用 | 例 词 |
|--------------------------|-----|--------------------------|--|
| noun (n.) | 名 词 | 表示人或事物的名称 | well, pen, teacher, city, China, communism |
| pronoun (pron.) | 代 词 | 代替名词、数词等 | I, we, my, that, all, many, somebody |
| adjective (a. 或 adj.) | 形容词 | 表示人或事物的特征 | great, young, impor- tant, wise, well, difficult |
| numeral (num.) | 数 词 | 表示数目或顺序 | one, twenty, first, fifth, hundred |
| verb (v.) | 动 词 | 表示动作或状态 | be, have, go, find, get, know, cut, say, stand |
| adverb (ad. 或 adv.) | 副 词 | 表示动作特征或性状特征 | well, often, very, slow- ly, down, clearly |
| preposition (prep.) | 介 词 | 用在名词、代词等前面、说明它们与别的词之间的关系 | in, on, over, above, by, near, against |

| 名 称 (缩写) | 汉 译 | 作 用 | 例 词 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---|
| conjunction (conj.) | 连 词 | 用来连接词与词或句 与句或词组与词组 | and, but, if, or, than though, because |
| article (art.) | 冠 词 | 用在名词前, 帮助说 明其意义 | a (an), the |
| interjection (int. 或 interj.) | 感叹词 | 表示说话时的感情或 口气 | well, hello, ah, oh, o |

Exercise

熟读下列小诗:

A POEM

(which helps you to learn parts of speech)

Three little words you often see

Are ARTICLES *a, an, and the.*

A NOUN is the name of anything;

As *school or garden, ice or swing* ([swɪŋ] 秋千).

ADJECTIVES tell the kind of noun;

As *great, slow, easy, white or brown.*

Instead of noun the PRONOUNS stand;

He says to *her*, give *me* your hand.

VERBS tell of something being done;

To *read, count, move, show, jump or run.*

How things are done the ADVERBS tell;

As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

CONJUNCTIONS join the words together;

As, men *and* women, wind *or* weather.

The PREPOSITIONS stand before

A noun, as *in* or *through* the door.

II 名 词 (The Noun)

有一些常用后缀, 可以用来构成名词, 举例如下:

| 后 缀 | 意 义 | 例 词 |
|-----------|----------|--|
| -age | 状态, 集合 | village, shortage |
| -n | “.....人” | American, African |
| -ance | 性质, 状态 | importance, guidance |
| -tion | 动作, 状态 | attention, exhibition |
| -er (-or) | 行 为 者 | worker, fighter, leader visitor, tractor, actor |
| -ism | 主 义 | communism, socialism |
| -ist | 主义者, 研究者 | communist, socialist, scientist |
| -ment | 行为, 结果 | movement, development, achievement |
| -ics | 学 (科) | politics, mathematics |
| -logy | 学 (科) | geology, physiology |
| -man | 职业者, 人 | postman, policeman, Englishman |

一、名词的分类

名词总起来可分为两类：专有名词和普通名词。

专有名词是个人、地方、机构等专有的名称，如 Mary, Washington, the Institute of Foreign Languages.

普通名词是某类人或东西，或一个抽象概念的名称，如：teacher, soldier, machine, water, life, socialism.

普通名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。可用数目来计算的称为可数名词，如 boy, tree, building, party, man; 无法用数目来计算的称为不可数名词，如 fire, gas, cotton, labour, happiness, communism. 不可数名词指某种物质者，有的书上称为物质名词，如 iron, gold; 指某种抽象概念者，称为抽象名词，如 friendship, kindness.

名词 { 专有名词
 普通名词 { 可数名词
 不可数名词

Exercise I

阅读下面的短文，将其中的名词进行分类：

Christopher Columbus made his historic voyage in 1492. He did so, because he believed the earth was round and he could reach the east by

sailing to the west. When he reached land, he thought he had arrived in India. So he called the people of the New World "Indians", and Indians is the name that has remained till this day.

二、名词的数

可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。复数形式一般是由单数形式加词尾 -s 构成。如名词的结尾是 s, ss, ch, sh, x, 则加 -es。其读音情况如下:

-s → [s] 在清辅音之后, 如: maps [mæps], books [bʊks]
→ [z] 在元音和浊辅音之后, 如: bags [bægz], boys [bɔiz]
→ [ɪz] 在 [s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] 等音之后, 如: roses ['rəʊzɪz], pages ['peɪdʒɪz], places ['pleɪsɪz]

-es → [ɪz] 在 [s], [z], [ʃ], [tʃ], [dʒ] 等音之后, 如:
classes ['kla:sɪz], watches ['wɒtʃɪz],
brushes ['brʌʃɪz]

注:

① 某些以 “-o” 结尾的名词变为复数时加 -es:

potato—potatoes, tomato—tomatoes,
hero—heroes, 但:
radio—radios, photo—photos, zoo—zoos

②以 -f, -fe 结尾的名词变复数时一般是将“f”或“fe”改为“v”再加 -es:

shelf—shelves, knife—knives
wolf—wolves 但:
roof—roofs, chief—chiefs

③以 -y 结尾的名词, 如“y”之前是辅音, 则将“y”改为“i”再加 -es:

city—cities, baby—babies, 但:
boy—boys (因 y 之前是元音)

④某些名词的复数形式是通过改变其词根的元音构成的:

man—men, woman—women,
foot—feet, tooth—teeth
mouse—mice, child—children
(改变元音, 并加ren)

三、某些名词的用法

有些名词所表示的概念在汉语中是可数的, 而在英语中却是不可数的, 例如 paper, bread, money, advice, soap, news 等。使用这些词时须加表量的词语, 举例如下:

a cake of soap 一块肥皂

three bags of rice 三袋大米

a piece of news 一条新闻

two loaves of bread 两块面包

four tubes of tooth-paste 四支牙膏

可数名词和不可数名词还常和一些表示数量多少的词语相搭配:

可数名词

many artists 许多艺术家

a few birds 一些鸟

few basins 很少脸盆

a good many monkeys 许多猴子

a lot of flowers 许多花

plenty of bottles 许多瓶子

不可数名词

much water 许多水

a little tea 一些茶

little coffee 很少咖啡

a large sum of money 一大笔钱

a lot of work 许多工作

plenty of ink 许多墨水

此外,有个别名词的单、复数形式是相同的,如 sheep, space-craft, fish (fishes 表示多种鱼类); 还有些名词经常以复数形式出现,如 trousers, spectacles, arms (武器), clothes (衣服), forces (部队)等。

Exercise II

1. 在下列名词前加上 many 或 much 组成词组,并译成汉

语:

coal, people, money, children, time, mistake, knowledge, information, news, change, sheep

2. 选词填空, 必要时将名词变为复数:

1) That work took a great deal of my (time, labour).

2) I have a few (exercise, work) to do.

3) I am sorry I know little (French, people).

4) A great many (machine, machinery) are made in our country.

5) There is a large amount of (rice, table) in the store.

6) How much (magazine, paper) is there on the desk?

7) The newspaper gives us a great deal of (thing, news).

8) There are four (people, peoples) in his family.

3. 改错:

1) There are two pencil boxes on the desk.

2) My eyes are poor so I wear glass.

3) They went home on feet.

4) I brush my tooth with a tooth-brush.

5) I can eat five breads at a time.

6) Where is my trouser?

7) In order to improve farming methods, we need machineries.

8) Everyone was in high spirit that day.

4. 从下文中找出六个不可数名词和十五个可数名词:

The Indian Who Could Foretell the Weather

Two men were travelling in a very wild and lonely (偏僻的) part of America. For days they had not even seen a house, only a few huts made of wood, or tents made of skins. Then one day they met an old Indian. They found that he knew their language and they had a little conversation with him. One of them asked him if he could tell them what the weather would be like within the next few days.

"Oh yes," he said. "Rain is coming, and wind. Then there will be snow for two days, but after that there will be bright sunshine."

"Isn't that wonderful?" said one man to his friend. "These old Indians know more of the secrets of Nature than we do with all our science. They have not been spoiled by civilization." Then he turned to the old Indian.

"Tell me," he said, "how you knew all that."
The Indian replied, "I heard it on the radio."

四、名词所有格

所有格名词，常用作定语，置于被说明的名词之前，表示所有关系，回答“whose?”的问题。

名词的所有格是在词尾加's 构成。例如：

| | |
|--|-----------|
| | is right. |
|--|-----------|

The student's answer

Comrade Li's advice

The president's report

Xiao Li's mother

注：

①如果原词已经有复数词尾-s，则仅仅加一个“'”如：

the teachers' reading-room 教师阅览室

workers' rest homes 工人疗养院

②如果复数名词不是以-s 结尾，则仍要加's，例如：

men's clothes 男人的衣服

Children's Day 儿童节

③“of + 名词”的短语也用于表示“所有”关系，常和名词所有格同义，可比较：

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| the children of my sister | } 我姐姐的孩子们 |
| my sister's children | |