

英语自学必读

English
Language
Points
with Exercises

中学英语要点与训练

吴骅 白帆 编著

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内 容 提 要

本书根据《中学英语教学大纲》的要求和统编课本的内容，精讲中学阶段应掌握的英语要点与难点，对语法、词汇、句型及习惯用语等诸方面的语言现象，以及具有初步英语基础的读者在英语的使用、练习和考试中常犯的错误，进行简要的提示和分析，并逐章辅以练习，帮助读者消化各章内容。书后附有试题和答案，对中学阶段的英语知识和技能进行全面测试，便于读者自我检查学习效果。

本书不罗列语法规则，而是抓住要点精讲多练，从而提高读者综合运用语言的能力，将读者的英语基础知识系统化。本书主要供社会青年、在职干部等英语自学者使用，对中学教师也有一定的参考价值。

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重视复习 提高能力

——代序言

吴骅和白帆两位老师为中学生编写了一本好书《中学英语要点与练习》(下称《要点》)。我借审校之便,先读为快。读后有几点想法。

《要点》有两大特点:一是基本英语知识系统化,二是重视言语能力的训练。作者提纲挈领、简明扼要地概述了中学英语教学大纲所规定的基本知识,并对课本里的知识作了较为系统的归纳,使读者一目了然,便于抓住要点。《要点》既重视知识的用法,更重视知识的使用,把复习与训练的侧重点放在运用英语的能力上。

运用英语的能力,一般地说,是指用英语顺利进行口笔头交际的能力,包括理解和表达两个方面;从中学打基础阶段来说,是指在所学知识与所受能力训练的范围内,能运用英语获取和传递信息的能力。

从学习一门外语的过程来说,应该着重培养理解和运用知识的能力、听说读写的能力、自学的能力、思维能力、独立解决问题的能力,或应变能力,等等。从学习一门外语的目的来说,应该学会使用英语交谈、听讲、阅读书刊、写信,等等。

《要点》中所给的各种示例和练习,例如通过语境(Context)理解词义、通过语段(Discourse)分析和确定词语的恰当用法等,都是训练能力的。当然,能力是在知识基础上培养起来的。现在应该大力提倡把语言知识转化为言

语能力。在“四会”中，作者突出了阅读理解能力，这是正确的。因为这样做有助于复习，有助于训练阅读能力，有助于英语水平考试。认真完成书中的练习和试题，不但可以培养自学能力，而且可以锻炼独立解决问题的能力，以及提高应变能力。

按《要点》复习，可以按章节顺序通读一遍，抓住重点，在脑子里形成较系统的线索；也可根据自己的水平查缺补漏。比方说，对英语动词时态呼应不大清楚，没有把握做练习，就可专门复习第七章第10节。不管英语程度如何，学习时必须有一个明确的认识：语言的语法形式或句子结构是为了表达意思，交流思想，所以，学习英语语法时一定要从形式与内容统一的观点出发，否则，便不能更好地提高自己的英语水平。

做《要点》中的练习，就要先掌握要点，后做练习，而不要颠倒过来，否则不但不能使知识系统化而且不利于训练技能。

做《要点》中的试题，应当在做完全书的单项练习以后，再做试题。试题是《要点》的综合运用，覆盖面比较广，如果没有前面的训练则不易收到良好的效果。做试题时应该注意：①自觉独立地思考，独立答题；千万不要做一题，查对一次答案；②仔细审题，弄清每道题的条件和要求；③书后的答案为自学者提供参考，可利用它做自我检查。如有错误则需再次复习要点。

结合《要点》一书的特点简略地谈了知识与能力的关系和学习方法，供参考。不妥之处，恳希指正。

马俊明

1985年10月

编 者 的 话

中学阶段是打好一门外语基础的关键时期。中学英语教材相当广泛地涉及到英语中的一些语言现象。为了帮助社会青年、在职干部等具有初步英语基础的读者，掌握中学阶段英语教材所涉及的内容，通晓其中的要点和难点，达到较准确地使用英语，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以及读者在英语的使用和练习中常犯的错误，简明扼要地进行分析和说明，然后辅以练习加以巩固。

本书突出知识性和实践性，针对性强。对教学大纲中要求掌握的、近年来正式考试中常涉及到的内容，尤为注意。练习和试题中注意介绍近几年来高考及有影响的考试中的题型，编入相当数量的技能训练内容。参考答案附后供查，但希望读者在做练习时不要依赖它。

we 希望有初步英语基础的读者，能借助本书的指点，将知识系统化，并提高综合运用语言的能力；我们也希望本书能给中学英语教师提供参考。

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。

《中小学外语教学》杂志主编、北京师范大学马俊明副教授为本书审校作序，在此特致谢忱。

编 者

一九八五年九月

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第一章 词类的识别和使用

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(preposition)、连词(conjunction)和感叹词(interjection)。

二、各种词类一般无固定的词形，但有时可以根据词尾判断。

名词常见的词尾有：-er (teacher), -or (doctor), -ist (scientist), -ism (socialism), -ness (illness), -(t)ion (liberation), -ship (friendship), -hood (childhood) 等。

形容词常见的词尾有：-ful (careful), -less (useless), -ish (selfish), -ous (dangerous), -able (reasonable), -ly (lovely), -y (rainy) 等。

副词常见的词尾有：-ly (easily), -ward (forward) 等。

数词常见的词尾有：-teen (thirteen), -ty (fifty), -th (sixth)。

动词常见的词尾有：-ize (realize), -en (widen) 等。

另外，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= 加在一些动词或形容词前,常构成反意词,如: unhappy (不愉快), undress(脱衣服), dislike (不喜欢), impossible (不可能)等。

三、一词多性是一种普遍现象,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)等。

一个单词究竟属什么词类,只有在句子中才能确定。

四、词类不同,其句法功能也不同。

名词可以用作主语、宾语、表语、定语,但一般不单独用作状语和谓语。

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。

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。

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。有些词既可用作介词,也可用作副词,其区别在于是否带宾语,如:

You'd better put it on. (adv.)

There's your favourite dish on the table. (prep.)

【Exercises】

I. 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. 指出下面各句中斜体词的词性:

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:

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

1. She plays the piano _____ than you.
(beauty)
2. His speech _____ us to work harder.

(courage)

3. Did his help _____ 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。根据横线下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 _____ France. None

(1) arrived in
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,
_____ they knew that he was always boasting

(3) because
about something, and that what he said about
himself was _____

(4) seldom true

For some days, the soldiers _____ in

(5) were all kept
camp, so they had no need or opportunity to speak
any French. But then the day came when they
were allowed to _____ the weekend.

(6) leave for

"Now we can _____ whether you really speak

(7) see

French or not," they said to Harry.

"_____", Harry answered. "Come with

(8) All right
me, and I will show you."

About ten minutes after they had left the
camp, they saw a _____ girl of about twenty on

(9) pretty

the other side of the road. They _____

(10) would all have

_____ to speak to her, but of course none of them liked

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 _____ that girl."--

(12) speak to _____

"All right," Harry answered, and he crossed the road, smiled, bowed politely to the girl and _____ to speak to her. He had said only a

(13) started _____ few sentences when the girl's face _____ red

(14) turned _____ 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

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，不能直接被 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、中学课本常出现的不可数名词有：

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), 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) 等。

2. 抽象名词：包括：

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) 等；

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), neighbor-

hood (邻里), professorship (教授职位), leadership (领导), hearing (听力), schooling (教育)等;

3) 表达感情色彩的词, 如: pleasure (愉快), joy (高兴), anger (愤怒);

4) 其它表抽象概念的词, 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)等。

三、“可数”(c)与“不可数”(u)不是绝对的。

1. 有些名词根据不同意义, 可用作不可数名词或可数名词, 如: grain谷类(u), a grain颗粒(c); paper纸(u), a paper报纸(c); stone石头, 石料(u), a stone一块石头(c); matter物质(u), a matter一件事(c); glass玻璃(u), a glass玻璃杯(c); fire火(u), a fire一堆火(c); iron铁(u), an iron熨斗(c)等。

2. 某些抽象名词具体化, 也有复数形式, 如: hopes (具体的希望), joys (欢乐的事), difficulties (各种困难的事)。

有些抽象名词也可与 a (an) 连用, 表示某一具体事物, 如: an honour (一种荣誉), a pleasure (一件开心的事)。

3. 某些名词以复数形式出现时, 意义迥然不同, 如: wood (木材), woods (树林); work (工作, 职业), works (著作, 工程, 机件); sand (沙), sands (沙滩); paper (纸), papers (文件); time (时间), times (时代); good (好处), goods (货物)等。

四、可数名词通常都有单、复数两种形式。单数变为复

数时，基本规则是在词后加-s或-es，此外以下几点值得注意：

1. 元音字母+y结尾，直接加-s；辅音字母+y结尾，变y为i，再加-es，如：play→plays, factory→factories.

2. 以f或fe结尾的名词，多变f为v，再加-es，如：shelf→shelves; handkerchief→handkerchieves，但少数情况直接加-s，如：roof→roofs; safe→safes（保险柜）。

3. 以o结尾的词，变复数时多数加-es，如：hero→heroes, Negro→Negroes。但有些只加-s，主要是英语外来词或词尾有两个元音字母的词，如：radio→radios, photo→photos, piano→pianos, zoo→zoos。以-s、-x、-ch、-sh结尾的词，变复数时一般加-es，但-ch发(k)音时，则直接加-s，如：stomach→stomachs。

4. 少数名词单复数形式一样，如：sheep（绵羊），deer（鹿），fish（鱼），means（手段），Chinese（中国人），Japanese（日本人）。

5. 少数名词有特殊的复数形式，如：man→men, woman→women, foot→feet, tooth→teeth, goose→geese, child→children, mouse→mice, bacterium→bacteria。

6. 复合名词的复数形式，通常只变主体部分，如：policeman→policemen, grandchild→grandchildren, passer-by→passers-by（过路人），looker-on→lookers-on（旁观者），son-in-law→sons-in-law。但German→Germans，这是因为German不是复合名词。

结构是“man（或woman）+名词”的复合名词，其复数形式是两者皆变为复数，如：