

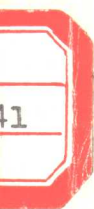
英语快速阅读指导

FAST READING

陈锡麟 李苏鸿 翁正阳 编

高中英语 语法与阅读 强化训练

上海科学技术出版社



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内 容 提 要

本书是为具有高中水平或相应程度的英语学习者提供的一本读物，它既是一组有趣的阅读材料，又是一册简明扼要的英语语法参考书。本书以语法项目为纲，配有大量的阅读材料及适当的练习。语法以最简要的列表形式出现，语法项目不图求全，而是结合中国人学习英语的特点和实际情况加以选择。表格中的例句和例词只在容易混淆的地方附上汉译。语法项目列表之后的阅读材料是本书的主体。通过阅读，培养阅读理解能力和技巧，扩大知识面，提高阅读速度。同时，由于将语法要点融于阅读之中，在阅读时会自然而然地巩固语法知识，而这样反过来又促进阅读能力的提高。相信这本书会帮助学习英语的读者有效地提高英语水平。书末附有练习的参考答案。

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一、名 词 的 数

名 词	特 性	例 词
可 数 名 词	一般是普通名词	friend, day, tool 复数在词尾加 -s.
不可数名词	1. 多数抽象名词(注)	courage, struggle
	2. 物质名词	iron, ice, flour
	3. 类别名词	furniture, luggage, money
	4. 以 -s 结尾的不可数名词	news, tennis, physics
(注) 抽象名词也可能是可数名词, 例如 a pleasure (一种愉快) a remark (一点评论)		

构 成 方 法	例 词
一般在单数名词词尾加 -s	way — ways book — books

规则可数名词的复数	以 -s, -x, -ch, -sh, -tch 结尾的单数名词加 -es	size — sizes box — boxes bush — bushes inch — inches
	以 -o 结尾的单数名词有加 -es, 也有加 -s	potato — potatoes hero — heroes piano — pianos photo — photos radio — radios
	-y 结尾的名词, -y 之前为元音字母的, 加 -s	ray — rays
	-y 结尾的名词, -y 之前为辅音字母的, 将 -y 改成 -ies	city — cities body — bodies
	以 -f, -fe 结尾的名词, 将 -f, -fe 改为 -ves	life — lives leaf — leaves 例外: roof — roofs belief — beliefs chief — chiefs

Passage 1

The government *notices* say that *visitors* aren't allowed to dig at Scapli, because it is a place with a long history; but not

far outside the entrance to the *ruins* there is a shop that sells little *tools* specially made for the job. Don't buy one or you'll be in trouble with the gate-keeper, who has the right to search everybody going in or coming out. However, the gate-keeper also sells digging *tools* and the *prices* of those *tools* are very little higher than those at the shop.

Besides these, he also sells many small "finds" at prices from five pence to five pounds each. Don't buy much from him. You'll find that the *prices*, ordered by the *guards*, or watchmen, inside the *ruins* are lower.

As soon as you pass the old gate-keeper, you can begin digging at once — and anywhere you like. And I must say that to dig up a "find" with your own *hands* is really exciting. However, if you don't read the history in advance, you can waste a lot of *time* and *energy* and find little of interest. Now it is time for you to turn to the *watchmen* for help. They'll show you where to dig but you have to pay them. What's more, if you really find something where he shows you, you'll have to pay ten per cent of the metal's value by weight.

Once my friend Dan had the good luck. He dug up a silver ear-ring. Being honest, he took the find to the watchmen's office. They weighed it and then Dan had to pay \$1.

HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE PASSAGE?

Exercise: Choose the correct answers.

1. What does the passage tell us about the gate-keeper?

- A. He doesn't allow tourists to dig there.
 - B. He doesn't mind anyone digging so long as the tools are bought from him.
 - C. He doesn't know that visitors dig among the ruins.
 - D. His job is to collect things that are found or dug up.
2. It is better to buy things from the watchmen because
- A. the gate-keeper is not allowed to sell anything.
 - B. you will be searched when going out.
 - C. they are more honest than the old gate-keeper.
 - D. you can usually get things cheaper from them.
3. Why do visitors to Scapli often dig among the ruins?
- A. Because everyone is expected to help with the work.
 - B. They hope for the excitement of finding something.
 - C. Many things were lost there, and it's our duty to find them.
 - D. In order to increase our knowledge of Roman history.
4. In what way are the watchmen helpful to the visitors?
- A. They tell them where there's a good chance of finding things.
 - B. They take care of the place.
 - C. They'll buy the things that a visitor may find.
 - D. They'll weigh things for you and tell you their value.
5. Dan paid one pound because
- A. that was the value of the ear-ring.
 - B. that was the price in the market.
 - C. the silver was worth ten times that sum.
 - D. he was an honest visitor.

Passage 2

Summer *vacation* is almost over and Mary is thinking about the *classes* she will take during the next school *term*. She is going to ask her *advisor*, Ms. Ezzo, for *information* about what *courses* she should take this term. Ms. Ezzo is a good *advisor*, and Mary is sure that she will not give her any foolish *advice*. She is interested in home *economics* and wants to take a *course* in consumer *education* to learn how to shop more *efficiently*. She is also interested in *business* and wants to study *accounting* and *bookkeeping*. She has an *appointment* to talk to Ms. Ezzo on Friday.

HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE PASSAGE?

Exercise: An appropriate title to this passage may be _____.

- A. () Summer vacation and new term
- B. () A talk for information
- C. () Mary and Ms. Ezzo
- D. () New term planning

二、不规则可数名词的数

单 数	复 数
foot (脚)	feet
tooth (齿)	teeth
goose (鹅)	geese
man (男人)	men
woman (女人)	women
gentleman (绅士)	gentlemen
child (小孩)	children
ox (公牛)	oxen
mouse (鼠)	mice
sheep (羊)	sheep
deer (鹿)	deer
fish (鱼)	fish

Passage 3

Once upon a time in a magical kingdom far away, lived a man and his wife and their child. They owned a special *goose* and a special *sheep*. The *goose* laid golden eggs and the *sheep*

grew silver *fleece*. The man and woman were good and kind and shared these with their neighbors. Nearby lived an evil dragon with one **big, sharp tooth**. He wanted to steal *the goose* and *the sheep* from the man and woman, but he couldn't because they kept a huge blue *ox* to guard the two animals. One day, the dragon, who was very clever, got into the village where the man and woman lived and tied up the big blue *ox*. He was about to make off with *the goose* and *the sheep* when he was discovered by *a deer* who lived in the forest nearby. *The deer* liked the man and woman, who often fed him lumps of brown sugar. He realized that the dragon was going to steal *the goose* and *the sheep* and quickly thought of a way to save them. He told a mouse who lived in the barn to gnaw at the rope so that *the ox* would be free to chase the dragon back. The little mouse gnawed very hard, but the rope was very thick and strong. Finally, just as the dragon was stuffing *the goose* into a huge sack, the rope **broke**, and the **blue ox** was freed. He ran after the dragon, who dropped the sack, and the two animals were saved. The man and woman were very glad to have their *goose* and *sheep* back, and they all lived happily ever after.

HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE PASSAGE?

Exercise A: Choose the correct parts:

1. The passage tells us a _____.

() A. true incidence

B. story

C. fairy tale

D. lie

2. There are many kinds of creatures mentioned in this passage except _____.

() A. human beings

B. wild beasts

C. cattle

D. poultry

3. According to the passage, the husband and wife were kind _____.

() A. only to each other

B. to their neighbors only

C. to the dragon

D. not only to their neighbors but also to the deer.

4. The mouse _____.

() A. was often hungry.

B. hadn't got sharp teeth.

C. lived in the husband and wife's room.

D. did the deer a favour.

5. The dragon _____.

() A. got what he wanted.

B. hated the goose and sheep.

C. was not very big.

D. was afraid of the blue ox.

Exercise B: Rewrite the passage, changing the singular forms of the nouns to the plurals.

三、不规则不可数名词的数

集合名词一般只有单数形式，然而，在应用中既有单数形式，又可作复数		
数	例 词	例 句
只作单数用	machinery (机械) foliage (叶子)	New machinery has been introduced to China.
只作复数用	cattle (牲畜) police (警察) clergy (牧师) people (人民) public (公众) poultry (家禽)	The police are after the thief. The Chinese people are a great people. The public are tired of demonstrations. Poultry are dear in this city.
可单可复 (指整体作单数，指各成员作复数)	audience (观众) committee (委员会) class (班级) family (家庭) group (组) government (政府) etc.	{ The audience is enormous. The audience are enjoying the magic show. The class is big. The class are having a heated discussion.
由成双或相称两部分组成的事物的名词有单、复两种数的形式		

例 词	用单数的条件	例 句
glasses (眼镜) scales (天平) scissors (剪刀) trousers (裤子) etc.	当所列名词由 this pair of / a pair of 修饰时, 后面的动词用单数	{ This pair of glasses is no good. My glasses are broken.

Passage 4

There has been an outbreak of German measles in the neighborhood, and many of the children have not received shots against it. *The police* have set up information booths urging people to take their children for shots, and *the clergy* are reminding their followers that German measles is a disease very easy to spread. Consuelo has taken her nephew, Carlos, to the clinic to receive a shot. He is only three years old, and he is afraid. *The scissors* in the examining room seem like huge instruments of torture, and the large *scales* are like a monster waiting to eat him up! When the nurse comes to give him his shot, he won't take his *pants* off! He absolutely refuses to do as is asked! *The pants* are too small for him, and it takes Consuelo and the nurse five minutes to get them off! Afterwards the nurse hands him a lollipop, and with it in the mouth he feels much better about everything.

HOW WELL DO YOU UNDERSTAND THE PASSAGE?

Exercise: Choose the correct parts:

1. Which of the following is NOT true?

() A. German measles has broken out in the area.