

# ENGLISH

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## 英语导读

( 高 中 ) 1



上海教育学院外语系 教材教法研究室 编 上海科学技术出版社

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## 前 言

多年来，上海教育学院外语系教材教法研究室在工作过程中积累了一些资料，现整理编写成适合高中教师和学生的读物：《英语导读》（高中）。

《英语导读》旨在启发读者思路，加强分析和解题的能力，使读者能举一反三、触类旁通，为今后进一步学习英语打下扎实的基础。

《英语导读》（第一册）由沈全娣、胥思铭和金惠忠三位同志合作编写，并经上海教育学院外语系主任顾兆立审阅。

《英语导读》的编写是一次尝试，希广大读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。

编 者

1988.2.

# 目 录

## 前言

(一) 语法部分 .....	[ 1 ]
(二) 词汇部分 .....	[24]
(三) 自测练习 .....	[59]
(四) 高中毕业生复习练习 .....	[76]
Key To Some Exercises.....	[85]
(部分练习参考答案)	
附录 一九八七年全国普通高等学校招生	
统一考试.....	[94]
英语试题	
试题答案 .....	[106]

## (一) 语 法 部 分

高中英语第一册的语法主要讲述了定语从句、情态动词、分词以及动名词的用法。本书将对这些语法项目中需要注意的问题加以说明并配上一些练习,供师生们在教学时参考。

### 定 语 从 句

定语从句是一种比较复杂的从句。以下几点需要注意:

一、定语从句在复合句中起定语作用,修饰主句里的某个名词或代词,被修饰的名词称为先行词。定语从句一般应紧跟先行词之后。

定语从句由关系代词或关系副词来引导。关系代词一方面起引导从句的连词作用,另一方面代替它的先行词在定语从句中充当一个成份;而关系副词也起引导从句的连词作用,同时在定语从句中作状语。例如:

1. The girl **who was here before** is my student.

这句中的 **who was here before** 是定语从句。girl 是先行词。who 是关系代词,在从句中充当主语。

2. This is the room **where Premier Zhou once lived**.

这句中 **where Premier Zhou once lived** 是定语从句。where 是关系副词,在从句中作状语,修饰 lived。

二、关系代词 who, whom 和 whose 用于人,可以表示单数也可以表示复数。在定语从句中 who 作主语,whom 作

宾语, whose 作定语。whom 在口语中常常省略。但在“先行词 + 介词 + whom”这样的结构中 whom 不可省略。

三、关系代词 which 用于物。关系代词 that 可用于物, 也可以用于人。两者在定语从句中都可作主语和宾语。在限制性定语从句中作宾语时可以省略。在定语从句中作介词宾语时, which 可以放在介词之后, 但 that 不能放。

四、关系副词 when 指时间, 相当于 in which, on which 等, 在定语从句中作时间状语用。where 指地方, 相当于 in which, at which 等, 在定语从句中作地点状语。

五、定语从句分限制性和非限制性两种。限制性定语从句对于被它修饰的名词或代词的意义来讲是必不可少的定语, 如果把它删掉, 主句的意思就会不完整或没有意义。它和先行词之间不能用逗号分开。

非限制性定语从句对于它的修饰的先行词通常只起附加说明的作用, 如果省略掉, 主句的意思依然完整。它和先行词之间要用逗号分开。

## EXERCISE 1

I. Underline the attributive clause in each of the following sentences, then translate them into Chinese.

1. The boy who gave me the exercise-book is the best student in our class.
2. Did you take away the book (which) I showed you yesterday?
3. The student(whom)you spoke to is a good swimmer.

4. Basketball, which is a very interesting game, is played all over the world.
5. October 1, 1949 was the day when the People's Republic of China was founded.
6. This is the factory where my father worked before liberation.
7. Everyone likes a person who studies hardest.
8. Pay attention to everyone you meet.
9. In the years that followed, his father had no work to do in London.
10. Is there anyone here whose name is Mary?

II. Join each pair of sentences, turning one of the sentences into an attributive clause,

1. The man is our geography teacher.  
You saw him just now.

2. Where is the book?  
It was on the desk half an hour ago.

3. The book is very interesting.  
You borrowed it from our library.

4. Here is the girl.



Her brother works in this factory.

5. Nobody will forget the day.

He joined the Party on the day.

6. There is a shop near our school.

You can buy fruit at it.

7. I will never forget the teacher.

He taught me English in the middle school.

8. This is a very important lesson.

You should remember it.

9. The ball was a present.

My brother gave it to me.

10. Let's help the people.

They are in danger.

III. Complete the following sentences by using attributive clauses.

1. Tom is the boy \_\_\_\_\_ (我们班上学习最好的)。
2. Li Ming is a model worker, \_\_\_\_\_ (我们大家都应该向他学习)。
3. This is the place \_\_\_\_\_ (我们曾到过的)。
4. Do you remember the day \_\_\_\_\_ (上海解放)?
5. The eggs \_\_\_\_\_ (你刚才买的) are very fresh.
6. The teacher wants to talk to the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的作业本尚没交)。

## 同位语从句

在高中英语第一册里，语法中有关所有的名词从句都讲过了。名词性从句可以充当句中的主语、宾语、表语、同位语，成为主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。同位语从句容易和定语从句混淆，需要好好注意：

1. 引导定语从句的关系代词 **who, whom, which, that** 在从句中代替先行词，如：the man **who/that** came this morning... The man **whom/that** you met this morning, 其中 **who, whom, that** = the man.

又如：the book **which/that** was on the desk... the book **which/that** you saw a moment ago... 其中 **which, that** = the book. 再如：the man **whose** brother is a teacher ... 其中 **whose** = the man's. 引导同位语从句的连词就没有这种作用。如：It is a fact **that** he has given us a lot of help. 其中 **that** 不等于 fact, 整个 **that he has**

given us a lot of help 才等于 fact。

2. 关系代词 who, whom, whose, which 不解释“谁”、“谁的”、“哪一个”。而下面这个同位语从句中的 who 则作“谁”解释：

The question who should go first has not been settled. (谁应该先去这个问题尚未解决。)

3. 同位语从句常跟在某些名词如 idea, news, fact, promise 等的后面，说明这些名词所表示的具体内容。例如：

I have an idea that he will succeed.

The fact that he had not said anything surprised everybody.

## EXERCISE 2

I. Underline the noun clause in each of the following sentences, then tell the function of the clause;

1. "It is clear that the elephant is round and tall like a tree," one of the blind men said.
2. I said (that) he had finished his homework.
3. It looks as if it is going to rain.
4. What the child said was not true.
5. This is what I have said.
6. Do you think (that) you are right?
7. The question who will go with us hasn't been settled yet.
8. Whether she will come to our party is still a

question.

9. The news that our team had won really surprised us all.

10. Have you any idea how soon they will come back?

II. Tell whether each of the following sentences is an appositive or an attributive clause.

1. We are pleased at the news that he has made such rapid progress.

2. This is the house where I found my pen.

3. The fact that the earth is round is known to everybody.

4. Are you the man that asked for help?

5. We have no idea when we shall have an English exam.

6. We haven't decided any places where we are going for holidays.

## 情 态 动 词

### 一、情态动词的意义和特征：

情态动词表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度，认为“可能”、“必须”、“应该”等等，但它本身的词义不完整，只能和主要动词的原形一起构成谓语动词。情态动词没有人称和数的变化。

每个情态动词的不同意义和用法，请参阅高中英语第一册第十一、十二课的语法注释。

### 二、情态动词的若干用法问题：

1. **must** 表示“必须”，但当表示“不必”时，我们应说 **need not (needn't)**，而不能用 **must not (mustn't)**，**mustn't** 表示“不应该”、“不可以”、“不准”。例如：

**Must I meet him at the station? No, you needn't, but you must wait for him at home.** 我必须在火车站接他吗？用不着，但你得在家里等他。

**Jack, you mustn't play with fire.** 杰克，你不可以玩火。

2. **must** 表示推测，含有“一定”、“必定”、“谁是”等意义。例如：

**The girl must be her daughter. They look exactly alike.** 这女孩肯定是她的女儿，她们俩像极了。

但说“决不是”时，我们得用 **cannot (can't)**，而不能用 **mustn't**。例如：

**He can't be her father; he is too young.** 他这么年轻，决不会是她的父亲。

如果表示对过去事情的推测（“一定已经”“一定曾经”），应用 **must + have + 过去分词** 的结构。例如：

**John looked tired. He must have waited for a long time.** 约翰看上去很疲劳，他一定已经等了很长时间了。

3. **could** 是 **can** 的过去式，**might** 是 **may** 的过去式，但 **could** 和 **might** 都可以用来请求对方许可，语气更为婉转（**could** 较 **might** 常用），这时并没有“过去”的意思。例如：

**Could I use your bicycle?**

**Might I use your telephone?**

4. **need** 和 **dare** 均可用作普通动词。例如：

**You don't need to tell him the news.**

(cf. You **needn't** tell him the news.)

Do you **dare** to go there alone?

(cf. **Dare** you go there alone?)

### EXERCISE 3

I. Fill in each space with either "mustn't" or "needn't":

1. Children\_\_\_\_\_talk so loud, or they will disturb their parents.
2. I\_\_\_\_\_wear an overcoat today. It's quite warm.
3. You\_\_\_\_\_hurry. There is still plenty of time.
4. You\_\_\_\_\_drive so fast along this narrow road.
5. I am fully recovered. I\_\_\_\_\_take these drugs any longer.
6. The doctor said I\_\_\_\_\_smoke much.

II. Turn each of the verbs in brackets into either "must + v." or "must + have + p.p.", according to the context:

1. Our teacher often talks about the beautiful view in the Summer Palace. He\_\_\_\_\_(visit) it many times.
2. You\_\_\_\_\_(be) Bob's brother. You two look so much alike.
3. This cinema\_\_\_\_\_(have) 1,000 seats.
4. Jane can speak Chinese fluently. She\_\_\_\_\_(spend) a number of years in a Chinese language institute.

5. They look sunburnt (晒黑的). They \_\_\_\_ (stay) in the country for a long time.
6. The box is quite heavy. I think it \_\_\_\_ (weigh) at least 50kg.

III. Fill in each of the blanks with the most appropriate modal verb from the list below: can, may, must, have to, could, shall, would, need.

1. We \_\_\_\_ go. The train leaves in an hour.
2. The boy \_\_\_\_ not be hungry. He has just had a big cake.
3. He sees very badly. He \_\_\_\_ wear glasses all the time.
4. He \_\_\_\_ recite poems when he was very young.
5. She \_\_\_\_ be right, but I'm not sure.
6. \_\_\_\_ I shut the door while the meeting is going on?
7. \_\_\_\_ you mind opening the window a bit wider? It's too stuffy here.
8. \_\_\_\_ you make reservations in the hotel before you arrive? Yes, I must.

## 分 词

### 一、分词的作用:

分词是动词的一种非谓语形式, 主要起形容词和副词的作用, 在句中可以作定语、表语、宾语补足语和状语。例如:

The **exciting** movie is enjoyed by everyone. (定语)

The movie is indeed **exciting**. (表语)

I saw him **going** out of the room. (宾语补足语)

**Excited**, the boy ran out of the room. (状语)

分词也可用在谓语中帮助构成进行时态、完成时态或被动语态。例如:

The ants are **gathering** food for themselves and for all the others.

The ants have **gathered** food for themselves and for all the others.

Food was **gathered** by the ants.

二、分词作定语时的位置:

A. 单个分词作定语时,通常置于所修饰名词之前,相当于一个定语从句。例如:

Crusoe lit fire and from it took a **burning** stick (= a stick that was burning).

Crusoe found that the **burned** stick (= the stick that had been burned) was still there.

B. 分词短语作定语时,通常置于所修饰名词之后,相当于一个定语从句。例如:

The teacher **holding a book under his arm** (= who was holding a book under his arm) stepped into the room.

三、现在分词与过去分词的区别:

比较 II. A 中的两个句子,我们可以清楚看到:

A. 现在分词 **burning** 含有主动意义,并表示动作正在进行。即: The stick **was burning**.

B. 过去分词 **burned** 含有被动意义,并表示动作已经完



成,即: **The stick had been burned.**

#### 四、分词和状语从句的互相转换

分词或分词短语作状语时,常表示谓语动词的时间、条件、原因。我们可用一个状语从句来替代它:

**Walking in the street,** I met a former classmate of mine. (时间)

(= **While I was walking in the street,** I met a former classmate of mine.)

**Doing morning exercises every day,** we can keep fit. (条件)

(= **If we do morning exercises every day,** we can keep fit.)

**Being ill,** he was unable to come. (原因)

(= **As he was ill,** he was unable to come.)

**Having finished my work,** I hurried home. (时间)

(= **After I had finished my work,** I hurried home.)

我们也可以用分词或分词短语来替代状语从句。

分词或分词短语还可表示谓语动词的方式或伴随情况。例如:

Jim listened to music, **using a cassette tape recorder.**  
(方式)本句意思是:

Jim listened to music by using a cassette tape recorder.

The rocket got away from the earth, **taking a satellite into space.** (伴随情况). 本句意思是:

The rocket got away from the earth and at the