

高中英语知识总表

陈锡麟 李苏鸿 编

上海科学技术出版社



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出版说明

许多学问家在向青年介绍自己的学习经验时，都谈到先要把书读厚，然后再要把书读薄。这是一条符合学习规律的有用经验。学好高中的英语知识是进行继续学习的一个基础，把这个基础打好了是一生受用的。为了帮助学过高中英语课程的读者再把书读薄，我们提供了这本《高中英语知识总表》。作者是有教学经验的教师，对中学英语知识的内容列表作了提纲挈领的介绍。希望这本书能帮助读者整理已学过的英语知识，以便更好地消化吸收。

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构 词 法 举 例

1. un-+adj./v.→adj./v. (构成否定意义)

comfortable	(adj. 舒服的)	uncomfortable	(adj. 不舒服的)
fair	(adj. 公平的)	unfair	(adj. 不公平的)
dress	(v. 穿衣)	undress	(v. 脱衣)
tie	(v. 缚)	untie	(v. 解缚)
2. im-/in-/ir-/ +adj.→adj. (构成否定意义)

possible	(adj. 可能的)	impossible	(adj. 不可能的)
correct	(adj. 正确的)	incorrect	(adj. 不正确的)
regular	(adj. 规则的)	irregular	(adj. 不规则的)
3. dis-+n./v./adj.→n./v./adj. (构成否定意义)

appear	(v. 出现)	disappear	(v. 消失)
order	(n. 秩序)	disorder	(n. 杂乱)
honest	(adj. 诚实的)	dishonest	(adj. 不诚实的)
4. v. +-ment→n.

develop	(v. 发展)	development	(n. 发展)
engage	(v. 订婚)	engagement	(n. 订婚)
5. v. +-ion/-ation→n.

discuss	(v. 讨论)	discussion	(n. 讨论)
inform	(v. 通知)	information	(n. 通知; 消息)
invent	(v. 发明)	invention	(n. 发明)
6. v. +-er/-or/-ar→n. (常指动作的执行者或机件)

murder	(v. 谋杀)	murderer	(n. 凶手)
operate	(v. 操作)	operator	(n. 操作人员)
beg	(v. 乞求)	beggar	(n. 乞丐)
record	(v. 记录)	recorder	(n. 记录员, 录音机)
7. n./adj. +-er→n. (常指具有某种属性的人)

village	(n. 村庄)	villager	(n. 村民)
strange	(adj. 陌生的)	stranger	(n. 陌生人)
8. v. +-ance/-ence/-ce→n.

appear	(v. 出现)	appearance	(n. 出现; 外貌)
enter	(v. 进入)	entrance	(n. 进入, 入口处)

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| defend | (v. 保卫) | defence | (n. 保卫) |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
9. adj. (-ent)→n. (-ence)
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| diligent | (adj. 勤勉的) | diligence | (n. 勤勉) |
| silent | (adj. 寂静的) | silence | (n. 寂静) |
10. n. +-ful→adj.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| harm | (n. 伤害) | harmful | (adj. 有害的) |
| colour | (n. 颜色) | colourful | (adj. 有色彩的) |
11. adj. +-ly→adv.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| careful | (adj. 小心的) | carefully | (adv. 小心地) |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
12. adj. +-ness→n.
- | | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|---------|
| dark | (adj. 黑暗的) | darkness | (n. 黑暗) |
| harmless | (adj. 无害的) | harmlessness | (n. 无害) |
13. n. +-less→adj. (无…的)
- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-----------|------------|
| limit | (n. 限度) | limitless | (adj. 无限的) |
|-------|---------|-----------|------------|
14. v. +-able/-ible→adj. (可/有…的)
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|------------------|
| believe | (v. 相信) | believable | (adj. 可信的) |
| force | (v. 强迫) | forcible | (adj. 强迫的; 强有力的) |
15. n. +-y/-al→adj.
- | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|------------|
| health | (n. 健康) | healthy | (adj. 健康的) |
| nature | (n. 自然) | natural | (adj. 自然的) |
16. adj. +-y/-ity→n.
- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|
| difficult | (adj. 困难的) | difficulty | (n. 困难) |
| possible | (adj. 可能的) | possibility | (n. 可能性) |
17. adj./n. +-en/en- →v.
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| sharp | (adj. 尖锐的) | sharpen | (v. 削尖; 磨锐) |
| courage | (n. 勇气) | encourage | (v. 鼓励) |
18. adj./v. +-th→n.
- | | | | |
|------|------------|--------|---------|
| warm | (adj. 温暖的) | warmth | (n. 温暖) |
| grow | (v. 生长) | growth | (n. 生长) |
19. v. +-ure→n.
- | | | | |
|------|---------|---------|---------|
| fail | (v. 失败) | failure | (n. 失败) |
|------|---------|---------|---------|

名词的单、复数

	构成方法	单数	复数	说明
名词单复数规则变形	一般在单数名词末尾加 -s	student town	students towns	
	-e 结尾的单数名词后加 -s	page exercise	pages exercises	
	-y 结尾, 前面是辅音字母改为 -ies	factory fly	factories flies	-y 前是元音字母仍按常规加 -s
	-s/-x/-ch/-sh 结尾的加 -es	box brush	boxes brushes	
	-f/-fe 结尾的改成 -ves	leaf life	leaves lives	也有加 -s 的, 如 roof, chief 等
	-o 结尾的加 -s 或 -es, 因词而异	potato piano radio	potatoes pianos radios	
不规则名词的复数	改变元音	man woman foot; tooth mouse	men women feet; teeth mice	
	词尾加 -en	child ox	children oxen	
	单复数相同词形	fish deer sheep	fish deer sheep	

注: 1. 有些名词总以复数形式出现, 如: ashes (灰烬), goods (商品), thanks (感谢), wages (工资), trousers (裤子), clothes (衣服) 等。

2. 物质名词和抽象名词无数数形式, 但当它们具体化时又可有复数, 如: iron (铁), an iron (一个熨斗); glass (玻璃), a glass (一个玻璃杯); light (光), a light (一盏灯)。

3. people (人) 和 police (警察) 已是复数名词, 相应的单数是 person 和 policeman。

4. 有些名词单、复数意义不同, 如: work (工作), works (作品); custom (风俗), customs (海关); time (时间), times (时代)。

不定代词用法举例

代词	例 句	说 明
some	Some girls like plain colours. Some of the machines were made in China.	some 多用于肯定句
any	I don't have any milk here. Do you want any magazines?	any 多用于否定句、疑问句
few a few	Few people like to work on Sundays. I bought a few picture books.	few 和 little 表示消极; a few, a little 表示积极意义
little a little	He could give little help. She knows a little English.	
many much	Are there many people in that village? He doesn't have much money.	a lot (of) 等于 many (可数) 或 much (不可数), all 根据意义决定单复数
a lot	He helped us a lot.	
all	I'll tell you all I know. All of us are here.	
every	Every Chinese can tell you this story.	
each	Each of them got a present.	
both	Both of the two teachers are from Beijing. I like both Chinese and English.	
either	I'll take either of the presents.	
neither	Neither of them can tell the truth.	
none	None of us has/have a bicycle. None of the boys is/are ill.	none 否定三个或三个以上
other	Other people may like it. One hand is clean; the other is dirty.	the other 特指 another 泛指
another	Please give me another one.	
one	One must love one's country. I had lost my old umbrella, so I bought a new one.	one 代指前者, 复数 ones

注: 复合词 somebody/something/anyone/anybody/nothing/nobody/everyone/everything 等都是单数; 修饰语应置这类词后, 如: something new; everybody healthy 等。

规则动词变形分类

现在式	过去式	过去分词	现在分词	说 明
flow (流)	flowed	flowed	flowing	
look (看)	looked	looked	looking	
share (分享)	shared	shared	sharing	以 e 结尾的词第二、三式加 -d, -ing 前略去 e
welcome (欢迎)	welcomed	welcomed	welcoming	
die (死)	died	died	dying	本栏词现在分词将 ie 改为 y, 再加 ing
lie (说谎)	lied	lied	lying	
tie (缚)	tied	tied	tying	
study (学习)	studied	studied	studying	以 y 结尾, 前为辅音字母, 第二、三式改为 -ied
bury (埋)	buried	buried	burying	
play (玩)	played	played	playing	以 y 结尾, 前为元音字母按一般常规变形闭音节词各式变形前将尾字母重写, 但以 x 结尾的词不重写
obey (服从)	obeyed	obeyed	obeying	
step (跨步)	stepped	stepped	stepping	
plan (计划)	planned	planned	planning	
mix (混杂)	mixed	mixed	mixing	
fix (装)	fixed	fixed	fixing	
prefer (宁愿)	preferred	preferred	preferring	末尾为重读闭音节的词各式变形前先重写末尾辅音字母
permit (允许)	permitted	permitted	permitting	
occur (发生)	occurred	occurred	occurring	
omit (省略)	omitted	omitted	omitting	
travel (旅行)	travel(l)ed	travel(l)ed	travel(l)ing	以 l 结尾的词大部分可重写后再变形, 某些则不必再重写
equal (相等)	equal(l)ed	equal(l)ed	equal(l)ing	
control (控制)	controlled	controlled	controlling	

不规则动词变形分类

现在式	过去式	过去分词	现在分词	说 明
cast (掷) cost (价值) hit (击中) shut (关闭) set (放)	cast cost hit shut set	cast cost hit shut set	casting costing hitting shutting setting	过去式、过去分词和现在式相同, 这类动词还有: cut(割)、hurt(伤害)、let(让)、put(放)、spread(散播)等
build (造) bend (弯曲) lend (借出) send (送) spend(度过) make (做) have (有)	built bent lent sent spent made had	built bent lent sent spent made had	building bending lending sending spending making having	本栏动词第二、第三式相同, 和第一式只有结尾辅音之差
come (来) become (成为) overcome (克服) run (跑)	came became overcame ran	come become overcome run	coming becoming overcoming running	本栏动词第一式和第三式相同
beat (打)	beat	beat	beating	第一、二式相同
begin (开始) ring (铃响) sing (唱) swim(游泳) rise (升起) write (写) drive (赶) ride (骑) do (做) fly (飞) go (去) fall (落下) draw (画)	began rang sang swam rose wrote drove rode did flew went fell drew	begun rung sung swum risen written driven riden done flown gone fallen drawn	beginning ringing singing swimming rising writing drivtting riding doing flying going falling drawing	本栏动词的现在式、过去式和过去分词都不相同

eat (吃)	ate	eaten	eating	
see (看见)	saw	seen	seeing	
take (取)	took	taken	taking	
shake (摇)	shook	shaken	shaking	
give (给)	gave	given	giving	
grow (长)	grew	grown	growing	
know (知道)	knew	known	knowing	
blow (吹)	blew	blown	blowing	
throw (扔)	threw	thrown	throwing	
freeze (冻)	froze	frozen	freezing	
speak (说)	spoke	spoken	speaking	
steal (偷)	stole	stolen	stealing	
weave (织)	wove	woven	weaving	
bear (生)	bore	born	bearing	
tear (撕)	tore	torn	tearing	
wear (穿)	wore	worn	wearing	
lie (躺)	lay	lain	lying	
show (显示)	showed	shown	showing	
bleed (出血)	bled	bled	bleeding	本栏动词第二、第三式相同,由第一式改变元音而得
feed (喂)	fed	fed	feeding	
meet (遇见)	met	met	meeting	
fight (打)	fought	fought	fighting	
light (点火)	lit	lit	lighting	
shine (照亮)	shone	shone	shining	
shoot (射)	shot	shot	shooting	
hold (握)	held	held	holding	
sit (坐)	sat	sat	sitting	
hang (挂)	hung	hung	hanging	
dig (挖)	dug	dug	digging	
win (胜)	won	won	winning	
stand (站)	stood	stood	standing	
understand (懂)	understood	understood	understanding	
keep (保持)	kept	kept	keeping	本栏动词第二、第三式相同,和第一式不仅元音不同,且词尾已加入[t]或[d]等辅音
sleep (睡)	slept	slept	sleeping	
sweep (扫)	swept	swept	sweeping	
leave (离开)	left	left	leaving	
lose (失去)	lost	lost	losing	
feel (感觉)	felt	felt	feeling	
kneel (跪)	knelt	knelt	kneeling	
sell (卖)	sold	sold	selling	
tell (告诉)	told	told	telling	
mean (意味)	meant	meant	meaning	

bring(带来)	brought	brought	bringing	
catch (抓)	caught	caught	catching	
teach (教)	taught	taught	teaching	
think (想)	thought	thought	thinking	
lay (放)	laid	laid	laying	
pay (付)	paid	paid	paying	
smell (嗅)	smelt	smelt	smelling	
spell (拼写)	spelt	spelt	spelling	
get (得到)	got	got/gotten	getting	本栏动词的第三式可有两种形式
forget (忘)	forgot	forgot/ forgotten	forgetting	
hide (藏)	hid	hid/hidden	hiding	
strike (敲)	struck	struck/ stricken	striking	
sink (沉)	sank	sunk/ sunken	sinking	
drink (喝)	drank	drunk/ drunken	drinking	

注: 1. 表中的动词常有许多不同的意义, 这里只写出一种汉译。

2. 有些动词既可以作为规则动词, 同时也可作不规则变化, 如: light (点火)、learn(学习)、dream(做梦)、lean(倚、靠)等都可在词尾加 -ed 构成过去式、过去分词。hang 作“吊死”解是规则动词。
3. 不要把 welcome (欢迎)和 flow (流)误作为不规则动词。
4. 有些动词的过去式正好和另一些动词的现在式同形, 如 saw (锯) 又是 see 的过去式; found (建立) 又是 find (找到) 的过去式; wound (使受伤) 又是 wind (绕) 的过去式; lay (放) 又是 lie (躺) 的过去式, 不要误用。
5. read (读) 从拼写看, 第二式、第三式和第一式相同, 但过去式和过去分词读作 [red]。因为比较特殊, 未列入表中。

动词短语分类举例

I. v. + prep./adv.

act as	充当 He acted as a guide.
add up to	总计 The sum adds up to one hundred dollars.
answer for	对…负责 You must answer for what you have done.
agree with	同意(人) I don't agree with you.
believe in	信任 You believe in me, don't you?
belong to	属于 Everything here belongs to her.
break away from	脱离 The young man broke away from his family.
break out	爆发 The war broke out in 1937.
burst forth	爆发 His feeling burst forth like a fire.
care for	关心 We must care for each other.
carry out	执行 Our plan is being carried out.
come up	长出 New shoots of bamboo will come up.
deal with	处理 How are you going to deal with the debt?
die from (of)	死于 The old man died from cold.
fix upon	注视 The boy fixed upon the stranger.
gasp at	对…屏息 The people gasped at the king's cruelty angrily.
get back	取回 I have got back my own books.
get along with	进展 He is getting along with his new job very well.
give off	发出 Bad food gives off a terrible smell.
give out	力尽 Suddenly my legs gave out under me.
glare at	怒视 He glared at the enemy officer.
have on	穿着 The emperor had nothing on.
help out	助…脱离 We'll see how the young birds are helped out.
join up	连结 Let's join up the wires.
keep on	继续 We shall keep on working.
keep up	保持 You must keep up your courage.
lead to	导致 Their quarrel led to a fight.
let out	放出 Shall I let out the water?

look through	细察 He looked through the cave before entering.
make into	转为 The bamboo can be made into a stick.
make up	组成 The team is made up of six boys.
move in	迁入 When shall we move in?
pass by	经过 Look, an elephant is passing by.
pick out	挑选 Let's pick out the best for him.
point to	指着 He pointed to the beautiful cloth.
pull on	穿戴 She pulled on her shoes and went out.
push aside	推开 He pushed aside the branches and jumped in.
push on	推进、向前 I pushed on through the snow.
put away	放好 Please put away those books before we leave.
put down	写下 Let me put down your address.
	平息 The rebellion was put down at last.
refer to	指 I did not refer to you.
rot away	烂掉 Paper will rot away when it is wet.
set up	建立 A new hospital has been set up.
share in	分享 We want them to share in the pleasure.
smooth away	克服 He can smooth away the difficulty himself.
speak out	大胆说出 Speak out. Don't be shy.
spit out	吐出 The silkworms spit out silk.
stand by	支持 The people will stand by us.
stare at	盯着看 It's not polite to stare at others.
stick to	坚持 I'll stick to my opinion.
take on	呈现 The city has taken on a new look.
talk of	谈及 Did you talk of me?
throw off	扔掉 She threw off her old clothes.
thrust at	对...刺 He took out his sword and thrust at her.
turn off	关掉 Have you turned off the lights?
wear out	使力竭 He is worn out. He has worked too much.
wipe off	擦掉 She stood up and wiped off her sweat.

II. v. +n.+prep.

do harm to 有害... Smoking does harm to one's health.

catch sight of	看见 He caught sight of a tailor's shop.
say hello to	向…问好 Please say hello to her.
make one's way to	走向 He made his way to the cave.
sing high praise for	赞扬 We couldn't help singing high praise for her.
take trouble to	不辞辛劳 Don't take trouble to go there again.
take pride in	以…为荣 He took pride in his son.

III. v. +…+prep.

connect…with	把…与 He connected the long wire with the …连结 short one.
divide…into	把…分成 He divided the money into five parts.
keep…out	不让进来 Why did you keep her out of the house?
prevent…from	阻止 He prevented the student from smoking.
regard…as	视…为 We regard you as our best friend.
separate…from	把…分开 Don't separate the pupils from their teacher.
translate…into	把…译成 I'll translate it into English.

IV. be+adj./participle+prep.

be angry at	对…发怒 Are you still angry at me?
be anxious for	迫切想要 I am anxious for that dress.
be fit for	适合于 The job is really fit for you.
be unfit for	不适合于 I'm unfit for that post.
be fond of	喜欢 Are you fond of music?
be prepared for	为…准备好 He is prepared for the trip.
be used to	习惯于 It's hard to be used to another language.
be obliged to	不得不 I am obliged to tell you the truth.

V. 其他

show sb. in	带人进来 Will you show the lady in?
come into being	形成 The river came into being 500 years ago.
take for granted	以…为然 Don't take his words for granted.
drive sb. mad	致人发疯 The noise drove her mad.

(上列词组摘自高中课本第一册和第二册, 碍于篇幅, 无法全部列出)

常用时态及时间状语

时 态	例 词	连用时间状语举例	说 明
一般现在时 (表示主语特征 或经常发生的动作)	make/makes	频度副词 always/ often/sometimes/ never/once a week/every day 等	
一般过去时 (过去发生动作)	made	yesterday/last week /two days ago 等	
一般将来时 (将来发生动作)	shall/will make; am/is are going to	tomorrow/next year/in two days 等	时间、条件状语 用现在时代替 将来时
过去将来时 (从过去角度看)	should/would make	the next day/two days later/after two years 等	
现在进行时 (目前正在发生的 动作)	am/are/is making	now/at present 等	know/think/ love/like/hate/ understand 等 描述心理活动 的词不用进行时
过去进行时 (过去某时正在 发生的动作)	was/were making	at that time/at 4 yesterday afternoon 等及 when the tele- phone rang 一类时 间状语从句	
将来进行时 (将来某时正发 生)	shall/will be making	by then/at 4 tomorrow morning 等	
现在完成时 (过去动作到现 在的结果)	have/has made	for 3 days/since last month/this year 等	瞬时动词 go/ finish/leave/die 等不和本栏时间 状语连用
过去完成时 (从过去看过去)	had made	by then/by the end of last year 等	
将来完成时 (将来完成动作)	shall/will have made	by then/by the end of next week 等	