

中学英语复习资料

*English*

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中学英语复习资料编写小组

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# 第一部分 语法

## 第一编 词法

### 英语十大词类

名 称	缩写	说 明	例 词
名 词 noun	n.	人、事物、抽象概念等的名称	worker revolution
代 词 pronoun	pron.	一般用来代替名词	we this
形容词 adjective	adj.	表示人或事物的特征	big red
数 词 numeral	num.	表示数量或数目顺序	two first
动 词 verb	v.	表示人和事物的行为或状态	be study
副 词 adverb	adv.	说明动词、形容词或副词	hard now
冠 词 article	art.	用在名词前，帮助说明名词	a(an) the
介 词 preposition	prep.	一般用在名词或代词前，表示它们和其他词的关系	in of
连 词 conjunction	conj.	用来连接词与词、词组与词组或句与句	and but
感叹词 interjection	int.	表示说话时惊奇、喜悦、愤怒等感情	oh hello

## 第一章 名 词

一 名词的种类：英语名词分为专有名词及普通名词两大类。

1. 专有名词：个别人、团体、地方、机构、月份、星期几或事物的专有名称。专有名词的第一个字母必须大写。

例：Karl Marx 卡尔·马克思 Chairman Mao 毛主席  
the Communist Party of China 中国共产党  
Peking 北京 October 十月 Monday 星期一

2. 普通名词：一类人或事物的共有名称及某种物质或抽象概念的名称。

例：worker 工人 family 家庭 air 空气  
liberation 解放

二、英语名词有单数和复数两种形式。复数形式构成方法如下：

1. 在词末加-s map(地图)—maps day(天)—days  
bike(自行车)—bikes

2. 词末为s, x, ch, sh的加-es

bus(公共汽车)—buses box(盒子)—boxes  
bench(凳子)—benches brush(刷子)—brushes

3. 词末为“辅音字母+y”，把y改为i，再加-es

city(城市)—cities

4. 词末为f或fe，一般把f或fe改为v，再加-es

bookshelf(书架)—bookshelves  
life(生命)—lives

[注] 1) 有些名词的复数是不规则的。

man(男子)—men woman(女子)—women  
child(儿童)—children foot(脚)—feet  
sheep(羊)—sheep(单复数形式一样)

2) 抽象名词、物质名词一般不用复数。

happiness 幸福 water 水

三、名词的格：有些名词可以加“'s”表示所有关系，这种形式称该名词的所有格。其构成方法如下：

1. 单数名词末加“'s”

a poor peasant's family 贫农的家庭  
the Party's basic line 党的基本路线

2. 有词尾(e)s的复数名词只加“'”

the workers' books 工人书

3. 不以(e)s为结尾的复数名词仍加“'s”

the Women's Day 妇女节

[注] 所有关系也可以用“of+名词”构成的短语来表示。

a map of China 一张中国地图

the daughter of a poor peasant 贫农的女儿

## 练 习

一、指出下列名词的种类

the People's Liberation Army(PLA)

China people May classroom

Chairman Hua comrade Lenin

Lei Feng water Wuhan Sunday

dictatorship Chang Szu-teh

## 二、写出下列名词的复数形式

brother	day	class	man
exercise	family	box	victory
heart	story	word	country
child	guard	life	workshop
master	state	branch	woman
brush	village	town	bag
army	foot	desk	boy

## 三、指出句中的名词所有格，将句子译成汉语

1. He works for the people's happiness.  
He's the people's liberator.
2. The Party branch of Tachai has firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.
3. We must always keep the Party's basic line in mind.
4. This afternoon I read "Chin Hsun-hua's Diary".
5. Today is July 1. It's our Party's birthday.
6. What's there in Li Hua's hands?
7. This is your daughter's home.
8. March 8 is Women's Day.  
June 1 is Children's Day.
9. The road of Tachai is the road for developing China's socialist agriculture.
10. Never leave the day's work for the next day.

## 第二章 代 词

代词可分为人称代词、物主代词、自身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词等。

一、人称代词：人称代词有人称、数和格的变化。单数第三人称有性的区别。

人 称	数 单		数 复			
	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称	I 我	me 我	we 我们	us 我们		
第二人称	you 你	you 你	you 你们	you 你们		
第三人称	he 他	him 他	they { 她们 它们	them { 他们 她们 它们		
	she 她	her 她				
	it 它	it 它				

〔注〕 it的用法：

代词it在英语中的用法很多，现归纳如下：

1) it代替上文提到过的事物。

例：There is a book on the desk. It is an English book. 桌上有一本书。它是一本英语书。（指书）

I had a talk with our Party secretary. It was very helpful. 我和支部书记谈了一次话，对我非常有帮助。（指谈话这件事）

2) it指自然现象、时间、距离等。

例: It is fine today. 今天天晴。(自然现象)

What time is it? It is half past two.

现在是什么时候了? 两点半钟。(时间)

Is it very far to the station?

到车站很远吗?(距离)

3) it 作形式主语。

A. 代替动词不定式

例: It is our duty to study hard.

努力学习是我们的责任。

B. 代替动名词

例: It is no use talking. 光说没有用。

C. 代替从句

例: It is a pity that you didn't go to see the film. 你没有去看这部电影, 真是可惜。

二、物主代词:

1. 表示“你的”, “我的”, “他的”等所有关系的代词叫物主代词。物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

词义	类别	形容词性物主代词		词义	类别	名词性物主代词	
		形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词			形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
我的		my	mine	我们的		our	ours
你的		your	yours	你们的		your	yours
他的		his	his	他们的		their	theirs
她的		her	hers	她们的			
它的		its	its	它们的			

## 2. 物主代词的用法:

(1) 形容词性的物主代词相当于形容词, 在句中作定语用。

例: We love our great leader Chairman Mao best. 我们最热爱我们伟大的领袖毛主席。(定语)  
Your Chinese books are here.

你们的语文书在这儿。(定语)

(2) 名词性物主代词相当于名词, 在句中可作主语、宾语或表语。

例: Ours (= our country) is a great socialist country. 我们的国家是一个伟大的社会主义国家。(主语)

I have done my exercises. Have you done yours (= your exercises)? 我已做完了我的练习。你做完了你的吗?(宾语)

Yesterday I met a friend of mine (= my friends) on my way home. 昨天, 我在回家的路上碰到我的一位朋友。(介词宾语)

That book is mine (= my book).

那本书是我的。(表语)

## 练 习

### 一、用适当的人称代词代替括弧内的词填入空格

1. (Comrade Li's father) \_\_\_\_\_ is a teacher.
2. (That woman) \_\_\_\_\_ looks like a doctor.
3. Tell (your brother) \_\_\_\_\_ to come here at once.



4. (My uncle and aunt) \_\_\_\_\_ came to see (my father and me) \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday afternoon.
5. Please give (this book) \_\_\_\_\_ to (the boy) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (My classmates and I) \_\_\_\_\_ shall go to the cinema after school.

二、将括弧内的汉语译成英语填入空格

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (你们) must stay here and wait for \_\_\_\_\_ (我).
2. Let \_\_\_\_\_ (我们) go and tell \_\_\_\_\_ (她) about \_\_\_\_\_ (它).
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (我) will let \_\_\_\_\_ (你) know as soon as \_\_\_\_\_ (她) comes back.
4. My brother asks \_\_\_\_\_ (你) to come with \_\_\_\_\_ (他) on Sunday.
5. Chairman Mao is \_\_\_\_\_ (我们的) great leader. \_\_\_\_\_ (我们) are Chairman Mao's Red Guards.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (她) has two red pencils. \_\_\_\_\_ (它们) are on \_\_\_\_\_ (她的) desk.
7. The poor peasants are taking \_\_\_\_\_ (我们) to \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的) commune.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (他们的) teacher is speaking to \_\_\_\_\_ (他们).
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (我) am doing \_\_\_\_\_ (我的) lessons in the classroom.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (他) often teaches \_\_\_\_\_ (我). \_\_\_\_\_ (我) often learn from \_\_\_\_\_ (他).

三、用名词性的物主代词改写下列句子中的打黑线部分。

例: This is my pen.

This is mine.

1. There are some books on the desk. They are her books.
2. The old man has lost his purse. This may be his purse.
3. I forgot to bring ink with me today. Can I have some of your ink?
4. My English book is on the desk. Where is your English book? My English book is in my school bag.

四、选择括号内的物主代词填空并译成汉语

1. Is this book \_\_\_\_ (your, yours)?  
No, it is not \_\_\_\_ (my, mine). \_\_\_\_ (my, mine) is in the classroom.
2. "Is the purse \_\_\_\_ (your, yours)?" asked Hsiao-hua. "Yes," answered the old man, "it is \_\_\_\_ (my, mine)."
3. The Indo-Chinese ( ['indou tʃai'ni:z] 印度支那的) people have won great victories in (their, theirs) struggle. \_\_\_\_ (their, theirs) victories are also \_\_\_\_ (our, ours).
4. This doesn't look like \_\_\_\_ (my, mine) dictionary ( ['dikʃənəri] 字典 ). It must be \_\_\_\_ (your, yours).
5. She has lost \_\_\_\_ (her, hers) pen. Will you lend her \_\_\_\_ (your, yours)?
6. Is this history book \_\_\_\_ (your, yours)?

No, I don't think it is \_\_\_\_ (my, mine). \_\_\_\_  
(my, mine) is in the classroom.

7. \_\_\_\_ (their, theirs) exercise books are not here.  
These are all \_\_\_\_ (our, ours).

三、自身代词：表示“我自己”，“你自己”，“他自己”  
…等的代词叫自身代词。

人 数	单 数	复 数
第一人称	myself 我自己	ourselves 我们自己
第二人称	yourself 你自己	yourselves 你们自己
第三人称	himself 他自己 herself 她自己 itself 它自己	themselves 他们自己 她们自己 它们自己

自身代词在句子中可作宾语和起强调作用。

例：Comrade Chang Szu-teh did a lot for the  
revolution and never thought of himself.

张思德同志为革命做了很多工作，从没想到自己。（介  
词宾语）

Please get yourselves ready.

请你们自己作好准备。（宾语）

Because he himself was a worker, he under-  
stood well the sufferings of the working people.

因为他自己是一个工人，他深深懂得劳动人民的疾  
苦。（强调）

四、指示代词：

英语中的指示代词有this(这个), that(那个), these(这些), those(那些)等。

例: These are buses. Those are tractors.

这些是公共汽车。 那些是拖拉机。(主语)

I want that book, not this one.

我要那本书, 不要这本。(定语)

We like this, not that.

我们喜欢这, 不喜欢那。(宾语)

#### 五、疑问代词:

疑问代词有三个: who(谁), what(什么)和which(哪一个)。

who指人; what指事物; which指所要选择的人或物。

例: Who are our enemies? Who are our friends?

谁是我们的敌人? 谁是我们的朋友?(主语)

What are you doing now?

你现在在做什么?(宾语)

What is work? Work is struggle.

什么叫工作? 工作就是斗争。(表语)

Which of these girls is your sister?

这些女孩中哪一个是你的姐妹?(主语)

Which book is better—this one or that one?

哪一本书好些? 是这一本还是那一本?(定语)

[注] what和who都可以作表语, 用what一般是问人的职业, 用who一般是问人的身份。

例: Who is he? —He is my brother.

他是谁? ——他是我的兄弟。

What is he? — He is a worker.

他是干什么的? ——他是个工人。

## 六、不定代词:

没有指明代替任何特定名词或形容词的代词叫不定代词。常见的有some, any, many, much, all, one, each, few, little, other, another等。此外还有somebody, nobody, everybody, someone, something, anyone, anything, nothing等。

1. some(一些, 某个)通常用于肯定句。

例: Some of the girls don't play basket-ball.  
一些女孩子不打篮球。

Have you any questions? Yes, I have some.  
你们还有问题吗? 我有一些。

2. any(一些, 任何)一般用于疑问句和否定句。

例: Have you any pens in your bag?  
你书包里有钢笔吗?

I have not any English books here.  
我这儿没有英语书。

3. something (有事, 某事), everything (每件事, 一切东西)。

例: Please tell me something about the celebrations.  
请给我谈谈关于庆祝活动的情况。

We get everything ready for a good harvest in the coming year.

我们为来年的好收成作好一切准备。

4. much(多), little(少)代替或修饰不可数名词。

many(多), few(少)代替或修饰可数名词。

例: Few (many) of the pupils in our class like to play basket-ball.

我们班上很少(很多)人喜欢打篮球。

He knows little (much) English.

他知道很少一点(很多)英语。

[注] little和 few表示“少”，着重否定意义，若它们前面加上不定冠词“a”后，就表示肯定意义了。

例: { He has a few friends. 他有几个朋友。  
      { He has few friends. 他没有几个朋友。  
      { I've got a little time. 我有一点点时间。  
      { I've got little time. 我没有什么时间。

5. one(一个)代替前面刚提到过的一个东西或人，以避免重复。

例: Have you got a book? Yes, I have got one.  
你得到了一本书吗? 我得到了一本。

## 练 习

一、用some, any, no, something, nothing填空

1. Have you \_\_\_\_ red pencils?

Yes, I have \_\_\_\_ . No, I haven't. I have \_\_\_\_ red pencil.

2. Are there \_\_\_\_ children in the classroom?

Yes, there are \_\_\_\_ children in the classroom.

No, there are \_\_\_\_ children in the classroom.

3. I have \_\_\_\_ questions to ask. Would you

help me?

4. Has she \_\_\_\_\_ sisters? No, she has \_\_\_\_\_ sisters.

5. Have you anything to say?

No, I have \_\_\_\_\_ to say, but Comrade Wang has \_\_\_\_\_ to tell us.

6. I was looking for \_\_\_\_\_ to read last night, but I could find \_\_\_\_\_.

二、在下列空格内填入适当的自身代词，并将句子译成汉语

1. How happy I am! I have seen Chairman Mao \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Don't tell her the answers. Let her do the exercise \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Your youngest sister must be here. I \_\_\_\_\_ saw her just a few minutes ago.

4. Be careful! Don't cut \_\_\_\_\_ with the new knife.

5. I didn't do it for them. They did it \_\_\_\_\_.

三、用some, any, something填空，并将句子译成汉语

1. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ pictures in your English book?

2. Before liberation there was not \_\_\_\_\_ factory in this city.

3. They want \_\_\_\_\_ water, but I can't find \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I have \_\_\_\_\_ important to tell you.

四、用many, much, few, little填空并将句子译成汉语

1. \_\_\_\_\_ foreign friends come to visit China every year.

2. We all had \_\_\_\_\_ books to read in the old days.

3. There is \_\_\_ water left. Let's fetch some.  
 4. I haven't \_\_\_ time to go there. I must take a bus.

### 第三章 形容词

#### 一、形容词的用法

例: They have got bumper harvests for many years. 他们已经连续多年获得丰收。(定语)

The east is red. 东方红。(表语)

#### 二、形容词的比较级和最高级

(一)多数形容词都有表示比较的各种形式。共有三级:  
 原级、比较级、最高级。

形容词比较级和最高级的构成如下表:

构 成 法	原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
1. 单音节词结尾加 -er, -est	great high	greater higher	greatest highest
2. 以e结尾的单音节 词只加-r, -st	late wide	later wider	latest widest
3. 以一个辅音字母 结尾的重读闭音 节词, 先将该辅 音字母双写, 再 加-er, -est	hot big	hotter bigger	hottest biggest



构 成 法	原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
4. 以“辅音字母 + y” 结尾的双音节词， 先将y变为i，再 加 -er, -est	happy busy	happier busier	happiest busiest
5. 大多数双音节词 和多音节词在前 面加 more, most	diffi- cult  beau- tiful	more diffi- cult  more beauti- ful	most diffi- cult  most beauti- ful
6. 某些词的变化是 不规则的	good (well)  many (much)  bad (ill)  little  far  old	better  more  worse  less  farther  older elder	best  most  worst  least  farthest  oldest eldest

## (二) 形容词比较级和最高级的用法

1. 比较级用于两者之间的比较。这时常用“比较级 + than”的结构，意思是“比…更…”。

例：Our love for Chairman Mao is deeper