

(本书是根据最新考试大纲编写的权威教材)

最新全国成人高考

实用教材

英 语



成人高考命题研究组

编审

侍 冲 主编

世界知识出版社

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成人高考命题研究组 编审
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前 言

《全国各类成人高等学校招生考试实用教材》丛书，是由成人高考命题研究组组织成人教育界对历年成人高考有专门研究的专家、教授，中学特级、高级教师及长期从事成人高考辅导工作、具有多年教学经验的第一线教师，根据教育部最新颁布的《全国各类成人高等学校招生复习考试大纲》精心编辑而成。

这套丛书紧扣新大纲，针对性更强，它对中学各科课程进行了精选和提炼，更适合成人在短期内更快更好地掌握各科基本知识、基本技能和提高综合运用知识解决问题的能力，满足成人通过短时间业余学习达到适应全国统考的要求，并取得较好成绩的目的。它是目前成人考生系统复习中学课程的首选好教材。

全套丛书按照新大纲和成人考生的特点，每章内容包括“复习要求”、“重点知识”、“复习重点”和“近几年命题情况”等。同时列举大量“例题”，为基础知识的运用作了示范，并通过解题过程帮助读者掌握解题方法和提高解题的综合能力。每一章后选择了大量习题，供读者复习时选用，以巩固本章所学知识。每章最后均有习题答案或提示，供读者参考。每册书后附综合练习试卷两套，供读者在学完本书后对本科知识的掌握作一自我检查。各类题目均按成人标准化考试的模式和要求编选。选择题和填空题占有较大的比重。

全套丛书包括政治、语文、数学（文科）、数学（理科）、物理、化学、历史、地理、英语、人体解剖学和生理学 11 科，共 11 本。供参加各类成人高等学校（包括广播电视大学、职工高等学校、管理干部学院、教育学院、教师进修学院、独立设置的函授学院、普通高校举办的成人高等学历教育等）招生考试的考生和成人高考辅导班作为教材使用。

本册书是《全国各类成人高等学校招生考试实用教材》丛书《英语》分册。由成人高考命题研究组编审，侍冲老师主编，李海青老师等参加了编写工作。

成人高考命题研究组

一九九九年十月

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第一章 词 法

第一节 名词与主谓一致

一 命题特点

名词及主谓一致为成人高考英语常考内容,但并非年年必考;主要出现在语法知识和完形填空试题中。

二 考查重点

1. 群体名词如 city, army, family 等作主语,谓语应视具体情况选用单、复数。
2. 可数名词的复数结构。
3. “修饰语 + 名词”作主语。

三 复习要点

(一) 名词的数

1. 不可数名词

- 1) 不可数名词一般没有单复数之分,它包括专有名词,物质名词和抽象名词,例如: advice, Chinese, glass 等。
- 2) 表示学科名称的以 -ics 结尾的名词常用作单数,例如: physics 等。
- 3) 某些以 -s 结尾指单一事物的专有名词常用作单数。例如: the news, the United States 等。

2. 可数名词

可数名词包括个体名词和集体名词,有单、复数形式。

(二) 名词的所有格

1. 表示有生命的东西的名词,所有格一般在名词后加“'s”。
2. 表示无生命东西的名词,通常用“of + 名词”结构来表示所有关系。
3. 有些表示时间、距离、国家、城市等无生命东西的名词,也可以加“'s”来构成所有格。
4. 在表示所属物的名词前有冠词、数词、不定代词或指示代词时,常用“of 词组 + 所有格”的形式来表示所有关系。例如:

a friend of John's, that bike of Tom's

(三) 主谓一致

主谓一致三原则:

1. 语法一致的原则:主语是单数,谓语为单数;主语若为复数,谓语亦为复数。

2. 意义一致的原则:根据主语的意义,而不是形式,决定谓语的数。

例:The professor and writer is going to give us a lecture of writing.

3. 邻近一致的原则:谓语与靠近的那个主语一致。

例:Either you or I am right.

注意下列结构:

1 A number of + 名词(复数) + 谓语(复数).....

The number of + 名词(复数) + 谓语(单数).....

2 主语(单数) + with/as well as /but/except/besides/including..

谓语(单数).....

主语(复数) + with/as well as /but/except/besides/including..

谓语(复数).....

3 复数名词(表示金钱,距离,价格,时间等) + 谓语(单数).....

4 There is + 名词(单数)..... There are + 名词(复数)....

5 ...几分之几/...百分之几 of 名词(单数) + 谓语(单数)...

...几分之几/...百分之几 of 名词(复数) + 谓语(复数)...

6 主语(集合名词) + 谓语(单数/复数).....

注:如果 people, family, team, city, group, class 等集合名词作主语,作为整体,谓语用单数;如指集合中全体人员时,谓语用复数。

Look! The family are watching TV.

7 ...one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句(谓语用复数)

...the only/very one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句(谓语用单数)

8 each /every 主语 + 谓语(单数)

9 every/some/any/no + body/one /thing + 谓语(单数)

10 主语(glasses, trousers, clothes, shoes 等) + 谓语(复数)

11 either ...or, neither ...nor, not only ...but also, not ...but ...等连接两个并列主语时,谓语须与靠近的一个主语保持一致。

四 强化训练

1. In his speech, he gave us A on how to learn a foreign language.

A. some advice B. some advices C. several advices D. an advice

2. Thank you very much for giving us D on this matter.

A. these informations

B. so many informations

C. an information

D. so much information

3. —Where did you have your supper? — D.

A. With my sister

B. At my sister

C. At my sister home

D. At my sister's

4. She is from D. She is

A. Germany; a Germany

B. German; a Germany

C. the Germany; German

D. Germany; a German

5. He bought a C of trousers. They were expensive.

A. piece

B. set

C. pair

D. pile

6. The town is about C ride from here. You ought to start right away.

A. two hour

B. two hour's

C. two hours'

D. two - hours

7. A A of money has been spent on the building.

A. great deal

B. good many

C. plenty

D. great number

8. C been made in science since then.

A. A great progress has

B. Great progresses have

C. Great progress has

D. Many progresses have

9. We must help C.

A. a blind

B. the blind

C. people blind

D. the people blind

10. The great writer and soldier A.

A. is an old man

B. are both old men

C. is an old man and a young man

D. were two Chinese

11. At present Zhang's family A rather big, with twelve people in all.

A. is

B. are

C. being

D. was

12. This is not my dictionary. It is B.

A. Mary

B. Mary's

C. of Mary

D. the book of Mary

13. There are twenty C and forty nurses in the hospital.

A. women doctor

B. woman doctors

C. women doctors

D. woman doctor

14. A came to our school yesterday.

A. The Williams

B. The William's

C. Williams

D. The William

15. Twenty miles B a long way to walk.

A. are

B. is

C. has been

D. be

16. All the B are made of C, not plastics.

A. glass, glass

B. glasses, glass

C. galss, glasses

D. glasses, glasses

17. Don't play with these sharp D, Tom.

A. knife

B. knives

C. knive

D. knives

18. Some B are eating the grass over there.

A. sheeps

B. sheep

- C. sheepees D. sheeppes
19. It is bad _____ C _____ to speak with your mouth full of food.
A. manner B. way
C. manners D. thing
20. Please give me _____ C _____.
A. two piece of paper B. two piece of papers
C. two pieces of paper D. two pieces of papers
21. He wants to buy a _____ B _____ of trousers.
A. set B. pair C. piece D. blook
22. Last week I called at _____ D _____.
A. my aunt B. my aunt's
C. an aunt of mine D. one of aunts
23. _____ D _____ can fly but _____ can't.
A. The birds, fish B. The birds, fishes
C. Birds, the fish D. Birds, fish
24. The _____ C _____ has a long history.
A. Beijing city B. Beijing's city
C. city of Beijing D. city in Beijing
25. Every student is asked to write a _____ A _____ article.
A. five - thousand - word B. five - thousand - words
C. five - thousands - word D. five - thousands - words
26. There _____ A _____ a man and two women in the room.
A. are B. is C. be D. been
27. There is really _____ B _____ for improvement.
A. a room B. much room
C. many rooms D. a lot of rooms
28. He said that he forgot both of the _____ B _____.
A. rooms number B. room's number
C. room number D. room numbers
29. She asked for a _____ C _____.
A. news B. advice
C. drink D. information
30. They will have a party at _____ C _____.
A. Philip B. Philips
C. Philip's D. Philips's
31. During the past years the _____ C _____ of people in Beijing has increased.
A. degree B. quality
C. number D. amont
32. Two of them will go first and the rest _____ B _____ to stay at home.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

33. The rich B to buy cars.
 A. want B. wants
 C. has wanted D. had wanted
34. Two - fifths of the students D gone to the factory.
 A. has B. has been
 C. having D. have
35. Class Three B watching the football match now.
 A. is B. are C. was D. were
36. The news A from Hongkong.
 A. is B. are C. come D. were
37. Jane is one of the best students in her class who A by their teacher.
 A. are praised B. is praised
 C. praised D. raising
38. Mary as well as her sisters C Chinese in China.
 A. are studying B. have studied
 C. studies D. study
39. Apples of this kind C .
 A. tastes good B. tastes well
 C. taste good D. taste well
40. He is the only one of the students who D elected. ~~选举~~ ~~选~~
 A. are B. have C. has D. is
41. Everyone here, including children and old people, D in for sports.
 A. go B. going C. to go D. goes
42. I said it was a secret but he's told B .
 A. hundreds of peoples B. hundreds of people
 C. hundred peoples D. hundreds' people
43. Here A the three noisy children from next door.
 A. come B. comes C. came D. has come
44. Salano, along with her friends, A skating every Saturday.
 A. goes B. is going C. was gone D. go
45. The population of the city D increasing fast.
 A. were B. be C. is D. are
46. The scientist and professor D left for Russia.
 A. have B. has C. is D. are
47. Not only I but also Jane and Mary B tired of having one exam after another.
 A. is B. are C. am D. be
48. The number of people invited C fifty, but a number of them _____ absent (缺席)
 for different reasons.
 A. were, was B. was, was
 C. was, were D. were, were

49. The United States of America C one of the most developed countries in the world.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
50. The air in big cities E very dirty by factories.
A. are often made B. is often made
C. have often made D. has often made
51. D a good enough price for this book.
A. Two yuans are B. Two yuan are
C. Two yuans is D. Two yuan is
52. What we need B good textbooks
A. is B. are C. have D. has
53. It is I who B wrong.
A. is B. am C. are D. has been
54. Neither my father nor I A at home.
A. am B. is C. are D. be
55. Your coat is blue, mine C green.
A. was B. were C. is D. are
56. (94 年成高) The city A its birth - rate by almost 60% in the past 20 years.
A. has cut B. cuts C. have cut D. has been cut
57. (95 年成高) Three times seven D twenty - one.
A. have B. are C. has D. is
58. (96 年成高) The number of students who failed the chemistry examination B to fifteen.
A. have increased B. has increased
C. is increased D. are increasing

第二节 代 词

一 命题特点

代词是成人高考英语每年必考题,为重点考查内容之一;1995 年考点达八处之多,1996 年也出现四次。主要出现题型为语法知识、完形填空和完成句子中,这一考点今后仍将占有一席之地。

二 考查重点

1. 替代词 that, those 代替前面出现过的名词。
2. 不定代词的用法,如 other, some, any, all, none, both, neither, another, one, ones 等。
3. it 作形式主语和形式宾语。
4. it 用于强调句中。
5. 用作引导名词性从句的连接代词和引导定语从句的关系代词。

三 复习要点

(一)人称代词

主格 I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ you/ they + 谓语

宾格 及物动词/介词 + me /you/him/her/it/ us/ you/ them

(二)物主代词

形容词性 my/your/his /her/our/their/its + 名词

名词性 mine/yours/his/hers/ours/theirs =

my/your /his/her /our /their + 名词

名词性物主代词作主语,宾语或表语。

(三)反身代词

包括: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves。反身代词用作宾语、表语或同位语。

(四)指示代词

指示代词包括 this ,that, these, those ,it, such 等。

1. this ,that, these, those 的用法

1) this/these 一般指时间和空间上较近的人或物;而 that /those 常指时间和空间上较远的人或物。

2) this/these 一般指后面要讲到的事物,而 that /those 指前面讲过的事物。

3) that /those 常用来指前面提到过名词。that 代替单数,those 代替复数,且后面必须有后置定语。

The weather here is colder than that in Guangzhou.

2. such 的用法

1) such 一般作定语和主语。

Such are the questions that he raised.

2) such 常用于结构“... such (a/an) (adj.) + 名词”中

3. it 的用法

1) it 指时间,季节等

——What time is it now?

——It is half past nine.

It will be long before we meet again.

It is/has been ten years since he joined the army.

2) it 指距离

It is ten kilometres from my home to that place.

It is really a long way to the office.

3) it 作形式主语

主语从句, 不定式或动名词作主语, 通常放在谓语之后, 而用 it 作句子的形式主语。

It is necessary for us to finish the project in two weeks.

It took us one and a half years to complete the bridge.

It is a pity that you didn't attend the lecture.

4) it 作形式宾语

复合宾语中的宾语是不定式、动名词、宾语从句时, 往往放在后面, 用 it 作形式宾语。

I found it very interesting to study maths.

Marx found it important to study the situation in Russia.

We think it no use talking about it.

5) it 用于强调句型中

结构: It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who 从句

It was not until he had come back that we left the room.

It is Mr Shi who teaches us English.

It was in 1988 that he came to work in our company.

(五) 不定代词

1. one, some, any 的用法

one 可以泛指任何人或物, 在形容词和 this, that 等词后代替刚提过的可数名词, 复数形式为 ones;

some 和 any 可修饰可数名词和不可数名词。some 一般用于肯定句, any 多用于否定句和疑问句中。

注意: a) 如 some 用于表示邀请或请求的问句中, 表示希望对方给予肯定答复。

Would you like some coffee?

b) some, any, every, no 与 one, body, thing 构成的合成代词作单数用, 谓语动词用单数。

2. each, every 的用法

1) each 强调个别, 可以充当定语, 主语, 宾语和同位语。

every 强调整体, 只作定语。

Each of them has read the interesting story.

2) each = more than two; every = more than three

3. none, no 的用法

no = not any / a/an, 作定语, 修饰名词。none 在句中作主语或宾语。

4. many, much 的用法

many 修饰可数名词, much 修饰不可数名词。作主语, 宾语, 定语。

5. few, a few; little, a little 的用法

few, little 表示否定意义, a few, a little 表示肯定意义。

few, a few 修饰可数名词, little, a little 修饰不可数名词。

6. other 和 another 的用法

other + 名词(复数或不可数), 如果前面有 the, this, some, any, each 等词时, 则可与单数名词连用。

others 泛指“别的人或物”, the others 则特指“别的人或物”。another 指三个或以上中的“又一...”, “再一...”。

7. all, both 的用法

both 指两人或两物, 而 all 指三者以上的人或物。在句中充当主语, 宾语, 表语, 同位语和定语。

注意: Both ... not ..., Not all ... 或 All ... not ... 为部分否定, 全部否定分别用 neither 或 none。

8. neither 和 either 的用法

neither 表示两者都不; either 表示两者中的任何一个。都是单数, 在句中充当主语, 宾语或定语。

四 强化训练

1. Miss Brown had D hand out the test papers.

A. he and me B. him and I C. he and me D. him and me

2. Let's clean their room first and C later.

A. our B. us C. ours D. the our room

3. Is this class C some foreign friends visited the other day?

A. that B. one C. the one D. which

4. Your car isn't fast. Please take D.

A. my one B. my C. me D. mine

C 5. He asked me for ink, but I hadn't C.

A. some; some B. a few; any C. some; any D. any; some

A 6. One of the two women in the room is my aunt, and is a friend of .

A. the other; hers B. another; her C. other; her D. other; hers

A 7. I don't like the colour of the coat. Show me , please.

A. another B. the others C. other D. an another one

8. My mother bought me two hats, but I liked D of them.

A. both B. either C. none D. neither

9. These two tickets are for you and me. You can take A of them.

A. either B. all C. both D. neither

10. There are tall trees on C of the river.

A. every side B. both side C. either side D. all sides

11. They were all asleep. A of them heard the sound.

A. None B. No one C. All D. Not everyone

12. Mary and John have arrived, but B students aren't here yet.
A. other B. the other C. the others D. others
13. They got on well and learned from A.
A. each other B. one to another
C. one after another D. one and another
14. Please go and tell the boy to my office A broke the window.
A. who B. which C. he D. whom
15. His speech, which encouraged everyone, went on and on.
A. it B. and it C. that D. which
16. The clocks in your shop are cheaper than 3 in theirs.
A. ones B. those C. that D. what
17. Alice is taller than B girls in her class.
A. all B. all other C. any D. any other
18. The great artist said that he had never seen such fine drawings.
A. such a B. such fine C. so fine D. so fine a
19. The population of China is larger than that of Japan.
A. this B. that C. these D. those
20. There are trees on both side of the street.
A. every B. either C. both D. all
21. In the test paper, nothing wrong will be crossed by the teacher.
A. anything B. all C. something D. nothing
22. The headmaster has made a mistake about you and me.
A. you and I B. he and she C. me and her D. you and me
23. Try to make as few mistakes as possible in your homework.
A. less B. little C. few D. fewer
24. Some people don't like to read, but they like to write.
A. either B. nor C. so D. too
25. "What kind of watch shall I buy?" "Get a Japanese one."
A. one English B. a French C. a Japanese one D. some American one
26. My parents are both at home this evening.
A. are both B. both are C. all are D. are all
27. There is little water left here. Would you like to bring some?
A. any B. lot of C. a few D. some
28. I'm sorry to say neither of your answers is correct.
A. either B. some C. neither D. both
29. There are two windows in the room. They both face south.
A. all B. both C. every D. either
30. I have five colour pencils. One is red, another is blue and the others are green.

- A. other B. the other C. others D. the others
31. The days in summer are longer than _____ in winter.
- A. that B. one C. those D. ones
32. It's impossible for so _____ workers to do so _____ work in a single day.
- A. few; much B. few; many C. little; much D. little; many
33. I'm interested in _____ of the novels. They're both too long.
- A. all B. both C. either D. neither
34. _____ has passed the entrance examination.
- A. Every of us B. Each of us C. All of us D. Everyone of us
35. _____ who leave the room last ought to turn off the light.
- A. These B. Those C. All D. That
36. Every country has _____ own customs.
- A. their B. his C. its D. it's
37. —I've forgotten my cake. —Never mind, you can have _____.
- A. some of us B. us some C. some of ours D. some of our
38. Help others and _____ will help you.
- A. the other B. another C. other D. others
39. I don't think you can do the work all by yourself, _____?
- A. do you B. don't you C. can't you D. can you
40. Our manager will send _____ to Beijing on business.
- A. I, you and he B. you, he and I
C. you, him and me D. me, you and him
41. _____ is she, a painter or an engineer?
- A. What B. Which C. Who D. Whose
42. _____ little water is not enough for _____ many people.
- A. Such...so B. So...so C. Such...such D. So...such
43. The old lady has three daughters. _____ of them lives with her.
- A. None B. Neither C. Either D. All
44. "All the workers are not here" means _____.
- A. no worker is here B. none the workers are here
C. some of the workers are not here D. only one worker is here
45. While going shopping, Mother held a handbag in one hand and a basket in _____.
- A. other B. others C. the others D. the other
46. —Who teaches _____ English? —We learn it _____.
- A. your; ourselves B. you; ourselves
C. your; by ourselves D. you; myself
47. I have two brothers and we are _____ at school.
- A. neither B. either C. both D. all

48. —Who has been planning the dance? —Everyone in the club _____
 A. is B. have C. has D. are
49. Neither Shirly nor her brothers seem to show much interest
 in _____ work.
 A. his B. her C. their D. them
50. They all went to the hospital to see our teacher except _____.
 A. he and I B. she and he C. you and me D. me and you
51. I asked him for some water, but he hadn't _____.
 A. one B. water C. any D. some
52. China has larger population than _____ in Europe.
 A. any other country B. any country
 C. any country else D. another country
53. Why didn't you take _____ medicine and _____ hot water?
 A. some; some B. any; any C. some; any D. any; some
54. The street in a small town is as crowded on market days as _____
 in a large city.
 A. one B. those C. that D. ones
55. Tom and Smith were such good friends that they often exchanged
 gifts with _____.
 A. one other B. each other C. each another D. each one
56. The people there felt _____ not so difficult to work with him.
 A. it B. its C. it's D. this
57. He felt _____ to work for human rights and progress.
 A. it his duty B. his duty
 C. that is a duty D. that is his duty
58. I think _____ right that you didn't go there.
 A. you B. that C. it D. its
59. _____ is no good _____ without doing anything.
 A. This, talking B. It, to talk
 C. It, talking D. That, to talk
60. It _____ Mike and Mary who helped the old man several days ago.
 A. was B. are C. were D. had been
61. _____ four years since I left the unit. (单位)
 A. It was B. There was C. There is D. It is
62. It was _____ I went there _____ I began to know something about
 the matter.
 A. until, when B. until, that C. not until, that D. not when, that
63. It was on October 1st, 1949 _____ new China was founded.
 A. after B. that C. when D. who
64. It was ten years later _____ he knew that the boy was his.