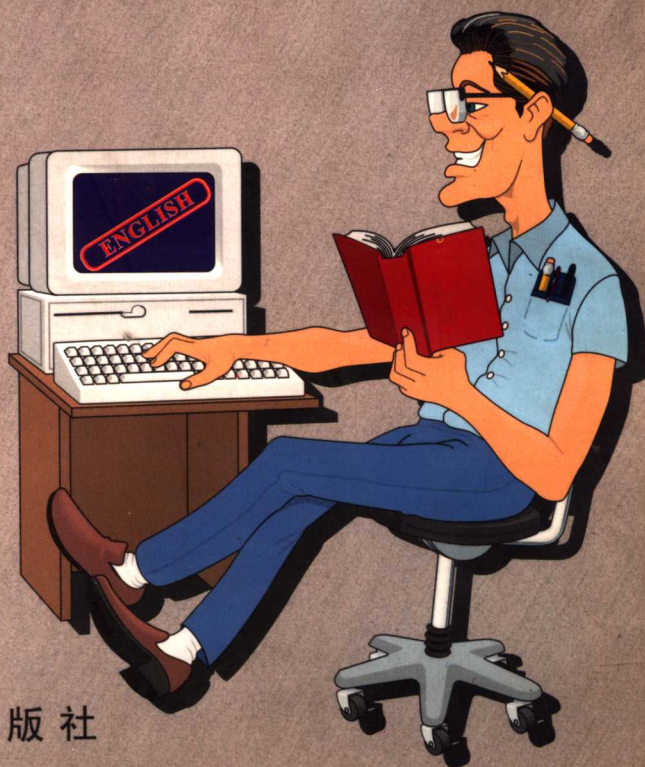


GAODENG JIAOYU ZIXUE KAOSHI YINGYU FUXI ZHIDAO

高等教育自学考试 英语复习指导

杨丽娟 主编



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内 容 提 要

本书是以天津市高等教育自学考试办公室颁发的《公共英语(二级)自学考试大纲》为依据,并参考天津市 1997 年 6 月和 10 月两次统考试题,以及北京、上海、河北等省市的高自考大纲或考题编写的。

本书主要内容由两大部分组成。第一部分是语法知识。按照大纲所要求掌握的内容分为 12 个单元:第一单元名词和动词,第二单元冠词和介词,第三单元数词和连接词,第四单元形容词和副词,第五单元动词的时态,第六单元动词的语态,第七单元虚拟语气,第八单元情态动词,第九单元非谓语动词,第十单元复合句,第十一单元倒装句,第十二单元非人称代词 it 的用法。每个单元都附有自我测试和答案。对疑难问题加以注释。第二部分是综合测试。共有 10 套模拟试题,每套模拟试题都包括 4 个题型:I 词汇和结构,II 完型填空,III 阅读理解,IV 翻译。每套试题要求用时 150 分钟。后面都附有参考答案,以方便读者使用。

本书内容丰富,难度适当,具有较强的针对性和实用性。适合各种专业的高自考生准备结业考试使用。同时也适合成人教育入学考试备考以及自学爱好者使用。

前 言

高等教育自学考试(简称高自考)是近年出现的一种新的办学形式,拥有大量的各个专业的学生。英语是高自考学生人人都必须通过的科目,但是目前却没有一本适用的参考书。为此我们编写了这本《指导》以飨广大高自考考生。

本书是以天津市高等自学考试办公室所公布的《公共英语(二级)自学考试大纲》为依据,参考 1997 年天津市两次高自考英语考试真题及北京、上海、河北等省市的高自考大纲或考题编写的。

本书的主要宗旨是帮助各种专业的高自考学生复习、巩固所学的英语知识,增强他们运用英语的能力,并提高应试能力,以便顺利通过考试。

本书分为两大部分。第一部分是语法知识分项讲解,主要包括 12 个语法项目。每项语法讲解后,都附有一定量的习题,使学生能够针对该语法中的重点和难点进行反复练习。第二部分是综合模拟试题,共包括 10 套试题。试题的形式、难度和题量均按真题的水平设计。

本书内容精练,针对性强,语法、词汇覆盖全面。对高自考学生提高英语水平是一本实践性强的复习指导教材。是各种成人高考复习的好帮手,也可作为英语自学爱好者的参考书。

全书整体结构由杨丽娟设计,由杨丽娟和唐风云审阅定稿。名词和代词、冠词和介词部分及 Test 9 和 Test 10 由杨丽娟编写。数词和连接词、形容词和副词部分及 Test 8 由唐风云编写。动词的时态、动词的语态及 Test 7 由安惠英编写。虚拟语气、情态动词部分及 Test 6 由赵颖编写。非谓语动词、复合句部分及 Test 5 由王绍科编写。非人称代词 it 部分及 Test 3、Test 4 由张梦雅编写。倒

装句部分及 Test 1、Test 2 由张萍编写。

由于编者水平所限,书中出现的缺点和不足,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

1998.06

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第一部分 语法知识

1. 名词和代词 (Nouns and Pronouns)

1.1 名词

1.1.1 名词的数

英语名词分为专有名词和普通名词。专有名词是某个(些)个人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如:China, May, Japanese 等。普通名词又可分为可数名词和不可数名词。表示可以用数目来计算的事物的名词称为可数名词;表示不可以用数目来计算的事物的名词称为不可数名词。一般来说,个体名词和集体名词是可数名词;物质名词和抽象名词是不可数名词。

可数名词都有单数和复数两种形式。大部分名词的复数的构成是规则的,通常在单数形式后加词尾-s 或-es。加-s 或-es 词尾的主要方式是:

情 况	加 法	例 词
一般情况	加-s	car-cars book-books cat-cats
以 o, s, x, ch, sh 结尾的词	加-es	hero-heroes bus-buses box-boxes watch-watches brush-brushes
以元音字母 + o 结尾的词	加-s	zoo-zoos radio-radios
以 o 结尾的简化词或外来词	加-s	kilo-kilos photo-photos auto-autos
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词	变 y 为 i 再加-es	city-cities country-countries
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	变 f, fe 为 v 再加-es	shelf-shelves knife-knives

有少数名词的复数形式是不规则的。常见的有：

man-men woman-women foot-feet
tooth-teeth goose-geese child-children
mouse-mice ox-oxen basis-bases (基础)
crisis-crises (危机)

有少数名词的单数和复数形式相同。常见的有：

Chinese-Chinese Japanese-Japanese sheep-sheep
fish-fish means-means (手段, 工具)

1.1.2 名词的所有格

名词所有格一般是词尾加's, 用来表示所有关系。例如: Mary's room (玛丽的房间), the girls' skirts (姑娘们的裙子), the children's books (儿童读物)。

凡不能加's 的名词(一般是无生命东西的名词), 都可以与 of 构成短语, 用来表示所有关系。例如: the legs of the desk (桌子的腿), the title of the film (电影的名字)。

1.1.3 名词的作用

名词可作主语、宾语、表语、定语、同位语、宾语补足语和状语。

(1) The **novel** is the Water Margin. (主语)

这本小说是《水浒传》。

(2) He studies **history**. (宾语)

他学历史。

(3) My sister is a **nurse**. (表语)

我姐姐是个护士。

(4) Li Hong is in the **school** clinic. (定语)

李宏在校医室。

(5) Wang Lan, a **student**, often helps us. (同位语)

王兰, 一个大学生, 经常帮助我们。

(6) They made him team **leader**. (宾语补足语)

他们选他为队长。

(7) The performance lasted three **hours**. (状语)

表演继续了3个小时。

1.2 代词

1.2.1 人称代词的种类

数 \ 人 称 \ 类 型		主 格	宾 格	形容词型 物主代词	名词型的 物主代词	反身代词
单 数	一	I	me	my	mine	myself
	二	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	三	he	him	his	his	himself
		she	her	her	hers	herself
		it	it	its	its	itself

续表

数	人 称 \ 类 型	主 格	宾 格	形容词型 物主代词	名词型的 物主代词	反身代词
复 数	一	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
	二	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
	三	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

1.2.2 人称代词的作用

人称代词的主要作用是用来代替名词。当我们谈论的人或物已经清楚,没有必要在句中重复出现的时候,就可以用人称代词。人称代词在句中作主语时用主格,作宾语时用宾格。

(1) **We** all like **him** very much.

我们都很喜欢他。

(2) **I** and **you** are responsible for the failure of the experiment.

我和你对试验的失败负责任。

(3) **She** gave the cards to **you** and **me**.

她给了你和我贺卡。

(4) Don't wash it yourself. Let **me** wash it for **you**.

别自己洗了,让我来替你洗。

(5) It was **she** who did it.

是她干的。

(6) Come and have dinner with **us**.

来和我们一起吃晚饭吧。

人称代词还可作表语。例如:

(1) "Who is it?" "It's **me** (I)." .

"谁?" "是我。"

(2) "Who said that?" "I think it was **him**."

"这是谁说的?" "我想是他说的。"

1.2.3 物主代词的作用

物主代词是一种限定词。一般情况下名词短语前面只能用一个限定词,因此,物主代词不能和别的限定词(比如冠词或指示代词)同时使用。形容词型的物主代词,在句中可作定语,还可修饰动名词。名词型的物主代词在句中可作主语、宾语和表语。

1) 形容词型的物主代词

That is **my** dictionary.

那是我的字典。

Thank you for **your** coming.

感谢你的到来。

2) 名词型的物主代词

Her bike is black; **mine** is red. (主语)

她的自行车是黑色的;我的是红色的。

I didn't use his pen. I used **yours**. (宾语)

我没用他的钢笔,我用的是你的钢笔。

This classroom is **theirs**. (表语)

这个教室是他们的。

1.2.4 反身代词的作用

反身代词在句子中用作宾语和同位语。

(1) We got out of the river and dried **ourselves**. (宾语)

我们从河里上来把身体擦干。

(2) The girl is too young to look after **herself**. (宾语)

这个女孩太小,不能照顾自己。

(3) I **myself** mended the shoes. (同位语)

我自己补的鞋。

(4) The manager spoke to me **himself**. (同位语)

经理亲自找我谈了话。

1.2.5 指示代词

指示代词有 **this**, **that**, **these**, **those** 等。在句中作主语、宾语、表语或定语。

- (1) **Those** are freshmen. (主语)

那些是新学员。

- (2) **This** is what I want to buy. (主语)

这是我要买的东西。

- (3) We should always keep **these** in mind. (宾语)

我们应该把这些牢记在心中。

- (4) Who said **that**? (宾语)

是谁说的那件事?

- (5) My proposal is **this**. (表语)

我的建议就是这个。

- (6) Get **that** cat off my shoulder. (定语)

把那只猫从我肩膀上拿开。

- (7) **Those** people are from Shanghai. (定语)

那些人是从上海来的。

1.2.6 不定代词

不定代词有 **some**, **something**, **somebody**, **someone**, **any**, **anything**, **anybody**, **anyone**, **no**, **nothing**, **nobody**, **no one**, **every**, **everything**, **everybody**, **everyone**, **each**, **much**, **many**, **little**, **a little**, **few**, **a few**, **other**, **another**, **all**, **none**, **one**, **both**, **either**, **neither** 等, 可以起名词或形容词的作用, 在句中作主语、宾语、表语或主语。例如,

- (1) **Some** are teachers; **others** are students. (主语)

一些人是老师, 另外的是学生。

- (2) **Nothing** can prevent him from carrying out this plan. (主语)

什么都不能阻止他执行这项计划。

- (3) In a small village **everybody** knows **everybody** else. (主语和

宾语)

在小村子里每个人都认识其他人。

- (4) Winter has not **many** warm days, only **a few**. (定语)

冬天没有很多温暖的日子, 只有几天。

- (5) He knows **little** about me. (宾语)

他不了解我。

- (6) No **other** books has had a greater influence on my life. (定语)

没有其它的书对我的生活有更大的影响。

- (7) **Any** boy in the class can pass the exam. (定语)

班里的任何一个男孩都能通过考试。

- (8) That's **all** for today. (表语)

今天就讲到这里。

1.2.7 疑问代词

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what, which。它们都用来构成特殊疑问句。在句中作主语、宾语或定语。

- (1) **Who** is the old lady over there? (主语)

那边的老妇人是谁?

- (2) **Whom** is Wang Hai talking to? (宾语)

王海在和谁谈话?

- (3) **Whose** bike was stolen? (定语)

谁的自行车被偷了?

- (4) **What** fool told you that? (定语)

哪个笨蛋告诉你的?

- (5) **Which** do you like better, summer or winter? (宾语)

你喜欢冬天还是夏天?

1.2.8 关系代词

关系代词有 who, whom, whose, which, as 和 that, 是用来引导定

语从句的。who 和 whom 是用来代替人的; which 用来代替物; that 和 whose 用来代替人或物。关系代词除了引导从句外, 在从句中还可作表语、主语、宾语或定语。例如,

- (1) The girl **who** is singing is a new student. (在从句中作主语)
唱歌的女孩是新学员。
- (2) He is an old man **whom** everybody respects. (在从句中作宾语)
他是一个人人都尊敬的老人。
- (3) That's the man **whose** house was burned down. (在从句中作定语)
那个就是房子被烧毁的人。
- (4) She made a doll **which** has blue eyes. (在从句中作主语)
她做了一个蓝眼睛的洋娃娃。
- (5) This is the biggest cat **that** I have ever seen. (在从句中作宾语)
这是我曾经见过的最大的一只猫。
- (6) This is the same book as that one. (as 在从句中作表语)
这一本书和那一本一样。

Exercise 1

Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. There is only _____ left in his bowl.
a. some rices b. some rice
c. few rice d. little rice
2. All the _____ in the factory got a rise yesterday.
a. women worker b. women workers
c. woman worker d. woman workers
3. He used to have two _____.

- a. girl friends b. girls friends
c. girls friend d. girl friend
4. _____ is too much for a little boy to carry.
a. A bike's weight b. Bike's weight
c. The weights of a bike d. The weight of a bike
5. My father is very tired. He needs _____.
a. a night rest b. rest of a night
c. a rest night d. a night's rest
6. _____ will go abroad next Monday.
a. His some friends b. Some his friends
c. Some friends of him d. Some friends of his
- * 7. My grandfather with my brothers _____ going to the zoo next Sunday.
a. are b. is
c. was d. will
- * 8. There _____ a pair of chopsticks for everyone, but _____ no knives and forks.
a. are...are b. is...is
c. is...are d. are...is
- * 9. The family _____ the basic unit of our society.
a. are b. were
c. was d. is
- * 10. The family _____ all fond of football.
a. are b. were
c. was d. is
11. The measles _____ not commonly a dangerous disease.
a. is b. are

* 表示该句有注释。

- c. has d. hare
12. Physics _____ with matter and motion .
a. deal b. is
c. are d. deals
- * 13. _____ are ,in general ,very bright .
a. Class b. The class
c. Classes d. The classes
- * 14. The class _____ its leader .
a. have elected b. has elected
c. elect d. elects
- * 15. The United Nations _____ a world organization .
a. is b. are
c. were d. was
- * 16. Bring me four _____ , Li Fang .
a. piece of chalks b. pieces of chalks
c. piece of chalk d. pieces of chalk
- * 17. I saw Miss Li in the _____ reading room .
a. teacher b. teachers
c. teacher's d. teachers'
- * 18. Let's join in the _____ games .
a. child's b. children's
c. child d. children
19. He took _____ as to what he should do .
a. his friend's advise b. his friend's advises
c. his friend advice d. his friend's advice
20. I brought _____ .
a. two bag of rice b. two sacks of rice
c. two dozen rice d. two rices
21. My uncle gave his son _____ .

- a. a good advice b. the good advices
c. some good advices d. a good piece of advice
22. Babalar spent _____ collecting material for her new book.
a. half year b. a half year
c. half a year d. half of a year
23. _____ are suited to our level.
a. Either of the books b. None of the books
c. Each of the books d. Each books
24. There is still _____ hope of our getting there in time. Let's hurry up.
a. few b. a few
c. little d. a little
25. On the whole you spoke quite well, but you made _____ grammatical mistakes.
a. few b. a few c. little d. a little
26. Is there _____ wrong with the machine? No, there is _____ wrong with the machine.
a. nothing...nothing b. anything...anything
c. anything...nothing d. nothing...anything
27. _____ is asking for you on the phone.
a. Any body b. Some
c. Somebody d. Any
28. We should have confidence in _____.
a. our b. ours c. ourself d. ourselves
29. "_____ one do you want?" "I want the one with the red cover."
a. Which b. What c. Whose d. That
30. Neither of us _____ to undertake the responsibility.
a. are wanting b. were wanting c. wants d. have wanted
31. I have heard both sides of the story and I don't believe _____.