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## 中学英语复习资料



*Middle School  
English*

江苏  
人民出版社

**REVISION MATERIALS**

# 中学英语复习资料

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## 编 者 的 话

本书是根据一九七九年教育部高考复习大纲英语部分的要求，结合中学英语教学实际，参考国内外有关书籍进行编写的，目的着重于使读者进行系统复习，巩固所学英语知识，提高使用英语的水平，可供参加高考的学生复习用，也可供在职青年自学用。

书中对英语语法的说明力求简明易懂，练习由浅入深，选词造句均属常用。书后附有练习答案、不规则动词表以及常用词汇表。书中所用的中国人名地名均按国务院规定采用汉语拼音。

由于编者水平有限，难免有缺点错误，恳切希望读者指正。本书在编写过程中得到许多同志的帮助和指教，谨致谢意。

编 者

一九七九年二月

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## 一、词类和句子成分

英语单词按照意义、词形及其在句中的作用，通常分为十大词类：

词类名称	缩写	定 义	例 词
名 词 (noun)	<i>n.</i>	表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的名称	worker, pencil, China, socialism
代 词 (pronoun)	<i>pro.</i>	主要用来代替名词	she, we, your, myself, this, each, who
形 容 词 (adjective)	<i>a.</i>	表示人或事物的性质或特征	great, strong, red, soft
数 词 (numeral)	<i>num.</i>	表示数目或数目的顺序	nine, fourth, hundred, thousand
动 词 (verb)	<i>v.</i>	表示动作或状态	work, speak, am, have
副 词 (adverb)	<i>ad.</i>	修饰动词、形容词或其他副词，说明时间、地点、程度等概念	now, here, often, quietly
冠 词 (article)	<i>art.</i>	用在名词前，帮助说明名词	a, an, the
介 词 又叫前置词 (preposition)	<i>prep.</i>	表示它后面的名词或代词与其他句子成分的关系	in, on, from, above, behind
连 词 (conjunction)	<i>conj.</i>	用来连接词、短语或句子	and, but, before, although, whether
感叹词 (interjection)	<i>int.</i>	表示喜、怒、哀、乐等感情	oh, well, hullo

注：有的词可以属于几个词类，如 work 工作 *n.*; *v.*, fast 快 *a.*; *ad.* 等。本表前六类是实词，后四类是虚词。



英语的句子成分主要有主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语等：

- (1) 主语是句子所要说明的人或事物，通常由名词或代词等担任。如：

*His brother is a famous scientist.* (名词)

*She is fond of sports.* (代词)

*To learn English well is not easy.* (词组)

*What he said is true.* (从句)

- (2) 谓语动词是说明主语的动作或状态的，主要由动词担任。如：

*He joined the Communist Youth League last month.*

*The little boy got up early yesterday.*

- (3) 表语在连系动词之后，说明主语的身份或特征，通常由名词、代词或形容词担任。如：

*She is a nurse.* (名词)

*That pencil is mine.* (代词)

*The door is open now.* (形容词)

- (4) 宾语表示及物动词的动作对象或结果，通常由名词或代词等担任。如：

*The PLA defends the motherland.* (名词)

*Lei Feng always thought of others.* (代词)

*I know where he lives.* (从句)

有些及物动词带有两个宾语，一个指物，一个指人。指物的叫做直接宾语，指人的叫做间接宾语。间接宾语一般放在直接宾语的前面。如：

*He wrote me a letter.*

(间接宾语)(直接宾语)

*Her father bought her a new dictionary.*

(间接宾语) (直接宾语)

有时可把介词 *to* 或 *for* 加在间接宾语前, 构成短语, 放在直接宾语后面, 来强调间接宾语。如:

He wrote a letter *to me*.

Her father bought a new dictionary *for her*.

- (5) 定语修饰名词或代词, 通常由形容词、代词、数词等担任。  
如:

Beijing is a *big* city. (形容词)

*Which* book is yours, the thick one or the thin one? (代词)

There is an apple and *four* oranges on the table. (数词)

Do you know the *woman* worker over there? (名词)

A power station is a place *where electricity is produced*. (从句)

- 注: 同位语通常紧跟在名词或代词后面, 进一步说明这个名词或代词的情况。如:

This is Comrade Li, *our Party branch secretary*.

Where is your classmate *Wang Ping*?

- (6) 状语用来修饰动词、形容词、副词, 通常由副词担任。如:

He works *hard*. (修饰动词)

It's a *rather* fine day. (修饰形容词)

She studies *very* hard. (修饰副词)

*Then*, we shall have a wonderful time. (修饰全句)

### Exercise 1

1. 指出下列各句中划线单词的词类, 并将句子译成汉语:

(1) We love our motherland, the People's Republic of China.

(2) Led by the Party Central Committee we are on a

new Long March.

- (3) You can go either way to the library.
- (4) Oh, how happy I am!
- (5) We should always remember our bitter past.
- (6) Tian An Men Square lies in the centre of Beijing.
- (7) There are five people in my family: my father, my mother, my brother, my sister and I.
- (8) There are different kinds of matter about us, aren't there?
- (9) In 1960 Comrade Wang Jinxi and his comrades took part in the battle for oil.
- (10) He is talking to them about his miserable life in the old society and his happy life today.
- (11) We must learn from the model teachers their rich experience in teaching.
- (12) To give you an idea, I am going to compare sound waves to water waves.
- (13) She went to Shanghai yesterday, but is back again.
- (14) Which subject do you like better, physics or chemistry?
- (15) Iron and steel are needed in all industries. Before liberation very little iron and steel were produced in China each year. Now, under the leadership of the Party, the Chinese workers are making more and more iron and steel to meet the needs of the country.

## 2. 分析下列各句的句子成分:

- (1) We read newspapers every day.

- (2) Our classroom is bright.
- (3) The two pupils live near each other.
- (4) There'll be another good harvest this year.
- (5) I don't know where he studies.
- (6) That is the enemy who has eaten my sheep.
- (7) In 1945, when she was only thirteen, Liu Hulan began to do revolutionary work.
- (8) In Kasan, Lenin took an active part in revolutionary work, but he still gave much of his time to his studies.
- (9) The machine runs well.
- (10) She was the first to get there.

## 二、名 词

### 1. 英语名词可分专有名词和普通名词两大类:

- (1) 专有名词是个别人、地、物、团体、机构等的专用名称。

专有名词中实词的第一个字母要大写。如:

Norman Bethune 诺尔曼·白求恩

Beijing 北京 the People's Daily 人民日报

the Communist Party of China 中国共产党

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

- (2) 普通名词是人或事物的共有名称。如:

pupil, family, steel, thought, foot, woman

注: 英语名词又分为可数名词和不可数名词。

可数名词是可以计数的名词。如:

peasant, box, wolf, orange, child 等。

不可数名词是不可以计数的名词。如：

water, grain, wheat, iron, news 等。

2. 英语可数名词有单数和复数两种形式。名词由单数变复数的方法如下：

规则变化：

(1) 在单数名词词尾加 -s。如：

map—maps	tractor—tractors
boy—boys	machine—machines
horse—horses	table—tables

(2) 以 s, o, x, sh, ch 结尾的词,加 -es。如：

class—classes	box—boxes
hero—heroes	bench—benches
dish—dishes	

注：少数以 o 结尾的词，变复数时只加 -s。如：

photo—photos	piano—pianos
--------------	--------------

(3) 以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i, 再加 -es。如，

country—countries	city—cities
family—families	party—parties

(4) 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词，变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加 -es。如，

shelf—shelves	wolf—wolves
knife—knives	life—lives

不规则变化：

man—men	sheep—sheep
tooth—teeth	fish—fish
child—children	ox—oxen (公牛)

不可数名词一般没有复数形式，说明其数量时，要用有关计量名词。如：

a bag of grain—two bags of grain

a piece of paper—three pieces of paper  
a basin of bread—four basins of bread  
a bottle of ink—five bottles of ink  
a box of chalk—six boxes of chalk  
a cup of tea—seven cups of tea

3. 名词所有格表示所有关系,在句中作定语用。其构成法如下:

(1) 表示人或其它有生命的东西的名词常在词尾加 's。如:

Chairman Mao's works

Children's Day

my sister's notebook

Marx's study

the people's commune

(2) 以 s 或 es 结尾的复数名词,只在词尾加 "''"。如:

the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army

the fighters' weapons

(3) 有些表示时间、距离以及世界、国家、城镇等无生命的名词,也可在词尾加 's。如:

today's newspaper

ten minutes' break

the world's people

China's population

Nanjing's weather

(4) 无论表示有生命还是无生命的东西的名词,一般均可用介词 of 短语来表示所有关系。如:

a portrait of Chairman Hua

a fine daughter of the Party

the people of the third world

the history of the Chinese people

## Exercise 2

### 1. 指出下列哪些名词是可数的, 哪些是不可数的:

ticket, success, tooth, stone, smoke, place, music,  
member, family, drop, energy, sheep, rice, Marxism-  
Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, friend, water, class

### 2. 写出下列各题中名词的复数形式:

- |                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) a wolf, two_____                | (2) a lion, four_____     |
| (3) a tiger, six_____               | (4) a dog, eight_____     |
| (5) a cat, ten_____                 | (6) a box, twelve_____    |
| (7) a watch, fourteen_____          | (8) a guest, sixteen_____ |
| (9) a woman, a few_____             | (10) a child, many_____   |
| (11) a tooth, thirty-two_____       |                           |
| (12) a key, three_____              |                           |
| (13) a knife, five_____             |                           |
| (14) an apple, seven_____           |                           |
| (15) an orange, nine_____           |                           |
| (16) an island, eleven_____         |                           |
| (17) a sheep, some_____             |                           |
| (18) a piano, several_____          |                           |
| (19) a visitor, a lot of_____       |                           |
| (20) a university, a number of_____ |                           |

### 3. 将下列词组变成复数后译成汉语:

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) a cup of water   | (2) a box of chalk      |
| (3) a bottle of ink  | (4) a cake of soap      |
| (5) a piece of cloth | (6) a bag of grain      |
| (7) a glass of wine  | (8) a bowl of rice      |
| (9) a basin of wheat | (10) a basket of cotton |

4. 用括号中的词或词组代替划线部分改写下列句子:

- (1) This is a pig farm. (these)
- (2) That is a paper tiger. (those)
- (3) It is a bad egg. (they)
- (4) Is it an English dictionary? (they)
- (5) She is a student of geography. (her friends)
- (6) Is this a transistor radio? (these)
- (7) There is a knife on the table. (several)
- (8) He is a League member. (most of them)

5. 将下列句子译成英语:

- (1) 我国有许多大城市。
- (2) 你的钢笔在哪儿? 在我口袋里。
- (3) 我们有许多工作要做。
- (4) 这些楼房多么漂亮啊!
- (5) 他需要一些红墨水。
- (6) 你们学校有多少个班级? 四十五个。
- (7) 许多妇女在河边洗衣服。
- (8) 请你给我几张纸好吗?
- (9) 这些书中有几本是讲语法的。
- (10) 她妹妹在练习中没有犯什么错误吗?

6. 将下列各题译成汉语, 注意名词所有格的用法:

- (1) Beijing is China's capital. It is the centre of China's politics and culture. It is also one of China's industrial bases.
- (2) Children celebrate Children's Day every year.
- (3) They're helping the Red Star People's Commune get in rice.
- (4) We study Chairman Mao's works very hard.



- (5) He is doing his grammar exercises in class.  
 (6) The oceans hold most of the earth's water.  
 (7) They have made a plan for next month's work.  
 (8) Liu Hulan is a fine daughter of the Party.

7. 将下列句子译成英语:

- (1) 我们国家的全称是中华人民共和国。  
 (2) 这是谁的自行车? 是李同志的。  
 (3) 现在休息十五分钟。  
 (4) 这是物理老师的上衣。  
 (5) 明天是妇女节。  
 (6) 毛主席著作已被翻译成许多种文字。  
 (7) 解放以后建造了许多工人新村。  
 (8) 中国共产党于1921年7月1日成立。

### 三、代 词

代词有八种, 简要介绍如下:

#### 1. 人 称 代 词

人称代词有人称、数和格的变化, 第三人称单数时有性的变化:

人 称	数 格	单 数		复 数	
		主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称		I	me	we	us
第二人称		you	you	you	you
第三人称	阳性	he (他)	him	they	them
	阴性	she (她)	her		
	中性	it (它)	it		